PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	Which we double the voltage in a simple electric circuit, we double the	A. Current B. Power C. Resistance D. Both a and b
9	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.
10	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
11	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
12	An electric current in conductors is due to the flow of.	A. Positive ion B. Negative ion C. Positive charges D. Free electrons
13	Capacitance is define das	A. VC B. Q/V C. QV D. V/Q
14	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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
19	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 abut object A.	A. It remains uncharged B. It becomes positively charged C. It becomes negatively charged D. It is unpredictable
20	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
21	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
22	The best instrument used for the measurement of emf of a cell a	A. A voltimeter B. An ammeter C. A potentiometer D. Wheatstone bridge
23	A voltmeter is a	A. High resistance galvanometer B. Low resistance galvanometer C. Zero resistance galvanometer D. Infinite resistance galvanometer
24	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
25	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 resitance
26	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
27	Which one of the following is not a measure of electric power.	A. Vi B. I2R C. VR2 D. V2/R
28	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 though the wire
29	Electromotive force is closely related to.	A. Inductance B. Magnetic flux density C. Potential difference D. Electric field intensity
30	Current in an electrolyte is carried by.	A. Electron only B. Anions only C. Citations only D. Mesons only