

## Physics ICS Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

0-	Overtings	Annuary Obsiss
Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unit of Rh is.	A. ms-1 B. m C. m <sup>2</sup> D. m <sup>-1</sup>
2	Thermosouple is an arrangement of two different metals:	A. Two convert heat energy into electrical energy B. To produce more heat C. To convert heat energy into chemical energy D. To convert electrical energy into heat energy
3	The mass of protons is:	A. 1.675 x 10 <sup>-27</sup> kg B. 1.693 x 10 <sup>-27</sup> kg C. 1.673 x 10 <sup>-31</sup> kg D. 1.673 x 10 <sup>-27</sup> kg
4	In three phase A.C supply coils are inclined at an angle of.	A. 0 <sup>o</sup> B. 90 <sup>o</sup> C. 120 <sup>o</sup> D. 80 <sup>o</sup>
5	The mass spectrum of naturally occurring neon shows the most abundant isotope has atomic mass.	A. 19 B. 20 C. 21 D. 22
6	The first orbit in the hydrogen atom has a radius.	A. 0.53 nm B. 0.053 nm C. 0.0053 nm D. 0.00053 nm
7	Which one of the following resistance is used to convert a Galvanometer into an ammeter.	A. High resistance B. Low resistance in series with galvanometer C. Shunt D. High resistance in series with galvanometer
8	The galvanometer can be made sensitive by making the factor BAN/C	A. Large B. Small C. Constant D. Zero
9	Controlling rods inserted into the reactor are of metal:	A. Aluminium B. Cadmium C. Magnesium  D. Copper
10	Number of Isotopes of Neon gas are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 1
11	Phase difference between V and I of an A.C through resistor is.	A. Zero Degree B. 90 <sup>o</sup> C. 80 <sup>o</sup> D. 120 <sup>o</sup>
12	In three phase A.C. generator the phase difference between each pair of coil is.	A. 45 <sup>o</sup> B. 90 <sup>o</sup> C. 120 <sup>o</sup> D. 60 <sup>o</sup>
13	A° is the unit of:	A. Energy B. Length C. Nuclear energy D. Work
14	Force on a charged particle is zero when projected at angle with magnetic field.	A. 0 <sup>o</sup> B. 90 <sup>o</sup> C. 180 <sup>o</sup>

	D. 2/0 <sup>o</sup>
The fraction change in resistance per Kelvin is known as:	A. Temperature coefficient of Resistance B. Coefficient of voltage of change C. Thermal  expansion D. All of the above
EMF is induced due to change in	A. Charge B. Current C. Magnetic flux D. Electric field
The number of neutrons in Li are	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 7
The device which is used as amplifier and works with the negative feedback is.	<ul><li>A. Operational amplifier</li><li>B. P-n-p transistor</li><li>C. n-p-n transistor</li><li>D. Transistor</li></ul>
The number of protons in any atom are always equal to the number of	A. Neutrons B. Electrons C. Positrons D. Mesoris
The word amorphous means:	A. Regular structured B. Without form or structure C. Frozen structured D. None of above
	EMF is induced due to change in  The number of neutrons in Li are  The device which is used as amplifier and works with the negative feedback is.  The number of protons in any atom are always equal to the number of