Topic : Electricity - 2 **Sub Topic : Ohm's Law and Resistance of conductor**

Type: Objective **M.M: 10**

1. When the temperature of metallic conductor is increased its resistance :

(A) always decrease (B) always increase

(C) may increase or decease (D) remain the same

2. Specific residence of a wire depends upon :

(A) its length (B) its cross - sectional area

(C) its dimensions (D) its material

3. The unit of resistivity is :

(A) ohm (B) ohm meter (C) ohm metre^{-1} (D) mho metre^{-1}

4. A wire of resistance R is cut into n equal parts. These parts are then connected in parallel. The equivalent resistance of combination will be :

(A) nR (B) R/n (C) n/R (D) R/n^2

5. A piece of wire of resistance $4\,\Omega$ is bent through 180^0 at its mid point and the two halves are twisted together, then resistance is :

(A) $1\,\Omega$ (B) $2\,\Omega$ (C) $5\,\Omega$ (D) $8\,\Omega$

6. Three resistance each of $8\,\Omega$ are connected to a triangle. The resistance between any two terminal will be:

(A) $12\,\Omega$ (B) $2\,\Omega$ (C) $6\,\Omega$ (C) $\frac{16}{3}\Omega$

7. In how many parts(equal) a wire of $100\,\Omega$ be cut so that a resistance of $1\,\Omega$ is obtained by connecting them in parallel ?

(A) 10 (B) 5 (C) 100 (D) 50

8. The filament of an electric bulb is made of tungsten because :

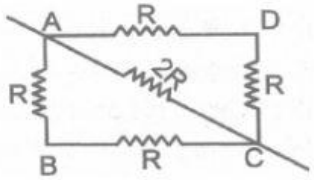
(A) its resistance is negligible (B) it is cheaper

(C) its melting point is high (D) its filament is easily made

9. If a wire of resistance $1\,\Omega$ is stretched to double its length, then the resistance will become :

(A) $\frac{1}{2}\Omega$ (B) $2\,\Omega$ (C) $\frac{1}{4}\Omega$ (D) $4\,\Omega$

10. In the given circuit, the effective resistance between points A and C will be :



(A) $\frac{3}{2}$R (B)6R (C) $\frac{2}{3}$R (D) 3R

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