

The temperature coefficient of resistance of a wire is 2×10^{-5} °C⁻¹. If its temperature is increased by 200 °C, then the percentage increase in its resistance will be:

- 1. 2%
- 2. 0.2%
- 3. 4%
- 4. 0.4%

2.

When the battery of emf V is applied across a conductor AB, the drift speed of electrons through the conductor is v. If the battery is replaced by a battery of emf $\frac{V}{2}$, then the new drift speed of free electrons will be:



- 1. v
- 2. $\frac{v}{2}$
- 3. 2v
- 4. Zero
- 3.

The current passes through a wire of variable crosssection in steady-state as shown. Then incorrect statement is:



- (1) Current density increases in the direction of the current.
- (2) Potential increases in the direction of the current.
- (3) Electric field increases in the direction of the current.
- (4) Drift speed increases in the direction of the current.

4.

The current in a wire varies with time according to the equation I = 4 + 2t, where I is in ampere and t is in sec. The quantity of charge which has passed through a cross-section of the wire during the time t = 2 sec to t = 6 sec will be:

- (1) 60 coulomb
- (2) 24 coulomb
- (3) 48 coulomb
- (4) 30 coulomb
- ^r 5.

The length of a conductor is doubled keeping the volume constant. Percentage increase in its resistance is:

- (1) 100%
- (2) 200%
- (3) 300%
- (4) 400%





The colour code of resistance is given below:



The values of resistance and tolerance, respective

1. 47 k Ω , 10%

- 2. 4.7 kΩ, 5%
- 3. 470 Ω, 5%
- 4. 470 kΩ, 5%

8.

- A carbon resistor of (47 ± 4.7) k Ω is to be marked with rings of different colours for its identification. The colour code sequence will be:
- 1. Violet Yellow Orange Silver
- 2. Yellow Violet Orange Silver
- 3. Yellow Green Violet Gold
- 4. Green Orange Violet Gold

9.

The smallest resistance that can be obtained by the combination of n resistors each of resistance R is:

- 1. n²R
- 2. nR
- 3. $\frac{R}{n^2}$
- 4. $\frac{R}{n}$
- 10.

The resultant resistance value of n resistors, each of r ohms and connected in series is x. When those n resistors are connected in parallel, the resultant value is

- 1. $\frac{x}{n}$
- 2. $\frac{x}{n^2}$
- $3. n^2 x$
- 4. nx
- 11.

In the circuit shown in the figure, the effective resistance between A and B is:



- 1. 2Ω
- 2. 4Ω
- 3. 6Ω
- 4. 8Ω



Find the equivalent resistance between A and E (the value of each resistor is R).



$$(1) \frac{7}{12} R$$

(2)
$$\frac{7}{13}$$
 R

(3)
7
 B

$$(3) \frac{1}{15}$$

(4)
$$\frac{8}{13}$$
 R

13.

The figure below shows currents in a part of the electric 16. circuit. The current 'i' is:



- 1.1.7 amp
- 2.3.7 amp
- 3. 1.3 amp
- 4.1 amp
- 14.

The current I in the circuit shown below is:



- 1. -3 A
- 2.3 A
- 3.13 A
- 4.20 A

15.





- 1. 1
- 2. 0.5
- 3. 1.5
- 4. 2.0

The total current supplied to the circuit by the battery in the given circuit is:



- 1. 1 A
- 2. 2 A
- 3.4 A
- 4. 6 A



The reading of an ideal voltmeter in the circuit shown is:





- 3. 0.5 V
- 4. 0.4 V

18.

For the circuit given below, the Kirchoff's loop rule for the loop BCDEB is given by the equation:



4.
$$-i_2R_2 + E_2 + E_3 + i_3R_1 = 0$$

19.

As the switch S is closed in the circuit shown in the figure, the current passed through it is:



(4) 20

20.

Twelve wires of equal resistance R are connected to form a cube. The effective resistance between two diagonal ends A and E will be:



0 6R

2. $\frac{6R}{5}$

3. 12R

4. 3R

Fill OMR Sheet*

*If above link doesn't work, please go to test link from where you got the pdf and fill OMR from there