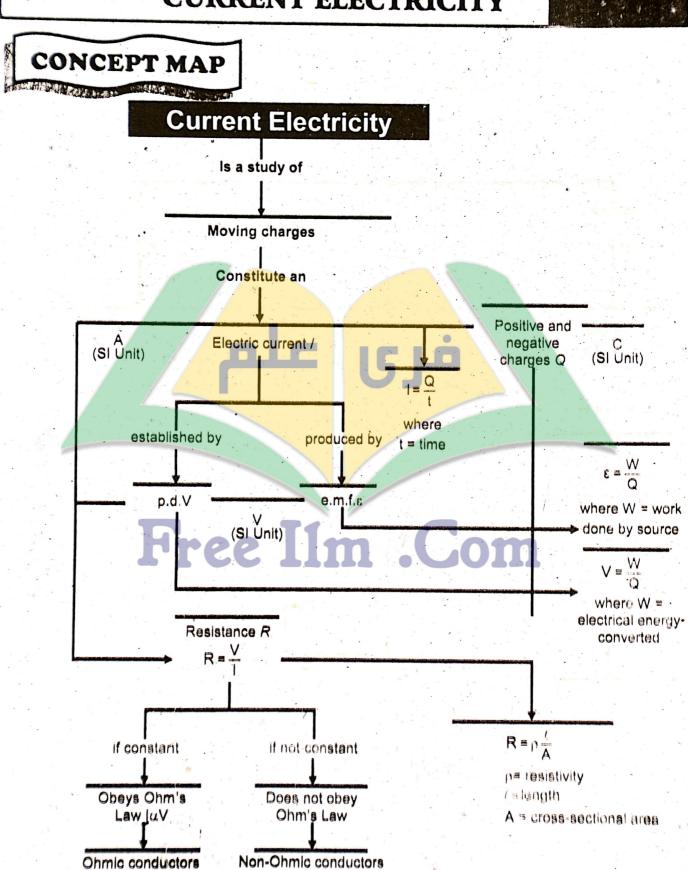


CHAPTER

CURRENT ELECTRICITY









































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TOPICAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

14.1	Electric Current	
(1)	In metals, current is produced only due to	o the flow of
	(a) Protons (b) Electrons	(c) Free electrons (d) Neutrons
(2)	In electrolyte, current is produced due to	the flow of
	(a) Positive charge	(b) Negative charges
	(c) Both positive and negative charges	(d) None of these
(3)	The rate of flow of electric charge throug	
	(a) Electrostatics (b) Electric current	(c) e.m.f (d) Voltage
(4)	The SI unit of electric current is	
	(a) Volt (b) Farad	(c) Capacitance (d) Ampere
(5)		which flows through a conductor is known as
31 3. J	(a) Electronic current (b) Conventional cur	
(6)	The current due to negative charges a	nd an equivalent current due to positive
	charges always flow in the	
	(a) Opposite direction	(b) Same direction
	(c) Perpendicular to each other	(d) None of these
(7)	In electricity, we assume that electric cur	rent is always due to the flow of
	(a) Negative charges	(b) Neutral particles
	(c) Positive charges	(d) Both negative and positive charges
(8)	The conventional current of positive char	rges flows from a point of
	(a) Higher potential to a point of lower potential	(b) Lower potential to a point of higher potential
	(c) I owe potential to a point of lower potential	(d) Higher potential to a point of higher potential
(9)	The current constituted by negative char	ges flows from a point of
	(a) Higher potential to a point of a lower po	tential
	(b) Lower potential to a point of higher pot	ential
	(c) I ower potential to a point of lower pote	
	(d) Higher potential to a point of higher pot	ential
$(10)^{-}$		conductor, the energy is provided to the
	charges in the conductor by the	
	(a) Magnetic field produced in the conductor)r
	(b) Electromagnetic field produced in the c	
V.	(c) Electric field produced in the conductor	
	(d) None of the above	
(11)		ons from positive terminal of the battery to
	the negative terminal by the	1. X C
. 1	(a) Electrical process (b) Chemical process	s (c) Thermal process (d) Magnetic process
(12)	The current through a metallic conducto	or is due to the motion of
	(a) Protons (b) Neutrons	(c) Electrons (d) Free electrons
(13)	In liquids and gases, the current is due to	the motion of
	(a) Negative charges	(b) Positive charges
	(e) Both negative and positive charges	(d) Neutral particles
(14)	Free electrons are	(a) I appally has and (d) Ti-late C-1
	(a) Lightly bound (b) Fixed	(c) Loosely bound (d) Tightly fixed



(a) from negative to positive in the external circuit and from positive to negative within the source of potential difference (battery) (b) from positive to negative in the external circuit and from negative to positive within the source of P.D. (c) From positive to negative throughout the circuit. (d) From negative to positive throughout the circuit. (d) From negative to positive throughout the circuit. (a) along the flow of electrons (b) opposite to the flow of electrons (c) From positive to negative in the external circuit (d) along the direction of positive charges. (e) From positive to negative in the external circuit (d) along the direction of positive charges. (f) If a charge 'Q' flows through any cross-section of the conductor in time 't' second the current '1' is given by (a) I = Qt (b) I = Q/t (c) I = t/Q (d) I = Q2/t (a) One coulomb per second is equal to (a) One coulomb per second is equal to (a) One volt (b) One Ampere (c) One watt (d) One Ohm (19) Which of the following represents an electric current? (a) Erg C' (b) Cs' (c) JS' (d) Dyne S' (a) Erg C' (b) Cs' (c) JS' (d) Dyne S' (a) Erg C' (b) Cs' (c) JS' (d) Dyne S' (a) Erg C' (b) 7200 C (e) IC (d) 2C (21) Batteries convert (a) electrical energy into heat energy (b) electrical energy into chemical energy (c) chemical energy into electrical energy (d) heat energy into chemical energy (e) chemical energy into electrical energy (f) heat energy into chemical energy (g) chemical energy into electrical energy (g) chemical energy into electrical energy (g) chemical	(15)	The district of		
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(27) The instrument with which we can detect the presence of current in a circuit is knows as			raman (a) Basistaman	(A) Val
	i .			
(a) Valturator (b) Ammator (c) CialVallamator (d) Claus mator	(27)			
		(a) Voltmeter (b) Ammeter	(c) Galvanometer	(d) Ohm meter
(28) In order to detect the current, galvanometer is connected	(28)		The state of the s	
(a) In parallel (b) In series				
(c) May be parallel or in series (d) Any where in the circuit		(c) May be parallel or in series	(d) Any where in the	ne circuit













(29)	If the needle of galvanometer shows som	e deflection, it would indicate the
	(a) Presence of current	(b) Absence of current
	(c) A large current	(d) None of these
(30)	A galvanometer is a very	
(0,0)	(a) Large instrument	(b) Small instrument
	(c) Insensitive instrument	(d) Sensitive instrument
(21)		
(31)		he galvanometer in order to convert it into
	ammeter should have	
	(a) High resistance	(b) Very high resistance
	(c) Low resistance	(d) Very low resistance
(32)	The resistance of an ammeter should be	
	(a) Height (b) Very high	(c) Low (d) Very low
(33)	In order to measure the current in a circ	
	(a) Parallel to battery	(b) In series in the circuit
	(c) May be parallel or in series	(d) None of these
(34)	when ammeter is connected in the circ	uit, the positive terminal of ammeter should
	be connected with the	de to de la landa de la
	(a) Negative terminal of the battery	(b) Positive terminal of the battery
(35)	(c) Any terminal of the battery The potential difference can be directly	(d) None of these
(35)	(h) Potential difference can be directly	(c) Voltmeter (d) Ohm move
(36)	(a) Arnmeter (b) Potentio-meter The surjes resistance which is connected.	cted with galvanometer to convert it into
(.,0)	voltmeter usually has value in	
	(a) Ohms	(b) Several hundred ohms
	(c) Several thousand ohms	(d) Hundred thousand ohms
(37)	Voltmeter is always connected in a circu	
(.,,)	(a) Series	(b) Parallel
	(c) May be in series or parallel	(d) None of these
(10)	A good voltmeter is that which draws	(d) the of the or
(38)		(c) Large current (d) Very large current
PERMIT		(c) Large current (d) very large current
14.4	Ohm's Law	
14.5	V-I Characteristics of Ohmic and Non C	
(39)	The relation V = IR represents	ALV Alexandra de Levin
	(a) Ampere law	(b) Coulomb's law
	(c) Faraday's law	(d) Ohm's law
(40)	Ohm's law is applicable to	텔레일 및 하는 경험 등을 경기되었다. 하는 것 없다.
	(a) Liquids only	(b) Gases only
	(c) Liquid conductors only	(d) Metallic conductors only
(41)	Ohm is the unit of	
(,	(a) Current (b) Capacitance	(c) Electric intensity (d) Resistance
(42)	Ohm is defined as	
(42)	(a) Volt/Coulomb or VC	(b) Volt/Ampere or VA
	(a) Amagra/Vall of CV	(d) Ampere/Volt or AV
	(e) Ampere/Volt or CV	
(43)	The resistance of a conductor through	which a current of one ampere is flowing
	when the potential difference across its	ends is one voit, is chiled
	(a) One volt (b) One coulomb	(c) One Ohm (d) One ampere



(44)	Thermistor is		
	(a) A heat sensitive resistor	(b) potential divide	2
	(c) constant resistor	(d) An ordinary res	
(45)	The graphical representation of Ohm's		
	(a) Hyperbola (b) Ellipse		(d) Straight line
(46)	The value of current passing through a		
(, ,	(a) Resistance (b) Capacitance		
(47)	The property of a substance which opp		
(17)			
(48)	(a) Conductivity (b) Capacitance		
(40)	If a potential of 220V is applied acr	oss a conductor and	a current of 2A nows
	through it. What would be the resistan (a) 210Ω (b) 440Ω		(4), 110, -T
14.6		(c) 880Ω	(d) 110 ohm
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF			
14.7			<u> </u>
(49)	The resistance of a meter cube of the su		
(50)	(a) conductivity (b) permittivity		
(50)	At a certain temperature, the resistance		
(51)	(a) Length (b) Area of cross-s		
(31)	At a certain temperature, the resistance (a) Length (b) Area of cross-sections		
(52)	If we increase the length of a wire to fo		
(32)	resistance?	di times of its origina	ir length, what will be its
	(a) The same (b) Doubled	(c) Four times	(d) Fight times
	(d) The same	(c) I our times	(d) Eight times
(53)	If we increase the cross-sectional area	of the wire to double	of its original area its
(53)	If we increase the cross-sectional area	of the wire to double	e of its original area, ir-
(53)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become		
(53)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved	(c) One fourth	(d) Doubled
	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become	(c) One fourth	(d) Doubled
	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation	(c) One fourth ectional area of a win	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is
	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation	(c) One fourth ectional area of a win	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is
(54)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$	(c) One fourth ectional area of a win	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is
	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{L}$
(54) (55)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$
(54)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a con	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{4}$. (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will
(54) (55) (56)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a con (a) Increase (b) Decrease	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the san	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$
(54) (55)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a contact (a) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sandepend on its	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{4}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will the (d) None of these
(54) (55) (56) (57)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a contain (a) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional and contains a contain (b) Cross sectional and contains a contain (c) cross sectional and c) cross sectional c) cross sectional and c) cross sectional and c) cross sectional and c) cross sectional c) c) cross sectional c) c) c) cross sectional c) c) c	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sand depend on its rea (c) Resistivity	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{4}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass
(54) (55) (56)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a contact (a) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind $(c) R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sand depend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{r}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will the (d) None of these (d) Mass
(54) (55) (56) (57)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a contact (a) Increase The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is (a) Always decreases	(c) One fourth ectional area of a win (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sandepend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance (b) Always increase	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{4}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass
(54) (55) (56) (57) (58)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a contain (a) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is (a) Always decreases (c) Remains the same	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind $(c) R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sand depend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{4}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass
(54) (55) (56) (57) (58)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is. (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a conta) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is (a) Always decreases (c) Remains the same Combination of Resistors	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind area of a wind area of a wind area of a wind area (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sand depend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance (b) Always increases (d) First increases are	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass es and then decrease
(54) (55) (56) (57) (58)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a contain (a) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is (a) Always decreases (c) Remains the same Combination of Resistors The resistances are connected end to end	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sand depend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance (b) Always increases (d) First increases and and provide only only only only only only only only	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass es and then decrease
(54) (55) (56) (57) (58)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a conta) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor i (a) Always decreases (b) Remains the same Combination of Resistors The resistances are connected end to end (a) Parallel circuit	(c) One fourth ectional area of a wind area (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the same depend on its area (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance (b) Always increases (d) First increases and and provide only of (b) Scries circuit	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass es and then decrease
(54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is. (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a conta (a) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is (a) Always decreases (c) Remains the same Combination of Resistors The resistances are connected end to end (a) Parallel circuit (b) Both parallel and series circuit	(c) One fourth ectional area of a win (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sandepend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance (b) Always increase (d) First increases and and provide only of (b) Series circuit (d) None of these	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass es and then decrease
(54) (55) (56) (57) (58)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a conta) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is (a) Always decreases (b) Remains the same Combination of Resistors The resistances are connected end to end (a) Parallel circuit (b) Both parallel and series circuit The potential drop across each of resist	(c) One fourth ectional area of a win (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sandepend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance (b) Always increases (d) First increases and and provide only of (b) Series circuit (d) None of these ors will be same in	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass es and then decrease
(54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59)	If we increase the cross-sectional area resistance will become (a) The same (b) Halved If L is the length and A is the cross-s gives by the relation (a) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{L}{A}$ (b) $R = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{A}{L}$ The SI unit of specific resistance is. (a) $\Omega - m$ (b) $\Omega - m$ If we increase the temperature of a conta (a) Increase (b) Decrease The resistance of a conductor does not (a) Length (b) Cross sectional a When the temperature of a conductor is (a) Always decreases (c) Remains the same Combination of Resistors The resistances are connected end to end (a) Parallel circuit (b) Both parallel and series circuit	(c) One fourth ectional area of a win (c) $R = \rho \frac{A}{L}$ (c) $\Omega - m^{-1}$ ductor, its resistance (c) Remains the sandepend on its rea (c) Resistivity s raised, its resistance (b) Always increase (d) First increases and and provide only of (b) Series circuit (d) None of these	(d) Doubled re, then its resistance is (d) $R = \rho \frac{L}{t}$ (d) $\Omega - m^2$ will ne (d) None of these (d) Mass es and then decrease













(61)	In series circuit, the magnitude of cur	rent that flows throu	igh each resistor is	
((3)	(a) very small (b) Very large	(c) Same	(d) Different	
(62)	In parallel circuit, the magnitude of c	urrent that flows thr	ough each resistor wi	ll be
(63)	(a) Very small (b) Very large In series combination of resistors, the	(c) Same	(d) Different	
	(a) $V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$	(b) $V = \frac{1}{V_1} + \frac{1}{V_2} + \frac{1}{V_2}$		
٠,	나 이번 등이 누리 아이지 않는 것 같은 사람들이다.	$V_1 V_2$	V_3	
	(c) $V = V \left[\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right]$	$\frac{1}{1}$ 1 1 1	1	
	$\left \frac{R}{R} + \frac{R}{R_0} + \frac{R}{R_0} \right $	(d) $\frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{V_1} + \frac{1}{V_2} + \frac{1}{V_2}$	$\frac{1}{V}$	
(64)	The equivalent resistance for series co	ombination of $\frac{1}{3}$ resist	ors is given by	
	\sim 1 · 1 · 1 · 1			
	(a) $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$	(b) $\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$	+ -	
(65)	(c) $Re = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$	(d) $R_e = VR_1 + VR$	$R_2 + VR_3$	-
(02)	The equivalent resistance for parallel	combination of 3 res	sistors is given by	
	(a) $\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_2}$	(b) $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{V}{V} + \frac{V}{V}$	<u> </u>	
		(b) $\frac{1}{R_{x}} = \frac{V}{R_{1}} + \frac{V}{R_{2}}$	R_{3}	
	(c) $Re = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$	(d) $R = VR + VR$	$r_{c} + VR$	
(66)	The expression for total current throu	igh parallel combinat	ion is	
	(a) $I = I_1 = I_2 - I_3$	(b) $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$		
	$(c) I = I_1 - I_2 - I_3$	$(d) I = 2_1 - 2I_2 -$	2/,	1
(67)	If three resistances of 6Ω each are	connected in series of	ombination, what wil	II be
	the equivalent (esistance:			
	(a) $\delta\Omega$ (b) 12Ω	(c) 18Ω	$(d) 24 \Omega$	
(68)	When resistors are connected in series	s, the equivalent resis	tance is equal to	•
	(2) Sum of the reciprocals of the individual	ual resistance		
	to Product of the reciprocals of the indi-	v <mark>idual resistances</mark>		
	(c) Support the individual resistances			
((0)	(c) Product of the individual resistance		n de la companya de Pagaman de la companya de la company	٠
(69)	If the resistors are connected in parall			No.
	(a) the current through each is the same		m	
	(b) The total resistance is the sum of indi	ividual resistance		
	(c) The voltage across each is the same			
(70)	(d) The total resistance is the product of	individual resistance		
(70)	If the resistance of 2 ohm and 4 oh	im are connected in	parallel, the equiva	lent
	resistance will be	() 2 0 1		
(71)	(a) 11.0 ohms (b) 1.33 ohms	(c) 3.0 ohms	(d) 5.0 ohms	
(71)	Three resistance 5000, 500 and 50 of		n series across 555 v	olts
	mains. The current flowing through th			
	(a) 1A (b) 100 mA	(c) 10 mA	(d) 10A	
14.10				
14.11	Electric Power			
(72)	When Q coulomb of charge flows betw	een the two points h	aving potential differe	ence
	of V volts then the energy in joules is r			
	(a) $W = \frac{Q}{V}$ (b) $W = \frac{V}{Q}$	(c) $W = QV$	(d)W = DC	
	$(a) = \overline{V}$	(c) = QV	(d) $W = F.S$	
	y na katangan jang pagalang Agaran katanggan saggan	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	













(73)	supplied will be			conds, then the energy
	(a) $W = IRt$	(b) $W = I^2 Rt$	(c) $W = IR^2t$	(d) $W = IRt^2$
(74)	The energy supplied	$W = I^2Rt$ is the mat	hematical expression	for
/==:			(c) Faraday's law	
(75)			nt in unit time is know	
	(a) Electrical energy	(b) Electrical power	(c) Electrical work	(d) Potential difference
(76)				l power that generates
	heat in the resistance	e is given by		•
	(a) IR	(b) I/R	(c) I^2R	(d) IR^2
(77)	The SI unit of electri		(6) 1.10	(d) II.
(, ,)	(a) Watt	(b) Joule	(a) Amnara	(d) Volt
(79)		(b) Joule	(c) Ampere	(d) Volt
(78)	One watt is equal to	// · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 n - +1
(50)	(a) Js		(c) J^2s	$(d) sJ^{-1}$
(79)	Heat energy dissipar	ted in a resistor R	when connected to a l	pattery of V volts and
	current I ampere flo			
	(a) $I^2 R$	(b) IRt	(c) Vlt	(d) 1 ² Rt
(80)	How will you calcula	te power from curre	ent (I) and voltage (v)	
	(a) power = I/V			(d) power = VI^2
(81)	Electrical energy is r			
		(b) horse power	(c) kilo watt	(d) kilowatt hour
(82)	Which one of the fol			(d) knowate nour
10.27.	(a) 100 watt	(b) 200 watt	(c) 500 watt	(d) 1000 watts
(41)	Electrical analysis	annanti annuma	d in your laves are	the and hance a lawse
(83)	Electrical energy is	commonly consume	d in very large quant	ity and hence a large
	unit of energy is requ			
			(c) Killowatt-hour	(d) Megawatt - hour
(84)	One kilowatt-hour is			
	(a) 13.6 MJ		(c) 3.6 kJ	(d) 3.6 MJ
(85).	We can calculate the	amount of electricit	y bill by the following	formula
•	watt×time(in hou	$\frac{(s)}{s}$ × cost of one unit	(b) watt ×1000	
	(a) constituent and some some some some some	\times cost of one unit	(b) watt × 1000	× cost of one unit
	1000	2 (12)	time (in hours)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1000 × time (in ho	urs)	1000 × watt × ti	me (in hours)
	(C)	× cost of one u	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT	A WILLIAM OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF
	Watt	AA 7111	cost of c	one unit
(86)	Kilowatt - hour is a			
	(a) Power	(b) Work	(c) Energy	(d) Current
14.12	Direct Current and A	Iternating Current		
	Hazards of Electricit			A Manager Commence
	The current which a		lvaation is asilad	
(87)				
			(c) Stationary current	
(88)	The current which c	hanges its direction	again and again is call	ed
	(a) Alternating curren	(b) Direct current	And the second second	The state of the s
	(e) Multi-directional e		(d) Uni - directional	current
(88)				
(89)			repeats its value is ki	
	(a) Frequency	(b) Wavelength	(c) Time period	(d) None of these
(90)	The number of cycle	s completed by curr	ent in one second is ca	lled its
()		(b) Frequency	(c) Wavelength	(d) Amplitude
(01)				(a) Ampittude
(91)	The frequency of a.c			
	(a) 30 eycles / second	(b) 50 cycles/second	(c) 60 cycles/ second	(d) 100cycles/second
		7.		



(92)

(98)

14.14 Safe Use Of Electricity In Homes

All electrical appliances are connected in parallel to each other between the main live and neutral wire to get (a) same current (b) same current and potential difference (c)different currents and potential differences (d) same potential differences (93)Insulated covered wire is called: (a) Extension (b) Cable (c) Lead (d) None of these The wire at certain potential is called: (94)(a) Live wire (b) Neutral wire (c) Earth wire (d) Ground wire (95)The wire at zero potential is called: (a) Live wire (b) Neutral wire (c) Earth wire (d) Ground wire (96)The wire grounded in the earth is called: (a) Live wire (b) Neutral wire (c) Earth wire (d) Ground wire

(97)A small wire connected in series with the live wire is called:

(a) Neutral wire (b) Earth wire (c) Fuse

(d) Circuit breaker Safety device used in place of fuse is:

(a) Socket (b) Earth wire (c) Plug (99)Circuit breaker works on the principle of:

(a) Electric current (b) Joule's law (c) Electromagnetism (d) None of them

(d) Circuit breaker

An additional wire used in devices having the metallic bodies is: (100)

(a) Live wire (b) Neutral wire (c) Earth wire (d) Ground wire

				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH					
			Tips	ANSW	R KEY		HARAGE		
Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1.	С	21.	c	41.	d	61.	С	81.	d
2.	c	22.	a	42.	b	62.	d	82.	a
3.	b	23.	c	43.	Ć	63.	a	83.	c
4.	d	24.	b	44.	a	64.	С	84.	d
5.	b	25.	c	45.	d	65.	a	85.	a
6.	a	26.	a a	46.	c	66.	b	86.	c.
7.	d	27.	C	47.	C	67.	7 d c d	87.	b
8.	a .	28.	b	48.	d	68.	c	88.	a
9.	b	29.	a	49.	c	69,	С	89.	C,
10.	c	30.	d	50.	a	70.	b	90.	b
11.	b	31.	d	51.	b	71.	b	91.	b
12.	d	32.	C	52.	С	72.	c	92.	d
13.	c	33.	<u>b</u> .	53.	b	73.	b	93.	b _{ek}
14.	C	34.	b	*54.	d	74.	d	94,	a
15.	b	35.	c ·	55.	b	75.	b	95.	b
16.	a	36,	c	56.	a	76.	С	96.	c
17.	b	37.	b	57.	d.	77.	a	97.	c
18.	b	38.	b	58.	b	78.	b	98.	d
19	b	39.	d	59.	b	79.	d	799, m	c
20.	a	40	d	60.	a	80.	b	100	C