

PPSC Physics Chapter 6 Electricity and Magnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What for is a modulator circuit used.	A. To eliminate carrier waves B. To superpose the radio frequency signal on the carrier waves C. To transmit the signal D. To create sound waves
2	The picture to be transmitted must be scanned because in T.V transmission light wave are first changing into.	A. sound wave B. Electric fluctuations C. Magnetic fluctuations D. Signals
3	When the frequency of A.C in L - C- R circuit is increased the impedance of L-C-R circuit.	A. Increase B. Decrease C. Remain unchanged D. First decrease and then increases
4	In L - C parallel circuit the coil draws a.	A. Lagging current B. Leading current C. Lagging voltage D. Leading voltage
5	In a parallel resonant circuit, at resonance	A. Current is maximum B. Voltage is maximum C. Impedance is minimum D. Impedance is zero
6	In a series resonant circuit, the current at resonance is.	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. Sometimes maximum and sometimes minimum
7	In L-C parallel circuit the capacitor draws a	A. Lagging current B. Leading current C. Lagging voltage D. Leading voltage
8	The rms value of emf in a circuit is given by a factor of.	A. 0.637 B. 0.7 C. 0.707 D. 1.11
9	The impedance of the circuit at resonance frequency is	A. Minimum B. Maximum C. Zero D. Infinity
10	Susceptance of a circuit is the reciprocal of.	A. Admittance B. Resistance C. Reactance D. Impedance
11	The circuit in which current and voltage are in phase the power factor is.	A. Zero B. Unity C. Double D. 4 times
12	In a purely inductive circuit, the current	A. Lags behind the emf by 90° B. Leads the emf by 90° C. Is in phase with emf D. May lag or lead the emf
13	When $X_C = X_L$, this condition is called.	A. Equality B. Balanced C. Resonance D. Equilibrium
14	The effective resistance offered by the resistance capacitance and inductance in an A.C. circuit is known as	A. Impedance B. Resistance C. Capacitance D. Reactance

15	In a R-L-C series circuit, when the frequency of A.C. source is high the circuit is.	A. R-L Circuit B. R-C circuit C. L-C circuit D. R-L or R-C
16	In the equation $P = IV \cos \theta$ Cos theta is known as	A. Phase angle B. Liming angle C. Phase D. Power factor
17	The power dissipation in a pure inductive or capacitive circuit is.	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. Infinity
18	In any L-C-R circuit	A. Current lags the applied voltage B. Current leads the applied voltage C. Current sometimes leads and sometimes lags the applied voltage D. Current remains in phase with voltage
19	The ratio of the rms value of the applied voltage to the rms value of resulting A.C. is called.	A. Reluctance B. Impedance C. Reactance D. Resistance
20	The combined effect of resistance and reactance's in A.C. circuit is called.	A. Resistance B. Conductance C. Choke D. Impedance