PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Charge carriers in thermocouples are.	A. Anions B. Cations C. Electrons D. Protons
2	Which of the following parameters is irrelevant for a fuse wire.	A. Its radius B. Current flowing through it. C. Its specific resistance D. Its length
3	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
4	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
5	Thermocouple is combination of.	A. Thermocouples B. Capacitors in parallel C. Resistors in series D. Ammeter and voltmeter
6	When the battery is being charged its terminal potential difference than its emf is.	A. Less B. Greater C. Double D. Squared root
7	When a direct current is passed though 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
8	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
9	When ever current is drawn from a cell Its terminal potential difference and emf become	A. Different B. Same C. Zero D. Negative
10	A heat sensitive resistor is called.	A. Thermistor B. Varibale resistor C. Fixed resistor D. Zero resistor
11	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
12	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
13	Which of the following are sources of direct current.	A. Batteries B. Solare cells C. Thermocouples D. All of these
14	Ohm's law is applicable to	A. Ohmic and non ohmic devices only B. Semiconductors only C. Metals only D. Insulators only
		A. Current dawn form the cell

15	The internal resistance of a primary cell depends upon the.	B. Concentration of the solution C. distance between cell electrodes D. All of the above
16	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
17	The free electron theory explains conduction in	A. Insulators only B. Metals only C. Semi conductor only D. Non metals only
18	Which one of the following represents an ohm.	A. Volt per ampere B. Joule per second C. Watt per ampere D. Joule per coulomb
19	Thermocouple is used for	A. Converting atomic energy into heat energy B. Measure the radiant energy C. Storing the heat energy D. Measuring current
20	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
21	The resistance offered by one cubic meter of a substance is known as.	A. Reactance B. Conductance C. Conductivity D. Resistivity
22	Electrical energy is transmitted at high alternating voltages which of the following is not a valid reason for doing this.	A. At high voltage a.c is safer than d.c. B. For a given powers, there is lower current with higher voltage. C. There is a smaller energy loss at high voltage and lower current D. The transmission lines can be thinner with a lower current.
23	Why an ammeter is always connected in series in a circuit.	A. Its resistance is very high B. Its resistance is very low C. its resistance is infinity D. It does not draw current from the circuit
24	A resistor connected to a battery is heated due to current passing through it. Which of the following quantity does not change.	A. Resistivity B. Resistance C. Number of free electrons D. Drift velocity
25	What is the effect on the product of resistivity and conductivity if the temperature of a conductor is increased.	A. It decreases B. It increases C. It remains the same D. It may increase or decrease
26	Conductance is the reciprocal of	A. Inductance B. Capacitance C. Resistance D. Admittance
27	In open circuit electromotive force equal to	A. Current B. Resistance C. Voltage D. Inductence
28	An ideal voltage source has zero.	A. Current B. Electromotive force C. Voltage D. Internal resistance
29	The conductivity of a conductor is independent of the	A. Electric charge B. Electric potential C. Electric field D. Internal resistance
30	Current per unit area is called.	A. Electric potential B. Current density C. Charge density D. Electric intensity