

Physics FSC Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

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The rod of unit length is moving at 30 or through a magnetic field of 1 T. If the color value of rod is 1 m/s, then induced ent in the rod will be given by color to	The roof of unit length is moving at 30 othrough a magnetic field of 1 T. If the velocity of roof is 1 m/s, then induced emf in the roof will be given by 0.06 V 0.05 V 0.06 V 0.	Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
2 An AVO meter can also be called as. B. Digital animater D. Digital onthineter D. Digital on meter D. Digital on Digital on Digital on Digital on Digital Digital D. Digital One D	2 An AVO meter can also be called as. B. Digital wollmeter C. Digital animemeter D. Digital of member D. Digital	1		B. 0.25 V C. 0.5 V
3 The unit of Magnetic flux is called. B. weberfmsup>2 (*sup) > C. NMSup) > 1 (*sup) > A left of None of above 4 Which diode works at reverse biasing. A LED Entitle Modern 5 The application of mutual induction is a. 6 We can never accurately describes all aspects of shatomic particles simulatanously. It is correct according to: 7 What is difference is isotopes A Number of protons B. Number of protons B. Number of neutrons C. Number of electrons D. Charge number 3 A Number of protons B. Number of neutrons C. Number of electrons D. Charge number 4 A Sillion B. Germanium C. Carbon D. Gallium arsenide A Yeavy B. Particles D. None of these D. None of	3 The unit of Magnetic flux is called. 8 Neber/msup24/sup2 C, Mysusp1-1/sup2Asup2-1/sup2 2 New Sup2-1/sup2Asup2Asup2-1/sup2Asup2Asup2-1/sup2Asup2Asup2Asup2Asup2Asup2Asup2Asup2A	2	An AVO meter can also be called as.	B. Digital voltmeter C. Digital ammeter
4 Which diode works at reverse biasing. 8 Photo voltaic cell C. Photo diode D. Silicon diode C. Television D. Transformer B. Radio C. Television D. Transformer D. Photo electric effect D. Name of protons B. Number of protons B. Sermanium C. Carbon D. Charge number D. Charge number D. Charge number D. Gallium arsenide D. Salicon B. Germanium C. Garbon D. Gallium arsenide D. Name of these D. Na	4 Which diode works at reverse biasing. 8 Photo voltaic cell C. Photo diode D. Silicon diode A. D.C. motor B. Radio C. Television D. Transformer 6 We can never accurately describes all aspects of sbatomic particles simulatanously. It is correct according to: 7 What is difference is isotopes 8 Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors. 8 Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors. 8 Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors. 9 An electric field cannot deflect 10 Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of. 11 Electron volt is unit of: 12 Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is: 13 The special theory of relativity based on. 14 Charge carriers in electrolytes are. 15 Question Image 16 We can never accurately describes all aspects of sbatomic particles D. None of proping in the proping in t	3	The unit of Magnetic flux is called.	B. weber/m ² C. NM ⁻¹
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8. De-broglie Theory C. Einstin Theory D. Photo electric effect 7 What is difference is isotopes 8. De-broglie Theory D. Photo electric effect A Number of protons C. Number of electrons D. Charge number 8 Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors. A Silicon B. Germanium C. Carbon D. Gallium arsenide A X-rays B. a-particles D. None of these 10 Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of. 11 Electron volt is unit of: Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is: A Y-caush-γ-(sub-> D. None are energy D. heat energy D. None of these D. None of	6 We can never accurately describes all aspects of sbatomic particles simulatanously. It is correct according to: 7 What is difference is isotopes 8 A Number of protons B. Number of neutrons C. Number of electrons D. Charge number 8 Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors. 8 Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors. 8 A Silicon B. Germanium C. Carbon D. Californ arsenide 9 An electric field cannot deflect 10 Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of. 11 Electron volt is unit of: 12 Electron volt is unit of: 13 Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is: 14 Charge carriers in electrolytes are. 15 Question Image 16 A Number of protons C. Einstin Theory D. Protons B. Electrons C. Interepositales C. Instinct Protons D. Carbon D. Four postulates D. Fo	5	The application of mutual induction is a.	B. Radio C. Television
What is difference is isotopes B. Number of neutrons C. Number of electrons D. Charge number	What is difference is isotopes	6	We can never accurately describes all aspects of sbatomic particles simulatanously. It is correct according to:	B. De-broglie Theory C. Einstin Theory
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9 An electric field cannot deflect C. β-particles C. β-particles D. None of these 10 Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of. A 900 A 900 A 900 Sup>o C. 1600 A 00hosup>o C. 1600 A 0chosup>o A 0chosup>o A 0chosup>o B Potential energy B Potential energy C. Nuclear energy D. heat energy D. hose of potential at a distance "r" from "q" is: Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is: A 0. V _{A 0. V_{A 0. V_{A 0. V_{> A 0. V_{> A 0. One postulate B. Two postulate B. Two postulates C. Three postulates D. Four postulates D. Four postulates D. Positive and Negative ions}}}}}	8. a-particles C. β-particles D. None of these 10 Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of. A. 900 A. Chemical energy B. Potential energy C. Nuclear energy D. heat ene	8	Light emitting diodes are made from semiconductors.	B. Germanium C. Carbon
10 Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of. B. 1300 ^{C/sup>C C. 1600^{c/sup>C D. 500^{C D. 500^{C A. Chemical energy B. Potential energy C. Nuclear energy D. heat energy D. heat}}}}	10 Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of. 11 Electron volt is unit of: A. Chemical energy B. Potential energy C. Nuclear energy D. heat energy A. V _r <td>9</td> <td>An electric field cannot deflect</td> <td>B. a-particles C. ß-particles</td>	9	An electric field cannot deflect	B. a-particles C. ß-particles
11 Electron volt is unit of: B. Potential energy C. Nuclear energy D. heat energy D. heat energy A. V _r = 1/54πε _∘ 2 4 B. V _r = 1/54πε _∘ 2 2/sub> 2/sub> 2/r C. V _r = 1/4πε _∘ 2 2/r D. V _r = 1/4πε _∘ 2 2/r D. V _r = 1/4πε _∘ 2 2/r D. Four postulate B. Two postulate B. Two postulates C. Three postulates D. Four postulates D. Four postulates D. Four postulates D. Positive and Negative ions	Electron volt is unit of: B. Potential energy C. Nuclear energy D. heat energy D. heat energy A. V _r = 1/54πε > 1/54πε 13 The special theory of relativity based on. A. One postulate B. Two postulates D. Four postulates D. Four postulates 14 Charge carriers in electrolytes are. A. Protons B. Electrons C. Holes D. Positive and Negative ions 15 Question Image	10	Platinum wire becomes yellow at a temperature of.	B. 1300 ^o C C. 1600 ^o C
1/54πε _{<isub>q/r₂ B. Vr=1/4πε_{<isub>q/r₂ B. Vr=1/4πε_{<isub>q/r C. V_r=1/4πε_{<isub>q/sub>q/r C. V_r=1/4πε_{<isub>q/sub>q/r D. V_r=1/4πε_{<isub>q/sub>q/r Sub>q/r D. V_r=1/4πε_{<isub>q/sub></isub>}</br></isub>}</isub>}</isub>}</isub>}</isub>}</isub>}	12 Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is: 13 The special theory of relativity based on. 14 Charge carriers in electrolytes are. 15 Aπε </td <td>11</td> <td>Electron volt is unit of:</td> <td>B. Potential energy C. Nuclear energy</td>	11	Electron volt is unit of:	B. Potential energy C. Nuclear energy
The special theory of relativity based on. B. Two postulates C. Three postulates D. Four postulates A. Protons B. Electrons C. Holes D. Positive and Negative ions	The special theory of relativity based on. B. Two postulates C. Three postulates D. Four postulates A. Protons B. Electrons C. Holes D. Positive and Negative ions	12	Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is:	1/54πε q/r ₂ B. Vr=1/4πε ² q/r C. V _r =1/4πε <2/r
14 Charge carriers in electrolytes are. B. Electrons C. Holes D. Positive and Negative ions	14 Charge carriers in electrolytes are. B. Electrons C. Holes D. Positive and Negative ions	13	The special theory of relativity based on.	B. Two postulates C. Three postulates
15 Question Image		14	Charge carriers in electrolytes are.	B. Electrons C. Holes
		15	Question Image	

16	One weber is equal to:	B. N.m ² /A C. N.A/m D. N.m/A
17	Binding energy per nucleus for uranium is above:	A. 6.7 Mev B. 7.7 Mev C. 6.9 MeV D. 7.9 MeV
18	Thermistor with high - ve temperature coefficient are very accurate for measuring low temperature especially near is.	A. 10 kelvin B. 70 kelvin C. 200 kelvin D. 35 kelvin
19	Two parallel wires carrying currents in the opposite direction.	A. Repel each other B. Attract each other C. Have no effect upon each other D. They cancel out their individual magnetic fields.
20	Conductors have conductivities of order:	A. $10 < sup > 3 < /sup > (\Omega m) - 1$ B. $10 < sup > 7 < /sup > (\Omega m) < sup > - 1 < /sup >$ C. $10 < sup > 7 < /sup > \Omega m < sup > - 1 < /sup >$ D. $10 < sup > - 6 < /sup > \Omega$