

PPSC Physics Chapter 6 Electricity and Magnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The direction of induced e.m.f in a circuit is in accordance with conservation of.	A. Mass B. Charge C. Momentum D. Energy
2	Which part of D.C motor reverses the direction of current through the coil every half cycle.	A. The armature B. The commutator C. the brushes D. The slips rings
3	A D.C Motor converts	A. Mechanical energy into electrical energy B. Mechanical energy into chemical energy C. Electrical energy into mechanical energy D. Electrical energy into chemical energy
4	If the current in a wire which is placed perpendicular to a magnetic fields increases the force on the wire.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remain the same D. Will be zero
5	The presence of a magnetic field can be detected by a	A. Small mass B. Stationary positive charge C. Stationary negative charge D. Magnetic compass
6	What is the direction of the magnetic field lines inside a bar magnet.	A. From north pole to south pole B. From south pole to north pole C. From side to side D. There are no magnetic field lines
7	Which statement is true about the Magnetic poles.	A. Unlike poles repel B. Like poles attract C. Magnetic poles do not effect each other D. A single magnetic pole does not exist
8	The combined resistance of two identical resistors, connected in series is 18 Mega Their combined resistance in a parallel arrangement will be.	A. 2 Mega B. 4 Mega C. 8 Mega D. 12 Mega
9	What is the power rating of a lamp connected to a 12 V source when it carries 2.5 A.	A. 4.8 W B. 14.5 W C. 30 W D. 60 W
10	If we double both the current and the voltage in circuit while keeping its resistance constant the power.	A. Remains unchanged B. Halves C. Doubles D. quadruples
11	Which we double the voltage in a simple electric circuit, we double the	A. Current B. Power C. Resistance D. Both a and b
12	Why should household appliances be connected in parallel with the voltage source.	A. To increase the resistance of the circuit B. To decreases the resistance of the circuit C. To provide each appliance the same voltage as the power source D. To provide each appliance the same current as the power source.
13	What happens to the intensity or the brightness of the lamps connected in series as more and more lamps are added.	A. Increases B. Decreases C. Remains the same D. Cannot be predicted

14	What is the voltage a 6 Mega resistor when 3 A of current passes through it.	A. 2 V B. 9 V C. 18 V D. 36 V
15	An electric current in conductors is due to the flow of.	A. Positive ion B. Negative ion C. Positive charges D. Free electrons
16	Capacitance is define das	A. VC B. Q/V C. QV D. V/Q
17	Two charged spheres are separated by 2 mm Which of the following would produce the greatest attractive force.	A. +1 q and + 4 q B. -1 q and -4 q C. +2 q and +2 q D. +2 q and -2q
18	Five joules of work is needed to shift 10 C of charge from one place to another The potential difference between the places is.	A. 0.5 V B. 2 V C. 5 V D. 10 V
19	A positive and a Negative charge are initially 4 cm apart When they are moved closer together so that they are now only 1 cm part the force between them is.	A. 4 times smaller than befor B. 4 times larger than before C. 8 times larger than before D. 16 times larger than before
20	The coulomb's law is valid for the charges which are.	A. Moving and point charges B. Moving and non point charges C. Stationary and point charges D. Stationary and large size charges