ECAT Physics Chapter 15 Electromagnetic Induction

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The induced emf in a coil is proportional to:	A. Magnetic flux through a coil B. Rate of change of magnetic flux through the coil C. Area of the coil D. Product of magnetic flux and area of the coil
2	Split rings act as	A. Vibrator B. Resistor C. Motor D. Commulator
3	Plan of a coil makes an angle of 20° with the lines of magnetic field. The angle between B and vector area of plane of coil is:	A. Also 20° <o:p></o:p> B. 70° <o:p></o:p> C. 90° <o:p></o:p> D. 180° <o:p></o:p> E. None of these
4	Referring to above figure, current in coil P falls from its maximum value to zero:	A. At the instant the switch is closed B. At the instant the switch is opened C. When switch is kept open D. When switch is kept closed E. None of these
5	The induced current is a conductor depends upon:	A. Resistance of the loop B. Speed with which the conductor moves C. Any of these D. Both (A) and (B) E. None of these
6	When a conductor is moved across a magnetic field, the redistribution of charge sets up:	A. Magnetic field B. Electrostatic field C. Electromagnetic field D. All of these E. None of these
		A. Keeping the coil stationary and moving the magnet

7	In magnet-coil experiment, emf can be produced by	B. Keeping the magnet stationary and moving C. Relative motion of the loop and magnet D. Any one of above E. All above
8	Instead of moving the coil towards a magnet, the magnet is moved towards the coil with the same speed. The galvanometer shows current:	A. Of same magnitude in the same direction B. Of different magnitude in the same direction C. Of same magnitude but in opposite direction D. Of different magnitude in the opposite direction E. None of these
9	In magnet-coil experiment, emf can be produced by:	A. Keeping the coil stationary and moving the magnet B. Keeping the magnet stationary and moving the coil C. Relative motion of the loop and magnet D. Any one of above E. All above
10	An emf is set up in a conductor when it:	A. is kept in a magnetic field B. is kept in a electric field C. Move across a magnetic field D. Both (A) and (B) E. None of these
11	The induced current in a conductor depends upon:	A. Resistance of the loop B. Speed with which the conductor moves C. Any of these D. Both A and B E. None of these
12	The device in which induced emf is statically induced emf is:	A. Transformer B. AC generator C. Alternator D. Dynamo
13	Which of the following quantities remain constant in step up transformer?	A. Current B. Voltage C. Power D. Heat
14	The Phenomenon of generation of induced emf is called	A. Electrostatic induction B. Magnetic induction C. Electromagnetic induction D. Electric induction E. Both A and B
15	The work is stored in the inductor as	A. Electric potential energy B. Elastic potential energy C. Magnetic energy D. Absolute potential energy
16	Back emf is produced due to	A. Self induction B. Mutual induction C. A.C D. Lenz's law
17	In magnet-coil experiment, emf can be produced by:	A. Keeping the coil stationary and moving the magnet B. Keeping the magnet stationary and moving the coil C. Relative motion of the loop and magnet D. Any one of above E. All above
18	Motional emf is called motional:	A. Electromagnetic force and is measured in newtons B. Electromotive force and is measured in volt C. Electromotive force and is measured in newtons D. Electromagnetic force and is measured in volts E. None of these
19	The induced current in a conductor depends upon	A. Resistance of the loop B. Speed with which the conductor moves C. Any of these D. Both A and B E. None of these

		E. None of these
20	The direction of induced current is always so as to oppose the cause which produces it. This is	A. Lenz's law B. Ampere's law C. Faraday's law D. Coulomb's law E. None of these