



St. Lawrence High School
A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution



Term : Pre – Test

Solution of Work Sheet – 15

Subject – Physical Science

Class – X

Date – 09.06.20

Chapter – Current Electricity

Topic – Coulomb's Law

Choose the correct option for the following questions.

1 × 15 = 15

- The total amount of charge in the universe –
 - Increases with time
 - Decreases with time
 - Remains same
 - May increase or decrease depending on the situation

Ans: c. Remains same
- The SI unit of electric charge is –
 - Coulomb
 - Stat Coulomb
 - Ampere
 - None of these.

Ans: a. Coulomb
- According to the concept of quantization of electric charge, the smallest amount of charge possible is equal to the charge of –
 - An electron
 - A proton
 - A neutron
 - Both a. and b.

Ans: d. Both a. and b.
- Which one of the following can be the charge stored in a body ?
 - $1.6 \times 10^{-20} C$
 - $4 \times 10^{-19} C$
 - $8.5 \times 10^{-19} C$
 - $9.6 \times 10^{-19} C$

Ans: d. $9.6 \times 10^{-19} C$
- The magnitude of force of attraction or repulsion between two charges, depends on –
 - The product of two charges
 - The distance between two charges
 - The medium within which the charges are placed
 - All of them

Ans: d. All of them
- The force of attraction or repulsion between two charges, is –
 - Directly proportional to the distance between them
 - Inversely proportional to the distance between them
 - Directly proportional to the square of the distance between them
 - Inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them

Ans: d. Inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them

7. If the distance between two charges is doubled, then the force will be –

- a. Doubled
- b. Halved
- c. 4times
- d. $\frac{1}{4}$ th

Ans: d. $\frac{1}{4}$ th

8. If the amount of one charge (among two) is doubled, then the force between two charges will –

- a. Be doubled
- b. Be halved
- c. Four times
- d. Remain same

Ans: a. Be doubled

9. If the amount of the charges and distance between them all are doubled, then the force between two charges –

- a. Will be 4 times
- b. Will be doubled
- c. Will remains same
- d. will be $\frac{1}{16}$ th times

Ans: c. Will remains same

10. The SI unit of ϵ_0 is

- a. Nm^2/C^2
- b. $N/m^2 - C^2$
- c. $C^2/N - m^2$
- d. $N - m^2 - C^2$

Ans: c. $C^2/N - m^2$

11. The value of $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$ is

- a. $9 \times 10^{-9} N - m^2/C^2$
- b. $9 \times 10^9 N - m^2/C^2$
- c. $1.6 \times 10^{-9} N - m^2/C^2$
- d. $1.6 \times 10^9 N - m^2/C^2$

Ans: b. $9 \times 10^9 N - m^2/C^2$

12. The value of ϵ_0 is

- a. $36\pi \times 10^9 C^2/N - m^2$
- b. $\frac{10^{-9}}{36\pi} C^2/N - m^2$
- c. $36\pi \times 10^{-9} C^2/N - m^2$
- d. $\frac{10^9}{36\pi} C^2/N - m^2$

Ans: b. $\frac{10^{-9}}{36\pi} C^2/N - m^2$

13. The work done needed to bring one unit positive charge from infinity to a point near another charge, is known as

- a. Electrostatic potential energy
- b. Electrostatic potential
- c. Electric field intensity
- d. None of these

Ans: b. Electrostatic potential

14. The SI unit of electrostatic potential is –

- a. Stat Volt
- b. Volt
- c. Coulomb
- d. Joule

Ans: b. Volt

15. The work done to displace one electron through a potential difference of 1 volt is –

- a. $\frac{10^{-19}}{1.6}$ Joule
- b. $\frac{10^{19}}{1.6}$ Joule
- c. 1.6×10^{-19} Joule
- d. 1.6×10^{19} Joule

Ans: c. 1.6×10^{-19} Joule [this is also known as 1 eV]

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