

PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which material has the largest resistivity.	A. Silver B. Germanium C. Amber D. Sulphur
2	What is the term for a motion of charge from one region to another.	A. electric charge B. Electric current C. Electric field D. Electric potential
3	What is used in an electric circuit to allow current in one direction only.	A. A fuse B. An ammeter C. A diode D. A relay
4	Electricity is transmitted at high voltage rather than at low voltage because.	A. It is generated at high voltage B. It is safer C. It requires less insulation D. It wastes less energy
5	Why should the metal casing of an electrical fire be earthen.	A. To complete an electrical circuit. B. To prevent the fire from overheating C. To reduce the risk of electric shocks D. To stop the casing from getting too hot to touch
6	What can be used as the unit of energy.	A. N m ⁻¹ B. V A C. W.s D. V C ⁻¹
7	What does the electricity meter record.	A. Charge B. Current C. Energy D. Power
8	The electric bulb does not obey Ohm's law because.	A. Current changes B. Resistance changes C. Heat is produced D. All of these
9	Which of the following can be used to calculate electrical power.	A. Current x resistance B. Potential difference x current C. Potential difference / current D. Potential difference / resistance
10	An Electric kettle should always be fitted with an earth connection as a protective device. What is being protected by the earth connection.	A. The cable connecting the kettle B. The fuse in the circuit C. The heating element of the kettle D. The person using the kettle
11	Static electricity occurs when	A. two metals are connected to a battery B. Different insulators are rubbed together C. The weather is very humid D. Different conductors are rubbed together
12	The maximum field that a dielectric material can withstand without breaking down is called its.	A. Dielectric strength B. Magnetic strength C. Capacity D. Resistance
13	Which material has the greatest dielectric constant.	A. Mylar B. Glass C. Germanium D. Water
14	What is a measure of the separation of positive and negative electrical charges in a system of charges.	A. charge polarization B. Electric dipole moment C. Electric field D. Electric potential

		D. Electrostatic induction
15	Which one fo the following is based on the diffraction and repulsion of electric charge.	A. Capacitor motor B. Transformer C. Induction motor D. synchronous motor
16	The building up of electric charge on the surface of objects is termed as.	A. Static electricity B. Electric charge C. Electric current D. Electrostatic induction
17	An electric lamp use energy at the rate of 46 W on a 12 V supply. How much charge passes through the lamp in 2s.	A. 0.15 C B. 0.50 C C. 2.0 C D. 8.0 C
18	A plug connoted to a table lamp contains a 3 A fuse Why is the fuse needed.	A. To increase the resistance of the circuit B. To make it easier for the current to flow C. To protect the wiring form overheating D. To reduce the voltage across thelamp
19	The terminals of a battery are joined by a length of resistance wire Which change on its own will increase the current though the battery.	A. Connecting the wire with plastic insulation B. Covering the wire with plastic insulation C. Using a shorter wire of the same material and the same thickness D. Using a thinner wire of the same material and the same thickness
20	Which electrical quantity has the same units as electromotive force.	A. Charge B. Current C. Potential difference D. Power
21	When Electric current flows through the wire it increases.	A. P.E of the atoms B. K.E. of the atomss C. Atomic size D. Number of protons
22	The electric current can be defined by its	A. Chemical effect B. Magnetic effect C. Heating effect D. All of these
23	When a magnet is moved into the coil of wire there is a small reading on the galvanometer Which change would increase the size of the reading.	A. Pushing in the S-pole B. Pulling the magnet out C. Unwinding some of the turns of wire D. Moving the magnet faster
24	In gases, the charge carriers are.	A. Atoms B. Molecules C. Electrons only D. Ions and electrons
25	Which of the following is an electrostatic generator.	A. Winshurst machines B. Van de Graff generator C. Electrophorus D. All of the above
26	The distribution of electrical charge i an object caused by teh influence of nearby charges is called.	A. Electric potential B. Electrostatic induction C. Electric flux D. Electric dipole moment
27	The unit of electrochemical potential is.	A. J mol ⁻¹ B. volt C. J C ⁻¹ D. Mol J ⁻¹
28	Why are charged capacitors dangerous.	A. They can leak a harmful chemicals B. They can cause loss of vision C. They can release a lethal charge D. They can release gama rays.
29	The magnetic flux density at the centre of a long solenoid is dependent on.	A. The number of turns per unit length of the silenced B. The volume of the solenoid C. The diameter of each turn of the solenoid D. All of above
		A. Decrease the capacitance

- A. Decreases the capacitance
 - B. Leaves the capacitance the same
 - C. Encourages breakdown between the plates
 - D. Reduces the electric intensity between the plates
-