Physics ICS Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Electric current produces magnetic field, was suggested by.	A. Faraday B. Oersted C. Henry D. Lenz
2	NIBA =	A. cθ B. θ/c C. c²θ D. c²/θ
3	A soft iron cylinder is placed inside coil galvanometer to:	A. Make field circular and strong B. Make field radial and weak C. Make field radial and strong D. All of above
4	A galvanometer is an electrical instrument used to	A. Measure resistance B. Measure voltage C. Detect passage of current D. None of these
5	Torque on a current carrying coil	A. τ=IBA cos B. τ = ILB sinα C. τ = IBA sinα D. τ = ILBcosα
6	The Grid 'G' in cathode ray oscilloscope.	A. Accelerate as well as focus electron beam B. Control no. of electrons beam C. Is at - Ve potential with respect to cathode. D. Both d and b
7	An ammeter is an electrical instrument which is used to measure.	A. Voltage B. Current C. Resistance D. None
8	The sensitivity of Galvanometer can be increased by:	A. Increasing C/BAN factor B. Decreasing C/BAN factor C. Increasing angle θ D. All of above
9	The anodes in cathode ray oscilloscope.	A. Control number of waves B. Control brightness of sept formed C. Accelerate as well as focus beam D. Negative potential w.r.t to chithode
10	e/m=	A. v/Br B. Br/V C. VB/r D. Vr/B
11	The vector sum of electric force and magnetic force is called:	A. Deflecting force B. Lorentz force C. Newton force D. Faraday's force
12	The magnetic field inside solenoid is given:	A. μ_◦nI² B. μ_◦nI C. μ_◦n/1² D. μ_◦I/n
13	The field is strong and uniform.	A. Inside the solenoid B. Surrounding of solenoid externally C. Perpendicular to solenoid D. All of above
14	μ◦ (Ampere's constant) has value.	A. 4πx10⁻⁷ WbA⁻¹m⁻¹ B. 4πx10⁻¹⁷ Wbm² C. 4πx10⁷ WbA<sup>-

		1</sup>m⁻¹ D. 4πx10-27 Wb/m²
15	The unit of Magnetic flux is called.	A. weber B. weber/m² C. NM⁻¹A⁻¹ D. None of above
16	The conductor experience force, placed in magnetic above:	A. Move towards weaker part of field B. Move towards stronger part of field C. Remains at rest D. Move upwards in space
17	1 tesla =	A. 1 MAm⁻¹ B. 1NA⁻¹m C. 1NA⁻¹m⁻¹ D. None of above