



PHYSICS

NCERT - NCERT PHYSICS(ENGLISH)

MAGNETIC EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC CURRENT SCIENCE



1. Why does a compass needle get deflected when brought near a bar magnet?



3. What are the magnetic lines of force? Give

their important properties.

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4. Why don't two magnetic field lines intersect

each other?



5. Consider a circular loop of wire lying in the plane of the table. Let the current pass through the loop clockwise. Apply the right hand rule out the direction of magnetic field inside and outside the loop.



6. The magnetic field in a given region is uniform. Draw a diagram to represent it.
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7. Choose the correct option:

The magnetic field inside a long straight solenoid carrying current:

(a) is zero.

(b) decrease as we move towards its end.

(c) increase as we move towards its end.

(d) is the same at all points.

A. is zero

B. decreases as we move towards its end

C. increases as we move towards its end

D. is the same at all points

Answer: D

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8. Which of the following properties of a proton can change while it moves freely in a magnetic field? (There may be more than one correct answer).

(a) mass

(b) speed

(c) velocity

(d) momentum

A. mass

B. speed

C. velocity

D. momentum

Answer: C::D

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9. In figure 8, how do we think the displacement of rod AB will be affected if (i) current in the rod AB is increased, (ii) a stronger horse-shoe magnet is used, and (iii) length of the rod AB is increased?

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10. A positively-charged particle (alpha particle) projected towards west is deflected towards north by a magnetic field. The direction of magnetic field is:

(a) towards south

(b) towards east

(c) downward

(d) upward

A. towards south

B. towards east

C. downward

D. upward

Answer: D



11. State Fleming's left-hand rule.



12. What is the principle of an electric motor?



14. Explain different ways to induce current in

a coil.

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15. State the principle of an electric generator.



18. Name two safety measures commonly used

in electric circuits and appliances.

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19. An electric oven of a 2kW power rating is operated in a domestic circuit (220 V) that has a current rating of 5A. What results do you expect? Explain. 20. What precaution should be taken to avoid

the overloading of domestic electric circuits?

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21. Which of the following correctly describes the magnetic field near a long straight wire?
(a) The field consists of straight lines perpendicular to the wire.
(b) The field consists of straight lines parallel

to the wire.

(c) The field consists of radial lines originating

from the wire.

(d) The field consists of concentric circles centered on the wire.

A. The field consists of straight lines perpendicular to the wire B. The field consists of straight lines parallel to the wire C. The field consists of radial lines originating from the wire

D. The field consists of concentric circles

centred on the wire

Answer: D

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22. The phenomena of electromagnetic induction is:

(a) the process of charging a body.

(b) the process of generating magnetic field

due to a current passing through a coil.

(c) producing induced current in a coil due to relative motion between a magnet and the coil.

(d) the process of rotating a coil of an electric motor.

A. the process of charging a body

B. the process of generating magnetic field

due to a current passing through a coil

C. producing induced current in a coil due

to relative motion between a magnet

and the coil

D. the process of rotating a coil of an

electric motor

Answer: C

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23. The device used for producing electric

current is called a:

(a) generator.

(b) galvanometer.

(c) ammeter.

(d) motor.

A. generator

B. galvanometer

C. ammeter

D. motor

Answer: A

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24. The essential difference between an AC generator and a DC generator is that: (a) AC generator has an electromagnet while a DC generator has permanent magnet. (b) DC generator will generate a higher voltage. (c) AC generator will generate a higher

voltage.

(d) AC generator has slip rings while the DC generator has a commutator.

A. AC generator has an electromagnet while a DC generator has permanent magnet B. DC generator will generate a higher voltage. C. AC generator will generate a higher

voltage.

D. AC generator has slip rings while the DC

generator has a commutator

Answer: D



25. At the time of short-circuit, the current in the circuit:

(a) reduces substantially.

(b) does not change.

(c) increases heavily.

(d) vary continuously.

A. reduces substantially

B. does not change

C. increases heavily

D. vary continuously

Answer: C

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26. State whether the following statements are true or false.

(a) An electric motor converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

(b) An electric generator works on the principle of electromagnetic induction.

(c) The field at the center of a long circular coilcarrying current will be parallel straight lines.(d) A wire with a green insulation is usually thelive wire of an electric supply.

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27. State the principle of an electric generator.

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28. A circular loop of radius r carries a current i. How should a long, straight wire carrying a current 4i be placed in the plane of the circle so that the magnetic field at the center becomes zero?

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29. What should be done in case a person

comes in contact with a live wire?

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30. List three sources of magnetic fields.



31. How does a solenoid behave like a magnet? Can you determine the north and south poles of a current carrying solenoid with a help of bar magnet? Explain.



32. When is the force experienced by a current-

carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field

is largest?

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33. Imagine you are sitting in a chamber with your back to one wall. An electron beam, moving horizontally from back wall towards the from wall, is deflected by a strong magnetic field to your right side. What is the direction of the magnetic field?





34. Draw a labelled diagram of an electric motor. Explain its principle and working. What is the function of a split-ring in an electric motor?



35. Name some devices in which electric motors are used.





- **36.** A coil of insulated copper wire is connected to galvanometer. What would happen if a bar magnet is
- (i) pushed into the coil?
- (ii) withdrawn from inside the coil?
- (iii) held stationary inside the coil?



37. Two circular coils A and B are placed close to each other. If the current in the coil A is changed, will some current be induced in the coil B? Give reason.

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38. State the rule to determine the direction of

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(i) magnetic field produced around a straight conductor carrying current.

(ii) force experienced by a current-carrying straight conductor placed in a magnetic field which is perpendicular to it, and
(iii) current induced in a coil due to its rotation in a magnetic field.

39. Explain the underlying principle and working of an electric generator by drawing a labelled diagram. What is the function of brushes?





Solved Examples

1. A current through a horizontal powerline flows in east to west direction. What is the direction of magnetic field at a point directly below it and a point directly above it?



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2. An electron moving towards the east enters

a magnetic field directed towards the north.

The force on the electron will be directed

A. to the right.

B. to the left.

C. out of the page.

D. into the page.

Answer:

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