

Final Assessment Quiz

PHY-106

The respondent's email address (201370212@gift.edu.pk) was recorded on submission of this form.

1. The pointer of a magnetic compass *

1 point

- ☐ is affected only by permanent magnets
- ☐ Aligns itself parallel to the applied magnetic field
- ☐ vibrates in the magnetic field of the current
- ☒ Aligns itself perpendicular to the magnetic field

*

1 point

Given that $\vec{B} = 40\hat{i} - 18\hat{k}$. The vector \vec{B} lies in:

- ☐ XY Plane
- ☐ XZ Plane
- ☐ YZ Plane
- ☒ None of these

At a given instant, a proton moves in the +x direction in a region where there is magnetic field in the -z direction. The magnetic force on the proton will be the: *

1 point

- ☐ -y direction
- ☐ +y direction
- ☐ +z direction
- ☒ -z direction

An electric intensity is a potential gradient, if may expressed in the units of N/C or *

1 point

- ☐ Volt
- ☐ Volt meter
- ☐ Volt per meter
- ☒ Joule

A torch bulb uses a 5 V supply and makes a current of 0.5 A. It is switched on for 1 year. How much electrical energy is used? *

1 point

- ☒ 78,840,000J
- ☐ 78,840,00 J
- ☐ 78,8400 J
- ☐ 78,840 J

Equipotential surfaces in an electric field are always *

1 point

- ☐ Spherical
- ☐ Closed Surfaces
- ☐ Tangent to the electric lines of force
- ☒ perpendicular to the lines of force

which statement describes the electric potential difference between two points in a wire that carries a current? Hint (use the Power Formula) *

1 point

- ☒ The force required to move a unit positive charge between the points
- ☐ The ratio of the energy dissipated between the points to the current
- ☐ The ratio of the power dissipated between the points to the current
- ☐ The ratio of the power dissipated between the points to the charged move

What can be used as the unit of energy? *

1 point

- ☒ N/m
- ☐ V A
- ☐ V/C
- ☐ W s

If a current of 2 A passes through a wire for 20 s, What number of electrons crossed the cross-section in this duration? *

1 point

- ☐ 1.5×10^{20}
- ☐ 1.5×10^{21}
- ☒ 1.5×10^{22}
- ☐ 1.5×10^{23}

The ratio of Drift velocity and Electric field is: *

1 point

- ☒ qt/m
- ☐ et/m
- ☐ e/m
- ☐ Both qt/m and et/m

Which of the following field is governed by the Maxwell's equations? *

1 point

- ☐ Electrodynamics
- ☐ Optics
- ☒ Electric circuits
- ☐ All of these

It is often contended that $V = iR$ is a statement of ----- but it is known as ----- 1 point
_ * *

- ☐ Ohm's law and equation for Potential Difference
- ☐ Ohm's law and equation for Current
- ☒ Ohm's law and equation for resistance
- ☐ equation for resistance and ohm's law

What is the value of current in a wire of 100 cm long at right angle to the uniform magnetic field of 0.5 Tesla when the force acting on the wire is 5 N? * 1 point

- ☐ 10 A
- ☐ 0.1×10^2 A
- ☐ 1000×10^{-2}
- ☒ All of these

A long straight wire of radius $R=1$ m carries a steady current 1 A. What is the magnetic field at the surface of the wire? * * 1 point

- ☐ 0.0002 mT
- ☒ 0.2 mT
- ☐ 0.002 mT
- ☐ 0.02 mT

What is the displacement current if you have an rate of change of electric field $dE/dt=1$ V/m and cross sectional area $A= 3 \text{ m}^2$. *

1 point

- ☐ 0.0265 nano ampere
- ☒ 0.265 nano ampere
- ☐ 26.5 nano ampere
- ☐ 2.65 nano ampere

If we increase the value of current as Square root of 4 times Ampere then how much value of voltage we will increase to keep the R constant in this equation $R=V/I$ *

1 point

- ☐ 4 V
- ☒ 2 V
- ☐ no change
- ☐ 3 V

The quantity analogue to potential difference is *

1 point

- ☐ Pressure
- ☐ Mass
- ☐ Energy
- ☒ Inertia
- ☐ Other:

If the number of coulombs per second through a wire of 10 ohm resistance across 12 V line is 12, the current is *

1 point

- ☐ 5 A
- ☐ 10 A
- ☐ 12 A
- ☒ 15 A

Gauss's Law is most useful in cases where the charge distributions *

1 point

- ☐ are made up of discrete point charges
- ☐ are finite in their spatial extent
- ☐ give rise to inverse square law fields
- ☒ posses a certain amount of symmetry

Electric field intensity at a point is *

1 point

- ☐ inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the charge
- ☐ Directly proportional to the square of the distance from the charge
- ☐ inversely proportional to the distance from the charge
- ☒ None of these

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