

21. The material which offers resistance to the motion of electrons is called
 A) resistor B) conductor ()
 C) non-conductor D) none
22. Electric power = ()
 A) $V = iR$ B) $\rho = Vi$
 C) $\epsilon = \rho t$ D) none of these
23. The SI unit of power is ()
 A) Volt B) Ampere
 C) Watt D) KWH
24. Electric energy = ()
 A) $V = iR$ B) $\rho = Vi$
 C) $\epsilon = \rho t$ D) none of these
25. The SI unit of electric energy is ()
 A) Volt B) Ampere
 C) Watt D) KWH
26. The unit of electric current is ()
 A) Coulomb B) Ohm
 C) Volt D) Ampere
27. $\frac{1 \text{ Volt}}{1 \text{ Ampere}} =$ ()
 A) 1 Ohm B) 1 Joule
 C) 1 Watt-hour D) 1 Watt
28. The arrangement in an electrical circuit that prevents short circuit is ()
 A) fridge B) fuse
 C) tap-key D) multimeter
29. Unit of work in S.I. system is ()
 A) Newton B) Erg
 C) Joule D) Ampere
30. Example for an insulator ()
 A) human body B) pure water
 C) salt water D) acid
31. An example of Ohmic conductor ()
 A) copper B) nichrome
- C) germanium D) silicon
32. Fuse wire is an alloy of ()
 A) copper + zinc
 B) copper + tin
 C) aluminium + copper + zinc
 D) tin + lead
33. Watt is the unit of ()
 A) specific resistance
 B) power
 C) work
 D) potential difference
34. 1 volt $\times$ 1 coulomb = ()
 A) 1 Ohm B) 1 Ampere
 C) 1 Joule D) 1 Watt
35. The number of electrons that flow past point in a conductor if 1 Ampere of current passes through it : ()
 A) 6.95×10^{18} B) 6.25×10^{18}
 C) 1.6×10^{20} D) 2.35×10^{19}
36. The electrical appliance that gives steady e.m.f. is ()
 A) Ammeter B) Voltmeter
 C) Motor D) Battery
37. The mathematical representation of Ohm's law : ()
 A) $I = \frac{R}{V}$ B) $I = \frac{V}{R}$
 C) $I = V \times R$ D) $I = V + R$
38. The resistance of a resistor depends on ()
 A) nature of material
 B) length of the element
 C) cross-sectional area
 D) all of these
39. The electric current is quantity. ()
 A) vector B) scalar
 C) scalar or vector D) none of these