ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 12 Electrostatics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The substances whose resistance decreases with the increase in temperature these substances have coefficient of	A. positive temperature B. negative temperature C. absolute temperature D. zero temperature
2	The fractional change in resistance per kelvin is known as	A. temperature coefficient B. resistance coefficient C. super temperature D. critical temperature
3	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
4	The resistivity of a substance depends upon the	A. length B. mass C. area D. temperature
5	The SI unit of conductivity is	A. ohm-m B. ohm⁻¹m⁻¹ C. ohm-m⁻¹ D. ohm⁻¹m
6	The unit of conductance is	A. ohm B. meter C. mho D. ohm-meter
7	The unit of resistivity is	A. ohm B. ohm-m² C. ohm-meter D. ohm-m⁻¹
8	Resistance of a conductor is increased, the currant will	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain the same D. None of these
9	The resistance of a conductor does not depend on its	A. mass B. resistivity C. length D. cross-sectional area
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	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
14	The potential difference across each resistance in series combination is	A. same B. different C. zero D. none of these

15	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
16	The unit of resistance is	A. volt B. ampere C. ohm D. coat
17	Physicist George Simon ohm was a	A. German physical B. French physicist C. Chinese physicist D. Russian physicist
18	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
19	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
20	Resistor is a device which convert electric energy to	A. Heat energy B. Chemical energy C. Elastic energy D. All of the above
21	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
22	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
23	The electrode connected with the positive terminal of the current source is called	A. cathode B. anode C. electrolyte D. position
24	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
25	Ohm established a relation between	A. voltage and resistance B. voltage and charge C. voltage and current D. voltage resistance and charge
26	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
27	The relation V = IR represents	A. Ampere law B. Faraday's law C. Ohm's law D. Len's law
28	Ohm is the unit of	A. current B. capacitance C. energy D. resistance
29	The graphical representation of ohm's law is	A. hyperbola B. straight line C. ellipse D. parabola
30	The liquid which conduct current is known as	A. heating effect B. chemical energy C. electrolyte D. ohm's law