

## Physics 10th Class English Medium Unit 5 Online Test

A. R-sub>c/sub>=R-sub>1/sub>+R-sub>2     A. R-sub>c/sub>=R-sub>1/sub>+R-sub>2     +Resub>c/sub>+R-sub>2     +Resub>c/sub>+R-sub>2     +Resub>c/sub>+R-sub>2     +Resub>c/sub>+R-sub>2     +Resub>c/sub>+R-sub>2     +Resub>c/sub>+R-sub>2     +Resub>3     +Resub>c/sub>+R-sub>1/R-sub>2     +Resub>3     +Resub>3     +Resub>a     +Resubab <a>a     +Resubab<a>a     <td< th=""><th>Gr Questions</th><th>Answers Choice</th></td<></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a>	Gr Questions	Answers Choice
1 The equivalent resistance in parallel combination is: 2 Resistance of conductor is directly proportional to: 3 The unit of resistance is: 3 The unit of resistance is: 4 C. Area D. All of these 3 The unit of (p) in formula RepLfa is: 5 What type of graph is in between V and I? 5 What type of graph is in between V and I? 6 According to Ohm's law V S. Resup-2c/sup>R. B. Parabola C. Straight line D. None of these 8 The unit of potential difference is: 9 Resistance of conductors is d. Resup-2c/sup-P. D. A. Curved S. Resup-2c/sup-P. D. None of these 8 The resistance of conductors is due to: 9 Battery converts chemical energy into which energy: 10 The rate of flow of charge through any cross-sectional area is called: 11 The ampere is a unit of:  12 The combinad resistance of No identical resistors. 13 The combinad resistance of No identical resistors. 14 The combinad resistance of No identical resistors. 15 The combinad resistance of No identical resistors. 16 None of these None None and None of None None None None None None None None		
2 Resistance of conductor is directly proportional to:  2 A C-was D. All of these  3 The unit of resistance is:  3 The unit of (p) in formula R=p_L/a is D. C. V. D. C.  4 The unit of (p) in formula R=p_L/a is D. D. C. C. Pms=up>2  5 What type of graph is in between V and I?  5 What type of graph is in between V and I?  6 According to Ohm's law V Remarks of the unit of potential difference is:  7 The unit of potential difference is:  8 The resistance of conductors is due to:  8 The resistance of conductors is due to:  7 The unit of potential difference is:  8 The resistance of conductors is due to:  8 The resistance of conductors is due to:  7 The rate of flow of charge through any cross-sectional area is called:  8 The rate of flow of charge through any cross-sectional area is called:  8 The combined resistance of better in series is 80 Potential difference is:  8 The combined resistance of better in series is 80 Potential difference in series is 80 Pot		B. $ R < sub > c < / sub > 1 / R < sub > 1 < / sub > $
The unit of resistance is: C, V D, C C		B. Pressure C. Area
He unit of (ρ) in formula R=p.L/a is	B The unit of resistance is:	B. Ω C. V
September   Sep		B. Ω-m C. Ω-m <sup>2</sup>
According to Ohm's law V		B. Parabola C. Straight line
The unit of potential difference is:  B. Coulomb C. Ampere D. Joule  8 The resistance of conductors is due to:  B. Fixed atoms C. Molecules D. Neutrons  A. Mechanical B. Electrical C. Thermal D. None of these  10 The rate of flow of charge through any cross-sectional area is called:  The ampere is a unit of:  A. Energy B. Potential difference B. Energy C. Coulomb D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  The combined resistance of two identical resistors, concepted in series is 80.	)	B. IR <sup>2</sup> C. IR
The resistance of conductors is due to:  B. Fixed atoms C. Molecules D. Neutrons  A. Mechanical B. Electrical C. Thermal D. None of these  The rate of flow of charge through any cross-sectional area is called:  A. potential difference B. Energy C. Coulomb D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. 2Ω  The combined resistance of two identical resistors, connected in series is 8Ω  A. 2Ω  Class="MsoNormal"> [endif] <span style='font-size:14.0pt; line-height:107%; font-family:"Times New Roman",serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-hansi-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-hansi-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-bidi-theme-font:major-bidi'>&lt;-&gt;  A. 2Ω   A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω   A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω   A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω   A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω   A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω  A. 2Ω</span>		B. Coulomb C. Ampere
Battery converts chemical energy into which energy:  B. Electrical C. Thermal D. None of these  A. potential difference B. Energy C. Coulomb D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. 2Ω [endif] <span font-family:&quot;times="" font-size:14.0pt;="" line-height:107%;="" mso-hansi-theme-font:major-bidi;mso-bidi-theme-font:major-bidi;"="" new="" roman&quot;,serif;mso-ascii-theme-font:major-bidi;="" style='font-size:14.0pt; line-height:107%; font-family:" Times New Roman", serif; mso-ascii-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-hansi-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-bidi-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-hansi-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-bidi-theme-font:major-bidi; mso-so-so-so-so-so-so-so-so-so-so-so-so-s&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;3&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;B. Fixed atoms C. Molecules&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;10 through any cross-sectional area is called:  B. Energy C. Coulomb D. Electric current  A. Energy B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  The combined resistance of two identical resistors, connected in series is 80 connected in series in series in&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;B. Electrical C. Thermal&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;11 The ampere is a unit of:  B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  The combined resistance of two identical resistors, connected in series is 8Ω  2 connected in series is 8Ω  12 connected in series is 8Ω  13 The ampere is a unit of:  B. Potential difference C. Electric potential D. Electric current  A. 2Ω&lt;![endif]&gt;&lt;span style='>&lt;0.20<p>Connected in series is 8Ω</p></span>	10 through any cross-sectional	B. Energy C. Coulomb
two identical resistors, family: " Times New Roman ", serif; mso-ascii-theme-font: major-bidi; mso-hansi-theme-font: major-bidi; mso-bidi-theme-font: major-bidi; mso-hansi-theme-font: mso-hansi-theme-font: mso-hansi-theme-font: mso-hansi-theme-font: mso-hansi-theme-fo	11 The ampere is a unit of:	B. Potential differrence C. Electric potential
Their combined resistance in a parallel arrangement will be: D. 12Ω	two identical resistors, 12 connected in series is 8Ω. Their combined resistance in a	family: " Times New Roman ", serif; mso-ascii-theme-font: major-bidi; mso-hansi-theme-font: major-bidi; mso-bidi-theme-font: major-bidi"> <o:p></o:p> B. $4\Omega$ C. $8\Omega$