

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 ⁻¹ m ^{- 1} C. ohm-m ⁻¹ D. ohm ⁻¹ m
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-m ² 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
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A Quantity of current and B. Distance of common and com	15	The potential difference across each resistance in series combination is	A. same B. different C. zero D. none of these
The unit of resistance is B. ampere C. Om D. cost	16	Magnetic effect at a point caused due to flow a current depend upon the	B. Distance from current C. Both the quantity of current and distance from current element
Physiciat George Simon ohm was a B. French physiciat C. Chrisses physiciat D. Russian physiciat D. Surpap-A D. 10 physician D. Dissipp-A-disup-A D. 10 physician D	17	The unit of resistance is	B. ampere C. ohm
## If we plot graph between potential difference (V) and current (I) obeying ohin's law, it will give to Chyper bola D, ellipse A Fostips A Fostips	18	Physicist George Simon ohm was a	B. French physicistC. Chinese physicist
What is the current is a 2 x 10 ⁶ ohm resistor having a potential difference of 2 x 10 ³ volts? B. 10 ⁶ sup>-2-4 ⁶ sup>A C. 10 ⁶ sup>-2-4 ⁶ sup>A C. 10 ⁶ sup>-4 ⁶ sup>A D. 1 mA	19		B. straight line C. hyper bola
Resistor is a device which convert electric energy to Elactic energy D. All of the above 2 If one volt is needed to cause a current of one ampere to flow in a conductor, its resistance is Proportional to the applied voltage and current of the applied voltage. A The current through a resistor is directly proportional to the applied voltage. B. The voltage across a resistor is directly proportional to the applied voltage. B. The voltage across ar sesstor is directly proportional to the current passing through it companies to the current passing through it can be passing through i	20	What is the current is a 2 x 10^6 ohm resistor having a potential difference of 2 x 10^3 volts?	B. 10 ⁻² A C. 10 ⁻⁴ A
for evoit is needed to cause a current of one ampere to flow in a conductor, its resistance is a constant of proportional to the current through a resistor is directly proportional to the applied voltage in En evoltage across a resistor is directly proportional to the current passing through it in the constant of proportionally between the voltage and current in the current passing through it in the constant of proportionally between the voltage and current in the form of wire or rod or plate which leads the current into or cut of the electrolyte is known as 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 26 Ohm established a relation between 27 The ohm's is defined as 28 The relation V = IR represents 29 Ohm is the unit of 29 Ohm is the unit of 29 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 30 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 30 The graphical representation of ohm's law is	21	Resistor is a device which convert electric energy to	B. Chemical energy C. Elastic energy
23 Ohm's law states that 24 The electrode connected with the positive terminal of the current source is called 25 The material in the form of wire or rod or plate which leads the current into or cut of the electrody is known as 26 Ohm established a relation between 27 The ohm's is defined as 28 The relation V = IR represents 29 Ohm is the unit of 29 Ohm is the unit of 20 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 21 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 22 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 23 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 24 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 25 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 26 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 27 The graphical representation of ohm's law is	22		B. one joule C. one volt
The electrode connected with the positive terminal of the current source is called C. electrolyte D. position A. voltmeters B. resistance C. electrode D. current A. voltage and resistance B. voltage and charge C. voltage and current D. voltage resistance and charge C. voltage and current D. voltage resistance and charge The ohm's is defined as The relation V = IR represents A. Ampere law B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law D. Len's law A. Current D. Len's law A. Ampere law B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law D. Len's law The graphical representation of ohm's law is The graphical representation of ohm's law is The graphical representation of ohm's law is	23	Ohm's law states that	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
The material in the form of wire or rod or plate which leads the current into or cut of the electrolyte is known as The material in the form of wire or rod or plate which leads the current into or cut of the electrolyte is known as The celectrolyte is known as The ohm established a relation between The ohm established a relation between The ohm's is defined as The ohm's is defined as The ohm's is defined as The relation V = IR represents The graphical representation of ohm's law is The graphical representation of ohm's law is The graphical representation of ohm's law is	24	The electrode connected with the positive terminal of the current source is called	B. anode C. electrolyte
26 Ohm established a relation between 27 The ohm's is defined as 28 The relation V = IR represents 29 Ohm is the unit of 29 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 20 The graphical representation of ohm's law is 20 Ohm established a relation between 21 D. voltage and charge C. voltage and charge	25		B. resistance C. electrode
The ohm's is defined as B. 1 coulomb / 1 volt C. 1 volt / 1 ampere D. 1 volt / 1 coulomb A. Ampere law B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law D. Len's law Ohm is the unit of A. current B. capacitance C. energy D. resistance A. hyperbola B. straight line C. ellipse	26	Ohm established a relation between	B. voltage and chargeC. voltage and current
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The graphical representation of ohm's law is B. straight line C. ellipse	29	Ohm is the unit of	B. capacitance C. energy
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