

Answers

1. Two charges  $q_1=4 \mu\text{C}$  and  $q_2=1 \mu\text{C}$  are separated by 6 cm. A third charge is placed where the electric force on it is zero. The distance from  $q_2$  where the third charge being placed is:  
(a) 1 cm      (b) 2 cm      (c) 3 cm      (d) 4 cm      (e) 5 cm

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2. The number of electrons in a metal of charge 3.2 nC is:  
(a)  $2 \times 10^6$       (b)  $2 \times 10^{10}$       (c)  $5.12 \times 10^{-38}$       (d)  $5 \times 10^{27}$       (e)  $5 \times 10^{10}$

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3. A proton is mechanically balanced under the influence of a uniform electric field. The magnitude of the electric field (in N/C) is:  
(a)  $10.2 \times 10^{-8}$       (b)  $10.2 \times 10^{10}$       (c)  $5 \times 10^{-8}$       (d)  $5 \times 10^{10}$       (e)  $5 \times 10^{-7}$

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4. Two charges  $q_1=8 \text{ nC}$  and  $q_2=-1 \text{ nC}$  are separated by 6 cm. The magnitude of the electric field at the mid-point is:  
(a) 7 N/C      (b)  $7 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$       (c)  $9 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$       (d) 9 N/C      (e) zero

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5. The electric field at a distance 3 cm from a wire is 3600 N/C. The linear charge density of the wire is:  
(a) 6 nC/m      (b) 12 nC/m      (c) 3 nC/m      (d) 9 nC/m      (e) 1 nC/m

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6. The electric flux through a Gaussian surface is 2000 N.m<sup>2</sup>/C. The total charge enclosed within the surface is:  
(a) 8.85 nC      (b) 17.7 nC      (c) 35 nC      (d) 2.6 nC      (e) 10 nC

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7. The electric potential at center of a conducting sphere of radius 5 cm is 360 V. The magnitude of the electric field at the center of the sphere is:  
(a) 7200 N/C      (b) 72 N/C      (c) 18 N/C      (d) 1800 N/C      (e) zero

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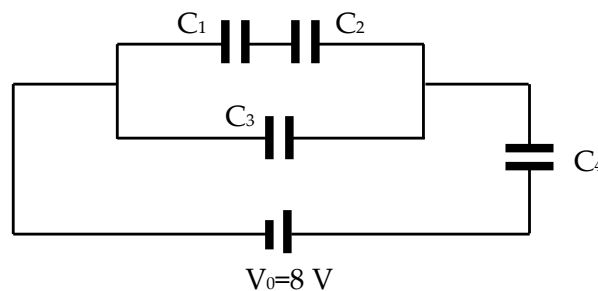
8. The electric potential at 2 mm away along the axis of an electric dipole is 4500 V. The dipole moment is:  
(a) 1 nC.m      (b) 2 pC.m      (c) 1 pC.m      (d) 2 nC.m      (e) 3 nC.m

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9. An isolated sphere of surface area 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> is connected to a potential difference of 12 V. The charge on the sphere is:  
(a) 3.76 pC      (b) 2.66 pC      (c) 376 pC      (d) 1.85 pC      (e) 266 pC

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10. As shown in the figure ( $C_1= C_3=2\mu\text{F}$  and  $C_2= C_4=3\mu\text{F}$ ), the voltage across the capacitor  $C_2$  is:  
(a) 4.62 V      (b) 2.77 V      (c) 3.87 V      (d) 1.55 V      (e) 8.0 V



Constants:  $m_e=9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ ,  $m_p=1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ ,  $e=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ ,  $\epsilon=8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N.m}^2$