

# OHMS LAW AND KIRCHHOFF'S LAW

1. A Wire of resistance of  $9\Omega$  is bent to form an equilateral triangle. A cell is connected between any two vertices, then the ratio the larger to smaller currents through the branches is

- a) 9:1      b) 3:1      c) 2:1      d) 3:2

2. An electric fan and a heater are marked as 100W, 220 V and 1000W, 220 V respectively. The ratio of their resistance is

- a) 10      b) 100      c) 1/10      d) 1/100

3. The temperature at which the resistance of conductor is three times that at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  is (TCR of the material =  $0.008/^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

a) 250K   b) 523K   c) 250K   d) 2500K

4. If one million electrons pass through a section of a wire in one microsecond, the resulting current in the wire is

a)  $1\mu\text{ A}$

b)  $10^{12}\text{ A}$

c)  $1.6\text{ A}$

d)  $0.16\mu\text{A}$

**5. A cell supplies a current of 0.9 A through a  $2\Omega$  resistor and current of 0.3 A through a  $7\Omega$  resistor. Then internal resistance of the cell is**

- a)  $0.5\Omega$    b)  $1\Omega$    c)  $1.2\Omega$    d)  $2\Omega$**

**6. A coil is embedded in a block of ice placed in an Insulated box. If a current of 1 A is passed through the coil by applying a potential difference of 170 V across it, the amount of ice melted in one hour is (Lice = 340 kJ/kg)**

- a) 1.8 kg   b) 0.5 kg   c) 2 kg   d) 1 kg**

7. A copper wire of length 50 cm and area of cross-section  $10^{-6}\text{m}^2$  carries a current of 1 A. If the resistivity of copper is  $1.8 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$ , the electric field across the wire is

a)  $0.09 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$

b)  $0.0018 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$

c)  $0.018 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$

d)  $0.009 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$

8. A current of 2A passes through a copper voltameter. If the e.c.e. of copper is  $3.3 \times 10^{-4}\text{gC}^{-1}$  the time taken to deposit 1 gram of copper is nearly equal to

a) 20 min   b) 25 min   c) 30 min   d) 35 min

**9. The masses of three copper wires are in the ratio 5:3:1 and their lengths are in the ratio 1:3:5. The ratio of their electrical resistances is**

**a) 1:3:5**

**b) 5:3:1**

**c) 1:15:125**

**d) 125:15:1**

**10. The effective resistance of a three resistors connected in parallel is  $x$  ohm. When one of the resistors is removed, the effective resistance becomes  $y$  ohm. The resistance of the resistor that is removed is**

**a)  $\frac{xy}{(x+y)}$     b)  $\frac{xy}{(y-x)}$     c)  $(y-x)$     d)  $xy$**

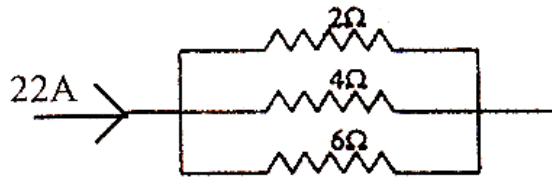
**11. A strip of copper (Cu) and another germanium (Ge) are cooled from room temperature to 80K. Then conductance of**

- a) Each of these decreases**
- b) Each of these increases**
- c) Cu decreases and that of Ge increases**
- d) Cu increases and that of Ge decreases**

**12. A carbon resistor has a resistance of  $2k\ \Omega$ . Then colour of 3<sup>rd</sup> band is**

- a) Orange   b) Red   c) Brown**
- b) Yellow**

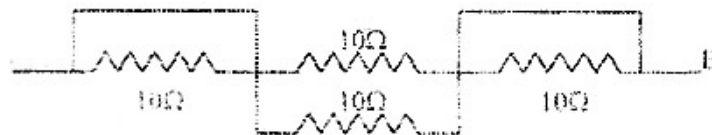
**13.**



**In the given circuit, current through  $4\Omega$  is**

- a) 5.5A    b) 6A    c) 4 A    d) 11A**

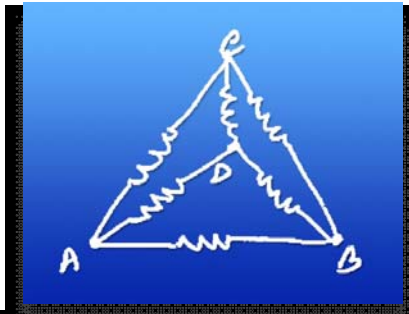
**14.**



**In the given circuit, effective resistance between A and B is**

- a)  $25\Omega$     b)  $20\Omega$     c)  $40\Omega$     d)  $5\Omega$**

**15. Six resistors each of resistance  $R$  are connected as shown. Effective resistance between A and B is**

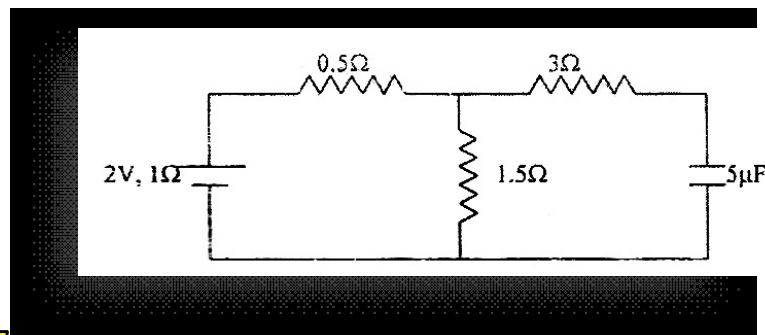


- a)  $R/2$       b)  $R$       c)  $2R$       d)  $3R/2$**

**16. If the resistivity of the material of a cube of side  $0.5 \text{ m}$  is  $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$ . Then resistance between its opposite faces is**

- a)  $1.2 \mu\Omega$       b)  $0.6 \mu\Omega$   
c)  $2.4 \mu\Omega$       d)  $0.3 \mu\Omega$**

17. In the given circuit current through  $1.5\Omega$  at steady state is



- a)  $1\text{A}$       b)  $0.8\text{A}$       c)  $0.667\text{A}$

18. If the radius of a wire carrying current is doubled, the drift velocity of the electrons will be

- a) Uncharged      b) halved..  
c) one fourth      d) four times

19. Wire of resistance of  $12.8\Omega$  is cut into  $n$  identical parts. If the effective resistance of the circuit formed by parts in parallel is  $0.2\Omega$ , then  $n$  is

- a) 4      b) 6      c) 8      d) 64

20. If p.d. across a conductor having a material of specific resistance  $p$  remains constant, then heat developed in the conductor is proportional to

- a)  $P$     b)  $p^2$     c)  $1/p$     d)  $1/p$