

ECAT Physics Chapter 12 Electrostatics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A capacitor is charged with a battery and then it is disconnected. A slab of dielectric is now inserted between the plates, then	<p>A. The charge in the plates reduces and potential difference increase</p> <p>B. Potential difference between the plates increase, stored energy decreases and charge remains the same</p> <p>C. Potential difference between the plates decreases and charge remains unchanged</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
2	One moving a charge of 20 coulombs by 2 cm, 2 J of work is done, then the potential difference between the points is	<p>A. 0.1 V</p> <p>B. 8 V</p> <p>C. 2 V</p> <p>D. 0.5 V</p>
3	An alpha particle is accelerated through a potential difference of 10^6 volt. Its kinetic energy will be	<p>A. 1 MeV</p> <p>B. 2 MeV</p> <p>C. 4 MeV</p> <p>D. 8 MeV</p>
4	A proton is about 1840 times heavier than an electron. When it is accelerated by a potential difference of 1 KV, its kinetic energy will be	<p>A. 1840 KeV</p> <p>B. 1/1840 KeV</p> <p>C. 1 KeV</p> <p>D. 920 KeV</p>
5	Electric potential of earth is taken to be zero because the earth is good	<p>A. Semiconductor</p> <p>B. Conductor</p> <p>C. Insulator</p> <p>D. Dielectric</p>
6	In bringing an electron towards another electron, electrostatic potential energy of system	<p>A. Decreases</p> <p>B. Increases</p> <p>C. Remains unchanged</p> <p>D. Becomes zero</p>
7	The electric potential at the surface of an atomic nucleus ($Z = 50$) of radius 9.0×10^{-15} is	<p>A. $9 \times 10^{>5</sup>V}$</p> <p>B. 9 V</p> <p>C. $8 \times 10^{>6</sup>V}$</p> <p>D. 80 V</p>
8	At any point on the right bisector of the line joining two equal and opposite charges	<p>A. At electric field is zero</p> <p>B. The electric potential is zero</p> <p>C. The electric potential decreases with increasing distance from the centre</p> <p>D. The electric field is perpendicular to the line joining the charges</p>
9	Some charge is being given to a conductor. Then its potential	<p>A. Is maximum at surface</p> <p>B. Is maximum at centre</p> <p>C. Is remain same throughout the conductor</p> <p>D. Is maximum somewhere between surface and centre</p>
10	Two conductors having the same type of charges are connected by a conducting wire. There would not be any amount of charges on them if	<p>A. They have the same potential</p> <p>B. They have the same amount of charge</p> <p>C. They have the same capacity</p> <p>D. They have the same shape</p>
11	A cube of metal is given a positive charge Q. For the above system, which of the following statements is true?	<p>A. Electric potential at the surface of the cube is zero</p> <p>B. Electric potential within the cube is zero</p> <p>C. Electric field is normal to the surface of the cube</p> <p>D. Electric field varies within the cube</p>
12	If the distance of separation between two charges is increased, the electrical potential energy of the system will	<p>A. Increase</p> <p>B. Decrease</p> <p>C. May increase or decrease</p> <p>D. Remain the same</p>

13	If a charged spherical conductor of radius 10 cm has potential V at a point distance 5 cm from its centre, then the potential at a point distance 15 cm from the centre will be	A. $\frac{1}{3} V$ B. $\frac{2}{3} V$ C. $\frac{3}{2} V$ D. $3V$
14	Equal charges are given to two spheres of different radii. The potential will	A. Be more on the smaller sphere B. Be more on the bigger sphere C. Be equal on both the sphere D. Depend on the nature of the material of the sphere
15	An electron of charge e coulomb passes through a potential difference of V volts its energy in joules will be	A. V/e B. eV C. e/V D. V