Physics ICS Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Transformer is used to change	A. Electric power B. Magnetic field C. Alternating voltage D. Phase of A.C.
2	Compton's effect is associated with	A. gamma rays B. Beta rays C. X rays D. Positive rays
3	In a certain circuit, $I_B = 40\ \mu A$, $I_C = 20$ mA	A. 450 amp B. 0.45 amp C. 5 m amp D. 500 amp
4	The Weber is unit of measure of:	A. Conductance B. Electric current C. Magnitic flux D. Electric flux
5	X=A+B is the mathematical notation for.	A. OR gate B. NOR gate C. NAND gate D. AND gate
6	Balmer series lies in	A. Visible region B. Invisible region C. Ultraviolet region D. Infrared region
7	The induction can be increased by winding the wire around a core made of.	A. Copper B. Silicon C. Iron D. Aluminum
8	When the K.E. of photoelectric is zero, the frequency of incident photon is.	A. Less than B. greater than C. Equal to D. Much greater
9	A metal rod of 1 m is moving at a speed of 1 ms-1 in a direction making an angle 30^{o} with 0.5 T magnetic field . The emf produced is.	A. 0.25 N B. 2.5 N C. 0.25 V D. 2.5 V
10	For step down transformer	A. Ns>Np B. Np > Ns C. Ns = Np D. Ns > > > Np
11	NAND gate represented by:	A. X = A. B B. X = A+B C. X= A.B D. X=|A+B|
12	Average value of current and voltage over a complete cycle is.	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. Infinite
13	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
14	Logic gate can control some physical parameters like.	A. Temperature, Pressure B. Resistance, Inductance C. Capacitance, Impedance D. Current, voltage
15	Balmer Empirical formula explains the electromagnetic radiation of any excited atom in terms of their.	A. Energy B. Mass C. Wave length D. Momentum

16	The electric field created by positive charge is:	A. Radially outward B. Circular C. Radially inward D. Zero
17	The reciprocal of resistance is called.	A. Capacitance B. Resistance C. Conductance D. Inductance
18	The number of protons in any atom are always equal to the number of	A. Neutrons B. Electrons C. Positrons D. Mesoris
19	A perfect absorber must also be perfect	A. Cavity B. Sources of radiation C. Radiator D. None of these
20	The e/m of a neutron is	A. Less than electron B. The same as electron C. Zero D. Greater than election