Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Objective Paper Code

## Intermediate Part Second (New Scheme) PHYSICS (Objective) GROUP - I

Marks: 17

Time: 20 Minutes

You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill the vertical properties of the correct of the correct

objective type question paper and leave other circles i	A	В	C	D
Questions    Questions   Quest		1.6×10 <sup>-11</sup> N	1.6×10 <sup>-19</sup> N	1.6×10 <sup>-27</sup> N
will be:			180°	45°
Electric flux is maximum, when angle between E	000			180000 J
Heat generated by a 50 watt bulb in one hour is:	36000 J		18000 J	
	Ampere's law	Faraday's law	Lenz's law	Gauss's law
The magnetic force on an electron, travelling at	10 <sup>-12</sup> N	10 <sup>3</sup> N	0	16×10 <sup>-12</sup> N
1T is:	Choke	Rectifier	Rheostat	Step up transfer
	VsA-1	Elevisia-1	Vs <sup>-1</sup> A	V⁻¹sA
		0	$\sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$	X <sub>L</sub>
In RLC series resonance circuit, at resonance frequency, impedance Z is:	The same	Charm		Potential
Choke consumes extremely small:				1012-1016
A single domain in paramagnetic substance	atoms	atoms	atoms	atoms
The second secon	NAND gate	OR gate	NOR gate	AND gate
to a comparator circuit, when intensity of light	R <sub>L</sub> increases	Rt. decrease	s V <sub>R</sub> decrease	s V. increases
to the property of through a potential	on 1.6×10 <sup>-20</sup> J	1.6 eV	10 eV	1.6×10 <sup>-19</sup> eV
		$m = m_0$	m →∝	$m = \frac{m_0}{2}$
its mass becomes:	or b		1089	10 <sup>-3</sup> s
5 about	10 <sup>3</sup> s	10 's	103	
Half life of iodine-131 is 8 days and it weighs 16 20mg. After 4 half lives, the amount left behind	2.5mg	1.25mg	0.625mg	
will be:	Protons an			1
	<ul> <li>Questions</li> <li>The force on an electron in a field of 1×10<sup>8</sup> NC<sup>-1</sup> will be:</li> <li>Electric flux is maximum, when angle between E and surface area is:</li> <li>Heat generated by a 50 watt bulb in one hour is:</li> <li>The relation B = μ<sub>0</sub>1 / 2πr is called:</li> <li>The magnetic force on an electron, travelling at 10<sup>6</sup> ms<sup>-1</sup> parallel to the magnetic field of strength 1T is:</li> <li>One of the applications of mutual induction is:</li> <li>Henry can be written as:</li> <li>In RLC series resonance circuit, at resonance frequency, impedance Z is:</li> <li>Choke consumes extremely small:</li> <li>A single domain in paramagnetic substance contains nearly:</li> <li>X = A · B is the mathematical notation for decreases, then resistance of LDR:</li> <li>If an electron is accelerated through a potential difference of 10 V, then energy gained by electrons:</li> <li>If velocity of a body becomes equal to "C", then its mass becomes:</li> <li>An electron can reside in the meta stable state for about:</li> <li>Half life of iodine-131 is 8 days and it weighs 20 mg. After 4 half lives, the amount left behind</li> </ul>	The force on an electron in a field of $1 \times 10^8  \text{NC}^{-1}$   $1.6 \times 10^{-8}  \text{N}$   will be:  Electric flux is maximum, when angle between $E$   0° and surface area is:  Heat generated by a 50 wait bulb in one hour is:  The relation $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$ is called:  The magnetic force on an electron, travelling at $10^6  \text{ms}^{-1}$ parallel to the magnetic field of strength $11^{-12}  \text{N}$   $11^{-12}  \text{N}$	The force on an electron in a field of $1 \times 10^8  \text{NC}^{-1}$   1.6 \times 10^{-8} \times   1.6 \times 10^{-11} \times     1.6 \times 10^{-11} \times   1.6 \times 10^{-11} \times     1.6 \times 10^{-11} \times   1.6 \times 10^{-12} \times     1.6 \times 10^{-12} \times   1.6 \times 10^{-12} \times     1.6 \ti	The force on an electron in a field of $1 \times 10^8  \text{NC}^{-1}$   $1.6 \times 10^{-8}  \text{N}$   $1.6 \times 10^{-11}  \text{N}$   $1.6 \times 10^{-19}  \text{N}$   will be:   Electric flux is maximum, when angle between E   0°   90°   180°     and surface area is:   1600 J   18000 J   18000 J   18000 J     The relation $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$ is called:   Ampere's   Faraday's   Lenz's law   law   Lenz's law   10° \text{ms}^{-1} \text{ parallel to the magnetic field of strength   10^{-12} \text{ N}   10^3 \text{ N}   0     The magnetic force on an electron, travelling at   10° \text{ms}^{-1} \text{ parallel to the magnetic field of strength   10^{-12} \text{ N}   10^3 \text{ N}   0    Then an applications of mutual induction is:   Choke   Rectifier   Rhoustat    The magnetic force on an electron is:   Choke   Rectifier   Rhoustat    The magnetic force on an electron, travelling at   10° \text{m} \text{ NSA}^{-1}   \text{ NSA}^{-

PHYSICS (Subjective) GROUMARKS: 68 (Subjective) GROUP - I

Time: 02:40 Hours N SECTION - I

Marks: 68

SECTION - I	
to may EIGHT parts.	
Write short answers to the state $E = \frac{\Delta V}{V}$	
(i) Define potential gradient and show that $E = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta r}$	
(i) Define potential gradient and objective and gravitational forces.  (ii) Write two differences between electrical and gravitational forces.  (iii) How can you identify that which plate of a capacitor is positively charged?  (iii) How can you identify that which plate of a capacitor is positively charged?  (iii) How can you identify that which plate of a capacitor is positively charged?	
(iii) How can you identify that which plate of a capacitor point charge. Do electric field and the parties of t	
(iv) Suppose that you fortow an execution	
increase or decrease?  (v) What do you know about sensitivity of galvanometer?  (v) What do you know about sensitivity of galvanometer?	
(v) What do you know about server of CRO?	
(vi) What are the uses of CRO? (vii) What are the uses of CRO? (vii) How can you use a magnetic field to separate isotopes of chemical element? (vii) How can you use a magneter should be very low?	
(vii) How can you use a magnetic field to significant to see a magnetic field to see a way for the control of the control of the magnetic field to see a magnetic field to see	
(viii) Why the resistance of an ammeter should be Cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be Cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be Cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cely to the resistance of an ammeter should be cell to the resistance of an ammeter should be cell to the resistance of an ammeter should be cell to the resistance of an ammeter should be cell to the resistance of an ammeter should be cell to the resistance of an ammeter should be cell to the resistance of an ammeter should be cell to the resistance of a cell to the	
(x) What is the back motor effect in generators.  (x) What is the back motor effect in generators. What steps would you take to determine the turns take the turns take to determine the turns take to determine the turns take the turns	
Car unmarked wires emerge work	
ΔΦ have the same units.	16
(xii) Show that E and At LICUT parts.	
3. Write short answers to any EIGHT parts. 3. Write short answers to any EIGHT parts. 3. Write short answers to any EIGHT parts. 4. Write short answers to any EIGHT parts. 5. Write short answers to any EIGHT parts. 6. Write short and second rule. 6. Write short answer and second rule. 6. Write short and s	
<ul> <li>3. Write short answers to any Events and second rule.</li> <li>(i) State the Kirchhoff's first and second rule.</li> <li>(ii) Is the filament resistance lower or higher in a 500W, 220V light bulb than in a 100W, 220V bulb?</li> <li>(iii) Is the filament resistance lower or higher in a feesistor? Write the value of tolerance of silver and gold.</li> </ul>	
The state of the s	
What is a choke?	ad
(iv) What is a choke?  (v) What is meant by AM and FM?  (v) What is meant by AM and FM?	10
after an interval reopened. Light authorized annual control of the	
(vii) Define diamagnetic and ferromagnetic substa  (viii) Distinguish between crystalline and amorp  (viii) Distinguish between crystalline and am	
(vii) Define diamagnetic and ferromagnetic substational policy of the subst	
Why ordinary silicon diodes do no	
and the second conceptors are min present	12
What is solar cell? Cive its document	12
Write short answers to any SIX parts.	
What advantages an electrical ways When does it Behave the a purificie?	
the sales begot action conditions	
<ul> <li>(iv) Explain why last</li> <li>(y) How K<sub>n</sub> and K<sub>β</sub> X-rays are emitted?</li> <li>(y) the treatment of Cancer?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>(v) How K<sub>n</sub> and K<sub>p</sub> X-rays are critical.</li> <li>(vi) How can radioactivity help in the treatment of Cancer?</li> <li>(vi) Lordond by background radiations? State two sources.</li> </ul>	
() Differentiate between raise of	1
(ix) Write any two uses of radio 2.10 (and Carrier of Section Carrier O8 marks.	1
SECTION — If the presence of dielectric between the plates of capacitor. Show that is capacitor to perive a relation for the capacitance of parallel plate capacitor. Show that	
the capacitance of parameters and the capacitance of parameters	05
2). (a) What is capacitors period relation for the capacitance of parameters place of capacitors capacitance varies in the presence of dielectric between the plates of capacitor.	
	03
(b) The resistance of iron is $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{K}^{-1}$ ?	05
coefficient of resistance of iron is 5.2×10 °K.  6. (a) Explain the phenomena of mutual induction, mutual inductance and define its units.  6. (a) Explain the phenomena of mutual induction, mutual inductance and define its units.	ne
6. (a) Explain the phenomena of mutual induction, mutual inductance and define its units.  (b) Alpha particles ranging in speed from 1000ms <sup>-1</sup> to 2000ms <sup>-1</sup> enter into a velocity selector where the special particles ranging in speed from 1000ms <sup>-1</sup> to 2000ms <sup>-1</sup> . Which particle will move undeviate the magnetic induction 0.20T.	ted
(b) Alpha particles ranging in speed from 1000ms <sup>-1</sup> to 2000ms <sup>-2</sup> enter into a velocity of the specific intensity is 300Vm <sup>-1</sup> and the magnetic induction 0.20T. Which particle will move undeviate electric intensity is 300Vm <sup>-1</sup> and the magnetic induction 0.20T.	03
<ul> <li>(a) Explain the phenomena of mutual induction, mutual inductance and define its units.</li> <li>(a) Explain the phenomena of mutual induction, mutual inductance and define its units.</li> <li>(b) Alpha particles ranging in speed from 1000ms<sup>-1</sup> to 2000ms<sup>-1</sup> enter into a velocity selector where the electric intensity is 300 Vm<sup>-1</sup> and the magnetic induction 0.20T. Which particle will move undeviate through the field?</li> <li>(a) What is transistor? How it is used as an amplifier? Derive its voltage gain equation.</li> <li>(b) At what frequency will an inductor of 1.011 have a reactuage of 50002?</li> <li>(c) At what frequency will an inductor of 2.011 have a reactuage of 50002?</li> <li>(d) Describe de-Broglie's hypothesis and explain Davisson and Germer experiment to confirm this</li> </ul>	05
through the field?  7. (a) What is transistor? How it is used as an amplifier? Derive its voltage gain equation.  7. (a) What is transistor? How it is used as an amplifier? Derive its voltage gain equation.	03
7. (a) What is transistor? How it is used as an amphor?  (b) At what frequency will an inductor of 1.011 have a reactance of 50002?  (b) At what frequency will an inductor of 2.011 have a reactance of 50002?	
(b)At what frequency will an inductor of 1.0H have a reactance of 500x2.  (b)At what frequency will an inductor of 1.0H have a reactance of 500x2.  8. (a)Describe de-Broglie's hypothesis and explain Davisson and Germer experiment to confirm this 8.	02,03
8. (a)Describe de-Brogne's mypothesis and the second of the Wire	
	03
(b) What stress would cause a wire to increase in length by 0.077 in the wire is 0.56 mm? is 12×10 <sup>10</sup> Pa. What force would produce this stress if the diameter of the wire is 0.56 mm? is 12×10 <sup>10</sup> Pa. What force would produce this stress if the diameter of the wire is 0.56 mm?	
is 12×10 <sup>10</sup> Pa. What force would produce this stress it the diameter of the diameter of the stress is 12×10 <sup>10</sup> Pa. What force would produce this stress it the diameter of the stress is 12×10 <sup>10</sup> Pa. (γ) radiations from 9. (a) What is radioactivity? Discuss emission of alpha (α), beta (β) and gamma (γ) radiations from 9. (a) What is radioactivity? Discuss emission of alpha (α), beta (β) and gamma (γ) radiations from 9. (a) What is radioactivity?	05
9. (a) What is radioactivity. Proceedings of "n" must be used.	
radioactive nuclei.  (b)Compute the shortest wavelength radiation in the Balmer series. What value of "n" must be used.	
(D)Compute the shortest	