

## PPSC Physics Chapter 6 Electricity and Magnetism

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The amount of heat developed in a resistor is directly proportional to.	A. The square of the current only B. The resistance of the conductor only C. The time of current passing only D. The square of current resistance and teh time of current flow
2	When ever current is drawn from a cell Its terminal potential difference and emf become	A. Different B. Same C. Zero D. Negative
3	A heat sensitive resistor is called.	A. Thermistor B. Varibale resistor C. Fixed resistor D. Zero resistor
4	A bulb of 100 W is connected to a 160 V supply What will be the power consumed.	A. 25 W B. 30 W C. 50 W D. 64 W
5	A heart coil is out into two equal parts and only one part is now used in the heater The heat generated will be.	A. Halved B. One fourth C. Doubled D. 4 times
6	Which of the following are sources of direct current.	A. Batteries B. Solare cells C. Thermocouples D. All of these
7	Ohm's law is applicable to	A. Ohmic and non ohmic devices only B. Semiconductors only C. Metals only D. Insulators only
8	The internal resistance of a primary cell depends upon the.	A. Current dawn form the cell B. Concentration of the solution C. distance between cell electrodes D. All of the above
9	An ammeter can be converted into a voltmeter by connecting a	A. Low resistance i series B. High resistance in series C. High resistance in parallel D. Low resistance in parallel
10	The free electron theory explains conduction in	A. Insulators only B. Metals only C. Semi conductor only D. Non metals only
11	Which one of the following represents an ohm.	A. Volt per ampere B. Joule per second C. Watt per ampere D. Joule per coulomb
12	Thermocouple is used for	A. Converting atomic energy into heat energy B. Measure the radiant energy C. Storing the heat energy D. Measuring current
13	Resistance and resistivity of a substance	A. Increase with rise in temperature B. Decrease with rise in temperature C. Remains same at every temperature D. Increases at high voltage
14	The resistance offered by one cubic meter of a substance is known as.	A. Reactance B. Conductance C. Conductivity D. Resistivity

15	Electrical energy is transmitted at high alternating voltages which of the following is not a valid reason for doing this.	<p>A. At high voltage a.c is safer than d.c.</p> <p>B. For a given powers, there is lower current with higher voltage.</p> <p>C. There is a smaller energy loss at high voltage and lower current</p> <p>D. The transmission lines can be thinner with a lower current.</p>
16	Why an ammeter is always connected in series in a circuit.	<p>A. Its resistance is very high</p> <p>B. Its resistance is very low</p> <p>C. its resistance is infinity</p> <p>D. It does not draw current from the circuit</p>
17	A resistor connected to a battery is heated due to current passing through it. Which of the following quantity does not change.	<p>A. Resistivity</p> <p>B. Resistance</p> <p>C. Number of free electrons</p> <p>D. Drift velocity</p>
18	What is the effect on the product of resistivity and conductivity if the temperature of a conductor is increased.	<p>A. It decreases</p> <p>B. It increases</p> <p>C. It remains the same</p> <p>D. It may increase or decrease</p>
19	Conductance is the reciprocal of	<p>A. Inductance</p> <p>B. Capacitance</p> <p>C. Resistance</p> <p>D. Admittance</p>
20	In open circuit electromotive force equal to	<p>A. Current</p> <p>B. Resistance</p> <p>C. Voltage</p> <p>D. Inductance</p>