PHYSICS

1) The SI units of the current density is _____.

(A) Am^{-1} (B) Am^{2}

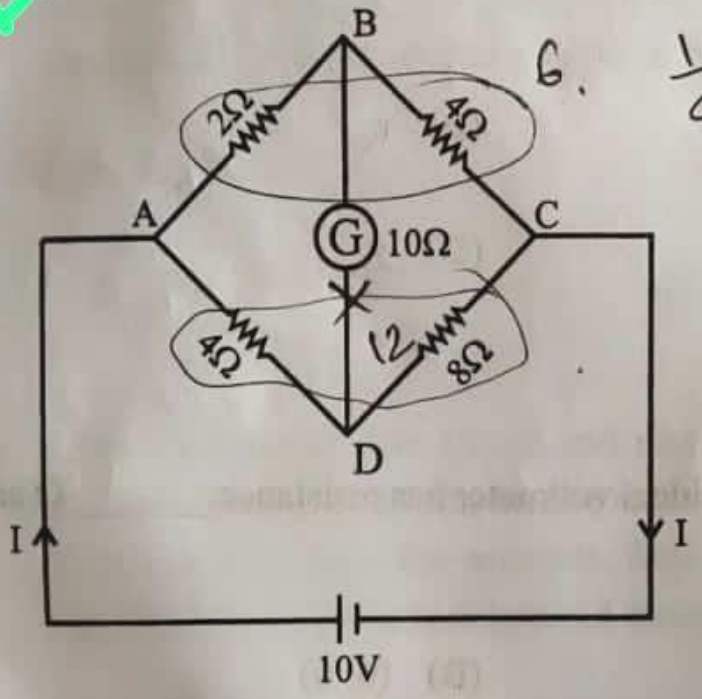
(C) Am^{-3} (D) Am^{-2}

2) The magnitude of the drift velocity per unit electric field is known as _____.

(A) Conductivity (B) Resistivity

(C) Mobility (D) Charge density

3)



As shown in the circuit diagram find the value of I _____.

(A) 0.4 A (B) 2.5 A

(C) 1.8 A (D) 2.8 A

(Space for Rough Work)

Name of the Candidate

4) A silver wire has a resistance of 2.1Ω at 27.5°C and a resistance of 2.7Ω at 100°C. Then the temperature coefficient of resistivity of silver will be _____.

(A) $3.9 \times 10^{3}\ °C^{-1}$

(B) $3.9 \times 10^{-3}\ °C^{-1}$

(C) $3.9 \times 10^{-3}\ °C$

(D) $3.9 \times 10^{3}\ °C$

5) $\frac{Vs}{Am}$ is the unit of which physical quantity?

(A) μ_0

(B) ε_0

(C) χ_e

(D) χ_m

6) An ideal ammeter and an ideal voltmeter has resistance _____ Ω and _____ respectively.

(A) $(\infty, 0)$

(B) $(0, 0)$

(C) (∞, ∞)

(D) $(0, \infty)$

7) A solenoid has a core of a material with relative permeability 400. The windings of the solenoid are insulated from the core and carry a current of 2A. If the number of turns is 1000 per meter then the value of magnetic intensity will be _____.

(A) $2 \times 10^{3}\ Am^{-1}$

(B) $8 \times 10^{5}\ Am^{-1}$

(C) $2 \times 10^{-3}\ Am^{-1}$

(D) $8 \times 10^{-5}\ Am^{-1}$

8) A short bar magnet placed with its axis at 30° with a uniform external magnetic field of 0.5T experiences a torque of magnitude equal to 4.5×10^{-2} J. Then the magnitude of magnetic moment of the magnet will be _____.

(A) $36 \times 10^{-2}\ JT^{-1}$

(B) $3.6 \times 10^{2}\ JT^{-1}$

(C) $1.8 \times 10^{2}\ JT^{-1}$

(D) $18 \times 10^{-2}\ JT^{-1}$

9) A square loop of side 10 cm and resistance 0.5 Ω is placed vertically in the east-west plane. A uniform magnetic field of 0.10 T is setup across the plane in the north-east direction. The magnetic field is decreased to zero in 0.70 S at a steady rate. Then the magnitude of induced current during this time interval will be _____.

(A) 4.0×10^{-3} A

(B) 2.0×10^{-3} A

(C) 6.0×10^{-3} A

(D) 8.0×10^{-3} A

(Space for Rough Work)

Exam Date

10) A coil has N turns and current passes through it is I ampere then we obtain L Henry of self inductance. Now if current charge to 5I then new self inductance will be _____ H.

(A) 1/5 L

(B) 5 L

(C) 25 L

(D) L

$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{\ell}$

$\mathcal{E} = L \frac{dI}{dt}$

11) A pure inductor of 50.0 mH is connected to a source of 220 V. Then rms current in the circuit will be _____. The frequency of the source is 50Hz.

(A) 7 A

(B) 28 A

(C) 14 A

(D) 21 A

$X_L = 2\pi \times 50 \times 50 \times 10^{-3}$

$X_L = 15.7\,\Omega$

$I_{rms} = \frac{220}{15.7}$

12) In LCR series a.c. circuit at resonance the value of power factor will be _____.

(A) 1

(B) 0

(C) −1

(D) ∞

(Space for Rough Work)

$\frac{200}{100} = \frac{10}{x}$

13) If the primary coil of a transformer has 100 turns and the secondary has 200 turns. Then for a input of 220 V at 10 A find output current, in step up transformer.

(A) 50.0A (B) 0.05A

(C) 0.5 A (D) 5.0 A

14) For obtaining wattless current _____ is connected with a.c. supply.

(A) R – L in series (B) R – C in series

(C) Only L (D) Only R

15) As indicated below which one is the equation of Ampere-Maxwell law?

(A) $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_c + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\phi_E}{dt}$ (B) $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_c + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\phi_B}{dt}$

(C) $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \mu_0 i_c + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\phi_E}{dt}$ (D) $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_c + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\phi_E}{dt}$

(Space for Rough Work)

16) Cellular phones use radio waves to transmit voice communication in the _____ band.

(A) HF
(B) UHF
(C) VHF
(D) LF

17) For plane mirror focal length is _____ m.

(A) −1
(B) 1
(C) 0
(D) ∞

18) A rays coming from an object which is situated at ∞ distance in air and falls on a spherical glass surface ($n = 1.5$). Then the distance of image will be _____ R is the radius of curvature of a spherical glass.

(A) R
(B) 2R
(C) 3R
(D) 1.5R

19) For a thin prism, the angle of prism is 4° having refractive index 1.6, then the angle of minimum deviation will be _____.

(A) 2.0°
(B) 1.6°
(C) 2.4°
(D) 0.4°

(Space for Rough Work)

20) Consider a refracting telescope whose objective has a focal length of 1m and the eyepiece a focal length of 1cm, then magnifying power of this telescope will be _____.

(A) 50

(B) 1

(C) 200

(D) 100

21) The phase difference between any two particle of a given wave front is_____ rad.

(A) 0

(B) π

(C) $\pi/2$

(D) $\pi/4$

22) In a Young's double-slit experiment, the slits are separated by 0.28 mm and the screen is placed 1.4 m away. The distance between the central bright fringe and the fourth bright fringe is measured to be 1.2 cm. Then the wavelength of light used in the experiment is _____.

(A) 660 nm

(B) 550 nm

(C) 600 nm

(D) 500 nm

(Space for Rough Work)

23) The refractive index of glass is 1.6 then the speed of light in glass will be _____ speed of light in vacuum is 3.0×10^8 ms^{-1}.

(A) 1.66×10^8 ms^{-1}

(B) 1.88×10^8 ms^{-1}

(C) 1.22×10^8 ms^{-1}

(D) 1.48×10^8 ms^{-1}

24) Js is the unit of _____ physical quantity.

(A) Work function

(B) Rydberg constant

(C) Moment of Inertia

(D) Angular momentum

25) To emit an electron from the metal, minimum electric field required is _____.

(A) 10^6 Vm^{-1}

(B) 10^8 Vm^{-1}

(C) 10^5 Vm^{-1}

(D) 10^4 Vm^{-1}

26) A ball of mass 0.12 kg moving with a speed of 20 ms^{-1} has de-Broglie wavelength _____.

($h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ Js)

(A) 2.76×10^{-34} m

(B) 1.76×10^{-34} m

(C) 3.76×10^{-34} m

(D) 4.76×10^{-34} m

27) The ratio of radius for second and third orbit of hydrogen atom is _____.

(A) 3 : 2

(B) 2 : 3

4:9

(C) 9 : 4

(D) 4 : 9

28) In Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment the thickness of a thin foil of gold is _____ m.

(A) 5.5×10^{-7}

(B) 4.2×10^{-7}

(C) 2.1×10^{-7}

(D) 6.2×10^{-7}

29) The ground state energy of hydrogen atom is −13.6 eV, then the potential energy of the electron in this state will be _____.

(A) −27.2 eV

(B) 27.2 eV

(C) 13.6 eV

(D) −6.8 eV

30) Some atomic species of the same element differing in mass are called _____.

(A) Isotone

(B) Isobar

(C) Isomar

(D) Isotope

same At no.
dif mass no

31) Find the value of x and y from below given nuclear reaction

$$^{235}_{92}U + {}^{1}_{0}n \rightarrow {}^{133}_{51}Sb + {}^{y}_{41}Nb + 4\,{}^{1}_{0}n$$

(A) (51, 95)

(B) (51, 99)

(C) (92, 1)

(D) (133, 41)

32) The ratio of the nuclear radii of the $^{1}_{1}H$ and $^{27}_{13}Al$ is _____.

(A) 1 : 2

(B) 1 : 3

(C) 2 : 1

(D) 3 : 5

33) Which impurity is used to convert pure semiconductor into p-type semiconductor?

(A) Antimony

(B) Arsenic

(C) Indium

(D) Phosphorous

34) The energy required for electron to jump the forbidden band for germanium at room temperature in the intrinsic semiconductor is _____ eV.

(A) 0.72

(B) 1.1

(C) 5.4

(D) 0.05

35) The Dimensional formula for Electric Flux is _____.

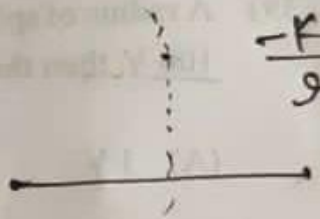
(A) $M^1L^1T^{-3}A^{-1}$ (B) $M^1L^3T^{-3}A^{-1}$

(C) $M^{-1}L^{-3}T^3A^1$ (D) $M^1L^3T^{-3}A^1$

36) For an electric dipole an angle between $\bar{E}$ and $\bar{P}$ at a point on the equatorial plane is _____.

(A) 180° (B) 90°

(C) 0° (D) 45°



37) An infinite line charge produces an electric field of 9×10^4 N/C at a distance of 2cm. Then the linear charge density will be _____.
$(K = 9 \times 10^9\ Nm^2/C^2)$

(A) 10 μC/m (B) 1μC/m

(C) 0.01μC/m (D) 0.1μC/m

(Space for Rough Work)

38) If an electron is accelerated by a potential difference of 2.5V it would gain energy of _____.

$K_{max} = 2.5\ eV.$

(Take charge of electron $1 \times 10^{-19}C$)

(A) 2.5 MeV

(B) 2.5 J

(C) 2.5 eV

(D) 2.5 erg

39) A radius of spherical charged shell is 10 cm and electric potential on its surface is 100 V, then the potential at 2 cm from the centre of the shell will be _____.

(A) 1 V

(B) 100 V

(C) 200 V

(D) 0 V

40) A parallel plate capacitor with air between the plates has a capacitance of 4 pF. If the distance between the plates is reduced by half and the space between them is filled with a substance of dielectric constant 6 then the value of capacitance will be _____.

(A) 24 pF

(B) 98 pF

(C) 12 pF

(D) 48 pF