



6. If  $\mu_0$  is permeability of free space and  $\epsilon_0$  is permittivity of free space, the speed of light in vacuum is given by

1)  $\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$

2)  $\sqrt{\mu_0 / \epsilon_0}$

3)  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$

4)  $\sqrt{\epsilon_0 / \mu_0}$

7. In Young's double slit experiment, a third slit is made in between the double slits. Then

- 1) intensity of fringes totally disappears.
- 2) only bright light is observed on the screen.
- 3) fringes of unequal width are formed.
- 4) contrast between bright and dark fringes is reduced.

8. The maximum number of possible interference maxima when slit separation is equal to 4 times the wavelength of light used in a double slit experiment is

- 1)  $\infty$
- 2) 9
- 3) 8
- 4) 4

9. In a Fraunhofer diffraction experiment at a single slit using a light of wavelength 400 nm, the first minimum is formed at an angle of  $30^\circ$ . The direction  $\theta$  of the first secondary maximum is given by

1)  $\sin^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$

2)  $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$

3)  $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{4}$

4)  $\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$

10. Maximum diffraction takes place in a given slit for

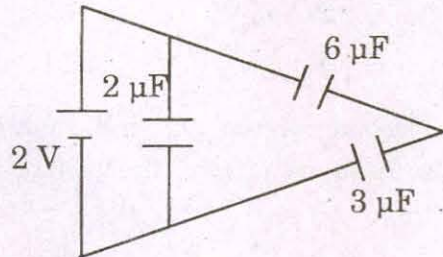
- 1)  $\gamma$ - rays
- 2) ultraviolet light
- 3) infrared light
- 4) radio waves

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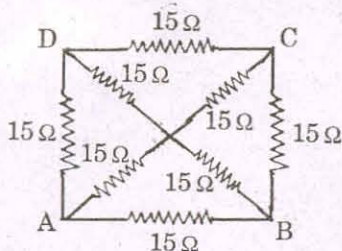
(Space for Rough Work)



16. How many  $6\mu F$ , 200 V condensers are needed to make a condenser of  $18\mu F$ , 600 V?  
 1) 9  
 2) 18  
 3) 3  
 4) 27
17. The total energy stored in the condenser system shown in the figure will be



- 1)  $2\mu J$   
 2)  $4\mu J$   
 3)  $8\mu J$   
 4)  $16\mu J$
18. A metal wire is subjected to a constant potential difference. When the temperature of the metal wire increases, the drift velocity of the electron in it  
 1) increases, thermal velocity of the electron decreases  
 2) decreases, thermal velocity of the electron decreases  
 3) increases, thermal velocity of the electron increases  
 4) decreases, thermal velocity of the electron increases
19. The equivalent resistance between the points A and B will be (each resistance is  $15\Omega$ )

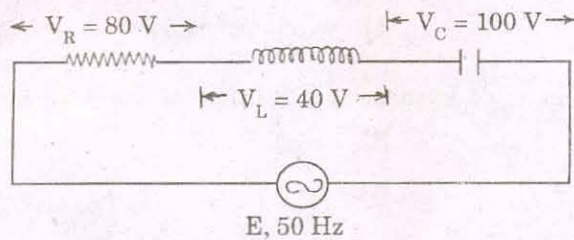


- 1)  $30\Omega$   
 2)  $8\Omega$   
 3)  $10\Omega$   
 4)  $40\Omega$
20. The terminals of a 18 V battery with an internal resistance of  $24\Omega$  are connected to a circular wire of resistance  $24\Omega$  at two points distant at one quarter of the circumference of a circular wire. The current through the bigger arc of the circle will be  
 1) 0.75 A  
 2) 1.5 A  
 3) 2.25 A  
 4) 3 A

(Space for Rough Work)



26. A certain current on passing through a galvanometer produces a deflection of 100 divisions. When a shunt of one ohm is connected, the deflection reduces to 1 division. The galvanometer resistance is
- 1) 100  $\Omega$
  - 2) 99  $\Omega$
  - 3) 10  $\Omega$
  - 4) 9.9  $\Omega$
27. Two similar circular loops carry equal currents in the same direction. On moving the coils further apart, the electric current will
- 1) increase in both
  - 2) decrease in both
  - 3) remain unaltered
  - 4) increases in one and decreases in the second
28. The value of alternating emf  $E$  in the given circuit will be



- 1) 220 V
  - 2) 140 V
  - 3) 100 V
  - 4) 20 V
29. A current of 5A is flowing at 220 V in the primary coil of a transformer. If the voltage produced in the secondary coil is 2200 V and 50% of power is lost, then the current in the secondary will be
- 1) 2.5 A
  - 2) 5 A
  - 3) 0.25 A
  - 4) 0.5 A
30. For a series LCR circuit at resonance, the statement which is not true is
- 1) Peak energy stored by a capacitor = peak energy stored by an inductor
  - 2) Average power = apparent power
  - 3) Wattless current is zero
  - 4) Power factor is zero

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(Space for Rough Work)

31. Solar spectrum is an example for
- 1) line emission spectrum
  - 2) continuous emission spectrum
  - 3) band absorption spectrum
  - 4) line absorption spectrum
32. When a piece of metal is illuminated by a monochromatic light of wavelength  $\lambda$ , then stopping potential is  $3Vs$ . When same surface is illuminated by light of wavelength  $2\lambda$ , then stopping potential becomes  $Vs$ . The value of threshold wavelength for photoelectric emission will be
- 1)  $4\lambda$
  - 2)  $8\lambda$
  - 3)  $\frac{4}{3}\lambda$
  - 4)  $6\lambda$
33. The maximum kinetic energy of emitted electrons in a photoelectric effect does not depend upon
- 1) wavelength
  - 2) frequency
  - 3) intensity
  - 4) work function
34. The ratio of minimum wavelengths of Lyman and Balmer series will be
- 1) 1.25
  - 2) 0.25
  - 3) 5
  - 4) 10
35. Hydrogen atom does not emit X-rays because
- 1) it contains only a single electron
  - 2) energy levels in it are far apart
  - 3) its size is very small
  - 4) energy levels in it are very close to each other

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(Space for Rough Work)

36. If an electron and a proton have the same de-Broglie wavelength, then the kinetic energy of the electron is
- 1) zero
  - 2) less than that of a proton
  - 3) more than that of a proton
  - 4) equal to that of a proton
37. Two protons are kept at a separation of  $40 \text{ \AA}$ .  $F_n$  is the nuclear force and  $F_e$  is the electrostatic force between them. Then
- 1)  $F_n \gg F_e$
  - 2)  $F_n = F_e$
  - 3)  $F_n \ll F_e$
  - 4)  $F_n \approx F_e$
38. Blue colour of sea water is due to
- 1) interference of sunlight reflected from the water surface
  - 2) scattering of sunlight by the water molecules
  - 3) image of sky in water
  - 4) refraction of sunlight
39. The ratio of the nuclear radii of elements with mass numbers 216 and 125 is
- 1) 216 : 125
  - 2)  $\sqrt{216} : \sqrt{125}$
  - 3) 6 : 5
  - 4) none of these
40. On bombarding  $U^{235}$  by slow neutron, 200 MeV energy is released. If the power output of atomic reactor is 1.6 MW, then the rate of fission will be
- 1)  $5 \times 10^{22} / s$
  - 2)  $5 \times 10^{16} / s$
  - 3)  $8 \times 10^{16} / s$
  - 4)  $20 \times 10^{16} / s$

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(Space for Rough Work)





46. Dimensional formula for the universal gravitational constant  $G$  is

1)  $M^{-1}L^2T^{-2}$

2)  $M^0L^0T^0$

3)  $M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}$

4)  $M^{-1}L^3T^{-1}$

47. A body is projected vertically upwards. The times corresponding to height  $h$  while ascending and while descending are  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  respectively. Then the velocity of projection is ( $g$  is acceleration due to gravity)

1)  $g\sqrt{t_1t_2}$

2)  $\frac{gt_1t_2}{t_1+t_2}$

3)  $\frac{g\sqrt{t_1t_2}}{2}$

4)  $\frac{g(t_1+t_2)}{2}$

48. A mass of 10 kg is suspended from a spring balance. It is pulled aside by a horizontal string so that it makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the vertical. The new reading of the balance is

1) 20 kg.wt

2) 10 kg.wt

3)  $10\sqrt{3}$  kg.wt

4)  $20\sqrt{3}$  kg.wt

49. A body weighs 50 grams in air and 40 grams in water. How much would it weigh in a liquid of specific gravity 1.5?

1) 30 grams

2) 35 grams

3) 65 grams

4) 45 grams

50. A body of mass 4 kg is accelerated upon by a constant force, travels a distance of 5 m in the first second and a distance of 2 m in the third second. The force acting on the body is

1) 2 N

2) 4 N

3) 6 N

4) 8 N

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(Space for Rough Work)



