#### **Chemical Effect of Electric Current 1.** Gold leaf electroscope is device to: (A) Detect current (C) Detect electric charge (B) Measure voltage (**D**) None of these 2. By convention, a negatively charged body has ..... potential when compared to the potential of a positively charged body: (A) same (C) more (B) less (**D**) none of these 3. This electrical symbol represents: (A) Closed plug key (C) Fixed Resistor (B) Variable Resistor (D) Secondary battery 4. Choose wrong statement: (A) Static electricity deals with charge at rest (B) Current electricity deals with study of charge in motion (C) Electroscope is used to detect charge & identifying its polarity (D) When glass rod rubbed with silk it develops negative charge 5. What is not true for electric charge : (A) Electric charge is scalar (C) S.I. unit of charge is coulomb (D) One coulomb is charge of one quantity (B) Charge is of type + ve & -veelectron 6. When a body is negatively charged by friction, it means: (A) The body has acquired excess of electrons (B) The body has acquired excess of proton (C) The body has lost some electrons (D) The body has lost some neutrons 7. If a positive charged body attracts another body, the charge on the other body: (A) Must be -ve or zero (C) Must be zero (B) Must be +ve (D) May be +ve or -ve or zero 8. Which of the following charge is not possible: (A) $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C (C) 2C **(D)** $2 \times 10^{-19}$ C **(B)** 1C 9. Current between two points will not flow if: (A) both the points have same potential (B) circuit is open (C) potential difference between the points is zero (D) all of them **10.** Electric current flows from: $(\mathbf{A})$ +ve to –ve electrode of cell (C) A and B both (**B**) –ve to +ve electrode of cell (**D**) None of these **11.** Can charge be created? 12. Give properties of an electric charge.

- 13. If 8A current is flowing through a conductor for 2 s. Then find the number of electrons passing through that conductor in 2 s.
- 14. How much charge flows through a wire in 10 minutes if the current through it is 2.5 A?
- **15.** If I is the current through a wire and e is the charge of electron, then the number of electrons in t sec. will be?

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## DPP -

# **Chemical Effect of Electric Current**

1. When a glass rod is rubbed with silk, it acquires a positive charge because:

- (A) Electrons are added to it
- (B) Protons are added to it
- 2. Container in which electrolysis occur is :
  - (A) Voltmeter
  - (B) Voltameter
- 3. Cathode is :
  - (A) positively charged electrode
  - (B) negatively charged electrode
  - (C) a positively charged ion formed in the electrolyte
  - (D) a negatively charged ion formed in the electrolyte
- 4. Which of the following process is done by using electrolysis?
  - (A) Purification of metals
  - (**B**) Extraction of metals
- 5. Liquids that conduct electricity are solution of .....
  - (A) acid
  - (**B**) pure metal

### Paragraph for Q.No. 6 to 8

Due to ionization, CuSO<sub>4</sub> solution is dissociated. Thus, copper gets deposited on the cathode, while the anode loses an equivalent amount of copper. The concentration of CuSO<sub>4</sub> in the solution remains unchanged. Electrolysis of water is the decomposition of water (H<sub>2</sub>O) into oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) and hydrogen gas (H<sub>2</sub>) due to the passage of electric current through water.
6. After dissociation of CuSO<sub>4</sub>, Cu<sup>2+</sup> ion goes towards –

	$\partial$	
	(A) Anode	( <b>C</b> ) Both (A) & (B)
	( <b>B</b> ) Cathode	( <b>D</b> ) None of these
7.	After dissociation of CuSO <sub>4</sub> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> ion goes towards	
	(A) Anode	( <b>C</b> ) Both (A) & (B)
	(B) Cathode	( <b>D</b> ) None of these
8.	Electrolysis of water is the decomposition of water is :	
	(A) Oxygen and hydrogen	(C) Carbon-dioxide
	(B) Chlorine and hydrogen	(D) Sulphur-dioxide
2		

### Paragraph for Q.No. 9 to 10

Due to the heating effect of current, the filament of the bulb gets heated to a high temperature and it starts glowing. However, if the current is very weak the filament doesn't get heated sufficiently and it does not glow. That is why in some situations, even though the liquid is conducting, the bulb may not glow. Hence, it is preferable to classify materials as good conductors and poor conductors instead of conductors and insulators.

9. Bulb glows due to –

	(A) Heating effect of current	(C) magnetic effect of current	
	( <b>B</b> ) Chemical effect of current	( <b>D</b> ) None of these	
10.	<b>0.</b> Which of the following is best conductor of electric current?		

- (A) Copper
  - (B) Iron



(C) Protons are removed from it

(**D**) Electrons are removed from it

(C) Electroplating

 $(\mathbf{C})$  both  $(\mathbf{A})$  and  $(\mathbf{B})$ 

(**D**) neither (A) nor (B)

- (**D**) All of these
- (C) base(D) plastic

(C) Silver

(D) Mercury

- **11.** State the three methods of charging a body.
- 12. Draw a labelled diagram of a circuit containing ammeter, voltmeter, cell, and resistor.
- **13.** Which physical quantity is measured in ampere? Define it. Which instrument is used to measure it and how it is connected in circuit?
- **14.** Explain the process of Electroplating with the help of an example.
- **15.** Give some applications of the chemical effect of current.



PERL EDUCATION - 1st Floor, Shrinath Complex, Sahakar Nagar Chowk, Aurangabad MH - 431001 Contact : 0240-2950011, 87672 56768 **Chemical Effect of Electric Current** 

1.	If two ends of a wire are dipped in distilled water, the compass needle brought near the circuit			
-•	(A) keep moving anticlockwise	(C) remain still.		
	(B) keep moving clockwise	( <b>D</b> ) would show deflection		
2.	Battery is having :	(2) "Cara sho " concentration		
	(A) Two or more cells connected to each other in any manner.			
	(B) Positive terminal of one cell is connected to the positive terminal of the next cell			
	(C) Two or more cells connected in such a way that the positive terminal of one cell is			
	connected to the negative terminal of the next.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	( <b>D</b> ) Only one cell.			
3.	During electrolysis, copper sulphate solution dissociates into			
	(A) copper metal only.	(C) sulphate ions only.		
	(B) copper ions only.	(D) copper ions and sulphate ions.		
4.	Switch can be connected			
	(A) to the positive terminal of the battery only.			
	(B) any where in between the circuit elements within the circuit.			
	(C) to the negative terminal of the battery only.			
	( <b>D</b> ) first to the positive terminal and then to the negative terminal of the battery.			
5.	Bicycle handle bars are usually	3		
	(A) tin plated.	(C) zinc plated.		
	(B) chromium plated.	( <b>D</b> ) gold plated.		
6.	Metals can be extracted from their ores by the method of			
	(A) electroplating.	(C) conduction.		
	(B) electrolysis.	( <b>D</b> ) mining.		
7.	When HCL acid is used as a conducting liquid in an electric circuit, the products formed are			
	(A) only hydrogen gas.	(C) only nitrogen gas.		
	(B) only chlorine gas.	( <b>D</b> ) both (A) & (B)		
8.	If a LED glows when the conducting liquid is tomato juice, it means that compass needle will			
	(A) also deflect.	(C) move clockwise		
	( <b>B</b> ) remain still.	( <b>D</b> ) move anticlockwise		
9.	The process of depositing a layer of any desired metal on another material by means of			
	electricity is called			
	(A) Electroscoping	(C) Plating		
	(B) Electroplating	(D) Electroscoping		
10.	A non-conductor of electricity is			
	(A) a metal.	(C) a metallic salt solution.		
	( <b>B</b> ) acid solution in water.	( <b>D</b> ) distilled water.		
11.	When electric current is passed through tap water, we get			
	(A) nitrogen gas.	(C) only oxygen gas.		
	(B) only hydrogen gas.	( <b>D</b> ) both (B) & (C)		
12.	The process by which water is broken into H2 and O2 by passing electricity is an example of:			
	(A) electroplating.	(C) electrolysis.		
	( <b>B</b> ) electric breakdown.	<b>(D)</b> chemical process.		
13.	Explain the term magnetic effects of an electric current.			
14.	Define electrolysis.			

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15. What happens when an electric current is passed through the copper sulphate solution?

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