UNIT – 1. Electrostatics – 1 mark Questions

1. An example of conductor is ------ a) glass b) human body c) dry wood d) ebonite
2. Which of the following is not a dielectric? a) glass b) human body c) oil d) gold
3. The law which govern the forces between the charges is a) Ampere’s law b) Faraday’s law c) coulomb’s law d) ohm’s law
4. The unit of permittivity is a) NC/m² b) NC²/m² c) Nm² c) a unit
5. The unit of relative permittivity is a) C/Nm² b) NC²/m² c) no unit d) Nm²/m²
6. The value of relative permittivity of air is a) 8.854 x 10⁻¹² C/Nm² b) 9 x 10⁻¹² Nm² c) 8.854 x 10⁻¹²Nm² d) 1
7. The permittivity of vacuum ε₀ equals a) 9 x 10⁻¹² Nm²/C² b) 1 C²/Nm² c) 1/9 x 10⁻¹² Nm²/C² d) 1/4πx 10⁻¹² Nm²/C²
8. The quantization of electric charge is given as a) q = ne b) q = cv c) q = e/n d) q = c/v
9. The unit of electric field intensity is a) NC/m² b) NC c) a unit d) Nm²/m²
10. The electric field outside the two oppositely charged plane sheets a) directly proportional to charge q given to it b) inversely proportional to its potential c) directly proportional to charge q and inversely proportional to its potential d) independent both charge q and potential V
11. The direction of electric field at a point on the equatorial line due to an electric dipole is a) along the equatorial line towards the dipole b) along the equatorial line away from the dipole c) parallel to the axis of the dipole and opposite to the direction of dipole moment d) parallel to the axis of the dipole and in the direction of dipole moment
12. The intensity of electric field at a point is equal to a) the force experienced by a charge q b) the work done in bringing unit positive charge from infinity to that point c) the positive potential gradient d) the negative potential gradient
13. The electric field intensity at a short distance r from a uniformly charged infinite plane sheet of charge is a) proportional to r b) proportional to 1/r c) proportional to 1/r² d) independent of r
14. The electric field intensity at a distance r from an infinitely long uniformly charged straight wire is directly proportional to a) r b) r² c) r d) r⁻¹
15. The unit of electric dipole moment is a) volt/metre (v/m) b) coulomb/metre (c/m) c) volt . metre d) coulomb . metre
16. An electric dipole is placed in a uniform electric field with its axis parallel to the field. It experiences a) only a net force b) only torque c) both a net force and torque d) neither a net force and torque
17. An electric dipole is placed in a non-uniform electric field with its experiences a) only a net force b) only torque c) both a net force and torque d) neither a net force and torque
18. An electric dipole of moment p is placed in a uniform electric field of intensity E at an angle θ with respect to the field. The direction of torque is a) along the direction of p b) opposite to the direction of P c) along the direction E d) perpendicular to the plane containing p and E
19. If a point lies at a distance x from the mid-point of the dipole, the electric potential at this point is proportional to a) 1/x² b) 1/x c) 1/x d) x
20. The electric potential energy (U) of two point charges is a) \( \frac{q_1q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0r^2} \) b) \( \frac{q_1q_2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0r^2} \) c) \( PEcos\theta \) d) \( PE sin\theta \)
21. The torque (τ) experienced by an electric dipole placed in a uniform electric field (E) at an angle θ with the field is a) \( PEcos\theta \) b) \( -PEcos\theta \) c) \( PESin\theta \) d) \( -PESin\theta \)
22. Electric potential energy of an electric dipole in an electric field is given as a) \( pEcos\theta \) b) \( -pEcos\theta \) c) \( pE\theta \) d) \( -pE\theta \)
23. The negative gradient of potential is a) electric force b) torque c) electric current d) electric field intensity
24. The electric field outside the two oppositely charged plane sheets of charge density σ is a) \( \sigma/\varepsilon \) b) \( -\sigma/\varepsilon \) c) \( 2\sigma/\varepsilon \) d) zero
25. The unit electric flux is a) NC² b) NC⁻¹ c) NC d) NC²
26. Which of the following is a scalar a) electric force b) electric field c) dipole d) electric potential
27. A hollow metallic spherical shell carrying electric charge produce no electric fields at points a) on the surface of the sphere b) inside the sphere c) at infinite distance from the centre of the sphere d) outside the sphere
28. Four charge +q, +q, -q, and -q respectively are placed at the corners A, B, C, and D of a square of side a. The electric potential at the centre O of the square is a) \( \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0q} \) b) \( \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0q} \) c) \( \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0q} \) d) zero
29. The capacitance of a capacitor is a) directly proportional to charge q given to it b) inversely proportional to its potential c) directly proportional to charge q and inversely proportional to its potential V d) independent both charge q and potential V
30. When the charge given to the capacitor is doubled, its capacitance a) increases twice b) decreases twice c) increases four times d) does not change
31. A dielectric medium is placed in an electric field E₀. The field induced inside the medium is a) acts in the direction of electric field E₀ b) acts opposite to E₀ c) acts perpendicular to E₀ d) is zero

UNIT 1. Electrostatics (25 marks)

1 mark → 4 Questions 5 mark → 1 Question 51
3 mark → 2 Question 31, 32 10 mark → 1 Question 63

c) both a net force and torque d) Neither a net force and a torque
32. A non-polar dielectric is placed in an electric field (E). Its induced dipole moment ---
   a) zero  
   b) acts in the direction of E  
   c) acts opposite to the direction of E  
   d) acts perpendicular to E

33. A lightning arrestsor works on the principle of---
   a) corona discharge  
   b) diffusion of charge  
   c) discharge of electricity  
   d) separation of charges

UNIT – I. Electrostatics – I mark - numerical

1. The capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor increases from 5 µF to 60 µF when a dielectric is filled between the plates. The dielectric constant of the slab is --- [J-08, O-10, M-11]
   a) 65  
   b) 55  
   c) 10  
   d) 10

2. The magnitude of charge acting on a charge of 2 x 10^-10 C placed in a uniform electric field of 10 V/m is --- [M-09]
   a) 2 x 10^-10 N  
   b) 4 x 10^-10 N  
   c) 2 x 10^-10 N  
   d) 4 x 10^-14 N

3. Intensity electric field produces a force of 10^-5 N on a charge of 5 µC is --- [M-11]
   a) 5 x 10^-11 NC^-1  
   b) 50 NC^-1  
   c) 2 NC^-1  
   d) 0.5 NC^-1

4. The electric field intensity is 400 V/m, if the distance of a point is --- [M-07, J-12, S-12]
   a) 50 cm  
   b) 4 cm  
   c) 3 m  
   d) 1.5 m

5. The number of lines that radiate outwards from one coulomb charge is --- [DPM]
   a) 1.1 x 10^1  
   b) 8.85 x 10^11  
   c) 9 x 10^11  
   d) infinite

6. The number of lines of force emerging from one micro coulomb of charge is --- [S-07]
   a) 1.129 x 10^1  
   b) 1.6 x 10^-19  
   c) 6.25 x 10^10  
   d) 8.85 x 10^-12

7. The ratio of electric potentials at points 10 cm and 20 cm from the centre of an electric dipole along its axial line is --- [J-10]
   a) 1:2  
   b) 2:1  
   c) 1:4  
   d) 2:1

8. Torque on a dipole in a uniform electric field is maximum when the angle between P and E is --- [J-06, S-09]
   a) 0°  
   b) 90°  
   c) 45°  
   d) 180°

9. The potential energy of two equal and like charges of magnitude 2 µC placed 1 m apart in air is --- [J-06]
   a) 2 J  
   b) 0.36 J  
   c) 4 J  
   d) 0.036 J

10. On moving a charge of 20 C by 2 cm, 2 J of work is done, then the potential difference between the points is ---
   a) 0.5 V  
   b) 0 V  
   c) 8 V  
   d) 2 V

11. The work done in moving 4 µC charges from one point to another in an electric field is 0.012 J. The potential difference between them is --- [M-06]
   a) 3000 V  
   b) 6000 V  
   c) 12000 V  
   d) 48 x 10^3 V

12. The work done in moving 500 µC charge between two points on equipotential surface is --- [J-07, M-08, M-10, J-10, O-11, M-12, J-12]
   a) zero  
   b) finite +ve  
   c) finite -ve  
   d) infinite

13. When a point charge of 6 µC is moved between two points in an electric field, workdone is 1.8 x 10^-5 V. The potential difference between the two points is --- [S-09]
   a) 1.08 V  
   b) 1.08 µV  
   c) 3 V  
   d) 30 V

14. When an electric dipole of dipole moment P is aligned parallel to the electric field E then the potential energy of the dipole is given as --- [J-08]
   a) PE  
   b) zero  
   c) PE  
   d) PE /2

15. A capacitor of capacitance 6 µF is connected to a 100 V battery. The energy stored in the capacitor is --- [M-07]
   a) 30 J  
   b) 10 J  
   c) 3.05 J  
   d) 0.06 J

16. The effective capacitance of two capacitors connected in series is 1.5 µF. If the capacitance of one capacitor is 4 µF, then the capacitance of the other is --- [S-07,09]
   a) 1.5 µF  
   b) 2.04 µF  
   c) 0.417 µF  
   d) 4.17 µF

17. The capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor increases from 5 µF to 50 µF when a dielectric is filled between the plates. The permittivity of dielectric is --- [J-09]
   a) 1.5 F/m  
   b) 3.3 x 10^-11 C^2 N^-1 m^-2  
   c) 5 x 11  
   d) 12

18. Three capacitances 1 µF, 2 µF and 4 µF are connected in series. The effective capacitance of the capacitors is --- [M-10]
   a) 6 µF  
   b) 11.6 µF  
   c) 5 x 11 µF  
   d) 1/6 µF

19. n capacitors of capacitance C connected in series. The effective capacitance is --- [O-10]
   a) n/C  
   b) C/n  
   c) nC  
   d) C

20. In the given circuit, the effective capacitance between A and B will be --- [J-07]
   a) 3 µF  
   b) 36/13 µF  
   c) 15 µF  
   d) 7 µF

UNIT – 2. Current Electricity (20 marks)

1 mark → 1 Question 5 mark → 1 Question 52,53
3 mark → 1 Question 33, 34, 35, 10 mark → No Ten mark Qtn

UNIT – 2. Current Electricity - 1 mark Questions

1. The relation between current and drift velocity is --- [O-10]
   a) I = nA V/e  
   b) I = nA V/e  
   c) I = neV/A  
   d) I = neV/E

2. In case of insulators, as the temperature decreases, resistivity a) increases  
   b) decreases  
   [DPM, M-08, M-09]
   c) becomes zero  
   d) remains constant

3. The unit of conductivity is ----- [J-07]
   a) mho  
   b) ohm  
   c) ohm- m  
   d) mho- m

4. The transition temperature of mercury is --- [J-09]
   a) 4.2°C  
   b) 1.2 K  
   c) 2.4°C  
   d) 2.4 K

UNIT – 2. Current Electricity – 1 mark Problems

1. If the length of copper wire has certain resistance R, then on doubling the length its specific resistance a) will be doubled  
   b) will be ¼th  
   c) will be four times  
   d) will remain the same  [DPM, S-09, M-10, M-11, O-11]

2. When the diameter of a conductor is doubled, its resistance a) decreases twice  
   b) decreases four times  
   c) decreases sixteen times  
   d) increases four times  [M-12]

3. Resistance of a metal wire of length 10 cm is 2 Ω. If the wire stretched uniformly to 50 cm, the resistance is --- [M-06]
   a) 25 Ω  
   b) 10 Ω  
   c) 5 Ω  
   d) 50 Ω
8. Fuse wire is an alloy of ---- [M-08]
   a) lead & tin  
   b) tin and copper  
   c) lead and copper  
   d) Lead and Iron

9. Which of the following principles used in a thermopile ----
   a) Thomson effect  
   b) Peltier effect  
   c) Seebeck effect  
   d) Joule’s effect [S-07]

10. Fuse wire --- [S-11]
    a) is an alloy of lead and copper  
    b) has low resistance  
    c) has high resistance  
    d) has high melting point

11. Thermopile is used to ------- [S-08]
    a) measure temperature  
    b) measure current  
    c) detect thermal radiation  
    d) measure pressure

12. A cell of emf 2.2 V sends a current of 0.2 A through a resistance of 10 Ω. The internal resistance of the cell is ----
    a) 0.1 Ω  
    b) 0.1 C  
    c) 2 Ω  
    d) 1.33 Ω J-09, 12

13. The magnitude and direction of the magnetic Lorentz force is given by ---- [J-09]
    a) F = (v × B)  
    b) F = q(v × B)  
    c) F = q(v × B)  
    d) F = (v × B) [J-09]

14. When the number of turns (n) in a galvanometer is doubled, current sensitivity ----- [O-10]
    a) remains constant  
    b) decreases twice  
    c) increases twice  
    d) increases four times

15. The galvanometer can be converted into voltmeter by connecting - ---- [M-10]
    a) low resistance in series  
    b) high resistance in parallel  
    c) high resistance in series  
    d) low resistance in parallel

16. Phosphor bronze wire is used for suspension in moving coil galvanometer, because it has ---- [S-09]
    a) high conductivity  
    b) high resistivity  
    c) large couple per unit twist  
    d) small couple per unit twist

17. An ideal voltmeteter has ---- [S-09, J-10, J-11]
    a) no unit  
    b) tesla  
    c) ampere  
    d) amper turn

18. Nichrome is used as heating element, because it has ----
    a) increases twice  
    b) increases four times  
    c) increases sixteen times  
    d) increases six times [S-12]

19. Which of the following equations represents Biot-Savart law --
    a) \( \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi r^2} \)  
    b) \( \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi r^2} \)  
    c) \( \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi r^2} \)  
    d) \( \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi r^2} \) [M-10]

20. Magnetic induction at a distance a from an infinitely long straight conductor carrying current \( I \) and placed in a medium of permeability \( \mu \) is ---- [J-11]
    a) \( \frac{\mu I}{2\pi a} \)  
    b) \( \mu I \)  
    c) \( \frac{\mu I}{2\pi a} \)  
    d) \( \mu I \) [J-11]

21. The torque experienced by a rectangular current loop placed perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field is ---- [M-07]
    a) maximum  
    b) zero  
    c) finite minimum  
    d) infinity

22. The period of charged particle inside a cyclotron does not depend on ---- [M-11]
    a) the magnetic induction  
    b) the charge of the particle  
    c) the velocity of the particle  
    d) the mass of the particle

UNIT – 3. Effects of Electricity – 1 mark Questions

1. Joule’s law of heating is -- [M-08]
   a) \( H = \frac{P}{R} \)  
   b) \( H = \frac{P}{R} \)  
   c) \( H = \frac{P}{R} \)  
   d) \( H = \frac{P}{R} \) [M-08]

2. In the experiment to verify Joule’s law when the current passed through the circuit is doubled keeping resistance \( R \) constant and time of passage of current \( t \) constant, the temperature of the liquid is ----
   a) increases twice  
   b) increases four times  
   c) increases sixteen times  
   d) decreases four times [M-08, J-08, M-12, S-12]

3. Nichrome is used as heating element, because ---- [J-06, J-08, M-12, S-12]
   a) low resistance  
   b) high melting point  
   c) high specific resistance  
   d) high conductivity

4. Peltier effect is the converse of ---- [M-07]
   a) Joule effect  
   b) Raman effect  
   c) Thomson effect  
   d) Seebeck effect

5. Peltier coefficient of Thomson of a thermocouple depends on ---- [J-09, O-10]
   a) the current through the thermocouple  
   b) the time for which current flows  
   c) the temperature of the junction  
   d) the charge that passes through the thermocouple

6. Unit of Peltier coefficient is ---- [S-09]
   a) mW  
   b) mW  
   c) mV  
   d) ampere

7. For a given thermocouple the neural temperature –-[J-09, O-10]
   a) depends upon the temperature of cold junction  
   b) depends upon the temperature of hot junction  
   c) the temperature of junction  
   d) the charge that passes through the thermocouple

8. Which of the following pairs of metals of a thermocouple the e.m.f is maximum? -- [J-07]
   a) Fe – Cu  
   b) Cu – Zn  
   c) Pt – Ag  
   d) Sb – Bi

9. Which of the following produces large Joule heating effect ----
   a) 1 A current through 2 Ω resistor for 3 second  
   b) 1 A current through 3 Ω resistor for 2 second  
   c) 2 A current through 1 Ω resistor for 2 second  
   d) 3 A current through 1 Ω resistor for 1 second [M-12]

10. In a thermocouple, the temperature of the cold junction is 0°C, the temperature of inversion is 520°C. The neutral temperature is ---- [DPM]
    a) 500°C  
    b) 54°C  
    c) 276°C  
    d) 510°C

11. In a thermocouple, the temperature of the cold junction is 20°C, and the neutral temperature is 270°C. Then the temperature inversion is ----
    a) 520°C  
    b) 540°C
4. In a thermocouple, the temperature of the cold junction is 30°C, and the neutral temperature is 270°C. Then the temperature inversion is ---- [S-11]
   a) 30°C      b) 540°C      c) 500°C      d) 570°C

5. In a thermocouple, the temperature of the cold junction is 20°C, the temperature of inversion is 600°C, then the neutral temperature is ---- [S-06]
   a) 310°C      b) 320°C      c) 300°C      d) 315°C

6. Of the following which has small resistance? [J-06,M-09,J-12]
   a) voltmeter    b) ammeter of range 0 – 10 A    c) moving coil galvanometer    d) ammeter of range 0 – 10 A

7. In a TG, for a constant current the deflection is 30°. The plane of the coil is rotated through 90°. Now for the same current, the deflection will be ---- [DPM,J-07]
   a) 3°      b) 30°      c) 60°      d) 90°

8. In a TG a current 1 A, produces a deflection of 30°. The current required to produce a deflection of 60° is ---- [O-06]
   a) 3 A      b) 2 A      c) 1/3 A      d) 1/3 A

9. An electron is moving with a velocity of $3 \times 10^6$ m/s perpendicular to a magnetic field of induction 0.5 T. The force experienced by the electron is ---- [M-11]
   a) $2.4 \times 10^{-16}$ N      b) $1.6 \times 10^{-27}$ N      c) $13.6 \times 10^{-18}$ N      d) zero

Unit: 4. EMI & AC (25 marks)

UNIT – 4. EMI & AC – 1 mark Questions

1. The angle between A and plane area of the coil is ----
   a) $\pi$      b) $\pi/2$      c) $2\pi$      d) $0$

2. Electromagnetic induction is not used in ---- [DPM,M-06,J-07,M-08,J-09]
   a) iron box    b) transformer    c) transformer    d) thermopile

3. EMI is not used in ---- [S-08,J-09,M-12]
   a) transformer    b) room heater    c) AC generator    d) choke coil

4. Lenz's law is in accordance with the law of ---- [M-07,M-08,11,12,J-12]
   a) conservation of energy    b) conservation of charge    c) conservation of momentum    d) conservation of angular momentum

5. The unit of henry can also be written as ------ [DPM,J-06,J-11,M-12]
   a) VA s$^{-1}$    b) Wb A    c) all of these

6. The generator rule is ---- [O-06,J-07]
   a) left hand rule    b) right hand rule    c) Faraday's cork screw rule    d) right hand palm rule

7. Transformer works on ---- [M-07,S-07,J-10,M-11]
   a) both AC and DC    b) AC more effectively than DC    c) AC only    d) DC only

8. In a transformer, eddy current loss can be minimized by using a) laminated core made of Mumetal    b) laminated core made of Stelloy    c) shell type core    d) thick copper wires [M-08]

9. The co-efficient of self induction of a solenoid is independent of ---- [S-12]
   a) the number of turns of solenoid    b) area of the cross section of the solenoid
   c) the length of solenoid    d) the current passing through the coil

10. Which of the following cannot be stepped up in a transformer? ---- [J-08,S-09]
    a) input current    b) input voltage    c) input power    d) all of these

11. The power loss is less in transmission line when ---- [O-06]
    a) voltage is less but current is more    b) both voltage and current are more
    c) voltage is more but current is less    d) both voltage and current are less

12. self inductance of a straight conductor is ----
    a) zero    b) infinity    c) very large    d) very small

13. Which of the following devices does not allow d.c to pass through ---- [DPM,J-09,M-10,O-11,J-11,M-12]
    a) capacitor    b) inductor    c) resistor    d) all of these

14. In a three phase AC generator the three coils are fastened rigidly together and are displaced from each other by an angle ----
    a) 90°      b) 180°      c) 120°      d) 360° [S-08]

15. The effective value of alternating current ----
    a) $I_V/2$      b) $V/\sqrt{2}$      c) $I_0/2$      d) $2I_0$ [J-10]

16. A rectangular coil is uniformly rotated in a uniform magnetic field such that the axis of rotation is perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field. When the plane of the coil is perpendicular to the magnetic field ---- [O-10]
    a) (i) magnetic flux is zero    (ii) induced emf is zero
    b) (i) magnetic flux is maximum    (ii) induced emf is maximum
    c) (i) magnetic flux is maximum    (ii) induced emf is zero
    d) (i) magnetic flux is zero    (ii) induced emf is maximum

17. In an AC circuit ---- [M-09]
    a) the average value of current is zero    b) the average value of square of current is zero
    c) the average power dissipation is zero    d) the rms current is $\sqrt{2}$ times of peak current

18. In an AC circuit with an inductor ---- [J-06]
    a) voltage lags the current by $\pi/2$      b) voltage leads the current by $\pi/2$
    c) voltage and current are in phase      d) current lags the voltage by $\pi/2$

19. In an AC circuit voltage leads the current by a phase of $\pi/2$, then the circuit has ---- [M-11]
    a) only an inductor (L)      b) only a capacitor (C)
    c) Only resistor (R)      d) L, C and R in series

20. In an AC circuit the applied emf $E = I_0 \sin(\omega t - \pi/2)$ lags behind the emf $E_0 = \sin(\omega t)$ by ---- [O-06]
    a) 0      b) $\pi/4$      c) $\pi/2$      d) $\pi$

21. In an AC circuit the applied emf $E = E_0 \sin(\omega t + \pi/2)$ leads the current $I = I_0 \sin(\omega t + \pi/2)$ by ---- [DMP]
    a) $\pi/2$      b) $\pi/4$      c) $\pi$      d) 0

22. In LCR circuit when $X_L = X_C$, the current ---- [M-07]
    a) is zero      b) is in phase with the voltage
    c) leads the voltage      d) lags behind the voltage

23. In LCR series circuit at resonance ---- [S-09,10]
    a) impedance (Z) is maximum      b) current is minimum
    c) impedance (Z) is equal to R      d) $\omega = 1/\sqrt{LC}$

24. In RLC circuit, at resonance ---- [S-08,10]
    a) current is minimum      b) impedance is maximum
    c) circuit is purely inductive      d) current is in phase with the voltage

25. In a series LCR circuit, at resonance ---- [S-10]
    a) $X_L = X_C$      b) $X_L > X_C$
    c) $X_L < X_C$      d) $\omega = 1/L$

The resonant frequency of RLC circuit is $f_0$. The inductance is doubled. The capacitance also doubled. Now the resonant frequency of the circuit is ---- [J-11]

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27. When the frequency of AC increases, the capacitive reactance offered by capacitor connected in the circuit:
a) increases  
becomes zero  
remains the same 
decreases  
[J-11]

28. In an AC circuit with capacitor only, if the frequency of the signal is zero, then the capacitive reactance is:
a) infinity  
finite maximum  
finite minimum  
b) zero  
[J-08]

29. The $Q$-factor of an AC circuit containing a resistance $R$, inductance $L$, and capacitor $C$ is:
a) $Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$  
b) $Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{RL}}$  
c) $Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{CL}}$  
d) $Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{RC}}$  
[J-09, M-09]

30. For a DC circuit the value of capacitive reactance is:
a) zero  
b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$  
c) finite  
d) zero 
[J-08]

31. 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 
[M-10, S-12]

32. The core used in audio frequency choke is:
a) iron  
b) carbon  
c) lead  
d) air 
[S-07,09]

33. The average power consumed over one cycle in an AC circuit is:
a) $E_{rms}I_{rms}$  
b) $E_{rms}I_{rms}\cos \phi$  
c) $E_{rms}I_{rms} \sin \phi$  
d) $E_{rms}I_{rms}$ 
[M-06]

**UNIT – 4. EMF & AC – 1 mark Problems**

1. If the flux associated with a coil varies at the rate of 1wb/minute then the induced emf is:
a) 1V  
b) 1.60V  
c) 0.60V  
d) 1.0V  
[M-06]

2. An emf of 12 V is induced when the current in the coil changes at the rate of 40 As$^{-1}$. The coefficient of self-induction of the coil is:
a) $0.03 \\mu$  
b) 0.003 H  
c) 4.8 H  
d) 30 H  
[S-09,10,M-11]

3. An emf 12 V is induced when the current in the coil changes from 2 A to 6A in 0.5 s. The coefficient of self-induction of the coil is:
a) $0.03 \\mu$  
b) 30 H  
c) $0.03 \\mu$  
d) 0.3 H  
[J-06]

4. RMS value of AC flowing through a resistor is 5 A. Its peak value is:
a) 3.536 A  
b) 70.7 A  
c) 7.07 A  
d) 7 A  
[M-10]

5. The rms value of AC voltage with peak value 311 V is:
a) 220 V  
b) 311 V  
c) 180 V  
d) 320 V  
[M-12]

6. The rms value of an AC voltage with peak value of 311 V is:
a) 220 V  
b) 520 V  
c) 311 V  
d) 70.7 V  
[S-07]

7. A DC of 5A produces the same heating effect as an AC of:
a) 50 A rms current  
b) 5 A peak current  
c) 5 A rms current  
d) 5/2 peak current  
[S-08,M-09,S-12]

8. A DC of 5A produces the same heating effect as an AC of:
a) 50 A rms current  
b) 5 A peak current  
c) 15 A rms current  
d) none of these  
[M-09]

9. In a step up transformer, the input voltage is 220 V and the output voltage is 11 kV. The ratio of number of turns of primary to secondary is:
a) 50 : 1  
b) 1 : 50  
c) 25 : 1  
d) 1 : 25  
[O -06, J-07]

10. A power of 11,000 W is transmitted at 220 V. The current through the line wire is:
a) 50 A  
b) 5 A  
c) 500 A  
d) 0.5 A  
[M-08]

11. The area of a coil of cross section 0.5 m$^2$ with 10 turns is in a plane which is perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field of 0.2 wb/m$^2$. The magnetic flux through the coil is:
a) 100 Wb  
b) 10 Wb  
c) 1 Wb  
d) zero  
[J-09, M-10]

12. Reactance offered by 300 mH inductor to an AC supply of frequency 50 Hz is:
a) 1046 $\Omega$  
b) 24.2 $\Omega$  
c) 9420 $\Omega$  
d) 104.6 $\Omega$  
[S-07]

13. In LCR series AC circuit, the phase difference between current and voltage is 30°. The reactance of the circuit is:
a) $30 \Omega$  
b) $16 \Omega$  
c) $17.32 \Omega$  
d) $20 \Omega$  
[J-10]

14. In an AC circuit average power consumed is 200 W and the apparent power is 300 W. The power factor is:
a) 0.75  
b) 0.66  
c) 0.33  
d) 1  
[M-10,S-12]

**Unit: 5. EMW & WO (25 marks)**

1 mark → 4 Questions  
5 mark → 1 Question  
3 mark → 2 Questions  
10 mark → 1 Question  

1. In an electromagnetic wave phase difference between electric field $E$ and magnetic field $B$ is:
a) $\pi/2$  
b) $\pi$  
c) 0  
d) $\pi/4$  
[DMP,J-06,S-08,M-09,J-10,M-11]

In an electromagnetic wave:
a) power is equally transferred along the electric and magnetic fields  
b) power is transmitted in a direction perpendicular to both the fields  
c) power is transmitted along the electric field  
d) power is transmitted along the magnetic field  
[J-09,S-12]

2. Electromagnetic waves are:
a) transverse  
b) longitudinal  
c) may be longitudinal or transverse  
d) neither longitudinal nor transverse  
[S-09,10,J-11]

3. The existence of emw was confirmed experimentally by:
a) Huygens  
b) Maxwell  
c) Planck  
d) Newton  
[M-06, O-11]

4. Which of the following is used to study crystal structure?
a) X-rays  
b) microwave  
c) ultraviolet rays  
d) gamma rays  
[S-12]

5. Which of the following gives rise to continuous emission spectrum?
a) X-rays  
b) visible rays  
c) infrared rays  
d) alpha rays  
[M-08]

6. Which of the following gives rise to continuous emission spectrum?
a) alpha rays  
b) gamma rays  
c) UV rays  
d) X-rays  
[S-12]

7. Which of the following gives rise to continuous emission spectrum?
a) visible rays  
b) infrared rays  
c) gamma rays  
d) UV rays  
[S-12]

8. The velocity of light in vacuum is:
a) $c$  
b) $\mu c$  
c) $\frac{\mu}{\epsilon} c$  
d) $\frac{\epsilon}{\mu} c$  
[O-06]

9. The wavelength of D$_1$ and D$_2$  lines emitted by sodium vapour lamp is:
a) 589.3 nm, 589 nm  
b) 589 nm, 589.6 nm  
c) 589 nm, 589.3 nm  
d) 589.3 nm, 589 nm  
[M-06]

10. If C is velocity of light in vacuum, the velocity in a medium with refractive index $\mu$ is:
a) $\mu c$  
b) $\frac{\mu}{\epsilon} c$  
c) $\frac{\epsilon}{\mu} c$  
d) $\mu c$  
[O-06]

**DMP XII PHYSICS**

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11. Of the following, which one is uniaxial crystal? -------[O-06]
   a) mica  
   b) Aragonite  
   c) Topaz  
   d) Quartz

12. Atomic spectrum should be -------  [M-07,S-09,J-12,S-12]
   a) pure line spectrum  
   b) emission band spectrum  
   c) absorption line spectrum  
   d) absorption band spectrum

13. Waves from two coherent sources interfere with each other. At a point where the trough of one wave superposes with the trough of the other wave, the intensity of light is -------[M-11]
   a) maximum  
   b) minimum  
   c) zero  
   d) no change

14. Radiations used in physiotherapy are -------[M-07]
   a) ultraviolet  
   b) infrared  
   c) radio wave  
   d) microwaves

15. Electric filament give rise to -------[J-07]
   a) line spectrum  
   b) continuous spectrum  
   c) band spectrum  
   d) line absorption spectrum

16. Dark lines in solar spectrum is called -------[O-10]
   a) Raman line  
   b) Fraunhofer lines  
   c) Stoke’s line  
   d) Anti-Stokes line

17. In Raman effect, the spectral line with lower frequency than the incident frequency is -------[S-07]
   a) Fraunhofer line  
   b) Rayleigh line  
   c) Stoke’s line  
   d) anti-Stoke’s line

18. In Raman effect, if the scattered photon gains energy, it gives rise to -------[S-08]
   a) Stoke’s line  
   b) anti-Stokes line  
   c) Stoke’s and anti-Stokes’ line  
   d) Rayleigh’s line

19. In Raman effect, the incident photon makes collision with an excited molecule of the substance. The scattered photon gives rise to -------[M-10]
   a) Stoke’s line  
   b) anti-Stoke’s line  
   c) Rayleigh line  
   d) Zeeman line

20. In Young’s double slit experiment, the separation between the slits is halved, and the distance between the slits and the screen is doubled. Then the fringe width is -------[J-07]
   a) unchanged  
   b) halved  
   c) doubled  
   d) quadrupled

21. Soap bubbles exhibit brilliant colors in sunlight due to -------
   a) scattering of light  
   b) diffraction of light  
   c) polarization of light  
   d) interference of light

22. When a drop of water is introduced between the glass plate and plano convex lens in Newton’s ring system, the ring system -------[M-06,J-07,10,J-12]
   a) contracts  
   b) expands  
   c) remains same  
   d) first expands, then contracts

23. The phenomenon of light used in the formation of Newton’s rings is -------[S-07]
   a) diffraction  
   b) interference  
   c) refraction  
   d) polarization

24. The radii of Newton’s dark rings are in the ratio -------[M-09]
   a) 1:2:3  
   b) √1: √2: √3  
   c) 2:1:1  
   d) 1:4:9

25. If a diffraction pattern is obtained using a beam of red light. What happens if the red light is replaced by blue light? -------[J-07,J-08,M-11, O-11, M-12]
   a) Bands disappear  
   b) No change  
   c) Diffraction pattern becomes narrower and crowded together  
   d) Diffraction pattern becomes broader and farther apart

26. In plane transmission grating, the unit of grating element is -------[J-09, 06]
   a) no unit  
   b) metre  
   c) metre -1  
   d) degree

27. In the grating formula \( \sin\theta = N\lambda \), the unit of \( N \) is -------[J-09, 10]
   a) metre  
   b) metre -1  
   c) no unit  
   d) (metre)-1

28. The transverse nature of light is demonstrated by the phenomenon of -------[M-08, J-10]
   a) interference  
   b) diffraction  
   c) polarization  
   d) reflection

29. Unpolarised light passes through a tourmaline crystal. The emergent light is analyzed by an analyser. When the analyser is rotated through 90°, the intensity of light-- -------[M-06]
   a) remains uniformly bright  
   b) remains uniformly dark  
   c) varies between minimum and maximum  
   d) varies between maximum and zero

30. In case of Fraunhofer diffraction, the wavefront undergoing diffraction is -------[S-08]
   a) spherical wavefront  
   b) cylindrical wavefront  
   c) elliptical wavefront  
   d) plane wavefront

31. An example of uniaxial crystal is -------[S-07]
   a) quartz  
   b) sugar crystals  
   c) turpentine oil  
   d) calcium chloride

32. Of the following, which is not an optically active material? -------[M-06]
   a) quartz  
   b) sugar crystals  
   c) turpentine oil  
   d) calcium chloride

33. An example of uniaxial crystal is -------[S-08]
   a) tourmaline  
   b) bismuth  
   c) topaz  
   d) selenite

34. Of the following, which one is biaxial -------[DPM]
   a) tourmaline  
   b) ice  
   c) calcite  
   d) mica

35. A ray of light passing in a rarer medium and reflected at the surface of dense medium automatically undergoes -
   a) a phase change of \( \pi/2 \)  
   b) a phase change of \( 2\pi \)  
   c) path difference of \( \lambda \)  
   d) path difference of \( 2\lambda \) -------[O-10]

36. The nature of wavefront corresponding to extraordinary ray inside calcite crystal is -------[J-11]
   a) plane  
   b) spherical  
   c) biprismatic  
   d) cylindrical

37. A nicol prism is based on the principle of -------[DPM]
   a) refraction  
   b) reflection  
   c) double refraction  
   d) diffraction

38. In nico prism, the ordinary ray is prevented from coming out of Canada balsam by the phenomenon of -------[J-12]
   a) refraction  
   b) reflection  
   c) double refraction  
   d) diffraction

39. The optical rotation does not depend on -------[S-07]
   a) concentration of the solution  
   b) frequency of the light used  
   c) the temperature of the solution  
   d) intensity of the light used

40. Of the following, optically active material is -------[M-07]
   a) sodium chloride  
   b) calcium chloride  
   c) sodium  
   d) chlorine

UNIT — 5. EMAW & WO — 1 mark Problems

1. If the wavelength of light is reduced to one fourth, then the amount of scattering will — [DPM, J-09, M-10]
   a) increased by 16 times  
   b) decrease by 16 times  
   c) increased by 256 times  
   d) decrease by 256 times

2. A ray of light passes from a denser medium into a rarer medium. For an angle of incidence of 45°, the refracted ray grazes the surface of separation of the two media. The refractive index of the denser medium is -------[O-06]
   a) 3/2  
   b) 1/2  
   c) 2  
   d) 2

3. If the velocity of light in a medium is \( 2.25 \times 10^8 \) m/s, then the refractive index of the medium will be -------[J-09]
   a) 1.5  
   b) 0.5  
   c) 1.33  
   d) 1.73

4. The refractive index of glass is 1.5. The taken for light to pass through glass plate of thickness 10 cm is -------[M-11]
   a) \( 2 \times 10^{-9} \) s  
   b) \( 2 \times 10^{-10} \) s  
   c) \( 2 \times 10^{-8} \) s  
   d) \( 2 \times 10^{-11} \) s

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5. The refractive index of the medium, for the polarization angle 60° is ---- [S-08, M-10]
   a) 1.525  b) 1.414  c) 1.5  d) 1.468

6. Refractive index of a material for a polarization angle 55° is ------
   a) 1.4281  b) 1.7321  c) 1.4141  d) 1.5361 [J-12]

7. The refractive index of glass is 1.5. The velocity of light in glass is ---- [M-10]
   a) 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ ms}^{-1}  b) 4.5 \times 10^{8} \text{ ms}^{-1}  c) 3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ ms}^{-1}  d) 1.33 \times 10^{8} \text{ ms}^{-1}

8. In Young's double slit experiment, the third bright band for wave length 6000 A coincides with fourth bright band for another source in the same arrangement. The wavelength of another source is ----
   a) 4000 A  b) 6000 A  c) 5000 A  d) 6000 A

9. A light of wavelength 6000 A is incident normally on a grating 0.005 m wide with 2500 lines. Then the maximum order is ----
   a) 20 \mu m  b) 2 \mu m  c) 1 \mu m  d) 10 \mu m

10. In a plane transmission grating the width of a ruling is 12000 A and the length of the slit is 8000 A. The grating element is ----
    a) 20 \mu m  b) 2 \mu m  c) 1 \mu m  d) 10 \mu m

11. In Newton's ring experiment, light of wavelength 5890A is used. The order of the dark ring produced where the thickness of the air film is 0.589 \mu m is ---- [M-07]
    a) 2  b) 3  c) 4  d) 5

12. In Newton's rings experiment, the radii of mth and (m+4)th dark rings are respectively \( \sqrt{5} \) mm and \( \sqrt{7} \) mm. What is the value of m? ----
    a) 2  b) 4  c) 8  d) 10

13. The polarizing angle for water is 53°41'. If the light is incident at this angle on the surface of water, the angle of refraction in water is ---- [J-08]
    a) 53°  b) 26°  c) 26° 20'  d) 53° 41'

14. The ratio of radii of 4th and 9th dark rings in Newton's rings experiment is ---- [J-09]
    a) 4:9  b) 3:8  c) 2:3  d) \sqrt{2} : \sqrt{3}

15. A ray of light is incident on a glass surface such that the reflected ray is completely plane polarized. The angle between the reflected ray and the refracted ray ---- [M-09]
    a) 57.5°  b) 32.5°  c) 30°  d) 115°

16. When a ray of light is incident on a glass surface at polarizing angle of 57.5°, the angle between the incident ray and reflected ray is ---- [M-06, J-11]
    a) 57.5°  b) 32.5°  c) 52.5°  d) 90°

17. In a pile of plates arrangement, the angle between the incident light and the reflected plane polarized light is ---- [O-11]
    a) 32.5°  b) 57.5°  c) 90°  d) 115°

18. The path difference between two monochromatic light waves of wavelength 4000 A is 2 X 10^{-7} m. The phase difference them is ---
    a) \( \pi \)  b) 2\( \pi \)  c) 3\( \pi /2 \)  d) \( \pi /2 \)

19. If \( i \) is the angle of incidence, the angle between the incident wavefront and the normal to the reflecting surface is -
    a) \( i \)  b) 90° + \( i \)  c) 90° - \( i \)  d) i - 90°

20. The elliptical orbits of electron in the atom were proposed by -
    a) J.J.Thomson  b) Bohr  c) Sommerfeld  d) de-Broglie

21. In a discharge tube the source of positive rays (canal rays) is -
    a) cathode  b) anode  c) gas atoms in the discharge tube  d) fluorescent screen

22. Cathode rays are ---- [M-11]
    a) a stream of electrons  b) a stream of positive ions  c) a stream uncharged particles  d) a stream of photons

23. In Millikan's oil drop experiment, charged oil drop is balanced between the two plates. Now the viscous force -
    a) acts downwards  b) acts upwards  c) is zero  d) acts either upwards or downwards

24. e/m of cathode ray particle ---- [J-11]
    a) depends upon the nature of the cathode  b) depends upon the nature of the anode  c) depends upon the nature of the gas present inside the discharge tube  d) is independent of all these

25. The direction of viscous force in Millikan's oil drop experiment is ---- [S-09]
    a) always downward  b) always upward  c) opposite to the direction of motion of oil drop  d) either upwards or downwards

26. According to Bohr's postulates, which of the following quantities takes discrete values? [S-09, J-12M-07, J-07, S-7, S-08]
    a) kinetic energy  b) potential energy  c) angular momentum  d) momentum

UNIT -- 6. Atomic Physics -- I

1. In a discharge tube the source of positive rays (canal rays) is -
    a) cathode  b) anode  c) gas atoms in the discharge tube  d) fluorescent screen

2. Cathode rays are ---- [M-11]
    a) a stream of electrons  b) a stream of positive ions  c) a stream uncharged particles  d) a stream of photons

3. In Millikan's oil drop experiment, charged oil drop is balanced between the two plates. Now the viscous force -
    a) acts downwards  b) acts upwards  c) is zero  d) acts either upwards or downwards

4. e/m of cathode ray particle ---- [J-11]
    a) depends upon the nature of the cathode  b) depends upon the nature of the anode  c) depends upon the nature of the gas present inside the discharge tube  d) is independent of all these

5. The direction of viscous force in Millikan's oil drop experiment is ---- [S-09]
    a) always downward  b) always upward  c) opposite to the direction of motion of oil drop  d) either upwards or downwards

6. According to Bohr's postulates, which of the following quantities takes discrete values? [S-09, J-12M-07, J-07, S-7, S-08]
    a) kinetic energy  b) potential energy  c) angular momentum  d) momentum

7. The ratio of areas enclosed by first three orbits of hydrogen atom is -
    a) 1 : 2 : 3  b) 1 : 4 : 9  c) 1 : 4 : 9  d) 1 : 16 : 81

8. The spectral series of Hydrogen atom in UV region are called -
    a) Balmer series  b) Lyman series  c) Paschen series  d) Pfund series

9. The number of waves per unit wavelength is known as ----
    a) wavelength  b) wave number  c) bandwidth  d) frequency

10. The wave number of spectral line of hydrogen atom is equal to Rydberg's constant. The line is ---- [M-11]
    a) the 1th limit of Lyman series  b) series limit of Lyman series  c) 1th limit of Lyman series  d) series limit of Pfund series

11. The value of Rydberg's constant is ---- [J-09]
    a) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1  b) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1  c) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1  d) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1

12. If R is Rydberg's constant, the maximum wavelength of hydrogen spectrum is ---- [J-07]
    a) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1  b) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1  c) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1  d) 1.094 x 10^7 m^-1

13. In Millikan's oil drop experiment, charged oil drop is balanced between the two plates. Now the viscous force -
    a) acts downwards  b) acts upwards  c) is zero  d) acts either upwards or downwards

14. Wave number is defined as the number of waves ----
    a) produced in one second  b) in a distance of 1 metre  c) in a distance of 1 metre  d) in a distance of 1 metre

15. The elliptical orbits of electron in the atom were proposed by -
    a) J.J.Thomson  b) Bohr  c) Sommerfeld  d) de-Broglie

16. In Sommerfeld atom model, for principle quantum number n = 3, which of the following subshells represents circular orbit? ----
17. In Sommer field atom model, for a given value of n, the number of values l can take is
   a) n
   b) n + 1
   c) 1
   d) 2n + 1 [M.O, M-11]

18. If ‘a’ and ‘b’ are semi-major and semi-minor axes of the ellipse respectively and ‘T’ is the orbital quantum number, then the expression to find the possible elliptical orbits is ---- [M-07]
   a) \( \frac{a}{b} = \frac{l+1}{n} \)
   b) \( \frac{b}{a} = \frac{l+1}{n} \)
   c) \( \frac{a}{b} = \frac{l-1}{n} \)
   d) \( \frac{b}{a} = \frac{l-1}{n} \) [M-12]

19. When an electron jumps from M shell to K shell it gives ------
   a) K\(_{α}\)
   b) K\(_{β}\)
   c) K\(_{γ}\)
   d) L\(_{α}\) [M-12]

20. When an electric field is applied to an atom each of the spectral lines split into several lines. This effect is known as --
   a) Zeeman effect
   b) Stark effect
   c) Raman effect
   d) Seebeck effect [J-09]

21. In hydrogen atom which of the following transitions produces maximum wavelength [M-08,m-12]
   a) \( 2 \rightarrow 1 \)
   b) \( 4 \rightarrow 1 \)
   c) \( 3 \rightarrow 2 \)
   d) \( 5 \rightarrow 3 \)

22. In hydrogen atom which of the following transitions produces maximum frequency –
   a) \( 2 \rightarrow 1 \)
   b) \( 6 \rightarrow 2 \)
   c) \( 4 \rightarrow 3 \)
   d) \( 5 \rightarrow 1 \) [DPM,J-06,M-11,O-11,S-12]

23. In an X-ray tube, the intensity of emitted X-ray beam is increased by ----
   a) increasing the filament current
   b) decreasing the filament current
   c) increasing the target potential
   d) decreasing the target potential [J-06]

24. X-ray is ------ [M-07, J-09,M-10,J-11,J-12]
   a) the conversion of kinetic energy into radiation
   b) conversion of momentum
   c) conversion of mass into energy
   d) conversion of electromagnetic energy into heat energy

25. The energy of Photon of characteristic X-ray from a Coolidge tube comes from
   a) the KE of the free electrons of the target
   b) The KE of ions of the target
   c) the KE of the striking electron
   d) an atomic transition in the target [J-09]

26. The value of stopping potential when the frequency of light is equal to the threshold frequency is ----- [M-08]
   a) maximum
   b) zero
   c) minimum
   d) infinity

27. The ionization potential of hydrogen atom is ---- [M-09]
   a) \( 13.6 \) eV
   b) \( 13.6 \) eV
   c) \( 13.6 \) eV
   d) \( 13.6 \) eV

28. The first excited potential energy or the minimum energy required to excite the atom from the ground state of hydrogen atom is ---- [M-08,O-10,S-12]
   a) \( 13.6 \) eV
   b) \( 13.6 \) eV
   c) \( 13.6 \) eV
   d) \( 13.6 \) eV

29. At the threshold frequency, the velocity of electrons is ---- [M-09,J-12,S-12]
   a) infinite
   b) minimum
   c) zero
   d) maximum

30. If the energy of photon is \( 3.4 \) eV, \( 1.89 \) eV then the frequency of light in waves per meter is ---- [M-09]
   a) \( 3.4 \) eV
   b) \( 1.89 \) eV
   c) \( 3.4 \) eV
   d) \( 1.89 \) eV

31. In holography, which of the following is (are) recorded on the photographic film? ------ [O-06,S-09,J-11, J-07,12,S-12]
   a) frequency and amplitude
   b) phase and frequency
   c) phase and amplitude
   d) frequency only

32. A 3D image of an object can be formed by ---- [S-08]
   a) atomic spectrography
   b) holography
   c) molecular spectrography
   d) MASER

33. Maser materials are ---- [J-08]
   a) diamagnetic ions
   b) paramagnetic ions
   c) ferromagnetic ions
   d) non-magnetic ions

34. If \( γ \) is the frequency of characteristic X-ray line emitted by a target element of atomic number \( Z \), then Mosley’s law is ----
   a) \( γ \propto Z \)
   b) \( γ \propto Z^2 \)
   c) \( γ \propto Z \)
   d) \( γ \propto Z^2 \) [O-11]

35. Arrange the spectral lines \( H_α, H_β, H_γ, H_δ \) in the increasing order of their wavelength:--- [J-12]
   a) \( H_β, H_δ, H_δ, H_δ \)
   b) \( H_δ, H_δ, H_δ, H_δ \)
   c) \( H_δ, H_δ, H_δ, H_δ \)
   d) \( H_δ, H_δ, H_δ, H_δ \)

UNIT – 6. Atomic Physics – 1 mark Problems

1. A narrow electron beam passes undeviated through an electric field \( E \) of \( 3 \times 10^4 \) V/m and an overlapping magnetic field of \( 2 \times 10^{-3} \) Wb/m\(^2\). The electron motion, electric field and magnetic field are mutually perpendicular. The speed of electron is –
   a) \( 60 \) ms\(^{-1} \)
   b) \( 10.3 \times 10^4 \) m/s
   c) \( 1.5 \times 10^3 \) m/s
   d) \( 0.67 \times 10^2 \) m/s [S-12]

2. In Millikan’s experiment, the minimum WL of X-rays produced from a Coolidge tube is 0.062 nm. Then the P.D between the cathode and target material is ---- [M-08]
   a) 2000 V
   b) \( 2 \times 10^5 \) V
   c) 6.2 \times 10^4 \) V
   d) \( 2 \times 10^5 \) V [M-08]

3. In Millikan’s experiment, the plates are kept at a distance of 16 mm and are maintained at a potential difference of 10000 V. The electric intensity is ---- [J-09]
   a) \( 62.5 \times 10^4 \) V/m
   b) \( 62.5 \times 10^4 \) V/m
   c) \( 1.6 \times 10^7 \) V/m
   d) \( 1.6 \times 10^8 \) V/m [J-10]

4. In Millikan’s experiment, an oil drop of mass 4.9 x 10\(^{-14} \) kg is balanced by applying a potential difference of 2 kV between two plates which are 2 mm apart. The charge of the drop is equal to --- [DPM]
   a) \( 1.96 \times 10^{-18} \) C
   b) \( 2.062 \times 10^{-19} \) C
   c) 12 C
   d) \( 1.3 \times 10^{-18} \) C

5. If R is Rydberg’s constant, the shortest wavelength of Paschen series is ----- [J-10]
   a) \( R/9 \)
   b) \( 9R \)
   c) 16R
   d) 25R

6. The ratio of radii of three first orbit of Bohr’s orbit is ----
   a) 1 : 2 : 3
   b) 1 : \( \frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} \)
   c) 1 : 8 : 27
   d) 1 : \( \frac{4}{3} \) [DPM,J-07,M-08,J-11]

7. The energy of electron in the first orbit of hydrogen atom is \(-13.6 \) eV. Its potential energy is ---- [J-06]
   a) \(-13.6 \) eV
   b) \(-27.2 \) eV
   c) 27.2 eV
   d) 27.2 eV

8. A Coolidge tube operates at 24800 V. The minimum Wavelength of X-ray radiation emitted from Coolidge tube is
   a) \( 6 \times 10^{-8} \) m
   b) \( 3 \times 10^{-8} \) m
   c) \( 0.6 \times 10^{-10} \) m
   d) \( 0.5 \times 10^{-10} \) m [J-09,O-10]

9. The minimum WL of X-rays emitted from X-ray tube operating at 1000 kV is ---- [M-09]
   a) 0.0124 A\(^{-}\)
   b) 0.124 A\(^{-}\)
   c) 124 A\(^{-}\)
   d) 0.00124 A\(^{-}\)

10. For the first order X-ray diffraction, the wavelength X-ray is equal to the lattice spacing at a glancing angle of -- [S-07]
    a) 15°
    b) 60°
    c) 45°
    d) 30°

11. If the potential difference between cathode and the target of Coolidge tube is \( 1.24 \times 10^4 \) V, then the minimum wavelength of continuous X-rays is ---- [DPM]
    a) 10 A\(^{-}\)
    b) 1 A\(^{-}\)
    c) 0.1 A\(^{-}\)
    d) 0.01 A\(^{-}\)

12. A Coolidge tube operates at 18600 V. The maximum frequency of X-ray radiation emitted from it is ---- [S-07]
    a) \( 4.5 \times 10^{16} \) Hz
    b) \( 45 \times 10^{16} \) Hz
    c) \( 4.5 \times 10^{18} \) Hz
    d) \( 45 \times 10^{18} \) Hz

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UNIT - 7. DMR & Relativity - 1 mark Questions

1. Photo electric effect can be explained on the basis of ------- [DPM, M-10, J-10]
   a) corpuscular theory b) wave theory c) electromagnetic theory d) quantum theory

2. In the photoelectric phenomenon if the ratio of the frequency of incident radiation incident on a photosensitive surface is 1:2:3, the ratio of the photoelectric current is ------- [M-12]
   a) 1:2:3 b) √1:2:√3 c) 1:4:9 d) 1:1:1

3. The value of stopping potential when the frequency of light is equal to the threshold frequency is -----[M-06, M-09, S-12]
   a) maximum b) zero c) minimum d) infinity

4. The wave length of matter wave is independent of -------
   a) mass b) velocity [DPM, J-08 S-09 M-11] c) momentum d) charge

5. According to the theory of relativity, the length of a rod in motion -- ------- [J-07, 09, 10]
   a) is less than its rest length b) is same as its rest length
c) is more than its rest length d) may be more or less than or equal rest length depending upon the speed of the rod

6. When the momentum of a particle increases, its de-Broglie wavelength ------- [J-12]
   a) increases b) decreases c) does not change d) infinity

7. At the threshold frequency, the velocity of photoelectrons is --
   a) maximum b) minimum c) infinity d) zero

8. Photon has ------- [J-08]
   a) energy but zero mass b) mass but zero energy c) zero mass and zero energy d) infinite mass and energy

9. A particle which has zero mass but has energy is ------- [M-08]
   a) electron b) photon c) proton d) neutron

10. At threshold frequency, the velocity of electrons is --[S-09]
    a) zero b) maximum c) minimum d) infinite

11. If C is the velocity, c frequency and λ the wavelength of a radiation, then its frequency is defined as ------- [O-10]
    a) the number of waves in a distance of one metre
    b) the number of waves in a distance of λ
    c) the number of waves in a distance of C
    d) the number of waves produced in a period of T second

12. The de-Broglie wavelength of electron accelerated with a potential V is ------- [O-10, 11]
    a) h/V √2cem
    b) √2cem/√h
    c) h/V = √2cem
    d) h/√2cem

13. The KE of the moving particle is E, then the de-Broglie wavelength is ------- [M-12]
    a) λ = h/V √2cem
    b) √2cem/h
    c) h/V = √2cem
    d) λ = h/√2cem

14. An electron of mass 'm' and charge 'e' accelerated from rest through a potential difference of 'V' volt, then its final velocity is ------- [S-08]
    a) √2ve/m
    b) √2ve/2m
    c) 2VE/m
    d) 2VE/m

15. A graph is drawn between frequency of radiation (ν) along the x-axis and its stopping potential (V₀) along the y-axis. The nature of the graph is ------- [M-11]
    a) a straight line b) a parabola
c) an ellipse d) a circle

16. A photon of frequency 'ν' is incident on a metal surface of threshold frequency 'ν₀'. The kinetic energy of the emitted photon is ------- [S-07, 08]
    a) h(γ - 0)
    b) h γ
    c) h(γ + 0)
    d) h(γ - 0)

17. According to the theory of relativity, the only constant in all frames is ------- [M-09, O-06, M-07]
    a) mass b) length c) velocity of light d) time

18. Einstein's photoelectric equation is -----[J-09]
    a) W + hν = ½ mv_max
    b) W + hν = mv_max
    c) hν + ½ mv_max = W
    d) W + v/½ mv_max = h

19. Electron microscope works on the principle of -------[M-10]
    a) photoelectric effect b) particle nature of electron c) wave nature of moving electron d) dual nature of matter

20. When a material particle of mass 'm' attains the velocity of light, its mass becomes -
    a) 0 b) 2m c) 4m₀ d) infinity

UNIT - 8. Nuclear Physics (25 marks)

1. The work function of a photoelectric material is 6.626 x 10⁻¹⁹ J. The threshold frequency is -----[M-07]
   a) 3.23 x 10⁻¹⁷ Hz b) 10 x 10⁻¹⁹ Hz c) 6 x 10⁻¹⁹ Hz d) 10 x 10⁻¹⁹ Hz

2. The work function of a photoelectric material is 3.3 eV. The threshold frequency will be equal to -----[M-08, J-11]
   a) 3.23 x 10⁻¹⁷ Hz b) 8 x 10⁻¹⁷ Hz c) 6 x 10⁻¹⁷ Hz d) 4 x 10⁻¹⁷ Hz

3. A photon of energy 2E is incident on a photosensitive surface of photoelectric workfunction E. The maximum KE of photoelectron emitted is -----[J-11]
   a) E b) 2E c) 3E d) 4E

4. Two photons, each of energy 2.5 eV are simultaneously incident on the metal surface. If the work function of the metal is 4.5 eV, then from the surface of the metal -------[J-06]
   a) one electron will be emitted b) two electron will be emitted
c) more than two electrons d) not a single electron will be emitted

5. The momentum of the electron having wavelength 2Å is -------
   a) 3.3 x 10⁻¹⁹ kgms⁻¹ b) 6.6 x 10⁻¹⁹ kgms⁻¹ c) 3.3 x 10⁻¹⁹ kgms⁻¹ d) 6.6 x 10⁻¹⁹ kgms⁻¹ [J-07]

6. When an electron is accelerated with potential difference V, its de-Broglie wavelength is directly proportional to -------
   a) V b) V² c) V⁻¹ d) 1/V

UNIT - 8. Nuclear Physics - 1 mark Questions

1. Isotope have -------[O-10]
   a) same mass number but different atomic numbers b) same proton number and neutron number
c) same proton number and different neutron numbers d) same neutron number and different proton numbers

2. Which of the following are isotopes? ------- [M-11]
   a) ¹³C and ¹⁵N b) ¹⁶O and ¹⁸O c) ¹⁳C and ¹⁸O d) ¹⁶O and ¹⁸O

3. When mass number increases, nuclear density ------- [J-11]
   a) increases b) decreases
21. According to the law of disintegration \( N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t} \), the number of radioactive atoms that have been decayed during a time \( t \) is ----- 
   a) \( N_0 \)  
   b) \( N \)  
   c) \( N_0 - N \)  
   d) \( N_0/2 \)  \( [O-10] \)

22. The unit of disintegration constant is ----- 
   a) no unit 
   b) second 
   c) second\(^{-1} \)  
   d) curie  \( [M-12] \)

23. In proton-proton cycle four protons fuse together to give ---- 
   a) an \( \alpha \) particle, two electrons, two neutrinos and energy of 26.7 MeV 
   b) an \( \alpha \) particle, two positrons, two neutrons and energy of 26.7 MeV 
   c) a helium atom, two positrons, two neutrons and energy of 26.7 MeV 
   d) an \( \alpha \) particle, two positrons, two anti-neutrinos and energy of 26.7 MeV  \( [J-12] \)

24. The coolant used in fast breeder reactor is ---- 
   a) ordinary water  
   b) heavy water 
   c) liquid sodium  
   d) boron carbide  \( [M-10] \)

25. In a nuclear reactor, cadmium rods are used to ------
   a) speed up neutrons  
   b) slow down neutrons 
   c) absorb neutrons  
   d) remove heat

26. Slow neutrons are neutrons having energies between ---
   a) 1000 eV to 2000 eV  
   b) 2000 eV to 0.5 eV 
   c) 0 to 1000 eV  
   d) 0.5 MeV to 10 MeV

27. The explosion of a comet is based on ----- 
   a) Uncontrolled fission reaction  
   b) controlled fission reaction 
   c) fusion reaction  
   d) thermonuclear reaction  \( [M-10,J-10,M-11] \)

28. Hydrogen bomb is based on the principle of ---- 
   a) nuclear fission  
   b) nuclear fusion 
   c) gravitational force  
   d) carbon nitrogen cycle  \( [O-11,M-12] \)

29. The moderator used in nuclear reactor is ---- 
   a) Cadmium  
   b) Boron carbide 
   c) Heavy water  
   d) Uranium \((^{235}U)\)  \( [J-07] \)

30. Which of the following is not moderator ----
   a) Liquid sodium  
   b) Ordinary water 
   c) Graphite  
   d) Heavy water

31. The fuel used in Kamini (Kalpakkam mini reactor) is ----
   a) mixture of carbides of uranium and plutonium  
   b) mixture of oxides of uranium and plutonium 
   c) \(^{235}U\)  
   d) low enriched \( [S-09] \)

32. The fuel used in Kamini reactor is ---- 
   a) \(^{235}U\)  
   b) \(^{238}U\)  
   c) \(^{239}U\)  
   d) low enriched  \( [S-07] \)

33. The cosmic ray intensity is maximum at a latitude of ----
   a) 0\(^\circ\)  
   b) 45\(^\circ\)  
   c) 50\(^\circ\)  
   d) 60\(^\circ\)  \( [O-11] \)

34. The nuclear force between a proton and another proton inside the nucleus is ----
   a) zero  
   b) short range  
   c) repulsive  
   d) long range  \( [O-11] \)

35. Which of the following belongs to Baryon group ? ----
   a) photon  
   b) electron  
   c) pion 
   d) proton  \( [M-10] \)

36. Which of the following is lepton ------
   a) electron  
   b) proton  
   c) neutron  
   d) \(-\) meson  \( [M-06] \)

37. Particle that has no charge and no mass but travels with velocity of light is ------
   a) baryon  
   b) meson  
   c) lepton  
   d) photon  \( [S-08] \)

38. Based on quark model a neutron is represented as ----
   a) uud  
   b) udd  
   c) udd  
   d) d'ud  \( [J,O-06] \)-omitted

39. The nuclear fission can be explained by ----
   a) shell model  
   b) liquid drop model  
   c) quark model  
   d) Bohr atom model  \( [J-11] \)
UNIT – 8. Nuclear Physics – 1 mark Problems

1. The mass defect of certain nucleus is 0.03 amu. Then its binding energy is ----
   a) 27.93 eV b) 27.93 keV c) 27.93 GeV d) 27.93 MeV [J-12]

2. The value of 1 amu is ------ [O-06, S-08]
   a) 1.66 x 10^-27 kg b) 1.66 x 10^-27 g c) 1.66 x 10^-13 kg d) 1.66 x 10^-13 g

3. The nuclei \(^{27}\text{Al}\) and \(^{56}\text{Fe}\) are examples of ----
   a) isotopes b) isobars c) isotones d) isomers [S-07, M-08]

4. If the nuclear radius is 2.6 x 10^-15 m, the mass number will be -
   a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 16 [J-08]

5. The radius of nucleus is 5.2 F. The number of nucleons in the nucleus is ----
   a) 2 b) 104 c) 128 d) 280 [S-12]

6. In the nuclear reaction, \(^{198}\text{Hg} + ^{2}\text{He} \rightarrow ^{198}\text{Au} + ^{4}\text{He}\), X stands for ---- [J-08, M-09]
   a) Proton b) electron c) Alpha particle d) Deuteron

7. In the following nuclear reaction, \(^{5}\text{N} + ^{1}\text{H} \rightarrow ^{7}\text{Li} + ^{3}\text{He}\), the element X is ----
   a) \(^{5}\text{N}\) b) \(^{11}\text{C}\) c) \(^{13}\text{C}\) d) \(^{12}\text{C}\) [M-06]

8. If 1 kg of substance is fully converted into energy, the energy produced is ----
   a) \(9 x 10^{15}\) J b) \(9 x 10^{16}\) J c) 1 J d) \(3 x 10^{16}\) J [O-10]

9. The numbers of alpha and beta particles emitted when an isotope undergoes alpha and beta decays to form \(^{238}\text{Pa}\) are respectively
   a) 6, 8 b) 4, 3 c) 3, 3 d) 3, 6 [M-12]

10. An element Z undergoes three alpha decays and four beta decays and gets converted to an element A.
    The mass number and atomic number of the element Y are respectively
    a) A = 12, Z = 2 b) A = 12, Z = 2 c) A = 12, Z = 2 d) A = 12, Z = 2 [J-07]

11. The time taken by the radioactive element to reduce 1/e time is ----
    a) half life b) twice the mean life c) mean life d) mean life/2 [DPM, M-12]

12. The condition for an oscillator is ----
    a) A = 0 b) A = 1/4 c) A\(^2\) = \(x^2\) d) A\(^2\) = \(x^2\) [M-07, S-09]

13. In a transistor, the value of \((1/α – \beta)\) is equal to ----
    a) \(α\) b) \(β\) c) \(α/β\) d) 1 [M-11]

14. In junction transistor the emitter region is heavily doped since emitter has to supply to the base ----
    a) minority carriers b) majority carriers c) acceptor ions d) donor ions [S-07]

15. In a PN junction diode on the side of N but very close to the junction there are ----
    a) donor atoms b) acceptor atoms c) immovable positive ions d) immovable negative ions [J-12]

UNIT – 9. Semiconductor devices & Applications – 1 mark Questions

1. The potential barrier of silicon PN junction diode is approximately ---- [J-06]
   a) 0.3 V b) 0.7 V c) 1.1 V d) 3 V

2. The color of light emitted by a LED depends on ----
   a) its reverse bias b) amount of forward current c) its forward bias d) type of semiconductor [J-06]

3. The forbidden energy gap for silicon is of the order of ----
   a) 0.7 eV b) 0.4 eV c) 1.1 eV d) 10 eV [O-06, M-10, O-10]

4. The forbidden energy gap for conductors is ----
   a) 0.7 eV b) 1.1 eV c) 3 eV d) 5 eV [M-10]

5. An example of n-type semiconductor is ---- [S-12]
   a) pure Ge b) pure Si c) Si doped with P d) Ge doped with B

6. Avalanche breakdown is primarily dependent on the phenomenon of ---- [S-07, M-12, J-1, 2M-11, 12]
   a) collision b) ionization c) doping d) recombination

7. In a Colpitt’s oscillator circuit ---- [J-08]
   a) the oscillation is initiated b) tapped coil is used c) no tuned LC circuit is used d) no capacitor

8. The half-life period of \(^{238}\text{N}\) is 10.1 minute. Its life time is ----
   a) 5.05 minute b) 20.2 minute c) 5.05 hour d) 20.2 hour [M-10]

9. In a PN junction diode on the side of N but very close to the junction there are ----
   a) donor atoms b) acceptor atoms c) immovable positive ions d) immovable negative ions [J-12]
16. In common emitter amplifiers, the phase reversal between input and output voltages is ---
   a) 0°
   b) 90°
   c) 270°
   d) 180° [J-08]

17. The phase reversal between the input and output voltages in single phase CE amplifier is ----
   a) π/2
   b) π
   c) 3π/2
   d) π [O-11]

18. The color emitted by an LED depends on ----
   [J-06,S-08,J-10,O-10,J-11,M-12]
   a) its reverse bias
   b) the amount of forward current
   c) its forward bias
   d) type of semiconductor material

19. An oscillator is ----
   [M-08,J-09,J-10,O-10]
   a) an amplifier with feedback
   b) a converter of AC to DC
   c) nothing but an amplifier
   d) an amplifier without feedback

20. Of the following the donor atoms are ----
   a) Silicon & Germanium
   b) aluminium & gallium
   c) bismuth & arsenic
   d) boron & indium

21. An example for non-sinusoidal oscillator is ----
   [M-09]
   a) Multivibrator
   b) RC oscillator
   c) Colpitts oscillator
   d) Crystal oscillator

22. The reverse saturation current in PN junction diode is only due to ----
   a) minority carriers
   b) majority carriers
   c) acceptor ions
   d) donor ions [J-09,O-11]

23. In the pin configuration of IC 741, pin 3 represents ----
   [M-10]
   a) inverting input
   b) non-inverting input
   c) –Vcc
   d) output

24. A logic gate which has an output '1' when the inputs are compliment to each other is ----
   [S-08]
   a) AND
   b) NAND
   c) NOR
   d) EXOR

25. A logic gate for which there is 'Low' output only when both the inputs are 'High' is ----
   [S-07]
   a) AND
   b) NAND
   c) OR
   d) EXOR

26. A logic gate for which there is an output only when both the inputs are zero is ----
   [O-06,M-10,S-11,J-12]
   a) NAND
   b) NOR
   c) AND
   d) OR

27. According to law of Boolean algebra, the expression (A + B) is equal to ----
   [M-09,11]
   a) A
   b) B
   c) AB
   d) A + B

28. The Boolean expression for NAND gate operation is ----
   [S-09]
   a) Y = A + B
   b) Y = A.B
   c) Y = A
   d) Y = A + B

UNIT - 9. Semiconductor Devices & their Applications — I mark Problems

1. In a CE transistor circuit, the base current (I_b) is 50 μA and the collector current (I_c) is 25 mA. Then the current gain is ----
   a) 500
   b) 1000
   c) 20
   d) 200 [S-08]

2. The symbol to represent LED is ---- [J-07]

   Answer: (c)

3. In CE single stage amplifier, the voltage gain at mid-frequency is 10. The voltage gain at upper cut-off frequency is ----
   a) 10
   b) 14.14
   c) 7.07
   d) 20 [O-06.09]

4. What will be the input for the Boolean expressions (A + B) (A.B) = 1 ? ----
   a) 0, 1
   b) 1, 0
   c) 0, 0
   d) 1, 1

5. The Boolean expression AB can be simplified as ----
   a) AB + C
   b) A + B + C
   c) AB + BC + CA
   d) A + B + C [M-06,J-10]

6. The following arrangement performs the logic function of ----
   [S-07]
   a) AND
   b) EXOR
   c) OR
   d) NAND

7. The following arrangement performs the logic function of ----
   [O-06,M-10,S-11,J-12]
   a) AND gate
   b) OR gate
   c) NAND gate
   d) EX-OR gate

8. Find the voltage across the resistor as shown in the fig. (silicon diode is used) ----
   [M-07]
   a) 2.4 V
   b) 2.0 V
   c) 1.8 V
   d) 0.7 V

9. The output (Y) of the logic circuit given below is ----
   [M-07]
   a) A + B
   b) AB
   c) (A + B)
   d) A + B

10. The following arrangement performs the logic function of ----
    [J-09,S-12]
    a) AND gate
    b) OR gate
    c) NAND gate
    d) EX-OR gate

11. The output of the given operational amplifier is : ---- [J-07]
    a) -1 V
    b) +1 V
    c) +5 V
    d) -5 V

12. The output voltage of the OPAMP given below is ----
    [S-07]
    a) -2sin ωt
    b) 2sin ωt
    c) -2sin (ωt + 10°)
    d) 2sin (ωt + 10°)

13. The output Y of the following circuit is one (1), the inputs ABC must be ----
    [J-09,S-12]
    a) 010
    b) 100
    c) 101
    d) 110

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Unit: 10. Communication Devices (20 marks)

1 mark → 2 Questions
1 mark → 1 Question 62
3 mark → 1 Questions
5 mark → 1 Question 70

UNIT – 10. Communication System – 1 mark Questions

1. Skip distance is the shortest distance between ----
   a) the point of transmission and the point of reception
   b) the uplink station and the down link station
   c) the transmitter and the target
   d) the receiver and the target.  [S-08]

2. The radio waves after refraction from different parts of ionosphere on reaching the earth are called as ----
   a) ground waves
   b) sky waves
   c) space waves
   d) microwaves

3. In amplitude modulation, the bandwidth is --------
   a) equal to the signal frequency
   b) twice the signal frequency
   c) thrice the signal frequency
   d) four times the signal frequency  [M-12]

4. In amplitude modulation -----  
   a) the amplitude of the carrier wave varies in accordance with the amplitude of the modulating signal
   b) the amplitude of the carrier wave remains constant
   c) the amplitude of the carrier wave varies in accordance with the frequency of the modulating signal
   d) the modulating frequency lies in the audio range.  [S-12]

5. Through which mode of propagation, the radio waves can be sent from one place to another-----
   a) Ground wave propagation
   b) sky wave propagation
   c) space wave propagation
   d) All the above  [dmr]

6. High frequency waves follow -----  [M-06,J-06]
   a) the ground wave propagation
   b) the line of straight direction
   c) ionospheric propagation
   d) the curvature of the earth

7. In TV, blanking pulse is applied to -------  [M-06,S-09,M-11]
   a) horizontal plates
   b) vertical plates
   c) control grid
   d) filament

8. In TV transmission, the picture tube should not be scanned during the return journey of the scanning. This is done by
   a) blanking pulse
   b) saw tooth potential
   c) horizontal synchronizing pulse
   d) vertical synchronizing pulse  [dmr]

9. 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.  [M-07,M-10,O-11]

10. In interlaced scanning time taken to scan one line is ---
    a) 20 ms
    b) 25 μs
    c) 50 ms
    d) 100 μs  [J-08]

11. Man made 1st artificial satellite ----  (S-07)
    a) Aryabhata
    b) Sputnik
    c) Venera
    d) Rohini

12. The printed documents to be transmitted by fax are converted into electrical signals by the process of ----
    a) reflection
    b) scanning
    c) modulation
    d) light variation  [M-08]

13. The audio frequency range is ----  [M-08]
    a) 20 Hz to 200000 Hz
    b) 20 Hz to 2000 Hz
    c) 20 Hz to 200000 Hz
    d) 20 Hz to 20000 Hz

14. The purpose of dividing each frame into two fields so as to transmit 50 views of the picture per second is ----
    a) the fact that handling of higher frequencies is easier
    b) that 50 Hz is the power line frequency in India
    c) to avoid unwanted noises in the signals
    d) to avoid flicker in the picture  [J-08,M-12]

15. The principle used for transmission of light signals through optical fibre is ---
    a) refraction
    b) diffraction

16. Draw the block diagram of an oscillator and mention its components. Of 105.03 MHz, when modulated by a signal. The carrier swing is ----
    a) 0.03 MHz
    b) 0.06 MHz
    c) 0.03 kHz
    d) 60 MHz  [[M-09]

17. Digital signals are converted into analog signals using -------
    a) FAX
    b) modem
    c) cable
    d) coaxial cable  [M-07,S-09]

18. In the AM super heterodyne receiver system the value of the intermediate frequency is equal to ----
    a) 445 kHz
    b) 455 kHz
    c) 485 kHz
    d) 465 kHz  [J-09]

19. In FM receivers, the intermediate frequency is -----  
    a) 455 kHz
    b) 455 MHz
    c) 10.7 kHz
    d) 10.7 MHz  [O-10]

20. In AM super heterodyne receiver, the local oscillator frequency is 1.245 MHz. The tuned station frequency is ----
    a) 455 kHz
    b) 700 kHz
    c) 69 kHz
    d) 990 kHz  [J-06]