

ATUL CLASSES

Test / Exam Name: Ab
Standard: 12th Science
Subject: Physics
Student Name: _____

Section: _____

Roll No.: _____

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Questions: 100 | Time: 01:00 hh:mm | Negative Marks: 0 | Marks: 100 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|

Q1. For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below. **1 Mark**

Assertion (A): If a conducting medium is placed between two charges, then electric force between them becomes zero.

Reason (R): Reduction in a force due to introduced material is inversely proportional to its dielectric constant.

- A** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. **C** A is true but R is false.
D A is false and R is also false.

Q2. The electrostatic force between two point charges q_1 and q_2 at separation 'r' is given by $F = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{r^2}$. **1 Mark**

The constant K:

- A** Depends on the system of units only. **B** Depends on the medium between the charges only.
C Depends on both the system of units and the medium between the charges.
D Is independent of both the system of units and the medium between the charges.

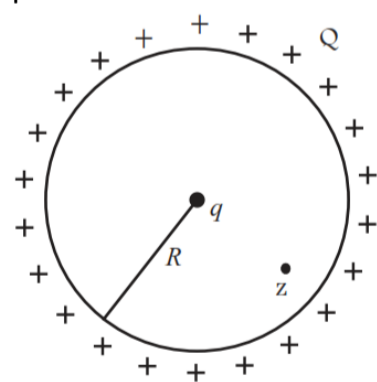
Q3. The band gap between the valence band and conduction band is the measure of _____? **1 Mark**

- A** The conductivity of the material. **B** The resistivity of the material. **C** Charge density.
D Ease of ionization.

Q4. A hemisphere is uniformly charged positively. The electric field at a point on a diameter away from the centre is directed: **1 Mark**

- A** Perpendicular to the diameter. **B** Parallel to the diameter. **C** At an angle tilted towards the diameter.
D At an angle tilted away from the diameter.

Q5. A positive charge Q is uniformly distributed along a circular ring of radius R.A. small test charge q is placed at the centre of the ring Fig. Then: **1 Mark**



- A**
 If $q > 0$ and is displaced away from the centre in the plane of the ring, it will be pushed back towards the centre.
B
 If $q < 0$ and is displaced away from the centre in the plane of the ring, it will never return to the centre and will continue moving till it hits the ring.
C If $q < 0$, it will perform SHM for small displacement along the axis.
D q at the centre of the ring is in an unstable equilibrium within the plane of the ring for $q > 0$.

Q6. When an object possess electric charge then the object is said to be: **1 Mark**

- A** Charged. **B** Electrified. **C** Both a and b. **D** None.

Q7. Two files lines can _____. **1 Mark**

- A** Never cross each other. **B** May cross each other. **C** Both a and b.
D None.

- Q8.** Insulation breakdown may occur at _____? **1 Mark**
A High temperature **B** Low temperature **C** At any temperature **D** Depends on pressure
- Q9.** Which one is not the property of charge? **1 Mark**
A Charge is additive. **B** Charge is conserved. **C** Quantization of charge.
D A charge is self-destructive.
- Q10.** 1 micro coulomb = **1 Mark**
A 106C. **B** 10-6C. **C** 10C. **D** None.
- Q11.** When we wear nylon dresses during winter then there is _____ current which gets produced due to contact with our body. Fill in the Blank. **1 Mark**
A Magnetic **B** Electrostatic **C** Potential **D** kinetic
- Q12.** In case of Coulomb's law, the value of k is given by: **1 Mark**
A $9 \times 10^{-9} \text{Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$ **B** $9 \times 10^9 \text{Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$ **C** $10^9 \text{Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$ **D** $10^{-9} \text{Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$
- Q13.** What happens when a glass rod is rubbed with silk? **1 Mark**
A Gains protons from silk. **B** Gains electrons from silk. **C** Gives electrons to silk.
D Gives protons to silk.
- Q14.** The Gaussian surface: **1 Mark**
A Can pass through a continuous charge distribution.
B Cannot pass through a continuous charge distribution.
C Can pass through any system of discrete charges.
D Can pass through a continuous charge distribution as well as any system of discrete charges.
- Q15.** Two uncharged bodies on rubbing, get charged due to: **1 Mark**
A Conduction **B** Friction **C** Induction **D** None of these
- Q16.** Which group among the following is insulator? **1 Mark**
A Silver, copper, gold **B** Paper, glass, cotton **C** The human body, wood, iron
D Glass, copper, paper
- Q17.** The unit of electric field is not equivalent to: **1 Mark**
A N / C. **B** J / C. **C** V / m. **D** J / Cm.
- Q18.** Earth is the source of _____? **1 Mark**
A An infinite positive and negative charge. **B** Positive charge. **C** Negative charge.
D Zero charge.
- Q19.** 1 emu = _____ C **1 Mark**
A 10 **B** 3×10^9 **C** 4.8×10^{-10} **D** 0.1
- Q20.** Coulomb's law is a confirmation of _____ **1 Mark**
A inverse cube law **B** product law **C** inverse square law **D** None of the above
- Q21.** Choose the correct answer. **1 Mark**

$$F = \frac{K \cdot (q_1 \times q_2)}{r^2}$$
This is given by which law?
A Faraday's law **B** Newton's law **C** Coulomb's law **D** Fleming's law
- Q22.** Let there be a spherically symmetric charge distribution with charge density varying as **1 Mark**

$$p(r) = p_0 \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{r}{R} \right)$$
 upto $r = R$ and $p(r) = 0$ for $r > R$ where r is the distance from the origin the electric field at a distance $r (r < R)$ from the origin is given by.

$$\text{A } P_0^r \left(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{r}{R} \right) \quad \text{B } \frac{4\pi P_0^r}{3\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{r}{R} \right) \quad \text{C } \frac{4P_0^r}{4\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{r}{R} \right) \quad \text{D } \frac{P_0^r}{3\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{r}{R} \right)$$

- Q23.** Which of the following is false for electric lines of force ? **1 Mark**
- A They always start from positive charges and terminate on negative charges.
 B They are always perpendicular to the surface of a charged conductors.
 C They always form closed loops.
 D They are parallel and equally spaced in a region of uniform electric field.
- Q24.** Charge is produced by friction **1 Mark**
- A Stationary. B No. C Attractive. D All.
- Q25.** A point charge + q is placed at a distance d from an isolated conducting plane. The field at a point P on the other side of the plane is: **1 Mark**
- A Directed perpendicular to the plane and away from the plane.
 B Directed perpendicular to the plane but towards the plane.
 C Directed radially away from the point charge. D Directed radially towards the point charge.
- Q26.** For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below. **1 Mark**
- Assertion (A):** Charge is quantized.
Reason (R): Charge which is less than I C is not possible.
- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C A is true but R is false.
 D A is false and R is also false.
- Q27.** The surface charge density of tin charged disc of radius R is σ The value of the electric field at the centre of the disc is $\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$ With respect to the field the centre the electric field along the axis at distance R from the centre of the disc. **1 Mark**
- A Reduces by 70.7%. B Reduces by 29.3%. C Reduces by 9.7%. D Reduces by 14.6%.
- Q28.** The electric field lines are far apart where electric field is: **1 Mark**
- A Strong. B Weak. C Moderate. D None.
- Q29.** For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below. **1 Mark**
- Assertion (A):** If a point charge q is placed in front of an infinite grounded conducting plane surface, the point charge will experience a force.
Reason (R): This force is due to the induced charge on the conducting surface which is at zero potential.
- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C A is true but R is false.
 D A is false and R is also false.
- Q30.** Electric lines of force about a negative point charge are: **1 Mark**
- A Circular anticlockwise. B Circular clockwise. C Radial, inwards. D Radial, outwards.
- Q31.** A force 'F' is acting between two charges in air. If the space between them be completely filled with a medium K = 4, the force will be: **1 Mark**
- A F B 4F C $\frac{F}{4}$ D 2F
- Q32.** Gold-leaf electroscope can be used _____? **1 Mark**
- A Only to detect the presence of charge.
 B To detect the presence of charge as well as its nature (positive or negative).
 C To measure the surface charge density. D To measure current.
- Q33.** If a body is charged by rubbing it, its weight **1 Mark**
- A Remains precisely constant. B Increases slightly. C Decreases slightly.

D May increase slightly or may decrease slightly.

Q34. The quantisation of charge indicates that: **1 Mark**

- A** Charge, which is a fraction of charge on an electron, is not possible. **B** A charge cannot be destroyed.
C Charge exists on particles. **D** There exists a minimum permissible charge on a particle.

Q35. The charge is negative, then the electric lines of forces are: **1 Mark**

- A** Straight lines converging towards the charge. **B** Concentric circle with charge at the centre.
C Straight lines radiating away from the charge. **D** Non of these.

Q36. Which among the following is the proper way of earthing? **1 Mark**

- A** **B** **C** **D**

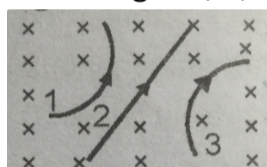
Q37. An electric filament bulb can be worked from: **1 Mark**

- A** DC supply only. **B** AC supply only. **C** Battery supply only. **D** All above.

Q38. Which of the following is the best insulator? **1 Mark**

- A** Carbon. **B** Paper. **C** Graphite. **D** Ebonite.

Q39. The charges 1, 2, 3 are moving in uniform transverse magnetic field then: **1 Mark**



- A** Particle 1 positive and particle 3 negative. **B** Particle 1 negative and particle 3 positive.
C Particle 1 negative and particle 2 neutral. **D** Particle 1 and 3 are positive and particle 2 neutral.

Q40. When we rub our comb with hair and then take near to the paper pieces, all pieces get stuck to the comb. This happens due to which phenomena? **1 Mark**

- A** Electrostatic Induction. **B** Magnetic effect. **C** Potential effect. **D** Kinetic effect.

Q41. The electric potential decreases uniformly from 120V to 80V as one moves on the x-axis from $x = -1\text{cm}$ to $x = +1\text{cm}$. The electric field at the origin. **1 Mark**

- A** Must be equal to 20Vcm^{-1} **B** May be equal to 20Vcm^{-1} **C** May be greater than 20Vcm^{-1}
D May be less than 20Vcm^{-1}

Q42. Which of the following quantities do not depend on the choice of zero potential or zero potential energy? **1 Mark**

- A** Potential at a point. **B** Potential difference between two points.
C Potential energy of a two-charge system. **D** Change in potential energy of a two-charge system.

Q43. Two small balls having the same mass and charge and located on the same vertical at heights h_1 and h_2 are thrown in the same direction along the horizontal at the same velocity v . The first ball touches the ground at a distance l from the initial vertical. At what height H_2 will the second ball be at this instant? The air drag and the effect of the charges induced on the ground should be neglected. **1 Mark**

- A** $h_1 + h_2 - g\left(\frac{l}{v}\right)^2$ **B** $h_1 - h_2 - g\left(\frac{l}{v}\right)^2$ **C** $h_1 + h_2 - g\left(\frac{l}{v}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ **D** $\frac{h_1+h_2}{-g} - g\left(\frac{l}{v}\right)^2$

Q44. For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below. **1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Range of Coulomb force is infinite.

Reason (R): Coulomb force acts between two charged particles.

- A** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. **C** A is true but R is false.
D A is false and R is also false.

Q45. The charge on proton is: **1 Mark**

- A** $+e$ **B** $-e$ **C** $1/e$ **D** $-1/e$

- Q46.** Electric charge is measured in: **1 Mark**
A Coulombs **B** Amperes **C** Volts **D** Watts
- Q47.** If one penetrates a uniformly charged spherical cloud, electric field strength: **1 Mark**
A Decreases directly as the distance from the centre. **B** Increases directly as the distance from the centre.
C Remains constant. **D** None of these.
- Q48.** In the diagram, three point charges (labeled 1, 2 and 3) are shown, along with the electric field around them. Which charge(s) is/ are positive? **1 Mark**
A 2 only **B** 1 and 2 **C** 1 and 3 **D** 1, 2 and 3
- Q49.** When a charged body is brought near an electroscope: **1 Mark**
A The strips of foils opens up. **B** The strips of foils close. **C** The strips open and close simultaneously.
D The strips neither open nor close.
- Q50.** As the net electric flux through a closed surface is zero, the total charge contained in the closed surface is also: **1 Mark**
A Unity. **B** Zero. **C** Positive. **D** Negative.
- Q51.** A Solid sphere of radius R has a charge Q distributed in its Volume with a charge density $P = Kr^a$ Where K and a are constants and r is the distance from its centre from its centre. if the electric field at $r = \frac{R}{2}$ is $\frac{1}{8}$ times that at $r = R$, the value of a is. **1 Mark**
A 3 **B** 5 **C** 2 **D** 7
- Q52.** In the figure shown here, A is a conducting sphere and B is a closed spherical surface. If a- q charge is placed at C near A, then the electric flux through the closed surface is - **1 Mark**
- 
- A** Zero **B** Positive **C** Negative
D None of the above can be predicted
- Q53.** A hollow sphere of charge does not have electric field at: **1 Mark**
A Outer point. **B** Interior point. **C** Beyond 2m. **D** Beyond 100m.
- Q54.** When we remove polyester or woollen clothes in dark, we can see a spark and hear a crackling sound. Which of the following is responsible for it? **1 Mark**
A Static electricity. **B** Current electricity. **C** Reflection of light. **D** Refraction of light.
- Q55.** The electric field inside a conductor. **1 Mark**
A Must be zero. **B** May be non-zero. **C** Must be non-zero. **D** (a) and (c) are correct.
- Q56.** If an electron has an initial velocity in a direction different from that of an electric field, the path of the electron is: **1 Mark**
A A straight line. **B** A circle. **C** An ellipse. **D** A parabola.
- Q57.** A point positive charge is brought near an isolated conducting sphere. The electric field is best given by: **1 Mark**
- 
- A** Fig (i). **B** Fig (ii). **C** Fig (iii). **D** Fig (iv).
- Q58.** Superconductors have _____? **1 Mark**
A Almost zero resistivity **B** Very high resistivity **C** Temperature-dependent resistivity
D Moderate value of resistivity

- Q59.** The filament of an electric bulb is made of: **1 Mark**
A Carbon **B** Aluminium **C** Tungsten **D** Nickel
- Q60.** A charge "Q" and "2Q" are 0.05 meters apart and isolated. The ratio of the electrostatic force on the charge Q to the force on charge 2Q is: **1 Mark**
A 2 : 1 **B** 1 : 1 **C** 1 : 2 **D** 1 : 4
- Q61.** Dr. Gilbert tried to hold a brass rod by hand and induce static electricity in it by friction. Why did he fail? **1 Mark**
A Static electricity is induced only on insulators while brass is conducting.
B The induced static charge flew through his hand and body to the ground.
C The static charge was not produced at all. **D** It is not possible to induce static electricity by friction.
- Q62.** If two charges of 1 coulomb each are placed 1km apart in vacuum, the force between them will be: **1 Mark**
A $9 \times 10^3 \text{N}$ **B** $9 \times 10^{-3} \text{N}$ **C** $1.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{N}$ **D** 10^{-6}N
- Q63.** What happens when some charge is placed on a soap bubble? **1 Mark**
A Its radius decreases. **B** Its radius increases. **C** The bubble collapses. **D** None of these.
- Q64.** If a body is negatively charged, then it has. **1 Mark**
A Excess of electrons. **B** Excess of protons. **C** Deficiency of electrons. **D** Deficiency of neutrons
- Q65.** Like charges _____ each other. **1 Mark**
A Attacks. **B** Repels. **C** Both a and b. **D** None.
- Q66.** Which among the following cannot be the charge of a charged body? **1 Mark**
A 4.8×10^{-14} Coulomb **B** 6.4×10^{-15} Coulomb **C** 5×10^{-14} Coulomb **D** 3.2×10^{-10} Coulomb
- Q67.** For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below. **1 Mark**
Assertion (A): A small metal ball is suspended in a uniform electric field with an insulated thread. If high-energy X-ray beam falls on the ball, the ball will be deflected in the electric field.
Reason (R): X-rays emits photoelectron and metal becomes negatively charged.
A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. **C** A is true but R is false.
D A is false and R is also false.
- Q68.** The process of sharing the charges with the earth is called as: **1 Mark**
A Grounding. **B** Earthing. **C** Both a and b. **D** None.
- Q69.** The SI unit of linear charge density is: **1 Mark**
A C/m **B** C **C** Cm **D** None
- Q70.** An electric dipole will experience a net force when it is placed in. **1 Mark**
A A uniform electric field. **B** A non-uniform electric field. **C** Both (a) and (b).
D None of these.
- Q71.** A lightning arrester must have the following property. **1 Mark**
A Discontinuity. **B** Poor conductivity. **C** Needle end. **D** Low melting point.
- Q72.** The electric field inside a spherical shell of uniform surface charge density is: **1 Mark**
A Zero. **B** Constant different from zero. **C** Proportional to the distance from the curve.
D None of the above.
- Q73.** The three basic properties possessed by the electric charge are: **1 Mark**
A Quantisation. **B** Additivity. **C** Conservation. **D** All.

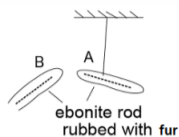
Q74. The total charge of the electric dipole is: **1 Mark**

- A** Negative. **B** Positive. **C** Infinity. **D** Zero.

Q75. Which of the following are insulators. **1 Mark**

- A** Glass. **B** Plastic. **C** Nylon. **D** All.

Q76. The property between two charged ebonite rods is: **1 Mark**



- A** Attraction **B** Repulsion **C** Both **D** None

Q77. The black shapes in the figure are closed surfaces. The electric field lines are in red. For which case the net flux through the surfaces is non-zero? **1 Mark**

- A** In all cases net flux is non-zero **B** Only (c) and (d) **C** Only (a) and (b)
D Only (b), (c) and (d)

Q78. The dimensions of electric field are: **1 Mark**

- A** [M L T⁻³ A⁻¹]. **B** [M L T⁻² A⁻¹]. **C** [M L T⁻³ A⁻²]. **D** None.

Q79. An electron revolves around the nucleus of hydrogen atom in a circle of radius 5×10^{-11} m. The intensity of electric field at a point in the orbit of the electron is: **1 Mark**

- A** 5.76×10^{11} N/C **B** 9.216×10^{-8} N/C **C** 0 **D** 4 N/C

Q80. The SI unit of dipole moment is: **1 Mark**

- A** C. **B** C/m. **C** Cm. **D** None.

Q81. An inflated balloon was pressed against a wall after it has been rubbed with a piece of synthetic cloth. It was found that the balloon sticks to the wall. What force might be responsible for the attraction between the balloon and the wall? **1 Mark**

- A** Gravitational **B** Magnetic **C** Electrostatic **D** Adhesive

Q82. The net electric flux through a closed surface is: **1 Mark**

- A** Unity. **B** Negative. **C** Positive. **D** Zero.

Q83. The property which differentiate the two kinds of charges is called as: **1 Mark**

- A** Magnitude of charge. **B** Direction of charge. **C** Polarity of charge. **D** None.

Q84. $+q, +2q, +3q, +4q, \dots$ (up to $+20q$) charges are situated at coordinates $(0, 0), (1, 0), (2, 0), \dots$ (Up to 20). What is the total charge stored in the system? **1 Mark**

- A** $+20q$ **B** $+210q$ **C** $+420q$ **D** $+190q$

Q85. Unlike charges _____ each other. **1 Mark**

- A** Attacks. **B** Repels. **C** Both a and b. **D** None.

Q86. If two bodies A and B (A bigger in size than B) are rubbed together, then: **1 Mark**

- A** A and B get equal and opposite charges. **B** A and B get equal and similar charges.
C A gets more charge than B, but of opposite kind. **D** A gets less charge than B, but of same kind.

Q87. A positive point charge Q is brought near an isolated metal cube. **1 Mark**

- A** The cube becomes negatively charged. **B** The cube becomes positively charged.
C The interior becomes positively charged and the surface becomes negatively charged.
D The interior remains charge free and the surface gets nonuniform charge distribution.

Q88. For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below. **1 Mark**

Assertion (A): No two electric lines of force can intersect each other.

Reason (R): Tangent at any point of electric line of force gives the direction of electric field.

- A** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. **C** A is true but R is false.
D A is false and R is also false.

Q89. What do you understand by the static or frictional electricity?

1 Mark

- A** Discharging of two bodies on rubbing them together is called static or frictional electricity.
B Charging of two bodies on rubbing them together is called static or frictional electricity.
C Electricity which is static is called static or frictional electricity.
D Electricity on high friction bodies is called static or frictional electricity.

Q90. Electric switches and appliances should be tested only with:

1 Mark

- A** Right hand **B** Left hand **C** Both hands **D** Electric tester

Q91. For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

1 Mark

Assertion (A): The electric flux emanating out and entering a closed surface are 8×10^3 and $2 \times 10^3 \text{Vm}$ respectively. The charge enclosed by the surface is $0.053 \mu\text{C}$.

Reason (R): Gauss's theorem in electrostatics may be applied to verify.

- A** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. **C** A is true but R is false.
D A is false and R is also false.

Q92. Identify the wrong statement in the following. Coulomb's law correctly describes the electric force that:

1 Mark

- A** Binds the electrons of an atom to its nucleus.
B Binds the protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom. **C** Binds atoms together to form molecules.
D Binds atoms and molecules together to form solids.

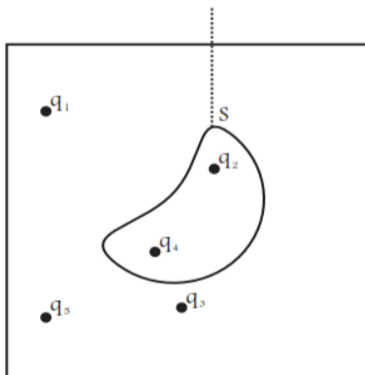
Q93. Five charges $q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4,$ and q_5 are fixed at their positions as shown in. S is a Gaussian surface. The Gauss's law is given by

1 Mark

$$\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

Which of the following statements is correct?

Gaussian Surface



- A**
 E on the LHS of the above equation will have a contribution from q_1, q_5 and q_3 while q on the RHS will have a contribution from q_2 and q_4 only.
- B**
 E on the LHS of the above equation will have a contribution from all charges while q on the RHS will have a contribution from q_2 and q_4 only.
- C**
 E on the LHS of the above equation will have a contribution from all charges while q on the RHS will have a contribution from q_1, q_3 and q_5 only.
- D** Both E on the LHS and q on the RHS will have contributions from q_2 and q_4 only

Q94. The tangent at any point of field line gives the direction of:

1 Mark

- A** Electric field at that point. **B** Electric force on positive charge at that point. **C** Both (1) & (2).
D Rotation of charge.

- Q95.** A metallic particle having no net charge is placed near a finite metal plate carrying a positive charge. The electric force on the particle will be: **1 Mark**
- A** Towards the plate. **B** Away from the plate. **C** Parallel to the plate. **D** Zero.
- Q96.** Electric field lines cannot forms the: **1 Mark**
- A** Open loops. **B** Closed loops. **C** Both a and b. **D** None.
- Q97.** The amount of force exerted on a unit positive charge in an electric field is known as _____? **1 Mark**
- A** Electric field intensity. **B** Electric flux. **C** Electric potential. **D** Electric lines of force.
- Q98.** The SI unit of an electric charge is: **1 Mark**
- A** Coulomb. **B** C. **C** Both a and b. **D** A.
- Q99.** Which is the best conductor of electricity? **1 Mark**
- A** Iron **B** Silver **C** Copper **D** Carbon
- Q100.** Coulomb's Law agrees with _____? **1 Mark**
- A** Newtons 3rd Law of Motion. **B** Newtons 1st Law of Motion. **C** Newtons 2nd Law of Motion.
D All of the above.