



## PHYSICS

### BOOKS - MARVEL PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

## MAGNETIC EFFECT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

Mcq Standard Level

1. The magnetic field  $\left( d\vec{B} \right)$  at a point due to an elemental conductor  $\left( d\vec{l} \right)$  carrying a

current (i) at a distance  $\left(\vec{r}\right)$  from the element, is given by

- A. Faraday's Law
- B. Columb's Law
- C. Biot-Savart's Law
- D. Ampere's Law

**Answer: C**



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2. Tesla is a unit for measuring

- A. magnetic flux
- B. magnetic field
- C. magnetic induction
- D. magnetic moment

**Answer: C**



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3. 1 testu is equal to

A. 1 NA m

B. 1 Nm/A

C. 1 NA/m

D. 1N/Am

**Answer: D**



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4. For the magnetic field to be maximum due to a small element of current carrying conductor at a point, the angle between the element and the line joining the element to the given point must be

A.  $0^\circ$

B.  $45^\circ$

C.  $90^\circ$

D.  $180^\circ$

**Answer: C**



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5. The magnetic field  $d\vec{B}$  due to a small current element  $d\vec{l}$  at a distance  $\vec{r}$  and element carrying current  $i$  is,

$$\text{A. } d\vec{B} \left( = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \left( \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{R} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{B. } d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} i^2 \left( \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$\text{C. } d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} i^2 \left( \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r} \right)$$

$$\text{D. } d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \left( \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \right)$$

**Answer: D**



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6. A small current-carrying element of 1 cm carries a current 4 A. The magnetic field induction due to the current element at a distance 10 cm from it is  $2 \times 10^{-7}$  T. What is the angle between the direction of the current and the line joining the current element to the point ?

[Take  $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{Wb}^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}$ ]

A.  $90^\circ$

B.  $60^\circ$

C.  $45^\circ$

D.  $30^\circ$

**Answer: D**



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7. The direction of magnetic field due to a current carrying conductor can be determined by Ampere's \_\_\_\_\_ rule.



A. Fleming left hand rule

B. Right hand thumb rule

C. Joules's law

D. Ampers's law

**Answer: B**



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**8.** A current of 10 A is following in a long stright wirre. What is the magnetic incucation produced at a distance of 0.2 m ?

A.  $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{Wb} / \text{m}^2$

B.  $10^{-5} \text{Wb} / \text{m}^2$

C.  $3 \times 10^{-5} \text{Wb} / \text{m}^2$

D.  $4 \times 10^{-5} \text{Wb} / \text{m}^2$

**Answer: B**



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9. What is the current in a straight wire, if a magnetic field of  $10^{-6} \text{W} / \text{m}^2$  is produced at a distance of 2 cm from it ?

A.  $0.1A$

B.  $0.2A$

C.  $0.5A$

D.  $0.4A$

**Answer: A**



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**10.** An electric current passes through a long straight copper wire. At a distance of 5 cm from the straight wire, the magnetic field is B.

What is the magnetic field at a distance of 20 cm from the wire ?

A.  $\frac{B}{2}$

B.  $\frac{B}{3}$

C.  $\frac{B}{4}$

D.  $\frac{B}{5}$

**Answer: C**



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11. The magnetic induction at a point P which is at the distance 4 cm from a long current carrying wire is  $10^{-3}T$ . The field of induction at a distance 12 cm from the current will be

A.  $3.33 \times 10^{-4}T$

B.  $1.11 \times 10^{-4}T$

C.  $3 \times 10^{-3}T$

D.  $9 \times 10^{-3}T$

**Answer: A**



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12. A straight wire of diameter  $0.5\text{mm}$  carrying a current of  $1\text{A}$  is replaced by another wire of  $1\text{mm}$  diameter carrying the same current. The strength of magnetic field far away is

- A. Twice the first value
- B. Same as the first value
- C. One-half of the first value
- D. One-quarter of the first value

**Answer: B**



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**13.** At what distance from a long straight wire carrying current of 12A will be the magnetic field be the equal to  $3 \times 10^{-5} (Wb) / (m^2)$  ?

A.  $8 \times 10^{-2} m$

B.  $12 \times 10^{-2} m$

C.  $18 \times 10^{-2} m$

D.  $24 \times 10^{-2} m$

**Answer: A**



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**14.** What is the magnetic induction at a distance of 5 cm from a straight wire carrying a current of 5 mA ?

A.  $4 \times 10^{-8} \text{Wb/m}^2$

B.  $3 \times 10^{-8} \text{Wb/m}^2$

C.  $2 \times 10^{-8} \text{Wb/m}^2$

D.  $5.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{Wb/m}^2$



**Answer: C**

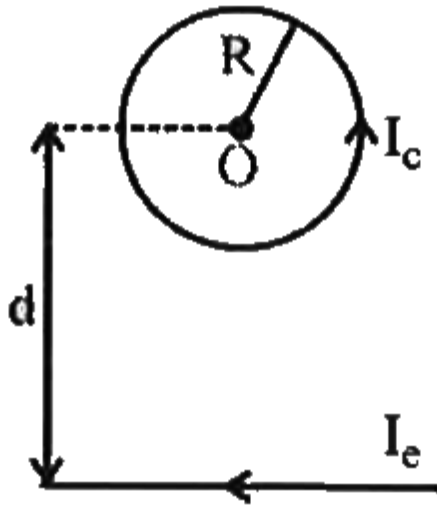


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## Mcq Higher Level

1. A circular loop of a wire and long straight wire carry currents  $I_c$  and  $I_e$  respectively as shown in the figure. Assume that they are placed in the same plane. For what value of  $d$ , the net magnetic field will be zero at the

centre O of the loop ?



A.  $\frac{I_e R}{I_c \pi}$

B.  $\frac{I_c R}{I_e \pi}$

C.  $(I_c R)(I_e R)$

D.  $\frac{I_e R}{I_c R}$

**Answer: A**



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2. A horizontal overhead powerline is at height of  $4m$  from the ground and carries a current of  $100A$  from east to west. The magnetic field directly below it on the ground is

$$(\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} TmA^{-1})$$

A.  $2.5 \times 10^{-7}$  T southward

B.  $2.5 \times 10^{-7}$  T Northward

C.  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  T southward

D.  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  T Northward

**Answer: C**



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3. Two identical conducting wires  $AOB$  and  $COD$  are placed at right angles to each other. The wire  $AOB$  carries an electric current  $I_1$  and  $COD$  carries a current  $I_2$ . The magnetic field on a point lying at a distance  $d$

from O, in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the wires  $AOB$  and  $COD$ , will be given by

A.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} (I_1 + I_2)$

B.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} (I_1^2 + I_2^2)$

C.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} (O_1^2 + I_2^2)$

D.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} \left( \frac{I_1^2 + I_2^2}{d} \right)^{1/2}$

**Answer: C**



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1. A current carrying circular loop is freely suspended by a long thread. The plane of the loop will point in the direction

A. East-West

B. North-South

C. at  $45^\circ$  with E-W directions

D. In any direction

**Answer: B**



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2. The electric current in a circular coil of two turns produced a magnetic induction of  $0.2\text{ T}$  at its centre. The coil is unwound and then rewound into a circular coil of four turns. If same current flows in the coil, the magnetic induction at the centre of the coil now is

A.  $0.4\text{ T}$

B.  $0.8\text{ T}$

C.  $1.2\text{ T}$

D. 1.6 T

**Answer: D**



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**3.** The magnetic field at the centre of a circular loop of diameter 0.1 m and carrying a current of 1 A is

A.  $2.5 \times 10^{-5} T$

B.  $1.25 \times 10^{-5} T$



C.  $3.8 \times 10^{-5}T$

D.  $4.6 \times 10^{-5}T$

**Answer: B**



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4. Two current carrying circular coils A and B, having the same number of turns are connected in series. What is the ratio of the magnetic inductions produced at their

centres, in the diameters of A and B are 10 cm and 20 cm respectively ?

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C. 2 : 1

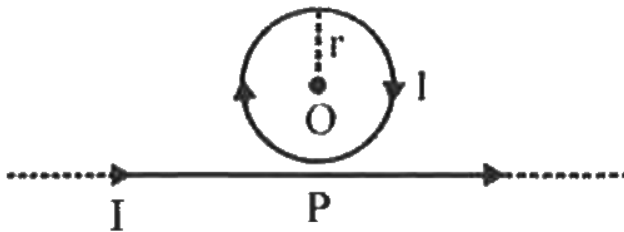
D. 3 : 1

**Answer: C**



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5. In the following figure the circular coil carrying current  $I$  is not supposed to touch at point  $P$  on the straight conductor carrying same current  $I$



The magnitude of magnetic induction  $B$  at the centre ' $O$ ' of the circular coil will be

A.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r^2}$

B.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

C.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2r} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \right)$

D.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2r}$

**Answer: C**



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6. A circular coil of radius  $R$  carries an electric current. The magnetic field due to the coil at a point on the axis of the coil located at a distance  $r$  from the centre of the coil, such that  $r \gg R$ , varies as

A.  $\frac{1}{r^4}$

B.  $\frac{1}{r^3}$

C.  $\frac{1}{r^2}$

D.  $\frac{1}{r}$

**Answer: B**



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7. On connecting a battery to the two corners of a diagonal of a square conductor frame of

side  $a$  the magnitude of the magnetic field at the centre will be

A.  $\frac{\mu_0}{\pi a}$

B.  $\frac{\mu_0}{\sqrt{2}\pi a}$

C. Zero

D.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}\mu_0}{\pi a}$

**Answer: C**



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8. In hydrogen atom, an electron is revolving in the orbit of radius  $0.53\text{\AA}$  with  $6.6 \times 10^{15}$  rotations / second. Magnetic field produced at the centre of the orbit is

A.  $6.28W \frac{b}{m^2}$

B.  $9Wb / m^2$

C.  $12.56Wb / m^2$

D.  $15Wb / m^2$

**Answer: C**



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9. Two circular coils are made of two identical wires of same length and carry same current. If the number of turns of the two coils are 4 and 2, then the ratio of magnetic induction at the centres will be

A. 2: 1

B. 1: 2

C. 1: 4

D. 4: 1



**Answer: D**



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**10.** What is the magnetic induction at the centre of a circular coil of 10 turns, each of radius 5 cm and carrying a current of 5 A ?

A.  $4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{Wb/m}^2$

B.  $5.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{Wb/m}^2$

C.  $6.284 \times 10^{-4} \text{Wb/m}^2$

D.  $8.45 \times 10^{-4} \text{Wb/m}^2$

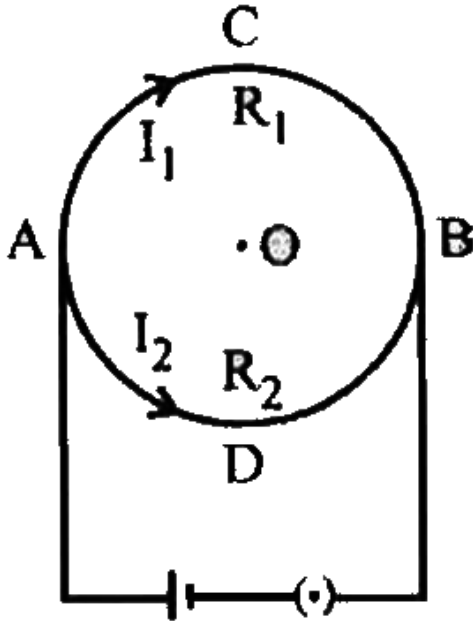
**Answer: C**



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**11.** A and B are any two points on a current loop carrying a current. A battery of e.m.f ( $E$ ) and negligible internal resistance is connected across AB. What is the resultant magnetic

induction at the centre of the coil ?



A.  $5Wb/m^2$

B.  $2.5Wb/m^2$

C. Zero

D.  $7Wb/m^2$

**Answer: C**



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**12.** A wire of length  $10\text{cm}$  is bent into an arc of a circle such that it subtends an angle of 1 radian at the centre. If a current of  $1\text{A}$  is passed through the wire, the magnetic induction at the centre of the circle will be

A.  $6.284 \times 10^{-6} \text{Wb}/\text{m}^2$

B.  $4.284 \times 10^{-6} \text{Wb}/\text{m}^2$

C.  $3.14 \times 10^{-6} \text{Wb}/\text{m}^2$

D.  $1.57 \times 10^{-6} \text{Wb}/\text{m}^2$

**Answer: A**



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**13.** A circular coil of one turn carries a current  $I$ . The same wire is then bent to form a smaller circular coil of 2 turns and the same current is passed through it. What is the relations

between the fields at the centre of the coils in the second and first case ?

A.  $B_2 = B_1$

B.  $B_2 = 2B_1$

C.  $B_2 = \frac{B_1}{2}$

D.  $B_2 = 4B_1$

**Answer: D**



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14. A coil of 10 cm radius, carrying a current of 1 A produces magnetic field of induction  $6.284 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Wb/m}^2$  at its center. What is the number of turns of the coil ?

A. 100

B. 200

C. 500

D. 1000

**Answer: D**



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15. A current carrying conductor of length 2 m is bent in the form of an arc of a circle of radius 80 cm. The magnetic induction at the centre of curvature of the arc is found to be  $2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Wb/m}^2$ . What is the current following through the conductor ?

A. 3.2A

B. 6.4A

C. 4.8A



D. 9.6A

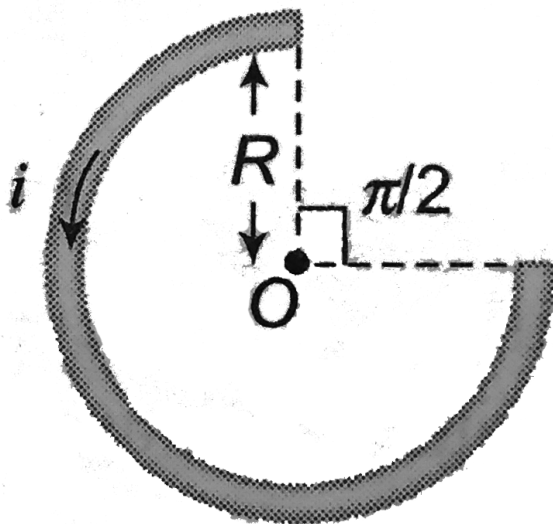
**Answer: B**



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**16.** A current  $i$  ampere flows in a circular arc of wire whose radius is  $R$ , which subtend an angle  $3\pi / 2$  radian at its centre. The magnetic

induction  $B$  at the centre is



A.  $\frac{3}{8} \frac{\mu_0 i}{R}$   $\odot$

B.  $\frac{8}{3} \frac{\mu_0 i}{r}$

C.  $\frac{3}{4} \frac{\mu_0 i}{r}$

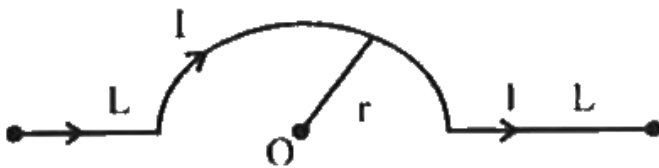
D.  $\frac{5}{8} \frac{\mu_0 i}{r}$

**Answer: A**



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17. What is the magnetic field intensity produced at the centre  $O$ , due to the current carrying wire shown in the figure ?



$$A. B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left( \frac{2\pi I}{r} \right)$$

$$\text{B. } B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left( \frac{2\pi l}{R} + 2L \right)$$

$$\text{C. } B = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left( \frac{2\pi I}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{D. } B = 2 \left[ \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left( \frac{2\pi I}{R} \right) + 2L \right]$$

**Answer: C**



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**18.** If in circular coil of radius  $R$ , current  $I$  is flowing and in another coil  $B$  of radius  $2R$  a current  $2I$  is flowing , then the raatio of the

magnetic fields  $B_A$  and  $B_B$ , produced by them will be

A. 4

B.  $1/2$

C. 2

D. 1

**Answer: D**



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19. The magnetic field due to a current carrying circular loop of radius 3 cm at a point on the axis at a distance of 4cm from the centre is  $54\mu T$ . What will be its value at the centre of loop?

A.  $75\mu T$

B.  $125\mu T$

C.  $150\mu T$

D.  $250\mu T$

**Answer: D**



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20. Two concentric coils each of radius equal to  $2\pi$  cm are placed at right angles to each other. 3 A and 4 A are the currents flowing in each coil respectively.

The magnetic induction in  $Wb/m^2$  at the centre of the coil will be

$$(\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} Wb/Am)$$

A.  $7 \times 10^{-5}$

B.  $5 \times 10^{-5}$

C.  $10^{-5}$

D.  $12 \times 10^{-5}$

**Answer: B**

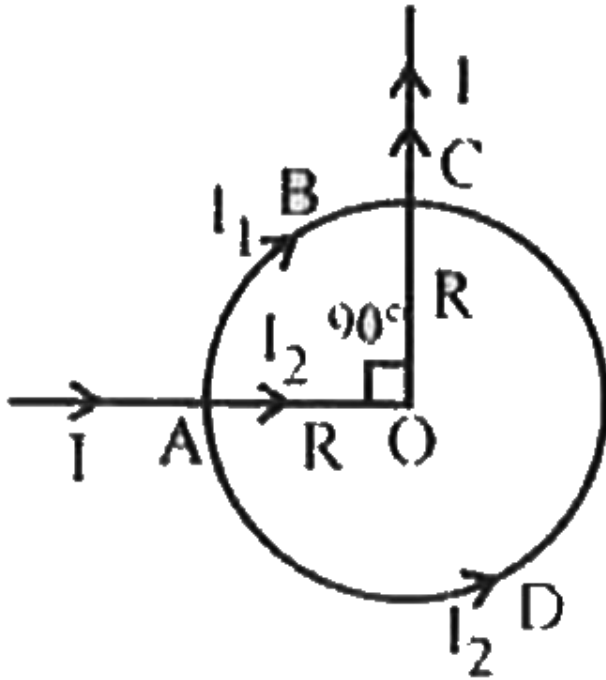


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**21.** A current  $I$  enters a circular coil of radius,  $R$ , branches into two parts and then recombines as shown in the figure, What is the resultant



magnetic field at the centre of the coil ?



A. zero

B.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{R}$

C.  $\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \right)$

D.  $\frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \right)$

**Answer: A**



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**22.** What should be the current in a circular coil of radius 5 cm to annule

$$B_H = 5 \times 10^{-5} T ?$$

A.  $0.4A$

B.  $4A$

C.  $40A$

D.  $1A$

**Answer: B**



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**23.** A circular current carrying coil has a radius  $R$ . The distance from the centre of the coil on the axis where the magnetic induction will be  $(1/8)^{th}$  of its value at the centre of the coil is,

A.  $\sqrt{3}R$

B.  $\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$

C.  $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)R$

D.  $\frac{R}{2\sqrt{3}}$

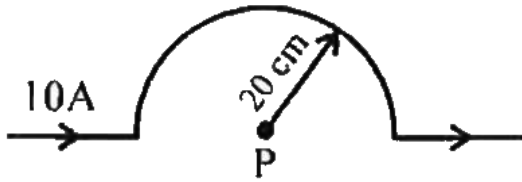
**Answer: A**



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**24.** A current of 10 A is passing through a long wire which has a semicircular loop of radius 20 cm as shown in the figure. What is the magnetic field produced at the centre of the

loop ?



A.  $10\pi\mu T$

B.  $5\pi\mu T$

C.  $4\pi\mu T$

D.  $2\pi\mu T$

**Answer: B**



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25. A particle carrying a charge equal to 100 times the charge on an electron is rotating per second in a circular path of radius 0.8metre. The value of the magnetic field produced at the centre will be ( $\mu_0 =$  permeability for vacuum)

A.  $10^{-3} \mu_0$

B.  $10^{-11} \mu_0$

C.  $10^{-7} \mu_0$

D.  $10^{-17} \mu_0$

**Answer: D**



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**26.** A battery is connected between two points  $A$  and  $B$  on the circumference of a uniform conducting ring of radius  $r$  and resistance  $R$ . One of the arcs  $AB$  of the ring subtends an angle  $\theta$  at the centre. The value of the magnetic induction at the centre due to the current in the ring is

A. propotation to  $2(180^\circ - \theta)$

B. inversely proporational to  $r$

C. zero, only if  $\theta = 180^\circ$

D. zero, for all values of  $\theta$

**Answer: D**



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**27.** Two similar current loops are placed with their planes along x-axis and y-axis respectively. Then the ratio of resultant



magnetic field at a common point X to the individual magnetic field is



- $\sqrt{2}:1$
- $1:\sqrt{2}$
- $3:2$
- $\sqrt{3}:\sqrt{2}$

**Answer: A**

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**28.** The two linear parallel conductors carrying currents in the opposite direction.....

each other.

A. attract each other

B. repel each other

C. do not affect each other

D. may attract or repel each other

depending upon their materials

**Answer: B**



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29. Two long parallel wires are at a distance of 1 m. Both of them carry one ampere of current in the same direction. What is the factor of attraction per unit length between the two wires ?

A.  $2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/m}$

B.  $2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N/m}$

C.  $5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N/m}$

D.  $10^{-7} \text{ N/m}$

**Answer: A**



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30. Two parallel beams of positrons moving in the same direction will

- A. be deflected normal to the plane containing the two beams
- B. will not interact with each other
- C. attract each other
- D. repel each other

**Answer: C**



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**31.** If the distance between two current-carrying parallel wires is halved, then the force between them is

- A. Doubled
- B. Tripled
- C. Quadrupled
- D. Halved

**Answer: A**



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**32.** Two long parallel wires are separated by a distance of 2m. They carry a current of 1A each in opposite direction. The magnetic induction at the midpoint of a straight line connecting these two wires is

A.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi}$

B.  $\frac{\mu_0}{\pi}$

C.  $\frac{2\mu_0}{2\pi}$

D.  $\frac{2\mu_0}{\pi}$

**Answer: D**



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**33.** Two long straight wires are set parallel to each other. Each carries a current in the same direction and the separation between them is  $2r$ . The intensity of the magnetic field midway between them is

A.  $\frac{2\mu_0 I}{r}$

B. Zero

C.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4r}$

D.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2r}$

**Answer: B**



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**34.** Two long straight wires are arranged parallel to each other and are kept 10 cm apart in vacuum. They carry currents of 5A and 10A



respectively in the same direction. What is the magnetic force on a length of 20 cm of either wire ?

A.  $10^{-5} N$

B.  $2 \times 10^{-5} M$

C.  $3 \times 10^{-5} N$

D.  $4 \times 10^{-5} N$

**Answer: B**



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35. If a current is passed through a spring then the spring will

A. wxpand

B. remain same in length

C. be compressed

D. expand or get compressed, depending upon the direction of the current

**Answer: C**



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36. Two thin, long, parallel wires, separated by a distance 'd' carry a current of 'i' A in the same direction. They will

A. repel each other with a force of

$$\left( \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi d^2} \right)$$

B. attract each other with a force of

$$\frac{\mu_0 i^2}{(2\pi d^2)}$$

C. rapel each other with a force of  $\frac{\mu_0 i^2}{(2\pi d)}$

D. attract each other with a force of  $\frac{\mu_0 i^2}{(2\pi d)}$

**Answer: D**



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**37.** A beam of electrons and protons move parallel to each other in the same direction, then they

A. attract each other

B. repel each other

C. attract or repel depending upon the strengths of the currents

D. neither attract not repel

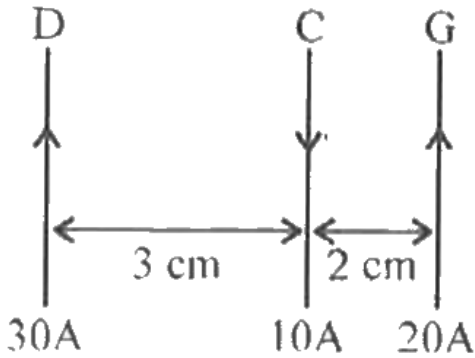
**Answer: B**



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**38.** Three long, straight parallel wires, carrying current, are arranged as shown in the figure. What is the force experienced by a 25 cm

length of wire C ?



- A.  $10^{-3} N$
- B.  $2.5 \times 10^{-3} N$
- C. zero
- D.  $1.5 \times 10^3 N$

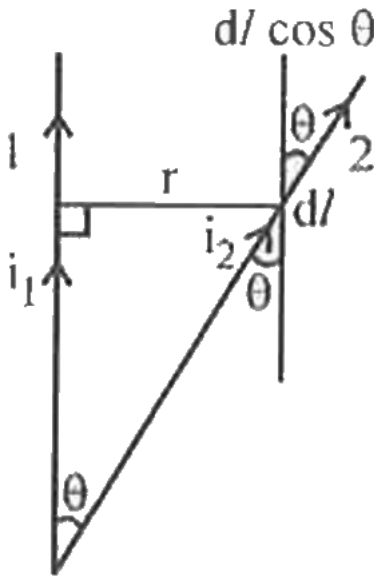
**Answer: C**



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**39.** Wires 1 and 2 carrying  $i_1$  and  $i_2$  respectively are inclined at an angle  $\theta$  to each other. What is the force on a small element  $d$  of wire 2 at a distance  $r$  from wire 1 (as shown in

figure) due to the magnetic field of wire 1?



- A.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi r} i_1 i_2 dl \sin \theta$
- B.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi r} i_1 i_2 dl \cos \theta$
- C.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi r} i_1 i_2 dl \sin \theta$
- D.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi r} i_1 i_2 dl \tan \theta$



**Answer: B**



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**40.** Two long conductors, separated by a distance  $d$  carry current  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  in the same direction . They exert a force  $F$  on each other. Now the current in one of them is increased to two times and its direction is reversed . The distance is also increased to  $3d$ . The new value of the force between them is

A.  $-F/3$

B.  $-2F/3$

C.  $F/3$

D.  $-2F$

**Answer: B**



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**41.** Two parallel long wires carry currents  $i_1$  and  $i_2$  with  $i_1 > i_2$ . When the currents are in the same direction then the magnetic field

midway between the wires is  $10\mu T$ . when the direction of  $i_2$  is reversed ,then it becomes  $40\mu T$ . then ratio of  $i_1 / i_2$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{2}{3}$

C.  $\frac{3}{4}$

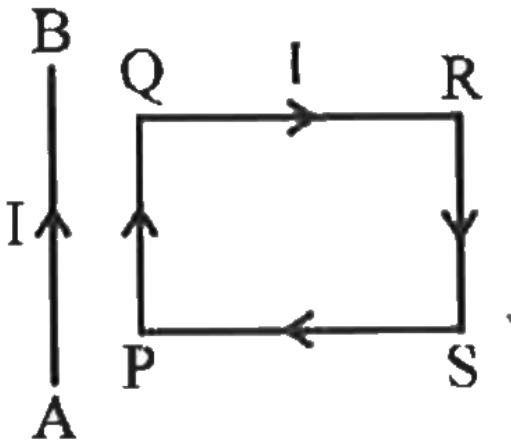
D.  $\frac{3}{2}$

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

42. A rectangular loop carrying a current  $I$  is situated near a long straight wire such that the wire is parallel to one of the sides of the loop. If steady current  $I$  is established in the wire as shown in figure, the loop will



A. rotate about an axis

B. move away from the wire

C. move toward the wire

D. remain stationary

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**43.** A circular coil of 20 turns each of radius 10 cm and carrying a current of 5 A is placed in a uniform magnetic field of induction 0.10 T normal to the plane of the coil?

A. 15 N-m

B. 3.14 N

C. Zero

D. 12.56 N

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** A current carrying coil is subjected to a uniform magnetic field. The coil will orient so that its plane become

A. inclined at  $45^\circ$  to the magnetic field

B. inclined at any arbitrary angle to the magnetic field

C. parallel to the magnetic field

D. perpendicular to magnetic field

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** A current carrying loop is placed in a uniform magnetic field. The torque acting on it does not depend upon

A. area of loop

B. no. of turns in loop

C. shape of loop

D. strength of current and magnetic field

**Answer: C**

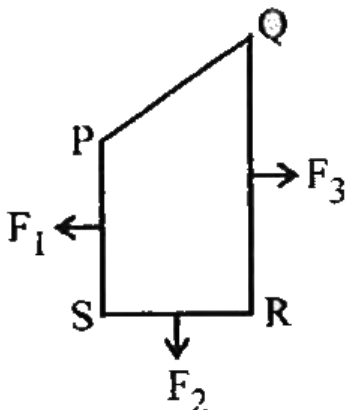


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**46.** A closed loop PQRS carrying a current is placed in a uniform magnetic field. The field. The magnetic forces on segments PS, SR and PQ are  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  respectively and are in the plane of the paper and along the directions shown.

What is the force acting on the segment QP for the equilibrium of the loop ?



A.  $F_3 - F_1 - F_2$

B.  $\sqrt{(F_3 - F_1)^2 + F_2^2}$

C.  $\sqrt{(F_3 - F_1)^2 - F_2^2}$

D.  $F_3 - F_1 + F_2$

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**Mcq Higher Level**

1. What is the magnetic field at a distance R from a coil of radius r carrying current I ?

A.  $\frac{\mu_0 n I}{4r}$

B.  $\frac{\mu_0 n I}{8r}$

C.  $\frac{\mu_0 n l}{16r}$

D.  $\frac{\mu_0 n l}{32x}$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Magnetic induction at the center of a circular loop carrying a current is ' $B$ '. If ' $A$ ' is the area of the coil, the magnetic dipole moment of the loop is

A.  $\frac{BA^2}{\mu_0\pi}$

B.  $\frac{2BA^{3/2}}{\mu_0\pi^{1/2}}$

C.  $\frac{BA^{3/2}}{\mu_0\pi}$

D.  $\frac{\mu_0\pi^{1/2}}{BA^{3/2}}$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. An electron moves in a circular orbit with a uniform speed  $v$ . It produces a magnetic field  $B$  at the centre of the circle. The radius of the circle is proportional to

A.  $\frac{B}{v}$

B.  $\frac{v}{B}$

C.  $\sqrt{\frac{v}{B}}$

D.  $\sqrt{\frac{B}{v}}$

**Answer: C**



Watch Video Solution

4. The current passing through a circular coil of two turns produces a magnetic field of  $4\mu T$  at its centre. The coil is then rewound, so as to have four turns and the current passing through it is doubled. What is the new magnetic field at the centre of the coil ?

A.  $8\mu T$

B.  $16\mu T$

C.  $24\mu T$

D.  $32\mu T$

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. A straight wire carrying a current  $10A$  is bent into a semicircular arc of radius  $5cm$ . The magnitude of magnetic field at the center is

A.  $8A$

B.  $4A$

C.  $2A$

D.  $1A$

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Two circular copper coils of radii 10 cm and 20 cm and having the same number of turns, are connected in parallel. The two copper wires have the same area of cross-section.



What is the ratio of the magnetic inductions  
at the centres of the coils ?

A. 2: 1

B. 3: 1

C. 4: 1

D. 5: 1

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. A current of  $0.5\text{ A}$  is passed through a coil of 200 turns and radius  $10\text{ cm}$ . Another current carrying coil of 250 turns and radius  $15\text{ cm}$  is kept concentric with the first and in the same plane. What is the current through the second coil if the net magnetic induction at the centre of the coils is zero ?

A.  $0.3\text{ A}$

B.  $0.4\text{ A}$

C.  $0.6\text{ A}$

D.  $0.8A$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. A long wire carries a steady current . It is bent into a circle of one turn and the magnetic field at the centre of the coil is  $B$ . It is then bent into a circular loop of  $n$  turns. The magnetic field at the centre of the coil will be

A.  $n^2 B$

B.  $2nB$

C.  $2n^2B$

D.  $nB$

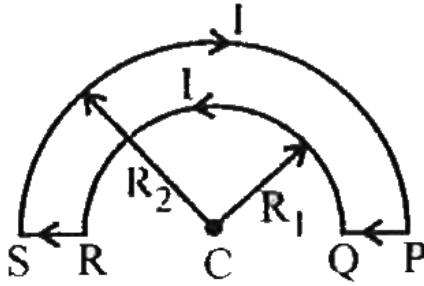
**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. The wire loop PQRSP formed by joining two semicircular wires of radii  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  carries a current  $I$  as shown in the figure. The magnitude of the magnetic induction at the

centre C is



A.  $\mu_0 J \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

B.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

C.  $\frac{2\mu_0 I}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

D.  $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

10. A circular coil of radius  $r$  and number of turns  $n$  carries a current  $I$ . The fields at a small distance  $h$  along the axis of the coil and the at the centre of the coil are measured. What is the relation between  $B_{\text{centre}}$  and  $B_{\text{axis}}$  ?

A.  $B_c = B_{\text{axis}} \left( 1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2} \right)$

B.  $B_c = B_{\text{axis}} \left( 1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2} \right)^{3/2}$

C.  $B_c = B_{\text{axis}} \left( 1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2} \right)^{3/2}$

D.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** What is the force acting on a moving charge in a uniform magnetic field? Discuss the cases when the force is maximum and minimum and define the unit of magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ .

A.  $0^\circ$

B.  $30^\circ$

C.  $90^\circ$

D.  $45^\circ$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Write an expression in a vector form for the Lorentz magnetic force  $\vec{F}$  on a charge  $Q$  moving with velocity  $\vec{V}$  in a magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ .

What is the direction of the magnetic force?



A.  $qVB$

B.  $\frac{BV}{q}$

C.  $\frac{qV}{B}$

D. Zero

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** A wire of length 1 m is kept perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.98 T. What is the

current following through the wire if a force of 1 kg weight acts on the wire

A.  $1A$

B.  $10A$

C. zero

D.  $5A$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** A uniform electric field and a uniform magnetic field are acting along the same direction in a certain region. If an electron is projected along the direction of the fields with a certain velocity then

A. it will turn towards left of direction of motion

B. it will turn towards right of direction of motion

C. its velocity will increase

D. its velocity will decrease

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** A current- carrying straight wire is kept along the axis of a circular loop carrying a current. The straight wire

A. will exert an inward force on the circular loop

B. will exert a force on the circular loop  
parallel to itself

C. will exert a force on the circular loop  
parallel to itself

D. will not exert any force on the circular  
loop

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** A straight wire of length 0.5 metre and carrying a current of 1.2 ampere is placed in a uniform magnetic field of induction 2 tesla. If the magnetic field is perpendicular to the length of the wire , the force acting on the wire is

A. 2.4 N

B. 1.2 N

C. 3.0 N

D. 2.0 N

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** A charge moving with velocity  $v$  in  $X$ -direction is subjected to a field of magnetic induction in the negative  $X$ -direction. As a result, the charge will

- A. remain unaffected
- B. start moving in a circular  $Y$ - $Z$  plane
- C. retard along  $X$ -axis

D. move along a helical path around X-axis

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** A charge  $q$  moves region in a electric field  $E$  and the magnetic field  $B$  both exist, then the force on its is

A.  $q\left(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}\right)$

B.  $q\vec{E} + q\left(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}\right)$



$$\text{C. } q\vec{B} + q\left(\vec{B} \times \vec{v}\right)$$

$$\text{D. } q\vec{B} + q\left(\vec{E} \times \vec{v}\right)$$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** When a charged particle moving with velocity  $\vec{V}$  is subjected to a magnetic field of induction  $\vec{B}$  the force on it is non-zero. This implies that:

A. angle between  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{B}$  is necessarily  $90^\circ$

B. angle between  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{B}$  can have any value other than  $90^\circ$

C. angle between  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{B}$  is either zero or  $180^\circ$

D. angle between  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{B}$  is either zero or  $180^\circ$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

20. An electron in a television picture tube travels at  $3 \times 10^7$  m/s. It is subjected to a transverse magnetic field of  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Wb/m}^2$ . What is the magnitude of the lateral force acting on the electron, due to the action of the magnetic field ?

Charge on the electron =  $-1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ .

A.  $4.8 \times 10^{-15} \text{ N}$

B.  $9.6 \times 10^{-15} \text{ N}$

C.  $7.2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ N}$

$$D. 2.4 \times 10^{-15} N$$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

21. A long wire carries a current of 5A. An electron at a distance of 50 cm from this wire is moving with a speed of  $10^7$  m/s. What is the force acting on the electron, when it moves directly towards the wire ?

$$A. 3.2 \times 10^{-18} N$$

B.  $5 \times 10^{-17} N$

C.  $6.4 \times 10^{-18} N$

D.  $1.6 \times 10^{-18} N$

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** A conductor of length 5 m and carrying current of 2 A is kept inclined at  $30^\circ$  to a uniform magnetic field of induction 0.4 tesla.

What is the force acting on the conductor ?

A. 5 N

B. 4 N

C. 3 N

D. 2 N

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** A straight wire of mass 2 gram and length 50 cm is kept horizontal in a uniform magnetic field on induction  $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Wb/m}^2$ . The field

is horizontal and is perpendicular to the length of the wire. How much current should be passed through wire, so to balance its weight ?

$$(g = 10 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2)$$

A. 1A

B. 1.5A

C. 2A

D. 2.5 A

**Answer: C**



24. A positive ion having charge  $q = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} C$ , enters a uniform magnetic field of induction  $10^{-2} W / bm^2$ , in a direction perpendicular to the field. If the force exerted by the field on the ions is  $1.6 \times 10^{-16} N$ , then the speed with which the ion enters the field, is

A.  $5 \times 10^3 m / s$

B.  $5 \times 10^4 m / s$



C.  $8 \times 10^5 m / s$

D.  $6 \times 10^4 m / s$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** A wire 1 m long is kept perpendicular to a magnetic field of 0.01 tesla.

(i) What is the force on the wire when it carries a current of 10A ?

(ii) What is the force on the wire if it is parallel to the magnetic field ?

A.  $0.2N$ ,  $0.1N$

B.  $0$ ,  $0.1N$

C.  $0.1N$ , zero

D.  $0.5N$ ,  $0.2N$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** A conductor of length 2m, carrying a current of 10 A is kept in a magnetic field of induction  $5 \times 10^{-4} \text{Wb/m}^2$ . The conductor experiences a force of  $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}$ . What is the angle made by the conductor, with the direction of the field ?

A.  $60^\circ$

B.  $90^\circ$

C.  $30^\circ$

D.  $45^\circ$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. A straight wire of length 2m is kept horizontal in a uniform magnetic field of induction  $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{Wb/m}^2$ . The field is horizontal and is at right angles to the length of the conductor. It is found that the conductor remains balanced, if a current of 4.9 A is passed through the conductor. What is the mass of the wire ?

A. 4 gram

B. 5 gram

C. 6 gram

D. 8 gram

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** A long straight wire carries a current of 10

A. An electron travels perpendicular to the

plane of this wire at a distance 0.1 m with a

velocity of  $5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ . What is the force acting on the electron due to the current in wire ?

A.  $2.2 \times 10^{-17} \text{ N}$

B.  $1.6 \times 10^{-17} \text{ N}$

C.  $0.6 \times 10^{-17} \text{ N}$

D. Zero

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** An electron is projected along the axis of a circular conductor carrying some current.

Electron will experience force

A. a force along the axis.

B. a force perpendicular to the axis

C. a force at an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the axis

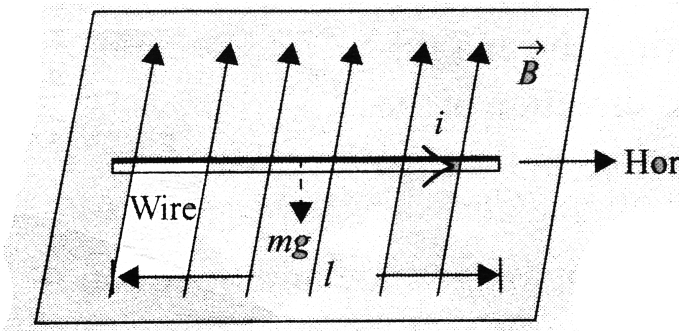
D. no force

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

30. A straight wire of mass 200 g and length 1.5 m carries a current of 2 A. It is suspended in mid-air by a uniform horizontal magnetic field  $B$ . What is the magnitude of the magnetic field?



A. 2

B. 1.5



C. 0.55

D. 0.67

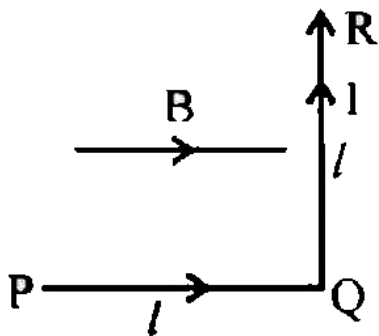
**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** A wire PQR is bent as shown in the figure and is placed in a region of uniform magnetic field  $B$ . The length of  $PQ = QR = l$ . A current  $I$  ampere flows through the wire as shown. The magnitude of the force on PQ and

QR will be



A.  $Bvl, 0$

B.  $2Bvl, 0$

C.  $0, Bvl$

D.  $0, 0$

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**32.** What is the magnitude of magnetic force per unit length of a wire carrying a current of 5 A and making an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the direction of a uniform magnetic field of 0.1 T ?

A.  $0.45N / m$

B.  $0.35N / m$

C.  $0.25N / m$

D.  $0.55N / m$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** An  $\alpha$  particle is projected with a velocity of  $10^7$  m/s, in a uniform magnetic field of induction,  $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Wb/m}^2$ , in a direction perpendicular to the field. If the lateral force acting on the particle is  $3.84 \times 10^{-18} \text{ N}$ , what is the charge on the particle ?

A.  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

B.  $2.4 \times 10^{-19} C$

C.  $3.2 \times 10^{-9} C$

D.  $4 \times 10^{-19} C$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** There is a uniform electric field of strength  $10^3 V/m$  along  $y$ -axis. A body of mass  $1g$  and charge  $10^{-6} C$  is projected into the field from origin along the positive  $x$ -axis with a velocity

$10\text{ m/s}$ . Its speed in  $\text{m/s}$  after  $10\text{ s}$  is (Neglect gravitation)

A. 10

B.  $5\sqrt{2}$

C.  $10\sqrt{2}$

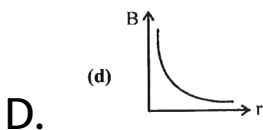
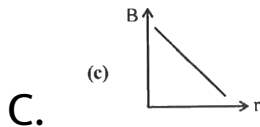
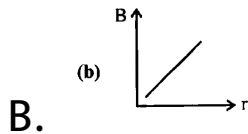
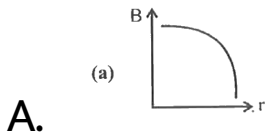
D. 20

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. Which one of the following graphs shows the variation of magnetic induction  $B$  with distance  $r$  from a long wire carrying a current ?



**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. The graph of force per unit length between two long parallel current carrying conductors and the reciprocal of the distance between them is

A. a parabola

B. a circle

C. a rectangular hyperbola



D. a straight line

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Test Your Grasp

1. The magnetic induction at a point P which is at the distance 4 cm from a long current carrying wire is  $10^{-3}T$ . The field of induction at a distance 12 cm from the current will be

A.  $3.33 \times 10^{-4}T$

B.  $1.11 \times 10^{-4}T$

C.  $3 \times 10^{-3}T$

D.  $9 \times 10^{-3}T$

**Answer:**



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2. Two circular coils are made of two identical wires of same length and carry same current. If the number of turns of the two coils are 4 and

2, then the ratio of magnetic induction at the centres will be

A. 2:1

B. 1:2

C. 1:4

D. 4:1

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. An  $\alpha$  particles is projected with a velocity of  $10^7$  m/s, in a uniform magnetic field of induction,  $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{Wb}/\text{m}^2$ , in a direction perpendicular to the field. If the lateral force action on the particle is  $3.84 \times 10^{-18} \text{N}$ , what is the change on the a particle ?

A.  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$

B.  $2.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$

C.  $3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$

D.  $4 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$

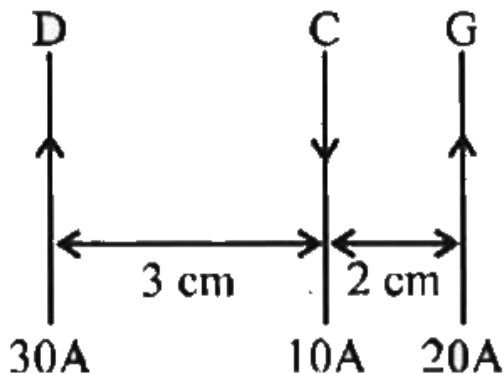
**Answer:**



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4. Three long, straight parallel wires, carrying currents, are arranged as shown in the figure.

What is the force experienced by a 25 cm length of wire C?



A.  $10^{-3} N$

B.  $2.5 \times 10^{-3} N$

C. zero

D.  $1.5 \times 10^3 N$

**Answer:**



**View Text Solution**

5. A current carrying loop is placed in a uniform magnetic field. The torque acting on it does not depend upon

A. area of loop

B. no. of turns in loop

C. shape of loop

D. strength of current and magnetic field

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6.** A current carrying metal wire of diameter 2 mm produces a maximum magnetic field of

magnitude  $4 \times 10^{-3}$  T. What is the current in the wire ?

A.  $5A$

B.  $10\sqrt{2}A$

C.  $15A$

D.  $20A$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**



7. The magnitude of magnetic field at a point due to a current carrying small element of a conductor does not depend upon

A. current in the element

B. diameter of the element

C. length of the element

D. distance of the point from the element

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Using mass (M), length (L), time (T) and current (A) as fundamental quantities, the dimension of permittivity is:

A.  $[M^{-1}LT^{-2}A]$

B.  $[ML^{-2}T^{-2}A^{-1}]$

C.  $[MLT^{-2}A^{-2}]$

D.  $[MLT^{-1}A^{-1}]$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. If the scattering intensity of a liquid is 8 units at a wavelength of 500 nm, then the scattering intensity at a wavelength of 400 nm will be approximately

A. 13 units

B. 16 units

C. 20 units

D. 24 units

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Two similar coils each of radius  $r$  and no. of turns  $n$  are lying concentrically with their planes at right angle to each other. The currents flowing in them are  $1\text{ A}$  and  $\sqrt{3}\text{ A}$  respectively. What is the magnetic field at centre of the coils ?

A.  $\frac{\mu_0 n}{2\pi r}$

B.  $\frac{\mu_0 n}{\sqrt{3}\pi r}$

C.  $\frac{\mu_0 n}{r}$

D.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_0 n}{r}$

**Answer:**



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