ECAT Physics Chapter 14 Electromagnetism Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A shunt resistance parallel to the galvanometer is used to convert it into	A. avometer B. millimeter C. voltmeter D. none of these
2	In a moving coil galvanometer, the deflecting couple depends upon	A. area of the coil B. number of turns of coil C. value of magnetic field D. all of the above
3	For the conversion of galvanometer into voltmeter, we connect a	A. small resistance in series with galvanometer B. small resistance in parallel with galvanometer C. high resistance in parallel with galvanometer D. high resistance series with galvanometer
4	The working of galvanometer depends upon torque exerted on a current carrying coil in	A. magnetic field B. electric field C. gravitational field D. nuclear field
5	Galvanometer is a device used for the detection of	A. voltage B. current C. temperature D. pressure
6	The working of all DC electric meters (galvanometers, ammetersand voltmeters) depends upon	A. Heating effect of current B. Chemical effect of current C. Magnetic effect of current D. Electromagnetic effect of current
7	To convert galvanometer into ammeter we connect	A. small resistance in parallel with galvanometer B. small resistance in series with galvanometer C. high resistance in series with galvanometer D. high resistance in parallel with galvanometer
8	The galvanometer can be made sensitive if the value of the factor C/BAN is	A. constant B. small C. large D. none of these
9	A galvanometer is an instrument used to	A. measure voltage across a circuit B. detect current in a circuit C. measure current flowing through a circuit D. none of these
10	The current sensitivity of the galvanometer is	A. C/BAN B. BAN/C C. CAN/B D. CBN/A
11	The vector representation of force experience give the direction of	A. magnetic field B. current C. length of conductor D. force
12	F = I(L x B) is a	A. vector B. scalar C. unit vector D. none of these
13	The gavanometer constant of a moving coil galvanometer is given by	A. K=BAN/C B. K=BN/CA C. K=NAC/B D. K=C/BAN
		A. 90<span style="color: rgb(84, 84,

14	When the waveform of one voltage is increasing and that of second is decreasing and vice versa, then phase difference between these voltage is	84); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">° B. 75° C. 0° D. 180°
15	The CRO is used for displaying the waveform of a given	A. current B. voltage C. both of them D. none of them