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Current Electricity MCQ Test

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Q1. What do you mean by electric current?

- **A. Electric current is the flow of electrons through a complete circuit of conductors.**
- B. Electric current is the flow of protons through a complete circuit of conductors.
- C. Electric current is the flow of newtons through a complete circuit of conductors.
- D. None of the above

Q2. What is the ratio of power dissipated if two electric bulbs are connected in series and the ratio of their resistance is 1:2?

- A. 1:4
- **B. 1:2**
- C. 2:1
- D. 1: 1

Q3. What is the principle behind thermocouple?

- A. Joule effect
- B. Thomson effect
- **C. Seebeck effect**
- D. Peltier effect

Q4. Why a potentiometer is considered a versatile and accurate device to make an electrical measurement of EMF?

- A. Because the method involves a combination
- B. There are cells involved
- C. because no flow of current through the galvanometer
- D. Because of potential gradients

Q5. By increasing the temperature the resistance of a conductor ____.

- A. increases
- B. decreases
- C. remains constant
- D. initially increases then decreases.

Q6. A circuit consists of a resistance R connected to n similar cells. If the current in the circuit is the same whether the cells are connected in series or in parallel then the internal resistance r of each cell is given by ____.

- A. $r = R/n$
- B. $r = R$
- C. $r = 1/R$
- D. $r = nR$

Q7. Which of the following is wrong? Resistivity of a conductor is ____.

- A. independent of temperature.
- B. inversely proportional to temperature
- C. independent of dimensions of conductor
- D. less than resistivity of a semiconductor

Q8. Is Resistivity of a conductor is inversely proportional to temperature?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q9. Resistivity of a conductor is independent of dimensions of conductor.

- **A. True**
- B. False

Q10. When there is an electric current through a conducting wire along its length, then an electric field must exist ____.

- A. outside the wire but normal to it
- B. inside the wire but normal to it
- **C. inside the wire but parallel to it**
- D. outside the wire but parallel to it

Q11. Combine three resistors 5 Q, 4.5 Q and 3 Q in such a way that the total resistance of this combination is maximum ____.

- **A. 12.5 Q**
- B. 13.5 Q
- C. 14.5 Q
- D. 16.5 Q

Q12. In parallel combination of n cells, we obtain ____.

- A. more voltage
- **B. more current**
- C. less voltage
- D. less current

Q13. An electric heater is connected to the voltage supply. After few seconds, current gets its steady value then its initial current will be ____.

- A. equal to its steady current
- **B. slightly higher than its steady current**
- C. slightly less than its steady current
- D. zero

Q14. In Joule's heating law, when I and t are constant, if the H is taken along the y axis and I^2 along the x axis, the graph is ____.

- **A. straight line**
- B. parabola
- C. circle
- D. ellipse

Q15. A Daniel cell is balanced on 125 cm length of a potentiometer wire. Now the cell is short-circuited by a resistance 2 ohm and the balance is obtained at 100 cm. The internal resistance of the Daniel cell is ____.

- **A. 0.5 ohm**
- B. 1.5 ohm
- C. 1.25 ohm
- D. 4/5 ohm

Q16. Electric pressure is also called ____.

- **A. Voltage**
- B. Current
- C. Resistance
- D. None of the above

Q17. What is the unit of electric current?

- A. Arc
- B. Ohm
- C. Watt
- **D. ampere**

Q18. Which instrument is used to measure electric current?

- A. Voltmeter
- **B. Galvanometer**
- C. Wattmeter
- D. None of the above

Q19. A piece of copper and another of germanium are cooled from room temperature to 80 K. The resistance of ____.

- **A. copper decreases and germanium increases**
- B. each of them increases
- C. each of them decreases
- D. copper increases and germanium decreases

Q20. One ampere of current represents one coulomb of electric charge moving past a specific point in one second.

- **A. True**
- B. False

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