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Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
FBQ	The path followed by magnetic flux is called _____	Magnetic circuit	Magnetic circuit				eExam
FBQ	The suscepbility of ferromagnetic substance depend on _____ _, _____	Strength of the applied field, magnetic history of the materials	Strength of the applied field, magnetic history of the materials				eExam
FBQ	In a vacuum, permeability is equals to _____	relative permeability	relative permeability				eExam
FBQ	Magnetic susceptibility is _____ __for paramagnetic material	positive	positive				eExam
FBQ	_____ , _____ __magneticm are closely related to ferromagnetism.	Anti ferromagnetism, ferrimagnetism	Anti ferromagnetism, ferrimagnetism				eExam
FBQ	At curies temperature ferromagnetic materials behave like a _____ _material	Paramagnetic	Paramagnetic				eExam
FBQ	Magnetic materials canbe classified into three groups. Name them _____ __, _____ __, _____	Diamagnetic, paramagnetic, ferromagnetic	Diamagnetic, paramagnetic, ferromagnetic				eExam
FBQ	_____ _is defined as the magnetic dipole moment per unit volume.	Magnetisation	Magnetisation				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	The product of flux and reluctance is termed _____	Magnetomotive force	Magnetomotive force				eExam
☐	FBQ	The reluctance varies with _____	magnetic flux	magnetic flux				eExam
☐	FBQ	If electric field exerts a torque on the orbiting electron, the resultant is equal to the rate of change of its _____	angular momentum	angular momentum				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ law states that the line integral of E around any closed path equals the rate of change of the magnetic flux through the surface enclosed by path	Faraday's law	Faraday's law				eExam
☐	FBQ	Paramagnetism involves change in the _____ of the magnetic moment of an atom.	Orientation	Orientation				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ factor is a characteristics of the state of the atom	Langavin factor	Langavin factor				eExam
☐	FBQ	The property of electron in an atom behaving as if it were rotating around an axis of its own is called _____	Spin	Spin				eExam
☐	FBQ	The ratio of the magnetic moment and the angular momentum is called _____	gyro magnetic ratio	gyro magnetic ratio				eExam
☐	FBQ	Bimuth is an example of _____	Diamagnetic	Diamagnetic				eExam
☐	FBQ	There are two types of non-magnetic materials, name them _____ __, _____	diamagnatic, paramagnetic	paramagnetic, diamagnatic				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ __polarisation occurs by the distortion of the electronic structure.	Induced	Induced				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	If we determine the relative permittivity at different pressures for a gas, we can calculate the [ ]	atomic/molecular polarisability of a gas	atomic/molecular polarisability of a gas				eExam
☐	FBQ	For a dielectric, the refraction index is defined as the ratio of the [ ] to	Speed of light in vacuum to the speed in the dielectric medium	Speed of light in vacuum to the speed in the dielectric medium				eExam
☐	FBQ	The relationship between polarisability and relative permittivity is that of [ ] _equation	Euclausino mossotti	Euclausino mossotti				eExam
☐	FBQ	The electric field inside the dielectric sphere is [ ] and in the direction of the polarisation vector.	uniform	uniform				eExam
☐	FBQ	The field at the centre of a spherical cavity filled with air is called [ ]	zero	0				eExam
☐	FBQ	If molecule/atom is removed when all other charges remain inaffected, the field is called [ ]	local field	local field				eExam
☐	FBQ	The magnetic properties of a substance can be characteristics by magnetic [ ]	susceptibility	susceptibility				eExam
☐	FBQ	The electric field inside the dielectric is [ ] than the electric field causing polarisation	less	less				eExam
☐	FBQ	The function of the earthed conductor is simply to reduce the potential of the first conductor and thereby to increase its [ ]	capacity	capacity				eExam
☐	FBQ	Another name for coulomb/volt is [ ]	farad	farad				eExam
☐	FBQ	The ratio of the charge placed on the conductor to the change in its potential is called [ ]	Capacitance	Capacitance				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	The resultant capacitance of two capacitors C1 and C2, when connected in parallel is given by	$$ C= C_{1} + C_{2}$$	C=C1 + C2				eExam
☐	FBQ	Any device which can store charge is a	capacitor	capacitor				eExam
☐	FBQ	An electrolytic capacitor must be placed in a AC circuit such that the potential of the oxide plate is always relative to the other plate.	negative	negative				eExam
☐	FBQ	the two types of electrolytic capacitors are ,	wet type, dry type	dry type, wet type				eExam
☐	FBQ	The electrolyte in a electrolytic capacitors is a solution of ,	glycerine, sodium	sodium, glycerine				eExam
☐	FBQ	The positive plate of electrolytic capacitors is coated with a thin layer of aluminium oxide which serves as	dielectric	dielectric				eExam
☐	FBQ	An electrolytic capacitor consists of two electrodes of	aluminium plates	aluminium plates				eExam
☐	FBQ	Capacitors may be broadly classified into two groups namely _,	fixed, variable capacitors	variable capacitors, fixed and				eExam
☐	FBQ	For capacitors connected in series the reciprocals of the capacitances add up to give the reciprocal of the	effective capacitance	effective capacitance				eExam
☐	FBQ	The intermediate plates in two capacitor acquire equal and opposite charges because of	electrostatic induction	electrostatic induction				eExam

☐	FBQ	The effective capacitance of the parallel combination of capacitor is equal to the sum of the individual [ ]	Capacitance	Capacitance				eExam
☐	FBQ	If three capacitors are connected in series and a voltage source is connected across the two end plates [ ] __charged will be induced in each capacitor.	positive	positive				eExam
☐	FBQ	The capacitance per unit length of a cylindrical capacitor depends on [ ] __, [ ]	the ratio of the radii, on their absolute values	ratio of the radii, absolute values				eExam
☐	FBQ	A cylindrical capacitor is made up of [ ]	Two hollow coaxial cylindrical conductors of radii a and b	Two hollow coaxial cylindrical conductors of radii a and b				eExam
☐	FBQ	mention two forms of capacitor that you have studied [ ] , [ ]	parallel plate capacitor , cylindrical capacitor	parallel plate capacitor , cylindrical capacitor				eExam
☐	FBQ	The maximum safe voltage in a capacitor is called [ ]	working voltage	working voltage				eExam
☐	FBQ	The ratio of the capacitance with dielectric between the plates to the capacitance with free space between the plates is equal to [ ]	relative permittivity	relative permittivity				eExam
☐	FBQ	The capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor increases with the increase in [ ] _of the plates and also with the decrease of the [ ]	Surface area, distance separating the plates	Surface area, distance separating the plates				eExam
☐	FBQ	The polarised dielectric slab reduces the [ ] _inside the dielectric by a factor.	electric field	electric field				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	The S.I. unit of capacitance C si	farad	farad				eExam
☐	FBQ	Another name for a capacitor is	Condenser	Condenser				eExam
☐	FBQ	The minimum potential that causes the charge separation is known as the ____ and the process is known as the ____	Breakdown potential, dielectric breakdown	dielectric breakdown, breakdown potential				eExam
☐	FBQ	The induced dipole moment is given as p=αE where α is	molecular polarisabiliy	atomic polirization				eExam
☐	FBQ	The charges appearing on the surface of the dielectric are called	Polarisation surface charges	Polarisation surface charges				eExam
☐	FBQ	Polarisation depends on field that is ____, ____	linear, temperature	temperature, temperature				eExam
☐	FBQ	The induced dipole moment (p) of the molecule increases with the increase in the average field €.TRUE or FALSE	1	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	An atom consists of a positively charged nucleus and negatively charged particles with electrons revolving around it.TRUE or FALSE	1	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Faraday in his experiment found that the capacitor is independent of the shape and size of the material but varies from matrial to material. TRUE or FALSE	1	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The breakdown voltage is the applied potential difference per unit length of the dielectric when the dielectric just breakdown. TRUE or FALSE		False				eExam

	FBQ	Any device which can store charge is a called _____	Capacitor	Capacitor				eExam
	MCQ	In the absence of external magnetic field, each atom of a magnetic substance has a vector sum of magnetic moment of all the electonic orbits equal to zero is _____theory.	lorentz's	faraday's	langevin's	maxwell's	C	eExam
	MCQ	The potential of a conductor increases as the charged place on it is _____	removed	decreased	increased	ionized	C	eExam
	MCQ	Electric dipole moment per unit volume is known as _____	mirage	magnetization	polarisation	neutrality	C	eExam
	MCQ	The following parameters are magnetic moments of an atom except one	the orbital motion of electron	the electron spin	the nuclear spin	centripetal force	D	eExam
	MCQ	The magnetic flux is produced by the magnet due to some force called_____	exchange force	coercive force	magnetic force	magnetomotive force	D	eExam
	MCQ	The magnetic properties of material are completely specified by the following quantities except one__	susceptibility	relative permeability	permeability	orientation	D	eExam
	MCQ	In paramagnetic and diamagnetic materials, the magnetisation is maintained by_____	motion	spin	momentum	field	D	eExam
	MCQ	The behaviour of ferromagnetic materials under action of changing magnetic fields exhibits the phenomenon called_____	Saturation	orientation	Alignment	hysteresis	D	eExam
	MCQ	In the presence of a magnetic field, the atom does not simply turn along the magnetic field but presses around it with a frequency called	spin frequency	periodical frequency	atomic frequency	Larmor frequency	D	eExam
	MCQ	Paramagnetism is exhibited by those atoms which do not have magnetic _____	field	susceptibility	polarisibility	dipole moment	D	eExam
	MCQ	A change in orbital speed means a change in the _____	velocity	spin	orientation	dipole moment	D	eExam
	MCQ	The magnetic moments are induced in a direction _____to that of the external magnetic field.	perpendicular	parallel	tangentially	opposite	D	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	The unit of magnetic dipole moment is _____	Joule per unit	Joule per second	Joule per hour	Joule per Tesla	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The following characteristics of dielectric are desirable for use in capacitors except one	small in size	high resistance	high temperature	malleable	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The refractive index of the same substances can be determined by_____	electric field method	Clausius equation	relative permittivity method	optical methods	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	In estimating the capacitance of the guard ring capacitor, one of the following is considered_____	materials of the capacitor	values of the capacitor	potential difference	effective area of the plates	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	A common capacitor whose capacitance can be varied continuosly is used for_____	receiving broadcast	modulation	amplification	tuning	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of the advantages with the ceramic dielectrics is that they have _____	high resistance	negative expansitivity	Positive temperature coefficient	negative temperature coefficient	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	All of the following are the uses of a capacitor except one _____	provide coupling between amplier stages	store electrical charges	smoothen the output of power supplies	resist the flow of current	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	An example fo non-polar molecules is_____	water	glass	mica	hydrogen	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____is an examples of electric insulators.	copper	iron	needle	mica	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Reluctance depends on the following except_____	nature of the substance	area of cross section	length of magnetic path	magnetic flux	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The ratio of the intensity of magnetisation induced in it and magnetic field is called_____	relative permeability	permeability	susceptibility	flux density	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The total number of lines of force per unit area due to magnetising field and due to the field induced in the substance is called _____	magnetic intensity	magnetic field	flux density	permeability	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	What is the value of magnetic susceptibility in a vacuum	two	one	zero	infinity	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The temperature at which the forces of thermal agitation dominate exchange forces is called_____	thermal temperature	absolute zero	curie temperature	critical temperature	C	eExam

☐	MCQ	The magnetic dipole moment of the atoms arises due to the spins of _____electrons	excitation	paired	unpaired	generation	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	When a diamagnetic atom is placed in an external magnetic field normal to its orbit, the field induces a magnetic moment opposing the field itself. This statement is _____	Larmor's law	magnetic law	lenz's law	faraday's law	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The orbital motion of the electron is associated with a magnetic moment n, which is proportional to its orbital_____	velocity	acceleration	angular momentum	intensity	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The magnetic field produced by the magnetised material is obtained by_____	Kirchhoff's law	Faraday's law	Ampere's law	Thevenin's law	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The magnetic resistance is known as _____	impedance	inductance	reluctance	capacitance	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Diamagnetism involves a change in the _____of the magnetic moment of an atom.	direction	orientation	magnitude	velocity	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Gyro-magnetic ratio is independent of the _____and_____	acceleration and diameter	acceleration and displacement	velocity and radius of the orbit	radius of the orbit and displacement	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	An aluminium is a typical example of _____material	diamagnetic	ferromagnetic	paramagnetic	magnetic	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Materials which are not influenced by a magnet are called _____	non-conductor	semi conductor	non-magnetic material	ferromagnetic	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	For polar substances, relative permittivity varies with _____	length	period	frequency	colour	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The relation between polarisability and refractive index is known as the_____	clausius formula	lorentz formula	lorentz-lorentz formula	dielectric formula	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of the field causes polarisation of the atom.	magnetic field	electrostatic field	local field	imported field	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In an electric field, the electrons and atomic nuclei of the dielectric material experience _____in opposite direction	attraction	break	forces	repulsion	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Capacitors are used in _____field	direct	electrostatic	alternating	magnectic	C	eExam

☐	MCQ	Ceramic capacitors are useful in _____circuits.	diode	resistor	transistor	power	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	When a dielectric slab is inserted between the parallel plates of a condenser the capacity is _____	constant	decreased	increased	become polarised	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The field strength at which the dielectric is about to break down is known as the _____	breakdown field	dielectric breakdown	dielectric strength	dielectric magnitude	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Non-polar molecule acquires a Dipole moment only in the presence of_____	magnetic field	electrostatic field	electric filed	gravitational field	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In a dielectric material, the centres of positive and negative charges of its atoms are found to_____at the centre of the sphere.	be parallel	be tangentially	coincide	projected	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	In dielectrics, all the electrons are_____to their respective atoms.	mobile	excited	firmly bound	degenerated	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	When a potential difference is applied to the insulators_____	current flows	current escapes	no electric current flows	energy is discipated	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The reciprocal of reluctance is called_____	remenance	permeance	inductance	conductive	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Change in the orientation of the magnetic moment accounts for _____	ferromagnetism	paramagnetism	diamagnetism	normal magnetism	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The magnetic moment due to current is the product of the _____and the _____of which the electron path is the boundary	radius and velocity	current and area	magnetic moment and angular momentum	current and radius	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____equation gives the relation between susceptibility and atomic/molecular polarisability.	lorentz equation	Clausius equation	electrolytic equation	dielectric equation	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Electrolytic aluminium oxide is used where	high quality is needed	large capacitance is needed	miniaturisation is important	losses are not important	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The unit of permeance is _____	weber/ampere turn	henry/m	ampere turn/weber	ampere turn/metre	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The unit of reluctance is _____	amperes turns / weber	henry/metre	weber/square metre	amperes turn/metre	A	eExam

☐	MCQ	The product of current in amperes and number of turn is called_____	Magnetomotive force	flux force	dipole moment	magnetic moment	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The ratio of the magnetic induction B in the medium to the magnetising field is called _____	permeability	magnetic moment	intensity of magnetisation	reluctance	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Magnetic susceptibility is negative for ____substance.	diamagnetic	ferromagnetic	paramagnetic	ferrimagnetic	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The magnetic properties of a substance can be characteristics by magnetic _____	susceptibility	intensity	orientation	behaviour	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	A large number of varieties of plastics are good examples of _____	dielectrics	conductors	chips	vibrator	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Faraday experiemntally found that when an insulating material called dielectric is introduced between two plates of a capacitor, it is found that the capacitance is increased by a factor which is greater than _____	one	two	three	four	A	eExam

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