ECAT Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The current sensitivity of the galvanometer is	A. C/BAN B. BAN/C C. CAN/B D. CBN/A
2	The vector representation of force experience give the direction of	A. magnetic field B. current C. length of conductor D. force
3	The fractional change in resistance per kelvin is known as	A. temperature coefficient B. resistance coefficient C. super temperature D. critical temperature
4	If the length of the conductor is double and its cross sectional area is halved, its conductance will	A. Increase four fold B. Become one-fourth C. Become one-half D. Remains unchanged
5	The resistivity of a substance depends upon the	A. length B. mass C. area D. temperature
6	The SI unit of conductivity is	A. ohm-m B. ohm⁻¹m⁻¹ C. ohm-m⁻¹ D. ohm⁻¹m
7	The unit of conductance is	A. ohm B. meter C. mho D. ohm-meter
8	The unit of resistivity is	A. ohm B. ohm-m² C. ohm-meter D. ohm-m⁻¹
9	Resistance of a conductor is increased, the currant will	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain the same D. None of these
10	The resistance of a conductor does not depend on its	A. mass B. resistivity C. length D. cross-sectional area
11	Three resistance 500,500 and 50 ohms are connected in series across 555 volts mains. The current flowing through them will be	A. 0.52 A B. 1 mA C. 0.7 mA D. 1.4 A
12	Three resistors of resistance 2,3 and 6 ohms are connected in parallel, their equivalent resistance is	A. 11.0 ohm B. 1.0 ohm C. 7.0 ohm D. 3.0 ohm
13	If the resistance of 2 ohm and 4 ohm are connected in parallel, the equivalent resistance will be	A. 6 ohm B. 4 ohm C. zero ohm D. 1.33 ohm
14	Resistance of a conductor depends upon	A. the quantity of current passing through it B. the voltage applied between its end C. its dimensions, physical state and nature of its material D. all of the above

15	The potential difference across each resistance in series combination is	A. same B. different C. zero D. none of these
16	Magnetic effect at a point caused due to flow a current depend upon the	A. Quantity of current B. Distance from current C. Both the quantity of current and distance from current element D. None of the all
17	The unit of resistance is	A. volt B. ampere C. ohm D. coat
18	Physicist George Simon ohm was a	A. German physical B. French physicist C. Chinese physicist D. Russian physicist
19	If we plot graph between potential difference (V) and current (I) obeying ohm's law, it will give us	A. parabola B. straight line C. hyper bola D. ellipse
20	What is the current is a 2 x 10^6ohm resistor having a potential difference of 2 x 10^3volts?	A. 10⁻¹A B. 10⁻²A C. 10⁻⁴A D. 1 mA
21	Resistor is a device which convert electric energy to	A. Heat energy B. Chemical energy C. Elastic energy D. All of the above
22	If one volt is needed to cause a current of one ampere to flow in a conductor, its resistance is	A. one ohm B. one joule C. one volt D. one ampere
23	Ohm's law states that	A. The current through a resistor is directly proportional to the applied voltage B. The voltage across a resistor is directly proportional to the current passing through it C. Resistance is the constant of proportionality between the voltage and current D. all of these
24	The electrode connected with the positive terminal of the current source is called	A. cathode B. anode C. electrolyte D. position
25	The material in the form of wire or rod or plate which leads the current into or cut of the electrolyte is known as	A. voltmeters B. resistance C. electrode D. current
26	Ohm established a relation between	A. voltage and resistance B. voltage and charge C. voltage and current D. voltage resistance and charge
27	The ohm's is defined as	A. 1 ampere / 1 volts B. 1 coulomb / 1 volt C. 1 volt / 1 ampere D. 1 volt / 1 coulomb
28	The relation V = IR represents	A. Ampere law B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law D. Len's law
29	Ohm is the unit of	A. current B. capacitance C. energy D. resistance
30	The graphical representation of ohm's law is	A. hyperbola B. straight line C. ellipse D. parabola