

Physics ICS Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The electric field created by positive charge is	A. Radially inward B. Zero C. Circular D. Radially outward
2	An inductor may store energy in	A. Its magnetic field B. Its coil C. Its electric field D. A neighboring circuit
3	The electric intensity at infinite distance from the point charge is	A. Infinite B. Zero C. Positive D. Negative
4	The term inverter is used for.	A. NOR gate B. XNOR gate C. NAND gate D. NOT gate
5	Potassium Cathodes in photocell emit electrons for a light.	A. Visible B. Infra red C. Ultra violet D. X rays
6	In glass, molecules are irregularly arranged so it is known as.	A. Solid B. Liquid C. Solid liquid D. Gas
7	Production of x rays is reverse process of	A. Photo electric effect B. Compton effect C. Anihilation D. Pair production
8	Radioactivity happen due to the disintegration of	A. Nucleus B. Mass C. Electrons D. Protons
9	A black body is an ideal:	A. Absorber B. Radiator C. Both a & b D. None of above
10	For normal use:	A. Emitter base junction is reversed biased B. Collector base junction is reserved biased C. Emitter base junction is forward biased D. Both c and b
11	1 Henry =	A. $V \cdot A^{-1}$ B. $V \cdot A^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$ C. $V \cdot A^{-1} \cdot S$ D. $V \cdot A^{-2}$
12	The potential difference across the depletion region of germanium is.	A. 0.3 V B. 0.5 V C. 0.7 V D. 0.8 V
13	The special theory of relativity based on.	A. One postulate B. Two postulates C. Three postulates D. Four postulates
14	When a PN-Junction is reverse biased the depletion region is.	A. Widened B. Narrowed C. Normal D. None of these
		A. Measure resistance

15	A galvanometer is an electrical instrument used to	B. Measure voltage C. Detect passage of current D. None of these
16	Charge on electron is	A. 1.6×10^{-19} C B. 1.6×10^{19} C C. 1.6×10^{-17} C D. 1.6×10^{17} C
17	The illustration of the phenomenon of mutual induction is in the device of	A. Transformer B. Inductor C. A.C. Generator D. Ammeter
18	Boher proposed his atomic model in:	A. 1910 B. 1911 C. 1912 D. 1913
19	The value of Wien's constant:	A. 2.9×10^{-3} mk B. 2.19×10^{-7} mk C. 3.18×10^6 km ⁻¹ D. 6.21×10^{-9} m ² wk ³
20	The positron has charge which is in magnitude equal to the charge on	A. Electron B. Proton C. β particle D. All