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Practice Set 2 Solution

Electric CURRENT

Topics:

- 1. Ohm's Law and application
- 2. Charge, interaction of charges, Coulomb's force.
- 3. Electric field, electric potential, electric flux, electric current.

DDCET final exam weightage of this topic:

3 Questions (6 Marks)

Total Practice sets of this topic:

2 (sets) \times 30 (questions) = 60 Questions

Total Practice tests of this topic:

2 (exams) \times 20 (questions) = 40 Questions

Offline / Online during lecture :

4 (lectures) X 50 (Questions) = 200 Question

- 1. Ohm's Law and application
- 2. Charge, interaction of charges, Coulomb's force.
- 3. Electric field, electric potential, electric flux, electric current.
- What happens to resistance when the length of a wire doubles?
 - A) Halves
 - B) Remains the same
 - C) Doubles 🗸
 - D) Quadruples
- A short circuit has:
 - A) Very low resistance 🗸
 - B) Very high resistance
 - C) No resistance
 - D) Infinite resistance
- Which unit is equivalent to Ohm?
 - A) A / V
 - B) V / A 🗸
 - C) W / A
 - D) C/V
- Current is measured in:
 - A) Coulombs
 - B) Watts
 - C) Newtons
 - D) Amperes \checkmark
- **5** A fuse is used to:
 - A) Store electric charge
 - B) Increase voltage
 - C) Protect circuits from high currents \checkmark
 - D) Convert DC to AC
- 6 Which factor does not affect resistance?
 - A) Length
 - B) Area
 - C) Material
 - D) Mass of wire \checkmark

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- 1. Ohm's Law and application
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- 7 Which of these follows Ohm's Law?
 - A) Semiconductor
 - B) Diode
 - C) Resistor \checkmark
 - D) Transistor
- 8 If a wire's thickness is increased, resistance:
 - A) Increases
 - B) Decreases
 - C) Remains constant
 - D) First increases, then decreases
- **9** The unit of conductance is:
 - A) Ohm
 - B) Siemens 🗸
 - C) Tesla
 - D) Henry
- **10** A voltmeter is connected in:
 - A) Series
 - B) Parallel 🗸
 - C) Either Series or Parallel
 - D) None of this
- 11 Ohm's Law does not apply to:
 - A) Metallic conductors
 - B) Non-linear components like diodes \checkmark
 - C) Resistors
 - D) Circuits with constant temperature
- 12 Resistance increases when:
 - A) Temperature increases \checkmark
 - B) Temperature decreases
 - C) Voltage increases
 - D) Current increases

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- 1. Ohm's Law and application
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- A 60W, 220V bulb has a resistance of:
 - Α) 220Ω
 - B) $807\Omega \checkmark$ (R=(VxV)/P = (220X220)/60 = 806.67Ω . = 807Ω)
 - C) 440Ω
 - D) 30Ω
- What is the unit of charge in the International System of Units (SI)?
 - A) Ampere
 - B) Coulomb 🗸
 - C) Volt
 - D) Ohm
- What is the charge of an electron?
 - A) $+1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C
 - B) -1.6 × 10⁻¹⁹ C ✓
 - C) $+1.6 \times 10^{20}$ C
 - D) -1.6×10^{20} C
- 16 Coulomb's Law describes the force between
 - A) Two masses
 - B) Two electric charges \checkmark
 - C) Two magnetic poles
 - D) Two gravitational bodies
- What is the direction of the electric force between two like charges?
 - A) Attractive
 - B) Repulsive 🗸
 - C) No force
 - D) Depends on the medium
- 18 Coulomb's Law is valid in a:
 - A) Vacuum only
 - B) Air only
 - C) Non-conducting medium
 - D) Any medium \checkmark

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- 1. Ohm's Law and application
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- 19 Which of the following is the correct formula for Coulomb's Law?
 - A) $F = k * (q_1 * q_2) / r^2 \checkmark$
 - B) $F = k * (q_1 + q_2) / r^2$
 - C) $F = k * (q_1 q_2) / r^2$
 - D) $F = k * (q_1 * q_2) * r^2$
- 20 In Coulomb's Law, the constant k is known as:
 - A) Coulomb's constant 🗸
 - B) Gravitational constant
 - C) Permittivity of free space
 - D) Magnetic constant
- **21** The value of Coulomb's constant (k) in vacuum is approximately:
 - A) $8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$
 - B) $9.81 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$
 - C) $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2$
 - D) $6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$
- What happens to the force between two charges if the distance between them is doubled?
 - A) It becomes four times weaker 🗸
 - B) It becomes twice weaker
 - C) It becomes half as strong
 - D) It remains the same
- Two charges, +3 μ C and -3 μ C, are placed 1 meter apart. The force between them will be:
 - A) Attractive
 - B) Repulsive
 - C) Zero
 - D) Dependent on the medium
- Which of the following correctly describes the interaction of two charges in vacuum if both have the same sign?
 - A) Attractive force
 - B) Repulsive force \checkmark
 - C) No force
 - D) Force depends on their magnitude

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- 1. Ohm's Law and application
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- 25 In Coulomb's law, the force is inversely proportional to the:
 - A) Charge of the particles
 - B) Square of the distance between the charges \checkmark
 - C) Sum of the charges
 - D) Distance between the charges
- What will happen if the magnitude of the charges in Coulomb's Law is increased?
 - A) The force between them will increase \checkmark
 - B) The force between them will decrease
 - C) The force remains unaffected
 - D) The force becomes zero
- The force between two point charges is 4 N. If the distance between them is doubled, the new force will be:
 - A) 16 N
 - B) 4 N
 - C) 1 N 🗸
 - D) 2 N
- What is the force between two charges if the charges are 3 μ C and 5 μ C and are 2 meters apart in a vacuum?
 - A) 4.5×10^{2} N
 - B) $3.6 \times 10^{2} \text{ N}$
 - $^{\circ}$ 5.0 x 10 $^{\circ}$ N
 - D) $1.8 \times 10^{2} \,\text{N}$
- 29 In Coulomb's Law, what effect does a dielectric material between the charges have?
 - A) Increases the force between charges
 - B) Decreases the force between charges \checkmark
 - C) Has no effect
 - D) It changes the nature of the force
- 30 If two opposite charges are placed 3 meters apart, the force between them will be:
 - A) Decreased by a factor of 9 if the distance is tripled \checkmark
 - B) Increased by a factor of 3 if the distance is halved
 - C) Unaffected by the distance
 - D) Increased by a factor of 3 if the distance is doubled

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