

India's Number 1 Education App

### **PHYSICS**

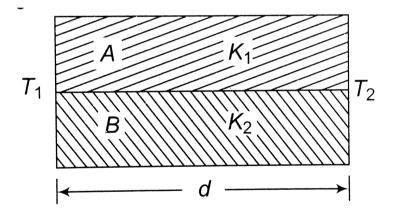
# BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE)

# THERMAL AND CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF CURRENt



**1.** Two rods A and B of different materials are welded together as shown in figure. Their thermal conductivities are  $K_1$  and  $K_2$ . The thermal conductivity of the composite rod will

be



A. 
$$rac{K_1+K_2}{2}$$
  
B.  $rac{3(K_1+K_2)}{2}$ 

 $C. K_1 + K_2$ 

D.  $2(K_1 + K_2)$ 

#### Answer: A



**2.** A spherical black body with a radius of 12 cm radiates 450 watt power at 500 K. If the radius were halved and the temperature doubled, the power radiated in watt would be

A. 225

B.450

C. 1000

D. 1800

Answer: D

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**3.** The charge flowing through a resistance R varies with time  $tasQ = at - bt^2$ . The total heat produced in R is

A. 
$$\frac{a^{3}R}{3b}$$
  
B. 
$$\frac{a^{3}R}{2b}$$
  
C. 
$$\frac{a^{3}R}{b}$$
  
D. 
$$\frac{a^{3}R}{6b}$$

#### Answer: D



**4.** A filament bulb (500W, 100V) is to be used in a 230V main supply. When a resistance R is connected in series, it works perfectly and the

#### bulb consumers 500W. The value of R is

A.  $230\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,46\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,26\Omega$ 

D.  $13\Omega$ 

Answer: C



**5.** Two cities are 150km apart. Electric power is sent from one city to another city through copper wire. The fall of km is  $0.5\Omega$ . The power less in the wire is

A. 19.2W

 $\mathsf{B}.\,19.2kW$ 

C. 19.2J

D. 12.2kW



6. If voltage across a bulb rated 220 volt-100 watt drops by 2.5% of its value, the percentage of the rated value by which the power would decrease is

A. 20~%

 $\mathsf{B}.\,2.5~\%$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}~5~\%$ 

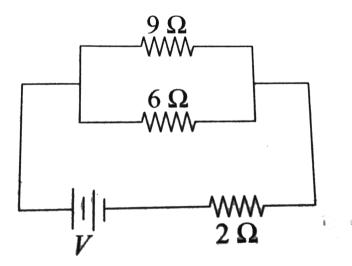
D. 10~%

#### Answer: C



7. If power dissipated in the  $9\Omega$  resistor in the resistor shown is 36W, the potential

difference across the  $2\Omega$  resistor is



A. 8V

B. 10 V

C. 2V

D.4 V

Answer: B



8. In producing chlorine through electrolysis 100W power at 125V is being consumed. How

much chlorine per min is liberated ? ECE of

chlorine is  $0.367 imes 10^6 kg/C$ 

A.  $1.76 imes10^{-3}kg$ 

B.  $9.67 imes10^{-3}kg$ 

C.  $17.61 imes 10^{-3} kg$ 

D.  $3.67 imes10^{-3}kg$ 

Answer: C

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**9.** An electric kettle takes 4A current at 220V. How much time will it take to boil 1kg of wate from temperature  $20^{\circ}C$ ? The temperature of boiling water is  $100^{\circ}C$ 

A. 6.3 min

B. 8.4 min

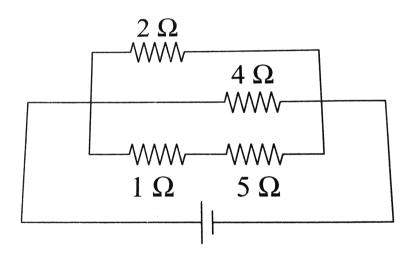
C. 12.6 min

D. 4.2 min

Answer: A



**10.** A current of 3A flows through the  $2\Omega$  resistor as shown in the circuit. The power dissipated in the  $5\Omega$  resistor is



A. 4W

B. 2W

C. 1W

D. 5W

#### Answer: D



**11.** A steady current of 1.5*A* flows through a copper voltameter for 10 min. If the electrochemical equivalent of copper is  $30 \times 10^{-5} gC^{-1}$ , the mass of copper deposited on the electrode will be

A. 0.40 g

B. 0.50 g

C. 0.67 g

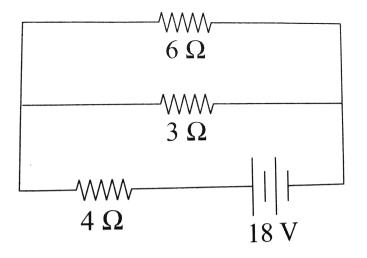
D. 0.27 g

Answer: D

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12. The total power dissipated in watts in the

circuit shown here is



A. 16

- B.40
- C. 54
- D. 4

#### Answer: C

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**13.** If the cold junction of thermocouple is kept at  $0^{\circ}C$  and the hot junction is kept at  $T^{\circ}C$ , then the relation between neutral temperature  $(T_n)$  and temperature of inversion  $(T_i)$  is

A. 
$$T_n=rac{T_i}{2}$$

B. 
$$T_n=2T_i$$

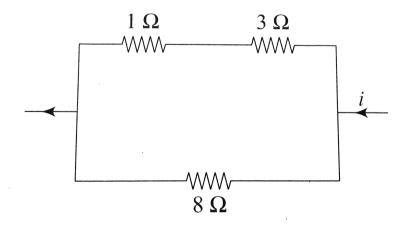
$$\mathsf{C}.\,T_n=T_i-T$$

D. 
$$T_n = T_i + T$$

#### Answer: A



14. Power dissipated across the  $8\Omega$  in the circuit shown here is 2W. The power dissiated in watt units across the  $3\Omega$  is



A. 2.0

 $B.\,1.0$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,0.5$ 

D. 3.0

Answer: D

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**15.** A 5 - A wire can withstand a maximum power of 1W in circuit. The resistance of the fuse wire is

A.  $0.2\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,5\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,0.4\Omega$ 

D.  $0.04\Omega$ 

Answer: D

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**16.** In India electricity is supplied for domestic use at 220V. It is supplied at 110V in USA. If the resistance of a 60W bulb for use in India is

#### R, the resistance of a 60W bulb for use in USA

#### will be

**A.** R

B. 2R

C. 
$$\frac{R}{4}$$
  
D.  $\frac{R}{2}$ 

Answer: C

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**17.** When three identical bulbs of 60W, 200V rating are connected in series to a 200V supply, the power drawn by them will be

A. 60 W

B. 180 W

C. 10 W

D. 20 W

Answer: D



**18.** Two 220 V,100 W bulbs are connected first in series and then in parallel. Each time the combination is connected to a 220 V AC supply line. The power drawn by the combination in each case respectively will be :

A. 200 W, 150 W

B. 50 W, 200 W

C. 50 W, 100 W

D. 100 W, 50 W

**19.** An electric kettle has tow heating coils. When one of the coils connected to an AC source, the water in the kettle boils in 10 min. when the other coil is used the water boils in 40 min. if both the coils are connected in parallel, the time taken by the same quantity of water of boil will be

A. 25 min

C.8 min

D. 4 min

#### Answer: C



20. Fuse wire is a wire of :

A. low resistance and low melting point

B. low resistance and high melting point

C. high resistance and high melting point

D. high resistance and low melting point

#### Answer: D

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**21.** In electrolysis the mass deposited on an electrode is directly proportional to:

A. current

B. square of current

C. concentration of solution

D. inverse of current

Answer: A

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# **22.** Two bulbs 25W, 220V and 100W, 220V are given . Which has higher resistance ?

A. 25W bulb

B. 100W bulb

C. Both bulb will have equal resistance

#### D. Resistance of bulbs cannot be compared

Answer: A

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**23.** If nearly  $10^5$  coulomb liberate 1g equivalent of aluminium, then the amount of aluminium (equivalent weight 9) deposited through electrolysis in 20 minutes by a current of 50 amp will be

B. 0.09g

C. 5.4g

D. 10.8g

#### Answer: C

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**24.** A  $5^{\circ}C$  rise in the temperature is observed in a conductor by passing some current. When the current is doubled, then rise in temperature will be equal to A.  $16^\circ C$ 

#### B. $10^{\circ}C$

C.  $20^{\circ}C$ 

D.  $12^{\,\circ}\,C$ 

#### Answer: C

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**25.** Three equal resistor connected in series across a source of enf together dissipate 10Wa. If the same resistors aer connected in

parallel across the same emf, then the power

dissipated will be

A. 
$$\frac{10}{3}$$

**B.** 10

- C. 30
- D. 90

#### Answer: D



**26.** A 100W200V bulb is connected to a 160V power supply. The power consumption would be

A. 125W

 $\mathsf{B.}\,100W$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,80W$ 

D. 64W

Answer: D

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**27.** A heating coil is labelled 100W, 220V. The coil is cut in two equal halves and the two pieces are joined in parallel to the same source. The energy now liberated per second is

A. 25J

 $\mathsf{B.}\,50J$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\ 200J$ 

D. 400J

Answer: D

**28.** A  $4\mu F$  capacitor is charged to 400 volts and then its plates are joined through a resistor of resistance  $1K\Omega$ . The heat produced in the resistor is

A. 0.16J

B. 1.28J

 $\mathsf{C.}\,0.64J$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.\,0.32J$ 

#### Answer: D



29. Direct current is passed through a copper sulphate solution using platinum electrodes. The elements liberated at the electrones are

A. copper at anode and sulphur at cathode

B. sulphur at anode and copper at cathode

C. oxygen at anode and copper at cathode

D. copper at anode and oxygen at cathode

#### Answer: C



**30.** A battery of e.m.f. 10V and internal resistance 0.5ohm is connected across a variable resistance R. The value of R for which the power delivered in it is maximum is given by

A.  $0.5\Omega$ 

#### $\mathsf{B}.\,1.0\Omega$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,2.0\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{D}.\,0.25\Omega$ 

#### Answer: A



**31.** Faraday's law are consequence of conservation

A. energy

B. energy and magnetic field

C. charge

D. magnetic field

#### Answer: A

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**32.** Two identical batteries each of emf E = 2 volt and internal resistance r = 1 ohm are available t. produce heat in an external resistance by passing a current through it. What is the maximum power that can be

developed across an external resistance R

using these batteries?

A. 3.2W

 $\mathsf{B.}\,2W$ 

$$C.\,1.28W$$

D. 
$$\frac{8}{9}W$$



**33.** 40 electric bulb are connected in series across a 220V supply. After one bulb is fused the remaining 39 are connected again in series across the same supply. The illumination will be

- A. more with 40 bulbs than with 39
- B. more with 39 bulbs than with 40
- C. equal in both the cases
- D. in the ratio  $40^2:39^2$



# **34.** A current of 2A, passing through a conductor produces 80J of heat in 10s. The resistance of the conductor in ohm is

A. 0.5

 $\mathsf{B.}\,2$ 

**C**. 4

D. 20

