FBQ1: A negative charge --------------------------negative charge
Answer: *repels*

FBQ2: Electric charge between two bodies can be produced by

Answer: *rubbing*

FBQ3: The principle that electric forces add vectorially is known as the principle of --------------------------
Answer: *superposition*

FBQ4: The force that is responsible for holding electrons to nuclei to form atoms is called the -------------------------- force
Answer: *Electrostatic*

FBQ5: The magnitude of the forces between charged spheres was first investigated by Charles --------------------------
Answer: *Coulomb*

FBQ6: A region where an electric charge experiences a force is
--------------------------field
Answer: *electric*

FBQ7: The work done in taking a unit positive charge from one point to another in electric field is -------------------------- of the path chosen between the two points.
Answer: *Independent*

FBQ8: The potential difference between two points B and A is equal to the -------------------------- in taking a unit positive charge from A to B.
Answer: *Work done*

FBQ9: Whose law is employed in electrostatics ?
Answer: *Coulomb*

FBQ10: The energy stored in a system of charges is known as electrostatic potential --------------------------
Answer: *energy*

FBQ11: Find the force on a charge 2C in a field 1Vm⁻¹--------------------------
Answer: *2N*

FBQ12: Electric field is measured in Newton per --------------------------.
Answer: *Coulomb*

FBQ13: The charges on capacitors connected in parallel are in the ratio of their
----
Answer: *Capacitance*

FBQ14: For capacitors in parallel, the potential difference across each capacitor is --------------------------
Answer: *the same*

FBQ15: For capacitors connected in series each has the same _____.
Answer: *Charge*

FBQ16: The magnitude and direction of the earth's field varies with position over the -------------------------- surface.
Answer: *Earth*

FBQ17: Field lines are drawn such that the lines per unit cross-section area is proportional to --------------------------field.

Answer: *Electric*

FBQ18: The -------------------------- is the SI Unit of electric charge
Answer: *Coulomb*

FBQ19: When a charge density depends only on the perpendicular distance from a plane, the charge distribution is said to have-------------------------- symmetry.
Answer: *plane*

FBQ20: Electric flux density is a function of --------------------------
Answer: *charge*

FBQ21: 1eV is the energy acquired by an electron in falling freely through -------------------------- 1volt.
Answer: *Potential difference*

FBQ22: As charge increases, electric flux density --------------------------
Answer: *increases*

FBQ23: The minimum energy required to liberate an electron from a metal surface is called --------------------------.
Answer: *Excitation*

FBQ24: A body that absorbs all radiations falling on it is known as --------------------------.
Answer: *Blackbody*

FBQ25: The -------------------------- number is the total number of neutrons and protons.
Answer: *Mass*

FBQ26: The direction of the electric field is opposite to that of the force if the charge is --------------------------
Answer: *Negative*

FBQ27: The force between electric charges is known as --------------------------
Answer: *Electric Force*

FBQ28: The electric flux is a -------------------------- quantity.
Answer: *Scalar*

FBQ29: Gauss's law applies to any hypothetical closed surface called -------------------------- surface.
Answer: *Gaussian*

FBQ30: The force applied to a conductor is 10N if the charge in the conductor is 5C, what is the electric field intensity?
Answer: *2V/m*

FBQ31: When an atom is in the ground state it is said to be --------------------------
Answer: *Stable*

FBQ32: When beta decay occurs -------------------------- changes into a proton and electron.
Answer: *Neutron*

FBQ33: An alpha particle is a -------------------------- nucleus consisting of 2 protons and 2 neutrons.
Answer: *Helium*

FBQ34: When a dielectric material is inserted between the plates of a capacitor

it increases its --------------------------
Answer: *Capacitance*

FBQ35: Potential difference is the work done in moving a unit charge ____ from one point to another in an electric field.
Answer: *Positive*

FBQ36: The surface integral of the electric field E over a surface is defined to be electric --------------------------
Answer: *flux*

FBQ37: Gaussian surface is an imaginary closed --------------------------
Answer: *surface*

FBQ38: The magnetic North is found by suspending a bar magnet freely on the -------------------------- axis.
Answer: *Vertical*

FBQ39: At the _______ a dipping compass needle is horizontal and at the magnetic poles it is vertical.
Answer: *magnetic equator*

FBQ40: The variation of the compass from the north-south direction is called the --------------------------
Answer: *Declination*

FBQ41: <p style="text-align:left">Six equal point charges Q = 10nC are located at 2,3, 4,5,6,7m. Find the potential at origin.
Answer: *143.35*

FBQ42: According to Faraday's law, the magnitude of the induced e.m.f is proportional to the rate of change of -------------------------- linking the circuit.
Answer: *magnetic flux*

FBQ43: Property of magnetic material in which -------------------------- attracts or repels.
Answer: *charge*

FBQ44: In the cathode ray oscilloscope, when fast moving electrons strike the glass screen coated with zinc and sulphide they cause --------------------------.
Answer: *Fluorescence*

FBQ45: In the method of charging by friction, The algebraic sum of the individual charges that is the net charge is --------------------------.
Answer: *Constant*

FBQ46: The resistivity of a semiconductor decreases rapidly with increasing --------------------------.
Answer: *Temperature*

FBQ47: According to ohm's law the potential difference is proportional to the --------------------------
Answer: *Current*

FBQ48: The study of static charges is called --------------------------
Answer: *Electrostatics*

FBQ49: A charge distribution in which the charge density at any point depends only on the distance of the point from a central point and not on the direction is said to be spherically --------------------------
Answer: *symmetric*

FBQ50: Neutral objects constitute of equal ----------
Answer: *charge*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):
MCQ1: What is the potential difference in an open circuit called?
Answer: Zero

MCQ2: The potential taken between two points across a resistor will be ___.
Answer: Positive

MCQ3: The Gaussian surface for a line charge will be ____.
Answer: Sphere

MCQ4: The Gaussian surface for a point charge is
Answer: Cube

MCQ5: Gauss law cannot be used to find which of the following quantity?
Answer: Electric field intensity

MCQ6: The quantity of charge flowing per second through a conductor of 1A is known as _____.
Answer: Total Amperes

MCQ7: The _____ meridian is the vertical plane in a direction of geographic north and south.
Answer: geographic

MCQ8: The _____ meridian is the vertical plane in which a magnet set itself at a particular place.
Answer: Magnetic

MCQ9: The angle of _____ is the angle between the magnetic and geographic meridians.
Answer: Vertical

MCQ10: The _____of a substance is the number of times the average mass of one of the molecules is greater than the atomic mass unit.
Answer: Atomic weight

MCQ11: Which of these pairs are the clearing fluids required for the determination of surface tension of water by rise in a capillary tube?
Answer: sodium oxide and nitric acid

MCQ12: Electric charge enclosed by Gaussian surface is
Answer: 0

MCQ13: The variation of the compass from the north-south direction is called the _____.
Answer: Declination

MCQ14: The _____ variation is a low unpredictable change in the local values of the magnetic elements.
Answer: Lower magnetic

MCQ15: According to Faraday's law, the magnitude of the induced e.m.f is proportional to the rate of change of _____ linking the circuit.
Answer: magnetic flux

MCQ16: A transformer is a device which changes an alternating _____ From one value to another using the principle of mutual induction.
Answer: potential difference

MCQ17: The ratio of the e.m.f induced in the secondary and primary coils is equal to the transformer _____.

Answer: Current ratio

MCQ18: The lines of force are said to be ___
Answer: real

MCQ19:   Electric field originates at _____
Answer: Positive charge

MCQ20: <table cellspacing="0" style="cellpadding:1pt; border:none black 0px; width:466pt;border-collapse:collapse;margin-left:;"><tbody><tr class="r0" style="vertical-align: text-top"><td>

Answer: Electric field

MCQ21: Charging a body by rubbing is achieved through ____.
Answer: Friction

MCQ22: Which one among the following is the field where electric charge experiences a force?
Answer: Electric field

MCQ23: The properties of a charge include which of the following?
Answer: Potential

MCQ24: Coulomb's law applies to __.
Answer: Long charges

MCQ25: The _____ is the amount of energy equal to the change in energy of one electronic change when it moves through a potential difference of one volt.
Answer: electron-volt

MCQ26: A voltameter is a cell designed for the study of _____.
Answer: Electrolysis

MCQ27: The _____ is the use of electrolysis to coat one metal with another.
Answer: Electroplating

MCQ28: A _____ is a system in which two electrodes are in contact with an electrolytic.
Answer: Focus

MCQ29: One of the main disadvantages of the Leclanche cell is that _____.
Answer: the zinc case takes part in the reaction

MCQ30: The force between two particles is inversely proportional to the square of distance between them and proportional to the product between the two is the statement of _____.
Answer: Einstein

MCQ31: Total electric flux through any closed surface is equal to the charge enclosed by that surface” This is the statement for?
Answer: Gauss law

MCQ32: As area increases, what happens to electric flux density?
Answer: increases

MCQ33: Strength of the electric field is _____
Answer: Directly proportional to the force applied

MCQ34: Gauss law cannot be used to find which of the following quantity?
Answer: Electric field intensity

MCQ35: Gauss law can be evaluated in which coordinate system?
Answer: Cartesian

MCQ36: Charging by _____ is the process of charging two bodies by means of rubbing them together.
Answer: Electric

MCQ37: The _____ is the SI Unit of electric charge.
Answer: coulomb

MCQ38: The unit of permittivity is _____.
Answer: farad per metre

MCQ39: Coulomb's law applies to _____.
Answer: point masses

MCQ40: Electric field lines are represented by _____.
Answer: lines of force

MCQ41: Choose the correct option.
Answer: F=E/q

MCQ42: The relation between an electric charge and electric field is express by _____.
Answer: Ohm's law

MCQ43: The _____ is most essential for the production of electrons by thermionic emission.
Answer: Cool anode

MCQ44: The process by which an electron is emitted from a hot filament is called _____.
Answer: Cathodic emission

MCQ45: The number of the lines of force crossing any surface depends on the orientations of the surface relative to the electric field, the field strength and ___.
Answer: Permittivity

MCQ46: With Gauss law as reference which of the following law can be derived?
Answer: Ampere law

MCQ47: Which, among the following, will be unity in free space
Answer: volume

MCQ48: Choose the incorrect option. The unit of ____.
Answer: E=N/C

MCQ49: Which is correct?
Answer: Lines of force shows the direction in which negative charge would accelerate

MCQ50: The arrow in a line of force indicates ____.
Answer: scalar