<b>MCQs</b>	F.Sc.	<b>Physics</b>
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	Acr 1		Physics 12		
l g	ÓBE	Chapter	13 - CURRENT ELE	CTRICITY	
	Downlog	ad All Subjects No	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Solved MCQS}\\ \text{otes from website} \end{array}$	www.lasthopestudy.com	
MCOs Related to th	e Article "1	3.1 ELECTRI	C CURRENT"		
1. One coulomb ne	er second is	s equal to			
(a) Ioule	(h) Volt	equal to	(c) Ampere	(d) Watt	
<b>2.</b> Conventional cu	irrent flow	from	(c) impere	(d) Wate	
(a) From higher pote	ential to low	er potential	(b) From lower	potential to higher potential	
(c) From lower poter	ntial to lowe	er potential	(d) None	F	
3. In the metallic of	conductor t	he current is	s due to flow of		
(a) Positron	(b) Electr	ons	(c) Proton	(d) Neutrons	
4. In liquids and g	ases, the cu	irrent is due	to the motion of	of:	
(a) Negative charges	(b) Positi	ve charges	(c) Neutral part	icles d) Both negative and positive	charges
5. Charge carries i	n electroly	tes are:		, C I	U
(a) Protons	(b) electr	ons	(c) holes	(d) positive and negative ions	;
6. Dirft velocity of	electrons i	n a conducto	or is:		
(a) $10^{-2} m s^{-1}$	(b) 10 <sup>-3</sup>	$ms^{-1}$	(c) $10^3 m s^{-1}$	(d) $10^2 m s^{-1}$	
7. A battery move	a charge of	f 40 C around	l a circuit at cor	istant rate in 20 s. The current will	be:
(a) 2 A	(b) 0.5 A		(c) 80 A	(d) 800 A	
MCQ # 1: (c) MC	CQ # 2: (a)	MCQ # 3: (b)	MCQ # 4: (d)	MCQ # 5: (d) MCQ # 6: (b) MCQ # 7	: (a)
MCQs Related to the	e Article "1	3.2 SOURCES	<b>5 OF CURRENT</b> "		
1. In the thermoco	ouple the h	eat energy is	converted into		
(a) Mechanical energ	gy (b) Electi	ic energy	(c) Magnetic en	ergy (d) None	
2. An electric gene	erator conv	erts	into elec	trical energy:	
(a) Heat energy	(b) Electi	ric energy	(c) Magnetic en	ergy (d) Mechanical Energy	
		MCO #	# 1: (b) MCO # 2	2: (d)	
		nog i			
MCQs Related to the	e Article "1	3.3 EFFECTS	OF CURRENT"		
1. The heating effe	ect of curre	nt utilized in			
(a) Iron	(b) Tube	light	(c) Fan	(d) Motor	
2. The heat produ	ced by pass	sage of curre	nt through resi	stor (Joule's Law) is:	
(a) $H = \frac{1}{Rt}$	(b) $H = I$	$R^2t$	(c) $H = \frac{I^2}{Rt}$	(d) $H = I^2 R t$	
3. Magnetic effect	of current	is utilized in			
(a) Heater	(b) Iron		(c) Electrolyte	(d) Electric Motor	
4. Current can be	measured h	ov using:	(0)		
(a) Heating effect	(b) Magn	etic effect	(c) Chemical eff	ect (d) None of these	
5. When electricit	v passes th	rough the lia	uid. then proce	ess is called:	
(a) Electro late	(b) Electr	olvsis	(c) Electro-fluid	(d) None	
6. The electrode c	onnected w	vith positive	terminal of the	battery is called:	
(a) Anode		<b>F</b>	(b) Cathode		
7. Through an elec	ctrolvte. ele	ectric curren	t is passed due	to drift of	
(a) Free electrons			(b) Protons		
(c) Free electrons an	d holes		(d) Positive and	negative ions	
8. In electrolysis r	rocesses o	f CuSO₄. Cu i	s deposited on:		
(a) Anode			(b) Cathode		
9. The process in	which a th	in laver of s	ome expensive	metal is deposited on the article	of cheap
metal is called					or on on or
(a) Metal Depositing	(b) Overl	apping	(c) Electroplati	ng (d) Coating	
M	CQ # 1: (a)	MCQ # 2: (d)	MCQ # 3: (d)	MCQ # 4: (b) MCQ # 5: (b)	
M	CQ # 6: (a)	MCQ # 7: (b)	MCQ # 8: (b)	MCQ # 9: (c)	
MCQs Related to th	e Article "1	3.4 OHM'S L	AW"		
1. The current flo	owing thro	ough a cond	uctor is direct	ly proportional to the applied p	otential
difference acros	ss its ends <sub>l</sub>	provided tha	t temperature	remains constant is statement of:	
(a) Boyle's Law	(b) Charl	es's Law	(c) Joule's Law	(d) Ohm's Law	
2 The VI-graph of					
2. The vi-graph of	'Ohm's law	is:			

3.	Mathematical for	m of ohm's law is		
(a)	I = VR	(b) I = V/R	(c) I = R/V	(d) R = IV

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4. 1 Ohr	n is defined a	S:				
(a) 1	(	b) 1	(c) 1		(d) 1	
5. A sou	rce of 10 volt	s is applied ac	ross a 🛛 wir	e, the current	is:	
(a) 1 A	(	b) 2 A	(c) 10 A	A	(d) 15 A	
6. Ohm'	s law is valid	for only curre	nt flowing in			
(a) Condu	ictors (	b) Transistors	(c) Diod	des	(d) Electric Ai	reas
7. For n	on-ohmic dev	vices, the graph	n between V &	Lis:		
(a) Straig	ht Line		(b) Not	a Straight Line	9	
8. The p	roportionali	ty constant bet	ween current	and potentia	l difference is:	1
(a) ρ	- (	b) <i>V</i>	(c) <i>C</i>		(d)	
9. In ser	ies circuit th	e net resistanc	e is			
(a) Algebi	raic Sum of all	resistance	(b) Sun	n of reciprocals	of all resistanc	ces in circuit
(c) Remai	n constant		(d) Nor	ie		
10. A wir	e of resistan	ce R is cut into	two equal pa	arts, its resist	ance becomes	R/2. What happens to
resist	tivity?					
(a) Doubl	e (	b) Half	(c) Ren	nains same	(d) One forth	
11. Equiv	alent resista	nce when two	when two resi	istance are co	nnected in par	rallel is given by:
(a)	(	b)	(c) —		(d) —	0 1
					(u) • • •	
12. The p	otential diffe	rence betweer	the nead to t	all of an elect	ric eel is:	
(a) 600 V		b) /00 V	(c) 800		(d) 900 V	
	MCQ # 1: (d) MCO # 7: (b)	MCQ # 2: (d) MCO # 8: (d)	MCQ # 3: (D) MCO # 9: (a)	MCQ # 4: (a) MCO # 10: (c)	MCQ # 5: (b) MCO # 11: (a)	MCQ # 0: (a) MCO # 12: (a)
			McQ # 7. (a)	McQ # 10. (c)	110Q # 11. (a)	MCQ # 12. (a)
MCOs Re	lated to the A	rticle "13.5 RE	SISTIVITY AN	D ITS DEPENI	DANCE ON TEM	IPERATURE"
1 The r	esistance off	ered by a cubic	meter of a su	hstance is cal	led:	
(a) React		b) Conductance	(c)	ductivity	(d) Resistivity	7
2 Thor	ance (	material in to	rms of its rosi	stance P cros	(u) Resistivity	and longth Lise
$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$					(d)	ea A anu length L 15.
(a) $p = -$	- (	p = -	(c) p =	KLA	(u) —	
3. The r	eciprocal of r	esistivity is ca	lled	A state of the		
(a) Resist	ance (	b) Conduction	(c) Con	ductivity	(d) None	
4. The S	l unit of resis	tivity (specific	resistance) is	S:		
(a) Ω. m	(	b) (Ω.m) <sup>-1</sup>	(c) Ω.m	-1	(d) None	
5. The u	nit of conduc	tivity is				
(a) Ω. m	(	b)	(c) Ω.m	-1	(d) None	
6. When	n temperatur	e increases, the	e resistance o	f conductor:		
(a) Increa	ses (	b) Decreases	(c) Ren	nains constant	(d) Vanishes	
7. If the	length and di	iameter of con	ductor is doul	ble, the resista	ance is	
(a) Remai	n same (	b) Double	(c) Half	2	(d) Four time	S
8. A wir	e of uniform	cross-section A	A and length L	is cut into tw	o equal parts.	The resistance of each
part l	becomes:					
(a) Doubl	e (	b) Half	(c) 4 tir	nes	(d) ¼ times	
9. Speci	fic resistance	of a material o	depends upon	1:		
(a) Lengtl	n (	b) Area	(c) Ten	nperature	(d) Both a & b	)
10. Temp	erature coef	ficient of resist	ance is eq	ual to:		
(a) ——	(	b) ——	(c) —	_	(d) None of th	iese
<b>11. The f</b>	ractional cha	nge in resistivi	ty per Kelvin			
(a) Co-eff	icient in resist	ance (	b) Co-efficient	of resistivity	(c) Resistance	2
12. Temp	erature coef	ficient of resist	tivity is measu	red in:		
(a) Ω K	(	b) Ω <i>m</i>	(c)		(d)	
	MCQ # 1: (d)	MCQ # 2: (b)	MCQ # 3: (c)	MCQ # 4: (a)	MCQ # 5: (b)	MCQ # 6: (a)
	MCQ # 7: (c)	MCQ # 8: (b)	MCQ # 9: (c)	MCQ # 10: (c)	MCQ # 11: (b)	MCQ # 12: (c)
MCQs Re	lated to the A	rticle "13.6 CO	LOUR CODE F	OR CARBON R	RESISTANCES"	
1. In the	e carbon resis	tor, the value	of resistance of	can be find ou	t by their	
(a) Wires	(	b) Terminals	(c) Colo	or Bands	(d) Spots	
2. The c	olor code for	carbon resista	nce usually c	onsist of:		

3. The o	colors of strip	s on a certain	ı carbo	on resi	stor from ext	treme left are	yellow, black and red
(a)	Cuvery. Its res			(c)		(d)	
(a) A If the	tolerance col	or is gold then	it valu			(u)	
(a) + 2%	Colorance colo	(1) + 4%	it vait			(4)	
5. If for	th band on a c	arbon resistor	' is of s	ilver co	olor, then its t	olerance is:	
(a) + 5%	n bund on d d N	b) $+10\%$	15 01 5	(c) + 15	5%	(d)	
6. If for	th band is mis	sing on resista	nce. it	ts toler	ance is:	()	
(a) +5%	יייייי פי יייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	b) +10%	,_	(c)		(d)	
7. The t	hird band is w	vritten in the f	orm of	f power	of		
(a) 2	(1	b) 6		(c) 8		(d) 10	
8. The n	umerical valu	e of black cold	or is:				
(a) 3	()	b) 2		(c) 1		(d) 0	
9. The c	olor code for t	the color Grey	is				
(a) 7	(1	b) 8		(c) 9		(d) 5	
10. A rhe	ostat can be u	sed as a					
(a) Variał	ole resistor (l	b) Potential div	rider	(c) Bot	h a and b	(d) None of th	iese
11. The <b>v</b>	vire used in Rł	neostat is mad	le from	1			
(a) Consta	antan (ł	o) Nichrome		(c) Mar	nganin	(d) Tungston	
<b>12. The</b> n	umber of tern	ninals in a rhe	eostat a	are:			
(a) 2	(1	b) 3		(c) 4		(d) 5	
13. Heat	sensitive resis	stors are calle	d				
(a) Resist	tors (l	o) Capacitors		(c) The	rmisters	(d) Inductors	
<b>14. Ther</b>	mistor can be	used for the a	ccurat	e meas	urement of		
(a) Voltag	ge (ł	o) Resistance		(c) Ten	nperature	(d) Heat	
<b>15. Ther</b>	mistors with	high negative	temp	peratur	e coefficient	of resistivity	are used for accurate
meas	urement of lov	w temperatur	e till:				
(a) 1 K	(t	o) 5 K		(c) 8 K		(d) 10 K	
<b>16.</b> Ther	mistors are co	mposed of:		()).			1 .
(a) Semic	onductors (I	b) Metals	MOOU	(c) Met	al Oxides	(d) Supercond	ductors
	MCQ # 1: (c) MCO # 7: (d)	MCQ # 2: (c) MCO # 8: (d)	MCQ #	9: (h)	MCQ # 4: (c)	MCQ # 5: (D)	MCQ # 6: (d) MCO # 12: (h)
	MCQ # 13: (c)	MCQ # 14: (c)	MCQ #	15: (d)	MCQ # 16: (c)		
MCQs Re	lated to the Ar	ticle "13.7 EL	ECTRIC	CAL PO	WER & POWE	R DISSIPATIO	N IN RESISTORS"
1. The e	expression for	determining t	he poy	wer dis	sipation in an	electric circu	it:
(2)		$D = I^2 P$	•	(c) P -	•		
(a)	(i	JF = TK		() -			<b>1</b>
2. A	resistor is to	be connected	l în ser	ries wit	h a 12 V batte	ery. Determine	power dissipation:
(a) 0.5 W	. (t	5)6W		(c) 12 V		(d) 24 W	
3. What	is power expe	ended in a	resis	stor wh	en a 5 A curre	ent is passing t	hrough it:
(a) 50 W	1) 1)	oj 80 W	N 17 12	(c) 100	W	(d) 500 W	a da anti-
4. A 12(	Jow neater op	$\frac{1}{2}$	J V line	e for 1 I	nour. what is	the current pa	issing through it:
(a) I A	(1	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$	MCO #	$\frac{(c) 10 A}{(c) 10 B}$	1 MCO # 2. (d)	(0) 120 A	1
MCOs Po	lated to the Ar			MOTIV			IFFEDENCE"
	Lunit of omf				E FURCE AND	FUIENIIAL D	IFFERENCE
1. The S	a.i unit of emi i	S same as:		(a) Day	10.7	(d) Detential	Difformance
(a) work	]) arminal natan	b) Energy	o f o h	(C) POW	ver of intornal no	(d) Potential	d omf "c" ic:
2. Thet	erminai poten		e of a D	attery	of internal res	sistance r an	u enni E is:
(a)	(1	o)		(c)		(d) —	
3. Elect	romotive force	e and potentia	l diffei	rence, l	both are meas	sured in:	
(a) Coulo	mb (l	o) Ampere		(c) Volt	t	(d) Newton	
4. The e	emf is always _	, even	when	no cur	rent is drawn	through the b	attery of the cell.
(a) Zero	(1	o) present	_	(c) max	kimum	(d) minimum	
5. Whic	h electric bulb	has the least	resista	ance?			
(a) 60 wa	tts (l	b) 100 watts		(c) 200	watts	(d) 500 watts	
6. An el	ectric heater 2	220V, 440W ha	as a res	sistanc	e		
(a) 2 Ω	(1	ο) 110 Ω		(c) 0.5	Ω	(d) 20 Ω	

3. The orespective	colors of strip ectively. Its res	s on a certain sistance is:	n carb	oon resi	stor from ex	treme left are	yellow, black and red
(a)	()	b)		(c)		(d)	
4. If the	tolerance col	or is gold then	it val	ue is			
(a) ± 2%	()	b) ± 4%		(c)		(d)	
5. If for	th band on a c	arbon resistor	s is of	silver co	olor, then its	tolerance is:	
(a) <u>+</u> 5%	()	b) ±10%	_	(c) ±15	5%	(d)	
6. If for	th band is mis	sing on resista	ance, i	its tolera	ance is:		
(a) $\pm 5\%$	(	b) ±10%		(c)	c.	(d)	
7. The t	hird band is w	ritten in the f	orm o	of power	of		
(a) Z	() 	0) 6		(c) 8		(d) 10	
8. Then $(\cdot)$ 2	iumerical valu	IE OF BLACK COL	or 1s:	(-) 1			
(a) 3	) 	0) Z sha calar Craw	:.	(C) I		(a) 0	
9. The $c$		Life color Grey	15	(a) 0		(d) E	
(a) / 10  A rbo	u Antat can ha u	o lu sod os o		(0) 9		(u) 5	
(a) Variak	lo registor	b) Dotontial div	ridar	(c) Rot	a a and h	(d) Nono of th	2050
$11 \text{ Tho } \mathbf{v}$	vire used in R	boostat is mad		(C) DOU m	i a allu b	(u) None of u	lese
(a) Const:	antan ()	h) Nichrome		(c) Mar	ganin	(d) Tungston	
12 The n	umber of terr	ninals in a rhe	ostat	are	Igainn	(u) rungston	
(a) 2		h) 3	ostat	(c) 4		(d) 5	
13. Heat	sensitive resis	stors are calle	d			(u) 5	
(a) Resist	ors (	b) Capacitors		(c) The	rmisters	(d) Inductors	
14. Ther	mistor can be	used for the a	ccurat	te meas	urement of	(u) muuetoro	
(a) Voltas	ze ()	b) Resistance	_	(c) Terr	perature	(d) Heat	
15. Ther	mistors with	high negative	tem	peratur	e coefficient	of resistivity	are used for accurate
meas	urement of lo	w temperatur	e till:	P			
(a) 1 K	ſ	b) 5 K		(c) 8 K	er	(d) 10 K	
<b>16. Ther</b>	mistors are co	mposed of:		(.)	E.F.		
(a) Semic	onductors (I	b) Metals		(c) Met	al Oxides	(d) Supercon	ductors
	MCO # 1: (c)	MCO # 2: (c)	мсо	# 3: (a)	MCO # 4: (c)	MCO # 5: (b)	MCO # 6: (d)
	MCQ # 7: (d)	MCQ # 8: (d)	MCQ	# 9: (b)	MCQ # 10: (c)	MCQ # 11: (c)	MCQ # 12: (b)
	MCQ # 13: (c)	MCQ # 14: (c)	MCQ	# 15: (d)	MCQ # 16: (c)		
		1.000					
MCQs Re	lated to the Ar	ticle "13.7 EL	ECTRI	ICAL PO	WER & POWE	ER DISSIPATIO	N IN RESISTORS"
1. The e	expression for	determining t	the po	wer dis	sipation in ai	n electric circu	it:
(a) $P = V$	<i>I</i> (I	b) $P = I^2 R$		(c)		(d) All	
2. A	resistor is to	) be connected	l in se	eries wit	h a 12 V batt	ery. Determine	e power dissipation:
(a) 0.5 W	()	b) 6 W		(c) 12 V	V	(d) 24 W	
3. What	is power expe	ended in a	resi	istor wh	en a 5 A curr	ent is passing t	through it:
(a) 50 W	()	b) 80 W		(c) 100	W	(d) 500 W	
4. A 120	)0W heater op	erate on a 12	) V lin	e for 1 l	nour. What is	the current pa	assing through it:
(a) 1 A	()	b) 5 A		(c) 10 A	Δ	(d) 120 A	
		MCQ # 1: (d)	MCQ	# 2: (b)	MCQ # 3: (d)	MCQ # 4: (c)	]
MCQs Re	lated to the Ar	ticle"13.8 ELE	ECTRO	<b>MOTIV</b>	E FORCE AND	POTENTIAL D	IFFERENCE"
1. The S	.I unit of emf i	s same as:					
(a) Work	()	b) Energy		(c) Pow	ver	(d) Potential	Difference
2. The t	erminal poten	tial difference	e of a l	battery	of internal re	sistance "r" an	d emf "ε" is:
(a)	ſ	b)		(c)		(d) —	
3. Elect	romotive force	e and notentia	l diffe	erence k	oth are mea	sured in:	
(a) Coulor	mb ()	h) Ampere		(c) Volt		(d) Newton	
4. The e	mf is always	_ even	wher	1 <b>no cur</b>	rent is drawn	through the h	attery of the cell
(a) Zero	<u>_</u> מיזייני אינייני רו	b) present		(c) max	imum	(d) minimum	
5. Whic	h electric հոյի	has the least	resist	tance?		()	
(a) 60 wa	tts n	b) $100 \text{ watts}$	_ 00100	(c) 200	watts	(d) 500 watts	
6. An el	ectric heater ?	220V. 440W h:	as a re	esistance	9	(a) ooo matta	
(a) 2 Ω	()	b) 110 Ω		(c) 0.5	Ω	(d) 20 Ω	
				-			

7. Power out is	s given by:		
(a) $\frac{E^2 R}{(R+r)^2}$	(b) $\frac{E^2 R}{(R+r) + 4Rr}$	(c) $I^2 R$	(d) All of these
8. The maximu	im power delivered by	battery is:	
(a) $P_{max} = \frac{E^2}{2}$	(b) $P_{max} = 4rE^2$	(c) $P_{max} = VIT$	(d) Unlimited
9. When the int	ternal resistance r of a	a source is equal to the	load resistance R, the power output is:
$(2) \frac{E^2}{2}$	(b) $ArF^2$	(c) VIT	(d) Unlimited
(a) $\frac{1}{4R}$			(u) ontinuteu
10. If a resistor (	of resistance R is conn	lected across a battery	of internal resistance r, then the output
power will b			(L) A.
(a) $R = \frac{1}{2}$	(D) R = r	(C) R = 2r	(u) R = 4r
	MCQ # 1: (d) MCQ # 2: MCO # 6: (c) MCO # 7:	: (b) MCQ # 3: (c) MC : (b) MCO # 8: (a) MC	CQ # 4: (b) MCQ # 5: (d) CO # 9: (a) MCO # 10: (b)
MCOs Related to	the Article "13.9 KIR	CHHOFF'S RULES"	
1. Kirchhoff's f	irst rule is:		
(a) $\Sigma V = 0$	(b) $\Sigma R = 0$	(c) $\Sigma I = 0$	(d) $\Sigma T = 0$
2. Kirchhoff's f	irst rule is based on co	onservation of:	
(a) Energy	(b) Voltage	(c) Charge	(d) Mass
3. Net current	arriving a junction po	int in electric circuit i	s equal to the current leaving that point
is known as:			
(a) Ampere's Law	v (b) Kirchhoff's 1 <sup>st</sup>	Law (c) Ohm's Law	(d) Kirchhoff's 2 <sup>nd</sup> Law
4. Kirchhoff's f	irst rule is also known	as:	
(a) Kirchhoff's Po	oint Rule	(b) Kirchhoff's Rul	e for Static Charges
(c) Kirchhoff's Lo	oop Rule	(d) Kirchhoff's Rul	e for Point Charges
5. The algebrai	ic sum of all the curren	nt at junction is zero, is	Kirchhoff's
(a) 1 <sup>st</sup> law	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law
6. Kirchhoff's s	second rule is based or	n conservation of:	
(a) Energy	(b) Voltage	(c) Charge	(d) Mass
7. The algebrai	ic sum of voltages chai	nges around a closed c	ircuit or loop is zero, is Kirchhoff's
(a) 1 <sup>st</sup> law	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law	(d) $4^{\text{th}}$ law
<ul><li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li><li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li></ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as:	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno pop Rule	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law <b>wn as:</b> (b) Kirchhoff's Rul	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno pop Rule pint Rule	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law <b>wn as:</b> (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno pop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges <b>olved by:</b>
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno oop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Lav	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: y (d) Faraday's Law
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno oop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Lav MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7:	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law : (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC : (b) MCQ # 8: (a) MC	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: 7 (d) Faraday's Law CQ # 4: (a) MCQ # 5: (a) CQ # 9: (c)
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno oop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Lay MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7:	<ul> <li>(c) 3<sup>rd</sup> law</li> <li>wn as:</li> <li>(b) Kirchhoff's Rul</li> <li>(d) Kirchhoff's Rul</li> <li>ng of resistors can be s</li> <li>w (c) Kirchhoff's Law</li> <li>: (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC</li> <li>: (b) MCQ # 8: (a) MC</li> </ul>	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: // (d) Faraday's Law 2Q # 4: (a) MCQ # 5: (a) 2Q # 9: (c)
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> </ul> MCQs Related to 1 An instrume	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno oop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Lay MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7: o the Article "13.10 WH	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC (b) MCQ # 8: (a) MC HEATSTONE BRIDGE" rmining the value of at	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: y (d) Faraday's Law CQ # 4: (a) MCQ # 5: (a) CQ # 9: (c)
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> <li>MCQs Related to</li> <li>1. An instrume</li> <li>(a) Galvanometer</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno pop Rule pint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Law MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7: o the Article "13.10 WH ent for accurately detern (b) Voltmeter	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC (b) MCQ # 8: (a) MC HEATSTONE BRIDGE" rmining the value of an (c) Ammeter	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: // (d) Faraday's Law // (d) Faraday's Law
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's S</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> </ul> MCQs Related to <ul> <li>1. An instrume</li> <li>(a) Galvanometer</li> <li>2. A Wheatstom</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno pop Rule pint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Law MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7: o the Article "13.10 WH ent for accurately deterning r (b) Voltmeterning the bridge consists of:	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC (c) MCQ # 8: (a) MC HEATSTONE BRIDGE" rmining the value of an (c) Ammeter	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: 7 (d) Faraday's Law 20 # 4: (a) MCQ # 5: (a) 20 # 9: (c) nunknown resistance: (d) Wheatstone Bridge
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's s</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> <li>MCQs Related to</li> <li>1. An instrume</li> <li>(a) Galvanometer</li> <li>2. A Wheatstore</li> <li>(a) 2 Resistors</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno oop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Law MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7: o the Article "13.10 WH ent for accurately detern ne bridge consists of: (b) 4 Resistors	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC (b) MCQ # 8: (a) MC HEATSTONE BRIDGE" rmining the value of an (c) Ammeter (c) 2 Diodes	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: // (d) Faraday's Law // (d) Faraday's Law
<ul> <li>(a) 1<sup>st</sup> law</li> <li>8. Kirchhoff's S</li> <li>(a) Kirchhoff's Lo</li> <li>(c) Kirchhoff's Po</li> <li>9. A complex el</li> <li>(a) Joule's Law</li> </ul> MCQs Related to <ul> <li>1. An instrume</li> <li>(a) Galvanometer</li> <li>2. A Wheatston</li> <li>(a) 2 Resistors</li> <li>3. The condition</li> </ul>	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> law second rule is also kno oop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Lay MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7: o the Article "13.10 WF ent for accurately deter r (b) Voltmeter ne bridge consists of: (b) 4 Resistors on for balanced Wheat	(c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC (c) MCQ # 8: (a) MC HEATSTONE BRIDGE" rmining the value of an (c) Ammeter (c) 2 Diodes stone Bridge is:	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: y (d) Faraday's Law 2Q # 4: (a) MCQ # 5: (a) 2Q # 9: (c) nunknown resistance: (d) Wheatstone Bridge (d) 4 Diodes
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(a) 1 <sup>st</sup> law 8. Kirchhoff's S (a) Kirchhoff's Lo (c) Kirchhoff's Po 9. A complex el (a) Joule's Law MCQs Related to 1. An instrume (a) Galvanometer 2. A Wheatston (a) 2 Resistors 3. The condition (a) $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}$ MCQs Related to 1. An ideal volt (a) Current 2. Which of the (a) Digital Multim	(b) $2^{nd}$ law second rule is also kno pop Rule bint Rule lectric circuit consistin (b) Coulomb's Law MCQ # 1: (c) MCQ # 2: MCQ # 6: (a) MCQ # 7: 0 the Article "13.10 WF ent for accurately deter r (b) Voltmeter he bridge consists of: (b) 4 Resistors on for balanced Wheat (b) $\frac{R_3}{R_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_4}$ MCQ # 1: 0 the Article "13.11 PO tmeter would have an (b) Voltage e following is not accurated here (b) CRO	(c) $3^{rd}$ law wn as: (b) Kirchhoff's Rul (d) Kirchhoff's Rul ng of resistors can be s w (c) Kirchhoff's Law (c) MCQ # 3: (b) MC (c) MCQ # 8: (a) MC HEATSTONE BRIDGE <sup>T</sup> rmining the value of an (c) Ammeter (c) 2 Diodes stone Bridge is: (c) $\frac{R_1}{R_3} = \frac{R_4}{R_3}$ (d) MCQ # 2: (b) MC TENTIOMETER <sup>T</sup> infinite (c) Resistance rate measuring device? (c) Potentiometer	(d) 4 <sup>th</sup> law e for Static Charges e for Point Charges olved by: (d) Faraday's Law $(20 \# 4: (a) \qquad MCQ \# 5: (a)$ $(20 \# 9: (c) \qquad \qquad$
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**Chapter 13: Current Electricity**