ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 14 Electromagnetism Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When a suitable small resistance is put in parallel with the galvanometer coil, it is converted into	A. Voltmeter B. Avometer C. Ammeter D. None of these
2	A resistance used in voltmeter is called	A. shunt resistance B. high resistance C. low resistance D. zero resistance
3	In order to make a voltmeter, high resistance is connected with galvanometer, in	A. perpendicular B. may be paralled or pendicular C. series D. none of these
4	Which is modified form of galvanometer	A. potentiometer B. battery C. voltmeter D. slide wire bridge
5	A voltmeter is used to measure the	A. potential difference B. current C. temperature D. resistance
6	For measuring large currents, an ordinary galvanometer cannot be used without proper, then both relates with each other as	A. modification B. voltage C. current D. resistance
7	A full-scale deflection is obtained in a galvanometer with a current of few	A. ampere B. volts C. milliampere D. ohm
8	The current is measured in	A. volts B. watt C. ampere D. ohm
9	Ammeter is used to measure	A. voltage B. resistance C. voltage and current D. current
10	A galvanometer in which the coil comes to rest quickly after the current passed through it, or the current stopped form flowing through it, is called	A. dead beat galvanometer B. stable galvanometer C. shunt galvanometer D. sensitive galvanomter
11	The current in microamperes required to produce one millimeter deflection on a scale placed one meter away from the mirror of the galvanometer, defined the sensitivity of	A. ammeter B. voltmeter C. galvanometer D. avo-meter
12	The torque per unit twist of coil is called	A. proportionality constant B. gravitational constant C. boltzman constant D. coupling constant
13	Method "lamp and scale arrangement" used to measure the	A. angle of deflection B. restoring torque C. magnetic field strength D. current
14	If the value of galvanometer constant k = C/BAN is made small, the galvanometer can be made	A. Sensitive B. Accurate C. Stable D. None of these
15	The angle of deflection of coil can be measured by the	A. one method B. three method C. two method D. none of these

16	A shunt resistance parallel to the galvanometer is used to convert it into	A. avometer B. millimeter C. voltmeter D. none of these
17	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
18	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
19	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
20	Galvanometer is a device used for the detection of	A. voltage B. current C. temperature D. pressure
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	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
25	The current sensitivity of the galvanometer is	A. C/BAN B. BAN/C C. CAN/B D. CBN/A
26	The vector representation of force experience give the direction of	A. magnetic field B. current C. length of conductor D. force
27	F = I(L x B) is a	A. vector B. scalar C. unit vector D. none of these
28	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
29	When the waveform of one voltage is increasing and that of second is decreasing and vice versa, then phase difference between these voltage is	A. 90° B. 75° C. 0° D. 180°
		A. current

30	The CRO is used for displaying the waveform of a given	B. voltage C. both of them D. none of them