PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In L - C parallel circuit the coil draws a.	A. Lagging current B. Leading current C. Lagging voltage D. Leading voltage
2	In a parallel resonant circuit, at resonance	A. Current is maximum B. Voltage is maximum C. Impedance is minimum D. Impedance is zero
3	In a series resonant circuit, the current at resonance is.	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. Sometimes maximum and sometimes minimum
4	In L-C parallel circuit the capacitor draws a	A. Lagging current B. Leading current C. Lagging voltage D. Leading voltage
5	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
6	The impedance of the circuit at resonance frequency is	A. Minimum B. Maximum C. Zero D. Infinity
7	Susceptance of a circuit is the reciprocal of.	A. Admittance B. Resistance C. Reactance D. Impedance
8	The circuit in which current and voltage are in phase the power factor is.	A. Zero B. Unity C. Double D. 4 times
9	In a purely inductive circuit, the current	A. Lags behind the emf by 90^o B. Leads the emf by 90 ^o C. Is in phase with emf D. May lag or lead the emf
10	When $X_C = X_l$, this condition is called.	A. Equality B. Balanced C. Resonance D. Equlibrium
11	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
12	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
13	In the equation P = IV cos Theta Cos theta is known as	A. Phase angle B. Liming angle C. Phase D. Power factor
14	The power dissipation in a pure inductive or capacitive circuit is.	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. Zero D. Infinity
		A. Current lags the applied voltage

15	In any L-C-R circuit	B. Current leads the applied voltage C. Current sometimes leads and sometimes lags the applied voltage D. Current remains in phase with voltage
16	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
17	The combined effect of resistance and reactance's in A.C. circuit is called.	A. Resistance B. Conductance C. Choke D. Impedance
18	Wattles current is said to flow when phase angle between virtual current and virtual voltage is	A. 0^o B. 90 ^o C. 180 ^o D. 270^o
19	Such an inductor coil which does not consume energy and is often employed for controlling A.C. without consumption of energy is called.	A. Reactance B. Choke C. Impendence D. Diode
20	The resistance of a coil changes directly with	A. The current of A.C. B. The frequency of A.C C. The inductance D. Both B and C
21	At series resonance in L-C-R circuit the impedance is equal to.	A. Ohmic resistance B. Inductive reactance C. Capacitive reactance D. Inductive reactance minus capacitive reactance
22	In which of the following the loss of energy is less.	A. Direct current B. Alternating current C. Thermoelectricity D. Photoelectricity
23	The phase angle between the voltage and current is A.C. circuit though a resistor is.	A. 0 ^o B. 45 ^o C. 90 ^o D. 180 ^o
24	At high frequency the current through a capacitor will be	A. Small B. Zero C. Large D. Infinity
25	At low frequency the value of resistance of certain capacitors is.	A. small B. Large C. Moderate D. Unmeasurable
26	The sum of the positive and negative peak values is known as.	A. Peak value B. Average value C. Instantaneous value D. Peak to peak value
27	Which current can pass through a capacitor continuously.	A. Alternating current B. Direct current C. Eddy current D. Pulsating current
28	The basic circuit element is a D.C. circuit is	A. An inductor B. A resistor C. A capacitor D. A battery
29	The rms value of alternating current is always	A. Infinity B. Unity C. Positive D. Negative
30	The sum of positive and negative peak values are usually written as.	A. rms value B. p-p value C. Peak value D. Instantaneous value