

Physics FSC Part 2 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Thermistor with high - ve temperature coefficient are very accurate for measuring low temperature especially near is:	A. 10 kelvin B. 70 kelvin C. 200 kelvin D. 35 kelvin
2	Tolerance of "Gold" band.	A. $\pm 10\%$ B. $\pm 5\%$ C. $\pm 15\%$ D. $\pm 20\%$
3	The unit of conductivity is:	A. $\Omega^{-3} m^{-1}$ B. Ωm^{-1} C. Both a and b D. Ωm^{-1}
4	The vessel containing the tow electrodes and liquid to known as.	A. Chemical cell B. Volt cell C. Volta cell D. Volta meter
5	The heat produced by passage of current.	A. $H=I^2Rt$ B. $H=IR^2t$ C. $H=I/Rt$ D. $H=I^2Rt$
6	Heat energy is converted into electrical energy.	A. Solar cells B. thermocouples C. Electric generators D. None of above
7	The free electrons experience force.	A. In direction of $-E$ B. In direction of E C. Both A and B D. All of the above
8	The drift velocity is of order:	A. $10^{13} m/s$ B. $10^{3} m/s$ C. $10^{-3} m/s$ D. $10^{-4} m/s$
9	In gas the charge carriers are:	A. Electrons B. Ions C. Both a & b D. None of above
10	Coulomb's force is:	A. Conservative force B. None conservative force C. Similar to frictional force D. None of the above
11	The $1eV =$	A. $1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$ B. $1.6 \times 10^{-11} J$ C. $1.6 \times 10^{-19} J$ D. $1.6 \times 10^{-11} C$
12	Electric potential at a distance "r" from "q" is:	A. $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$ B. $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$ C. $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{2r}$ D. $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$
13	The electrical intensity is equal to:	A. $-\Delta V / \Delta r$ B. $\Delta V / \Delta r$ C. $\Delta V / \Delta V$ D. $-\Delta V / \Delta r$
14	Electric intensity due to an infinite sheet of charge is:	A. $\partial / 2\epsilon_0$ B. $\partial / r\epsilon_0$ C. $\partial / r^2\epsilon_0$ D. none of these
15	Net charge enclosed by Gaussian surface is:	A. zero B. maximum C. depend on intensity

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- D. none of all
- 16 Flux through any closed surface is:
- A. $1/\epsilon_0 \cdot Q$ times the total charge enclosed in it
B. $\epsilon_0 \cdot Q$ time the total charge enclosed in it
C. $1/\epsilon_0 \cdot Q$ ties the total charge enclosed in it
D. $\epsilon_0 \cdot Q$ time the total charge enclosed in it
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- 17 The total flux through a closed surface.
- A. Directly proportional to shape and geometry
B. Independent of medium
C. Depend on shape and geometry
D. Dependent on medium and the charge enclosed
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