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CHAPTER - 12

ELECTRICITY

MCQ OF ELECTRICITY FOR PRACTICE (Without answer key)

1. In series combination total resistance:

(a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) May decrease or increase according to the situation (d) No particular observation

2. The condition required to measure electric charge is:

(a) Electric circuit (b) Electric current (c) Potential difference (d) Cell

3. A neutral body has:

(a) Both types of positive and negative charges (b) Only positive charge (c) Only negative charge (d) No charge at all

4. Work done in moving a unit positive test charge from infinity to a point inside an electric field, is called:

(a) Potential (b) Field (c) Field intensity (d) Potential difference

5. Work done in moving a unit positive test charge from one point to other inside an electric field, is called:

(a) Potential (b) Field (c) Field intensity (d) Potential difference

6. How does resistance depend upon the length of a conductor?

(a) The resistance is directly proportional to the length of a conductor (b) The resistance is inversely proportional to the length of a conductor (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

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8. What is the unit of resistivity?

- (a) Ohm-metre (b) Ohm-cm (c) Ohm-km (d) None of the above

9. Why should current be passed for a short time?

- (a) Continuous current will increase the cost of consumption (b) Continuous current will cause unnecessary heating effecting values of resistances used (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

10. In series combination of electrical appliances, total electric power:

- (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) May increase or decrease according to the situation (d) No definite observation

11. The rate of work done or electric energy developed or consumed by a generator or appliance is called electric: (a) Current (b) Power (c) Potential (d) Energy

12. Heating of current carrying conductor is due to: (a) Loss of kinetic energy of moving atoms (b) Loss of kinetic energy of moving electrons (c) Attraction between electrons and atoms (d) Repulsion between electrons and atoms

13. In parallel combination, total resistance:

- (a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) May decrease or increase according to the situation (d) No particular observation

14. The decrease of resistance in parallel combination is due to:

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(a) The effective area of the cross-section decreases (b) The effective area of the cross-section increases (c)

The effective area of the cross-section sometime increases, sometime decreases (d) None of the above

15. In parallel combination of electrical appliances, total electric power: (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) May increase or decrease according to the situation (d) No definite observation

16. The electric appliances are connected in domestic line (Houseline):

(a) In series (b) In parallel (c) Sometimes series, sometimes parallel (d) None of the above

17. Voltmeter is always connected with circuit in:

(a) Series (b) Parallel (c) Sometimes series sometimes parallel (d) None of the above

18. In which combination, Ammeter is connected with circuit:

(a) Series (b) Parallel (c) Sometime series, sometimes parallel (d) None of the above