PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An uncharged di electric body experience a force when placed in an electric field if.	A. A field in non zero at the body B. The electric is a polar material C. The dielectric is a non polar material D. The field is non uniform over the body
2	Which of the following a natural example of a capactor.	A. Fire B. Snow C. Air D. Lightining
3	If a capacitor is charged by using a 1.5 V battery, how much charge will capacitor gain.	A. 0 V B. 0.5 V C. 1.5 V D. 3 V
4	Capacitance is directly proportional to	A. Distance between the plates B. Di electric strength C. Area of the plates D. Charge multiplied by the applied voltage
5	Which quantity decay exponentially when a capacitors is discharged.	A. Charge only B. Charge and voltage only C. Charge and current only D. Charge voltage and current
6	The resistance of a capacitor when it is connected with a battery is.	A. Zero B. Finite C. Infinite D. The same
7	A steel of which material should be placed between the plates of a parallel plate capacitor in order to increase its capacitance.	A. tin B. Iron C. Copper D. Mica
8	When a dielectric material is placed in an electric field it	A. Conducts B. Exhibits an electrical discharge C. Become polarized D. Undergoes electrolysis
9	The energy supplied in charging a capacitor resides after the charging in.	A. The magnetic field B. The electric field C. the battery D. The moving conduction charges
10	A radio tuning capacitor is.	A. Cylindrical capacitor B. Spherical capacitor C. parallel plates capacitor D. Cylindrical condenser
11	A wire surrounded by a concentric cylindrical metal shield constitutes a.	A. Spherical capacitor B. Parallel plate capacitor C. Cylindrical capacitor D. Cylindrical condenser
12	For capacitors connected is series.	A. The difference of potential is same for an B. The charge on each is the same C. The resultant capacitance is greater than D. The charge on each is not the same
13	if two conductors in the same vicinity each possess one coulomb of charge of opposite sign when one volt potential difference in established between them we may say they possess	A. A capacitance of one henry B. An inductance of one henry C. An impedance of one ohm D. A capacitance of one farad
14	The ratio of the magnitude of charge on one of the two conductors in proximity to the potential difference between the two is called.	A. Inductance B. Reactance C. Resistance

		D. Capacitance
15	The charge per unit volt which is a constant property of the system is known as the	A. Dielectric constant B. Permitivity C. Capactance D. Inductance
16	On which of the following parameters capacitance does not depend upon.	A. Area of the plates B. Medium between the plates C. Distance between the plates D. Nature of material for plates
17	A wire of 5 m length carries a steady current if the field inside it is 0.2 v m-1 then the potential difference will be.	A. 0.1 V B. 0.5 V C. 1 V D. 5 V
18	A system of the equal and opposite point charges separated by a small distance is called.	A. A capacitor B. A dipole C. An iinductor D. A di electric
19	The negative of the potential gradient is	A. Potential energy B. Electrostatic force C. Electric field intensity D. Electromotive force
20	Equipotential surfaces in an electric field are always.	A. Spherical B. Closed surfaces C. Tangent to electric lines of force D. Perpendicular to electric lines of force
21	One volt is equal to.	A. One joule per coulomb B. One dyne per coulomb C. One newton per coulomb D. One watt second
22	An other name for electric P.E per unit charge is.	A. Electric intensity B. Electric field C. Electric potential D. Electric force
23	If work must be done by an outside agent attempting tobring two point charges close together.	A. They are of opposite signs B. The field is not conservative C. The work is recoverable when they separate D. The P.E. of the charges is reduced by the amount of the work done
24	The work done is moving a very small charge in an electric field from one point to another is	A. Independent of the path B. Equal to the potential difference between the two points. C. Measured in V m-1 D. Measured in J c-1
25	Gauss's law a most useful in cases where the charge distributions.	A. Are made up of discrete point charges B. Are finite in their spatial extent C. Give rise to inverse square law fields D. Posses a certain amount of symmetry
26	A number of spherical capacitors of different radii have same potentials The surface charge density on them	A. I equal B. Is proportional to their radii C. Is inversely proportional to their radii D. Is inversely proportional to square of their radii
27	A capacitor is connected to a battery The fore of attraction between the plate when the separation between them is halved will	A. Remain the same B. Become twice C. Become 4 times D. Become 8 times
28	The net charge on a condenser is	A. Zero B. Q/2 C. 2Q D. Infinity
29	What is the traditional name for a capacitor	A. Choke B. Condenser C. Transformer D. Inductor
		A. It decreases B. It increases

30	What happens to the energy of a charged condenser is plate separation is increased.	B. It increases C. It becomes zero D. It remains unchanged