

## PART - III

## علم طبعيات / PHYSICS




Instructions : (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
(2) Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

## 

$30 \times 1=30$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (i) : زوط } \tag{ii}
\end{align*}
$$

Note : (i) Answer all the questions.
(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

今

$\qquad$
 . 1
(b)
(d)
(a)
رورنِكه

A hollow metal ball carrying an electric charge produces no electric field at points :
(a) outside the sphere
(b) on its surface
(c) inside the sphere
(d) at a distance more than twice

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { خطّ شق كثفت } \\
& 9 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{NC}^{-1} \\
& \text { (b) } \quad 4.5 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{NC}^{-1} \\
& \text { (a) } \\
& 18 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{NC}^{-1}  \tag{c}\\
& 9 \times 10^{2} \mathrm{NC}^{-1} \tag{d}
\end{align*}
$$

The electric field at a point 2 cm from an infinite line charge of linear charge density $10^{-7} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ is :
(a) $4.5 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{NC}^{-1}$
(b) $9 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{NC}^{-1}$
(c) $9 \times 10^{2} \mathrm{NC}^{-1}$
(d) $18 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{NC}^{-1}$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { (b) } & \text { (b) } \\
\text { (d) }
\end{array}
$$

 . 3 وروتُمهمياراث
(a)

Which of the following quantities is scalar ?
(a) dipole moment
(b) electric force
(c) electric field intensity
(d) electric potential

4 4
$\left(\frac{q_{1}}{q_{2}}\right)^{2}$
(d)
1 (c)
$\frac{\mathrm{q}_{2}}{\mathrm{q}_{1}}$
(b)


Point charges $q_{1}$ and $q_{2}$ are placed in air at a distance ' $r$ '. The ratio of the force on charge $q_{1}$ by charge $q_{2}$ and force on charge $q_{2}$ by charge $q_{1}$ is :
(a) $\frac{\mathrm{q}_{1}}{\mathrm{q}_{2}}$
(b) $\frac{\mathrm{q}_{2}}{\mathrm{q}_{1}}$
(c) 1
(d) $\left(\frac{q_{1}}{q_{2}}\right)^{2}$

$10 \Omega \pm 2 \%$
(d) $100 \Omega \pm 2 \%$
(c) $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \pm 2 \%$
(b) $10 \Omega \pm 5 \%$
(a)

The colour code of a carbon resistor is, Brown, Black, Brown and Red. The value of the resistor is :
(a) $10 \Omega \pm 5 \%$
(b) $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \pm 2 \%$
(c) $100 \Omega \pm 2 \%$
(d) $10 \Omega \pm 2 \%$


Phosphor-bronze wire is used for suspension in a moving coil galvanometer, because it has :
(a) high conductivity
(b) high resistivity
(c) large couple per unit twist
(d) small couple per unit twist

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (b) اور (c) } \tag{c}
\end{align*}
$$

In a given thermocouple, the neutral temperature :
(a) is a constant
(b) depends on the temperature of cold junction
(c) depends upon the temperature of inversion
(d) both (b) and (c)

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \% DC (b) | §AC (a) |
| - DC،AC (d) | (اور AC (c) |

Transformer works on :
(a) AC only
(b) DC only
(c) Both AC and DC
(d) AC more effectively than DC
: جنكط AC
ث. (d)

(c)

(b)

The part of the AC generator that passes the current from the coil to the external circuit is :
(a) field magnet
(b) split rings
(c) slip rings
(d) brushes

$$
\begin{align*}
& 60 \mathrm{~V} \text { ور 120 V, } 60 \mathrm{~V} \text { (b) } 80 \mathrm{~V} 80 \mathrm{~V}, 80 \mathrm{~V} \quad \text { (a) }  \tag{a}\\
& 40 \text { V اور } 180 \text { V, } 40 \text { V } \\
& \text { (d) } \\
& 120 \text { V اور } 240 \text { V, } 120 \text { V } \\
& \text { (c) }
\end{align*}
$$

An LCR series circuit is connected to 240 V A.C. supply. At resonance, the values of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{C}}$ are respectively :
(a) $80 \mathrm{~V}, 80 \mathrm{~V}$ and 80 V
(b) $120 \mathrm{~V}, 60 \mathrm{~V}$ and 60 V
(c) $240 \mathrm{~V}, 120 \mathrm{~V}$ and 120 V
(d) $180 \mathrm{~V}, 40 \mathrm{~V}$ and 40 V

| -A.C. 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ك 5 A peak (b) | ك 50 A rms (a) |
|  | ك 5 A rms (c) |

A DC of 5 A produces the same heating effect as an A.C. of :
(a) 50 A rms current
(b) 5 A peak current
(c) 5 A rms current
(d) none of these

In Raman effect, the wavelength of the incident radiation is $5890 \AA$. The wavelengths of Stokes' and anti-Stokes' lines are respectively :
(a) $5880 \AA$ and $5900 \AA$
(b) $5900 \AA$ and $5880 \AA$
(c) $5900 \AA$ and $5910 \AA$
(d) $5870 \AA$ and $5880 \AA$

 شث

Light from a source is analysed by an analyser. When the analyser is rotated, the intensity of the emergent light :
(a) Does not vary
(b) Remains uniformly dark
(c) Varies between maximum and zero
(d) Varies between maximum and minimum

$$
1.468 \quad \text { (d) }
$$

1.5
(c)

The refractive index of the medium, for the polarising angle $60^{\circ}$ is :
(a) 1.732
(b) 1.414
(c) 1.5
(d) 1.468

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 14. } \\
& 1.414 \\
& \text { (b) } \\
& 1.732 \\
& \text { (a) }
\end{aligned}
$$

> 5880 A 5900 A
> (b)
> 5900 A 5880 A
> (a)
> 5880 A 5870 Å
> (d)
> 5910 Å 5900 A

10
(d)
$8 \quad$ (c)
4 (b)
2 (a)

In Newton's ring experiment the radii of the $m^{\text {th }}$ and $(m+4)^{\text {th }}$ dark rings are respectively $\sqrt{5} \mathrm{~mm}$ and $\sqrt{7} \mathrm{~mm}$. What is the value of m ?
(a) 2
(b) 4
(c) 8
(d) 10

$5 \rightarrow 2$
(d)
$4 \rightarrow 3$
(c)
$2 \rightarrow 1$
(b)
$6 \rightarrow 2$

In hydrogen atom, which of the following transitions produce a spectral line of maximum frequency ?
(a) $6 \rightarrow 2$
(b) $2 \rightarrow 1$
(c) $4 \rightarrow 3$
(d) $5 \rightarrow 2$

(d) الكمُان (e)، چروطان (p) اوروُليُرُان
d, e, p
(d)
$\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{d}$
(c)
d, p, e
(b)
e, p, d
(a)

Arrange electron (e), proton (p) and deutron (d) in the increasing order of their specific charge :
(a) e, p,d
(b) $d, p, e$
(c) $p, e, d$
(d) $d, e, p$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (a) }
\end{align*}
$$

The energy of a photon of characteristic X-ray from a Coolidge tube comes from :
(a) the kinetic energy of the free electrons of the target
(b) the kinetic energy of the ions of the target
(c) the kinetic energy of the striking electron
(d) an atomic transition in the target

> -6.8 eV
> (d)
> -27.2 eV
> (c)
> 27.2 eV
> (b)
> 13.6 eV
> (a)

The energy of electron in the first orbit of hydrogen atom is -13.6 eV . Its potential energy is :
(a) 13.6 eV
(b) $\quad 27.2 \mathrm{eV}$
(c) -27.2 eV
(d) -6.8 eV

- $\qquad$ ضيارق كاذى
(b)
روشّ
(d)
$\approx \dot{\sim}$
روتّ

روّ
The photoelectric effect can be explained on the basis of :
(a) corpuscular theory of light
(b) wave theory of light
(c) electromagnetic theory of light
(d) quantum theory of light

> روبك
> (b)

> (a)
> (b) اور (b) , ونول
> (d)
> . He - Ne

The threshold frequency of a photosensitive surface is $5 \times 10^{14} \mathrm{~Hz}$. Then which of the following will produce photoelectric effect from the same surface ?
(a) Sodium vapour lamp
(b) Ruby laser
(c) He - Ne laser
(d) Both (b) and (c)

أكورّ
(d)

اكوولون
(c)

أكوبارس
(b)

أكولوّل
(a)

The nuclei ${ }_{13} \mathrm{Al}^{27}$ and ${ }_{14} \mathrm{Si}^{28}$ are examples of:
(a) isotopes
(b) isobars
(c) isotones
(d) isomers
27.93 GeV
(d)
27.93 MeV
(c)
27.93 keV
(b)
27.93 eV
(a)

The mass defect of a certain nucleus is found to be 0.03 amu . Its binding energy is :
(a) 27.93 eV
(b) 27.93 keV
(c) 27.93 MeV
(d) 27.93 GeV

${ }_{11} \mathrm{Na}^{24}$
(d)
${ }_{11} \mathrm{Na}^{23}$
(c)
${ }_{15} \mathrm{P}^{32}$
(b)
${ }_{15} \mathrm{P}^{31}$
(a)

The radio-isotope used in agriculture is :
(a) ${ }_{15}{ }^{3}{ }^{31}$
(b) ${ }_{15} \mathrm{P}^{32}$
(c) ${ }_{11} \mathrm{Na}^{23}$
(d) ${ }_{11} \mathrm{Na}^{24}$
 traces. The traces correspond to :
(a) isotopes
(b) isobars
(c) isotones
(d) none of the above


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(d) كوَ

In a Colpitt's oscillator circuit :
(a) capacitive feedback is used
(b) tapped coil is used
(c) no tuned LC circuit is used
(d) no capacitor is used


The emitter base junction of a given transistor is forward biased and its collector base junction is reverse biased. If the base current is increased, then its :
(a) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}$ will increase
(b) $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ will decrease
(c) $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ will increase
(d) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ will increase

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { اسكاورآهك كنطمْ } \tag{a}
\end{align*}
$$

Since the input impedance of an ideal operational amplifier is infinite :
(a) its input current is zero
(b) its output resistance is high
(c) its output voltage becomes independent of load resistance
(d) it becomes a current controlled device

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { س } \tag{a}
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { پّتتحروکاطّ اموان } \tag{c}
\end{align*}
$$

The RF channel in a radio transmitter produces :
(a) audio signals
(b) high frequency carrier waves
(c) both audio signal and high frequency carrier waves
(d) low frequency carrier waves


```
    98.550 MHz 98.450 MHz
    (b) \(\quad 98.600 \mathrm{MHz} \quad 98.400 \mathrm{MHz} \quad\) (a)
    99 MHz 98 MHz
    (d) \(\quad 98.575 \mathrm{MHz}\) וو 98.425 MHz
(c)
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The resting frequency of FM transmitter is 98.5 MHz . The allowed minimum and maximum frequency on either side of the centre frequency are respectively :
(a) $\quad 98.400 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 98.600 MHz
(b) 98.450 MHz and 98.550 MHz
(c) 98.425 MHz and 98.575 MHz
(d) 98 MHz and 99 MHz

PART - II / II-إرط
$15 \times 3=45$

Note: Answer any fifteen questions.

What is an electric dipole? Define electric dipole moment. 32

Why is it safer to be inside a car than standing under a tree during lightning ?

State Ohm's law.

$$
\begin{align*}
& {\left[\mathrm{e}=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}\right]}
\end{align*}
$$

How much time $10^{20}$ electrons will take to flow through a point in a conductor so that the current is $200 \mathrm{~mA}\left[\mathrm{e}=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}\right]$ ?35

State Faraday's laws of electrolysis.

What are the characteristics of heating element used in electric heating device ?

State Fleming's right hand rule.

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { تمواريتناطّىميران } 3.6 \times 10^{-2} \text { ※ }
\end{align*}
$$

An a.c. generator consists of a coil of 10,000 turns and of area $100 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. The coil rotates at an angular speed of 140 rpm in a uniform magnetic field of $3.6 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~T}$. Find the maximum value of the emf induced.
انزارئِاشعاع عكوَّ يّن استعحالاتكهــ

Write any three uses of infrared radiations.


A 300 mm long tube containing 60 cc of sugar solution produces a rotation of $9^{\circ}$ when placed in a polarimeter. If the specific rotation is $60^{\circ}$, calculate the quantity of sugar contained in the solution.

Write any three medical applications of X-rays.

The Rydberg constant for Hydrogen is $1.097 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~m}^{-1}$. Calculate the short wavelength limit of Lyman series.

State the postulates of special theory of relativity.

Define curie.

Write any three properties of neutrons.

Define bandwidth of an amplifier.

Draw the circuit diagram of a summing amplifier using an operational amplifier.

What is an intrinsic semi conductor ? Give two examples.

A galvanometer of resistance $100 \Omega$ which can measure a maximum current of 1 mA is converted into an ohmmeter by connecting a battery of emf 1 V and a fixed resistance of $900 \Omega$ in series. When an external resistance is measured the current reading is 0.1 mA . Calculate the value of the resistance.

What are the different types of radiowave propagation?
إرطـ PART - III / III
$7 \times 5=35$
سوالبُم54 لازگى
(i) :نو

بإ 11 - سوالات
جها جزورت
Note : (i) Answer question number 54 compulsorily.
(ii) Answer any six of the remaining $\mathbf{1 1}$ questions.
(iii) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Deduce an expression for the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor.

Obtain the condition for bridge balance in Wheatstone's bridge.

How can e.m.f. of two cells be compared using potentiometer ?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ! }
\end{aligned}
$$

A stream of deutrons is projected with a velocity of $10^{4} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ in XY-plane. A uniform magnetic field of induction $10^{-3} \mathrm{~T}$ acts along the Z -axis. Find the radius of the circular path of the particle. (Mass of deutron is $3.32 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}$ and charge of deutron is $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$ ).

## OR

A circular coil of radius 20 cm has 100 turns wire and it carries a current of 5 A . Find the magnetic induction at a point along its axis at a distance of 20 cm from the centre of the coil.

Obtain an expression for the self-inductance of a long solenoid.

State and explain Brewster's law.

Write any five properties of cathode rays.

Derive an expression for de-Broglie's wavelength of matter waves.

Write any five applications of photo electric cells.

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { - } 200 \mathrm{MeV}
\end{align*}
$$

A reactor is developing energy at the rate of 32 MW . Calculate the required number of fissions per second of ${ }_{92} \mathrm{U}^{235}$. Assume that energy per fission is 200 MeV .

State and prove De Morgan's theorems.

$$
\begin{align*}
& 10 \mathrm{mV}
\end{align*}
$$

A 10 MHz sinusoidal carrier wave of amplitude 10 mV is modulated by a 5 kHz sinusoidal audio signal wave of amplitude 6 mV . Find the frequency components of the resultant modulated wave and their amplitudes.
إرــ-PART - IV / IV
$4 \times 10=40$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \text { (i) : ورط } \\
& \text { جا جان } \tag{ii}
\end{align*}
$$

Note : (i) Answer any four questions in detail.
(ii) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
 .63
State the principle and explain the construction and working of Van de Graaff generator.

Derive an expression for the magnetic induction at a point due to an infinitely long straight conductor carrying current. Write the expression for the magnetic induction when the conductor is placed in a medium of permeability ' $\mu$ '.

A source of alternating e.m.f. is connected to a series combination of a resistor $R$, an inductor L , and a capacitor C . Obtain with the help of a vector diagram and impedance diagram, an expression for (i) the effective voltage (ii) the impedance (iii) the phase relationship between the current and the voltage.

Derive an expression for bandwidth of interference fringes in Young's double slit experiment.

Draw a neat sketch of Ruby Laser. Explain its working with the help of energy level diagram.

Explain the construction and working of a Geiger-Muller Counter.

What is meant by feedback ? Derive an expression for voltage gain of an amplifier with negative feedback.

Explain the principle and working of RADAR with neat block diagram.

