Applied Physics

Date: 2025-03-08

| Subje | ct Name: Applied Physics | | |
|---|---|--|----------|
| Time | Duration: - | Total Marks: 100 | |
| 1. Stab 2. Use 3. No S 4. Ansv | ctions: le Internet Required: Ensure a good connection. Allowed Devices: Only a laptop/PC; no mobile philipprovided in the given time limit. No expert the exam before the deadline, as responses were all questions. | isqualification. tra time will be provided. | |
| A per | son travels to the west and then 3m to | the north find displacement. | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | 7m | | |
| 0 | 5m | | |
| 0 | 1m | | |
| 0 | 3.5m | | |
| Newto | on's First Law of motion gives definition | on of | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | mass | | |
| 0 | velocity | | |
| 0 | force | | |
| 0 | time | | |
| Mome | entum of an object is zero when object | is | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | having mass | | |
| 0 | in rest | | |
| 0 | very large mass | | |
| 0 | having constant acceleration | | |



Subject Code: BE03

| Direct | tion of friction force is in direction of motion of body | |
|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | same | |
| 0 | opposite | |
| 0 | perpendicular | |
| 0 | none | |
| | ity of an object changes from 10m/s to 50m/s in 2 second. What will be eration | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | 20m/s ² | |
| 0 | 20m/s | |
| 0 | 30m/s ² | |
| 0 | 40m/s | |
| If app Watt | lied voltage is 230V and current passing from conductor is 0.8A. Power | is Marks: 2 |
| 0 | 287.5 | |
| 0 | 184 | |
| 0 | 223.8 | |
| 0 | 229.2 | |
| | | |

| Exteri | nal force acting on a body is zero when acceleration is | |
|--------|---|----------|
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | changes | |
| 0 | zero | |
| 0 | remain constant | |
| 0 | none | |
| CGS (| unit of Impulse of force is | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | N.s | |
| 0 | dyne.s | |
| 0 | a and b | |
| 0 | joule | |
| kg.m/s | s is SI unit of | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Impulse of force | |
| 0 | Linear momentum | |
| 0 | a and b | |
| 0 | N | |
| Linea | r momentum is | Marks: 2 |



| 1101110 | on's First Law is Law of | Marks: 2 |
|---------|---|------------------|
| 0 | Force | |
| 0 | Inertia | |
| 0 | a and b | |
| 0 | None | |
| Which | of the following factors does kinetic energy depends on? | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | mass only | |
| 0 | velocity only | |
| 0 | both a and b | |
| 0 | none | |
| | | |
| | gravitational potential energy converted into kinetic energy the velocity en by | will Marks: 2 |
| | | |
| be giv | ven by | |
| be giv | ven by $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ | |
| be giv | ven by $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2ah$ | |
| be giv | ven by $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2ah$ both a and b | |
| be giv | ven by $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2ah$ both a and b none | Marks: 2 |
| be give | ven by $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2ah$ both a and b none is the SI unit of kinetic Energy ? | Marks: 2 |
| be give | ven by $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ $v^2 = u^2 + 2ah$ both a and b none is the SI unit of kinetic Energy? Newton (N) | Marks: 2 |

| n λ then n = | Marks: 2 |
|--|---|
| Amplitude | |
| | |
| | |
| Periodic time | |
| city to collect light by optical fibre is called | Marks: 2 |
| Acceptance Angle | |
| Numerical Aperture | |
| Total Internal Reflection | |
| μ | |
| | |
| henomena called 'migrage' is possible due to property of light. | Marks: 2 |
| henomena called 'migrage' is possible due to property of light. absorption | Marks: 2 |
| | Marks: 2 |
| absorption | Marks: 2 |
| absorption reflection | Marks: 2 |
| absorption reflection total internal reflection | Marks: 2 |
| absorption reflection total internal reflection refraction | |
| absorption reflection total internal reflection refraction waves are | |
| absorption reflection total internal reflection refraction waves are lognitudnal | |
| | Acceptance Angle Numerical Aperture Total Internal Reflection |

| | requency of a wave is 100Hz, so periodic time is | Marks: 2 |
|----------------------|---|----------|
| | | |
| 0 | 100 sec | |
| 0 | 1 sec | |
| 0 | 10 sec | |
| 0 | 0.01 sec | |
| If freq | uency of sound is 512 Hz and v = 330m/s then λ =m | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | 0.6445 | |
| 0 | 0.8454 | |
| 0 | 0.6045 | |
| 0 | 0.9353 | |
| | | |
| Wavel | length of the ultrasonic wave is the normal sound waves | Marks: 2 |
| Wavel | length of the ultrasonic wave is the normal sound waves | Marks: 2 |
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | more | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | more less | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | more less equal | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | more less equal none | |
| O O O Sound | more less equal none d wave in air is | |
| O O O Sound | more less equal none d wave in air is lognitudnal | |

| Ultras | onic waves are for numans. | Marks: 2 |
|--------|--|----------|
| 0 | Audible | |
| 0 | inaudible | |
| 0 | visible | |
| 0 | permeable | |
| With c | decrease in temperature the sound wave speed | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | increase | |
| 0 | decrease | |
| 0 | constant | |
| 0 | none | |
| Mecha | anical waves require medium | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | inelastic | |
| 0 | elastic | |
| 0 | Fluidor solid | |
| 0 | air or vacuum | |
| 0 | circuit used in magnestrostriction | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | AC Tank | |
| 0 | DC Tank | |
| 0 | LC Tank | |
| 0 | FC Tank | |

| veloc | ty of light in the medium with increase its refractive index | Marks: 2 |
|--------------|--|----------|
| 0 | decreases | |
| 0 | increases | |
| 0 | zero | |
| 0 | constant | |
| At wh | at angle of incidence, light ray will not refract | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | 0° | |
| 0 | 90° | |
| 0 | < θc | |
| 0 | 180° | |
| Refra | ctive index represented by | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Eta | |
| 0 | μ | |
| 0 | | |
| | both a and b | |
| 0 | both a and b none | |
| | | Marks: 2 |
| | none | Marks: 2 |
| Absol | none ute μ for glass and diamond are | Marks: 2 |
| Absol | none ute μ for glass and diamond are 0.52 and 1.42 | Marks: 2 |

| Laser | is radiation | Marks: 2 |
|--------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 0 | monochromatic | |
| 0 | polychromatic | |
| 0 | white light | |
| 0 | none | |
| Direct | tional property of Laser used in | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | surveying | |
| 0 | remote sensing | |
| 0 | Lidar | |
| 0 | All of Above | |
| Sourc | ce in fibre optic is and receiver is | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Laser and LED | |
| 0 | LED and Laser | |
| 0 | LED and photodiode | |
| 0 | Photodiode and Laser | |
| Avg li | ifespan of fibre is | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | 10 yrs | |
| 0 | 20 yrs | |
| 0 | 50 yrs | |
| 0 | 40 yrs | |

| | rays travels in | Marks: 2 |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 0 | SM step | |
| 0 | SM graded | |
| 0 | MM graded | |
| 0 | All | |
| Optica | al fibre is made of material | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | semi-conductor | |
| 0 | metallic | |
| 0 | conductor | |
| 0 | none | |
| | | |
| LASE | R is emission | Marks: 2 |
| LASE | R is emission Stimulated | Marks: 2 |
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Stimulated | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Stimulated Spontaneous | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | Stimulated Spontaneous Absorption | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | Stimulated Spontaneous Absorption None | |
| O O O Sound | Stimulated Spontaneous Absorption None d wave frequency less than 20Hz is | |
| O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O | Stimulated Spontaneous Absorption None d wave frequency less than 20Hz is Audible | |

| | ing wave is also | Marks: 2 |
|-------------|---|----------|
| 0 | Progressive | |
| 0 | Stationary | |
| 0 | Longitudnal | |
| 0 | none | |
| Which | n one is mechanical wave ? | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | light | |
| 0 | x-ray | |
| 0 | radio | |
| 0 | sound | |
| Lumin | nous will be considered as | |
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Intensity | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Intensity Brightness | Marks: 2 |
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | Brightness | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 | Brightness Both | |
| 0 0 0 | Brightness Both None color having longest wavelength | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | Brightness Both None color having longest wavelength red | |
| 0 0 0 | Brightness Both None color having longest wavelength red yellow | |
| 0 0 0 | Brightness Both None color having longest wavelength red | |

| Out O | r phase means difference of degree. | Marks: 2 |
|----------------------|--|----------|
| 0 | | |
| 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | 180 | |
| 0 | 90 | |
| 0 | A and B | |
| Intens | sity and amplitude of light relation | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | I proportional to A ² | |
| 0 | I inversly proportional to A | |
| 0 | I = A | |
| 0 | None | |
| | | |
| If two | waves having same phase and ampere the resultant wave will be | Marks: 2 |
| If two | waves having same phase and ampere the resultant wave will be zero | Marks: 2 |
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | zero | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | zero double | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | zero double half | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | zero double half none | |
| O O O Condi | zero double half none stion for reverbration is | |
| O O Condi | zero double half none tion for reverbration is occurs in open hill area | |

| | of object is 15 Kg what work required to lift it upto 1.5m? | Marks: 2 |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 0 | 200J | |
| 0 | 210J | |
| 0 | 225J | |
| 0 | 220J | |
| | of kinetic energy | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | W | |
| 0 | J | |
| 0 | A | |
| 0 | K | |
| | | |
| Work | is quantity | Marks: 2 |
| Work | is quantity scalar | Marks: 2 |
| | | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | scalar | Marks: 2 |
| 0 | scalar vector | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | scalar vector cant say | Marks: 2 |
| 0 0 0 | scalar vector cant say none | |
| O O O Unit o | scalar vector cant say none of power | |
| O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O | scalar vector cant say none of power Watt | |