

TEST

JEE Mains PYQS Electricity current (Physics Master Academy)

## QUESTIONS

SECTIONS

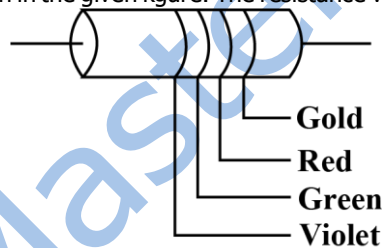
1. Section A - 30 Questions

### Section 1 : Section A - 30 Questions

SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section contains 30 MCQs. +4 mark for every correct answer, - 1 for every incorrect answer

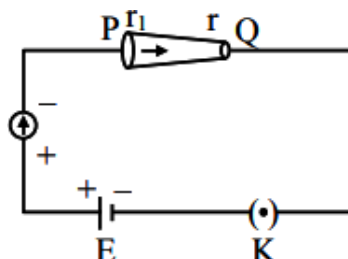
1 The colour coding on a carbon resistor is shown in the given figure. The resistance value of the given resistor is



- (5700  $\pm$  285) $\Omega$
- (7500  $\pm$  750) $\Omega$
- (5700  $\pm$  375) $\Omega$
- (7500  $\pm$  375) $\Omega$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

2 In the given figure, a battery of emf  $E$  is connected across a conductor PQ of length  $l$  and different area of cross sections having radii  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  ( $r_2 < r_1$ )



Choose the correct option as one moves from P to Q.

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- Drift velocity of electron increases
- Electric field decreases
- Electron current decreases
- All of these

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

3 A current of 10A exists in a wire of cross sectional area of  $5 \text{ mm}^2$  with a drift velocity of  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The number of free electrons in each cubic meter of the wire is

- $2 \times 10^{25}$
- $2 \times 10^{23}$
- $625 \times 10^{25}$
- $2 \times 10^6$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

4 A current through a wire depends on time as  $i = \alpha_0 t + \beta t^2$  where  $\alpha_0 = 20 \text{ A/s}$  and  $\beta = 8 \text{ As}^{-2}$ . Find the charge crossed through a section of the wire in 15s.

- 2250C
- 11250C
- 2100C
- 260C

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

5 A wire of  $1 \Omega$  has a length 1m. It is stretched till its length increases by 25%. The percentage change in resistance to the nearest integer is

- 76%
- 56%
- 12.5%
- 25%

6 A circuit to verify Ohm's law uses ammeter and voltmeter in series or parallel connected correctly to the resistor. In the circuit:

- ammeter is always used in parallel and voltmeter in series
- both ammeter and voltmeter must be connected in parallel
- ammeter is always connected in series and voltmeter in parallel
- both ammeter and voltmeter must be connected in series

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

7 What equal length of an iron wire and a copper-nickel alloy wire, each of 2mm diameter connected parallel t give an equivalent resistance of  $3\Omega$ ?

(Given resistivities of iron and copper nickel alloy wire are  $12\ \mu\Omega$  and  $51\ \mu\Omega$  respectively)

- 82m
- 97m
- 110m
- 90m

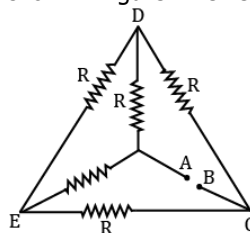
Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

8 If you are provided a set of resistances  $2\Omega$ ,  $4\Omega$ ,  $6\Omega$  and  $8\Omega$ . Connect these resistances so as to obtain an equivalent resistance of  $46/3\ \Omega$ .

- $4\Omega$  and  $6\Omega$  are in parallel with  $2\Omega$  and  $8\Omega$  in series.
- $6\Omega$  and  $8\Omega$  are in parallel with  $2\Omega$  and  $4\Omega$  in series.
- $2\Omega$  and  $6\Omega$  are in parallel with  $6\Omega$  and  $8\Omega$  in series.
- $2\Omega$  and  $4\Omega$  are in parallel with  $6\Omega$  and  $8\Omega$  in series.

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

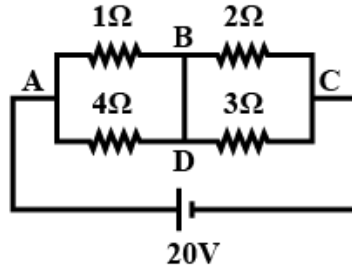
9 Five equal resistances are connected in a network as shown in figure. The net resistance between the points A and B is



- R/2
- 3R/2
- R
- 2R

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

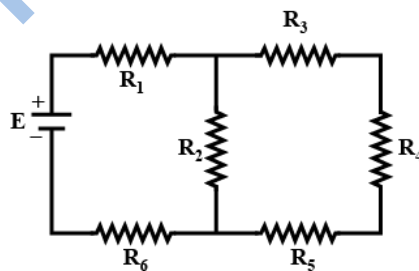
10 In the given circuit diagram, a wire is joining points B and D. The current in this wire is



- 0.4A
- 2A
- 4A
- zero

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

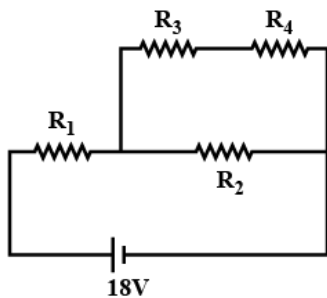
11 In the figure shown, what is the current (in Ampere) drawn from the battery? You are given:  $R_1 = 15\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 20\Omega$ ,  $R_4 = 5\Omega$ ,  $R_5 = 25\Omega$ ,  $R_6 = 30\Omega$ ,  $E = 15V$ .



- 13/24
- 7/18
- 9/32
- 20/3

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

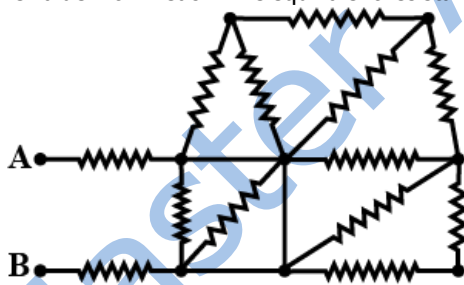
12 In the given circuit the internal resistance of the 18V cell is negligible. If  $R_1 = 400\Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 100\Omega$  and  $R_4 = 500\Omega$  and the reading of an ideal voltmeter across  $R_4$  is 5V, then the value of  $R_2$  will be



- 300W
- 450W
- 550W
- 230W

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

13 In the given circuit all resistances are of the value  $R$  ohm each. The equivalent resistance between A and B is



- $2R$
- $5R/2$
- $5R/3$
- $3R$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

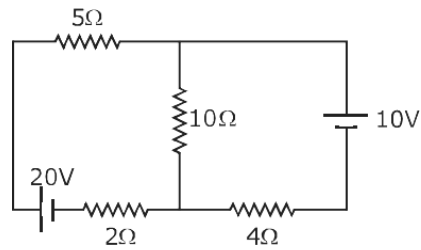
14 Five identical cells of internal resistance  $1\Omega$  and emf 5V are connected in series and in parallel with an external resistance ' $R$ '. For what value of ' $R$ ', current in series and parallel combination will remain the same?

- $1\Omega$
- $25\Omega$
- $5\Omega$

$10\ \Omega$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

15 In the figure shown the current in the 10V battery is close to



0.71A from positive to negative terminal

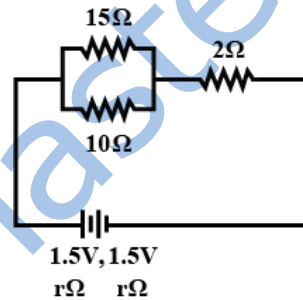
0.42A from positive to negative terminal

0.21A from positive to negative terminal

0.36A from negative to positive terminal

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

16 In the given circuit, an ideal voltmeter connected across the  $10\ \Omega$  resistance reads 2V. The internal resistance  $r$  of each cell is



$1\ \Omega$

$0.5\ \Omega$

$1.5\ \Omega$

$0\ \Omega$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

17 A cell of internal resistance  $r$  drives current through an external resistance  $R$ . The power delivered by the cell to the external resistance will be maximum when

$R = 0.001r$

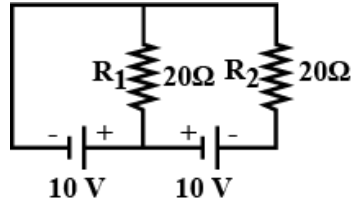
$R = 1000r$

$R = 2r$

$R = r$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

18 In the given circuit the cells have zero internal resistance. The currents (in Amperes) passing through resistance  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  respectively are



1, 2

2, 2

0.5, 0

0, 1

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

19 Two batteries with emf 12V and 13V are connected in parallel across a load resistor of  $10\Omega$ . The internal resistances of the two batteries are  $1\Omega$  and  $2\Omega$  respectively. The voltage across the load lies between

11.6V ad 11.7V

11.5V ad 11.6V

11.4V ad 11.5V

11.7V ad 11.8V

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

20 An electric appliance supplies 6000 J/min heat to the system. If the system delivers a power of 90W. How long it would take to increase the internal energy by  $2.5 \times 10^3$  J?

$2.5 \times 10^2$  s

$4.1 \times 10^1$  s

$2.5 \times 10^3$  s

$2.5 \times 10^1$  s



**21** An electric bulb of 50 watt at 100 volt is used in a circuit having a 200V supply. Calculate the resistance R to be connected in series with the bulb so that the power delivered b the bulb is 500W

- 20  $\Omega$
- 30  $\Omega$
- 5  $\Omega$
- 10  $\Omega$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**22** One kg of water, at 20°C is heated in an electric kettle whose heating element has a mean (temperature averaged) resistance of 20  $\Omega$ . The rms voltage in the mains is 200V. Ignoring heat loss from the kettle, time taken for water to evaporate fully is close to (specikc heat of water = 4200J/(kg°C). Latent heat of water = 2260 kJ/kg)

- 16 minutes
- 22 minutes
- 3 minutes
- 3 minutes

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**23** A 2W carbon resistor is color coded wit green, black, red and brown respectively. The maximum current which can be passed through this resistor is

- 20 mA
- 100 mA
- 0.4 mA
- 63 mA

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**24** A constant voltage is applied between two ends of a metallic wire. If the length is halved and the radius of the wire is doubled, the rate of heat developed in the wire will be

- increased 8 times
- doubled

- halved
- unchanged

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**25** A heater coil is cut into two equal parts and only one part is now used in the heater. The heat generated will now be

- four times
- doubled
- halved
- one fourth

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**26** Two resistors  $400\Omega$  and  $800\Omega$  are connected in series across a 6V battery. The potential difference measured by a voltmeter of  $10k\Omega$  across  $400\Omega$  resistor is close to

- 2V
- 1.8V
- 2.05V
- 1.95V

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**27** Which of the following will NOT be observed when a multimeter (operating in resistance measuring mode) probes connected across a component, are just reversed?

- Multimeter shows an equal deflection in both cases i.e. before and after reversing the probes if the chosen component is resistor.
- Multimeter shows NO deflection in both cases i.e. before and after reversing the probes if the chosen component is capacitor.
- Multimeter shows a deflection, accompanied by a splash of light out of connected and NO deflection on reversing the probes if the chosen component is LED.
- Multimeter shows NO deflection in both cases i.e. before and after reversing the probes if the chosen component is metal wire.

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**28** An ideal battery of 4V and resistance R re conned in series in the primary circuit of a potentiometer of length 1m and resistance  $5\Omega$ . The value of R to give potential difference of 5mV across 10 cm of potentiometer wire is

- $490\Omega$

480  $\Omega$

395  $\Omega$

495  $\Omega$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**29** In a potentiometer experiment, it is found that no current passes through the galvanometer when the terminals of the cell are connected across 52cm of the potentiometer wire. If the cell is shunted by a resistance of 5  $\Omega$ , balance is found when the cell is connected across 40 cm of the wire. Find the internal resistance of the cell

1  $\Omega$

1.5  $\Omega$

2  $\Omega$

2.5  $\Omega$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

**30** On interchanging the resistances, the balance point of a meter bridge shifts to the left by 10cm. The resistance of their series combination is 1k  $\Omega$ . How much was the resistance on the left slot before interchanging the resistances?

990  $\Omega$

505  $\Omega$

550  $\Omega$

910  $\Omega$

Correct: +4 · Incorrect: -1

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## ANSWERS

SECTIONS

1. Section A - 30 Questions

### Section 1 : Section A - 30 Questions

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1  $(7500 \pm 375)\Omega$

2 Drift velocity of electron increases

3  $625 \times 10^{25}$

4 11250C

5 56%

6 ammeter is always connected in series and voltmeter in parallel

7 97m

8  $2\Omega$  and  $4\Omega$  are in parallel with  $6\Omega$  and  $8\Omega$  in series.

9 R

10 2A

11  $9/32$

12 300W

13 2R

14  $1\Omega$

15 0.21A from positive to negative terminal

16  $0.5\Omega$

17  $R = r$

18 0.5, 0

19 11.5V ad 11.6V

20  $2.5 \times 10^2 \text{s}$

21  $20\Omega$

22 22 minutes

23 20 mA

24 increased 8 times

25 doubled

26 1.95V

27 Multimeter shows NO deflection in both cases i.e. before and after reversing the probes if the chosen component is capacitor.

28  $395 \Omega$

29  $1.5 \Omega$

30  $550 \Omega$

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