ECAT Pre General Science Physics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The current is measured in	A. volts B. watt C. ampere D. ohm
2	Ammeter is used to measure	A. voltage B. resistance C. voltage and current D. current
3	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
4	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
5	The torque per unit twist of coil is called	A. proportionality constant B. gravitational constant C. boltzman constant D. coupling constant
6	Method "lamp and scale arrangement" used to measure the	A. angle of deflection B. restoring torque C. magnetic field strength D. current
7	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
8	The angle of deflection of coil can be measured by the	A. one method B. three method C. two method D. none of these
9	A shunt resistance parallel to the galvanometer is used to convert it into	A. avometer B. millimeter C. voltmeter D. none of these
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	Galvanometer is a device used for the detection of	A. voltage B. current C. temperature D. pressure
14	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

15	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
16	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
17	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
18	The current sensitivity of the galvanometer is	A. C/BAN B. BAN/C C. CAN/B D. CBN/A
19	The vector representation of force experience give the direction of	A. magnetic field B. current C. length of conductor D. force
20	The fractional change in resistance per kelvin is known as	A. temperature coefficient B. resistance coefficient C. super temperature D. critical temperature
21	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
22	The resistivity of a substance depends upon the	A. length B. mass C. area D. temperature
23	The SI unit of conductivity is	A. ohm-m B. ohm⁻¹m⁻¹ C. ohm-m⁻¹ D. ohm⁻¹m
24	The unit of conductance is	A. ohm B. meter C. mho D. ohm-meter
25	The unit of resistivity is	A. ohm B. ohm-m² C. ohm-meter D. ohm-m⁻¹
26	Resistance of a conductor is increased, the currant will	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain the same D. None of these
27	The resistance of a conductor does not depend on its	A. mass B. resistivity C. length D. cross-sectional area
28	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
29	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
30	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