SMART TEST SERIES

www.notespk.com : info@notespk.com

Name:		Subject:	Physics-12
Roll # :		Unit(s):	13,
Class:	Inter Part-II	Test:	Type 3 - MCQs + SQs Test - Marks=30
Date:		Time:	

Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (10x1=10)

1 A charged conductor has charge on its.
(A) Inner-surface (B) outer-surface (C) middle-surface (D) surrounding space

2 A battery more a charge of 40 C around a circuit at constant rate in 20 sec. The current will be:
(A) 2 A (B) 0.5 A (C) 80 A (D) 800 A

3 Heat generated by a 40 W bulb in one hour is:
(A) 140 J (B) 1440 J (C) 14400 J (D) 144000 J

4 Specific resistance of a material depends upon:
(A) Lenght (B) Area (C) Temperature (D) Both A & B

5 The SI Unit of resistivity is:
(A) Ωm^{-2} (B) Ωm^{-1} (C) Ωm (D) Ω

6 The substance having negative temperature co-efficient is:
(A) Carbon (B) Iron (C) tungsten (D) Gold

7 Which one has negative temperature co-efficient of resistance?
(A) Silver (B) Gold (C) Carbon (D) Steal

8 Colour codes are used to calculate the:
(A) Nature of resistor (B) Numercial value of resistance (C) Potential difference
(D) Current

9 If fourth band is missing on resistance, its tolerance is:
(A) $\pm 5\%$ (B) $\pm 10\%$ (C) $\pm 15\%$ (D) $\pm 20\%$

10 In carbon resistors, which colour band indicates the tolerance of $\pm 10\%$?
(A) White (B) Silver (C) Gold (D) Violet

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions. (10x2=20)

(i) What is unit of electric current? Define it.
(ii) Why does the resistance of a conductor rise with temperature?
(iii) An ordinary bulb is marked 60 watts, 200 volts. What is its resistance?
(iv) Do bends in wire affect the electrical resistance? Explain.
(v) Define Ohm's Law. Also define ohmic and non ohmic devices.
(vi) A wire of length 10 m has resistance 100 Ω. If the wire is stretched to increase its length three times what will be its new resistance.
(vii) Define Tolerance, give an example.
(viii) Distinguish between electromotive force (emf) and potential difference.
(ix) State Kirchhoff's rules.
(x) Why we prefer potentiometer in place of voltmeter for measuring potential difference?