

PPSC Physics Chapter 6 Electricity and Magnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	According to Coulomb's law what happens to the attraction of two oppositely charged objects as their distance of separation increases.	A. Increase B. Decrease C. Remain unchanged D. Cannot be determined
2	Two unchanged objects A and B are rubbed against each other, when object B is placed near a negatively charged object C the two objects repel each other Which of these statements is true about object A.	A. It remains unchanged B. It becomes positively charged C. It becomes negatively charged D. It is unpredictable
3	An object gain excess negative charge after being rubbed against another object which is.	A. Neutral B. Negatively charged C. Positively charged D. either a, b, or c
4	In order to measure the true emf of an electrolytic cell it is necessary that.	A. The measurement be made while charging the cell B. No current be drawn from the cell C. The cell be connected into a type circuit D. The cell be connected into a parallel type circuit
5	The best instrument used for the measurement of emf of a cell a	A. A voltmeter B. An ammeter C. A potentiometer D. Wheatstone bridge
6	A voltmeter is a	A. High resistance galvanometer B. Low resistance galvanometer C. Zero resistance galvanometer D. Infinite resistance galvanometer
7	A resistance is a device which	A. Acids the flow of current is a circuit B. Converts electrical energy to heat C. Is a type of charge pump D. Is like a switch
8	To measure the accurate value of potential difference across two points, the voltmeter should have.	A. Zero resistance B. small resistance C. Large resistance D. Infinite resistance
9	If the source of emf is traversed from negative to positive terminal the potential charge.	A. Is negative B. Is positive C. Is zero D. Remain the same
10	Which one of the following is not a measure of electric power.	A. V_i B. I^2R C. VR^2 D. V^2/R
11	The resistance of a wire does not depend upon.	A. Area of cross section of the wire B. Length of the wire C. Temperature of the wire D. Current passing through the wire
12	Electromotive force is closely related to.	A. Inductance B. Magnetic flux density C. Potential difference D. Electric field intensity
13	Current in an electrolyte is carried by.	A. Electron only B. Anions only C. Cations only D. Mesons only
14	Charge carriers in thermocouples are.	A. Anions B. Cations C. Electrons D. Protons

15	Which of the following parameters is irrelevant for a fuse wire.	B. Current flowing through it. C. Its specific resistance D. Its length
16	A 800 W toaster and a 1.3 kW frying pan are plugged into the same 120 V lines, then	A. Fuse will not blow B. Fuse will blow C. Supply will spark D. Only toaster can work
17	The steady current which produces the same heating effect in a resistance in a given time as the alternating current does in the same resistance in the same time is called.	A. Induced current B. Root mean square value of an alternating current C. Mean value of alternating current D. Electromotive force
18	Thermocouple is combination of.	A. Thermocouples B. Capacitors in parallel C. Resistors in series D. Ammeter and voltmeter
19	When the battery is being charged its terminal potential difference than its emf is.	A. Less B. Greater C. Double D. Squared root
20	When a direct current is passed through a junction formed of two dissimilar metals the junction becomes warmer or cooler depending on the.	A. Current direction B. Thermocouple used C. Temperature gradient D. Amount of current