PHYSICS Time: 20 Minutes SECTION "AB (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION) 1. Choose the correct answer for each from the given options: (i) The practical application of the phenomenon of mutual
Time: 20 Minutes Max. Marks: 17
SECTION "AB (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION)
SECTION "AB (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION) 1. Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:
given options:
(i) The practical application of the phenomenon of mutual
inductance is: AC generator • Transformer • Rectifier • Dynamo
(ii) de Broglie's wavelength is given as:
$\lambda = \frac{mv}{h} \lambda = \frac{h}{mv^2} \lambda = \frac{h}{mv} \lambda = \frac{mh}{mv}$
IIIV IIIV V
(iii) Emitter base junction is forward blased in:
Neither PNP nor NPN Transistor Both PNP & NPN Transistor PNP Transistor
(iv) Heat energy cannot be measured in:
Joule
This is not a scalar quantity: Electric flux Electric intensity
(vi) When it is desired to increase the current in the circuit
without affecting its voltage, the batteries must be
connected in: • series • parallel • complex circuit
some in series and some in parallel (vii) This particle has no charge, no rest mass and can
interact with all charged as well as neutral particles:
Alpha particle • Neutron • Photon • Positron
(viii) A metallic wire of length L, resistance R and resistivity of each part
is cut into two equal parts. The resistivity of each part
$\rho \cdot 2\rho \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{4}$
tesla (T) is equal to:
Newton x coulomb Newton x meter Newton x meter
ampere x meter ampere
An electron can revolve in the n th orbit if, and only if, its
angular momentum is equal to:
$h \cdot h \cdot$
This one is used as fuel for conventional nuclear reactor
• 92 U ²³⁵ • 90 Th ²²⁷ • 94 Pu ²³⁹ • 88 Rs ²²³
In electric circuits, Rheostat can be largely used as the:
source of current source of potential
potential divider power supply
(xiii) Lyman found a series of lines in the spectrum of
(xiii) Lyman found a series of lines in the spectrum of hydrogen atom in this region of:
Ultraviolet Visible Infra-red
Ultraviolet Visible Infra-red
Ultraviolet Visible Infra-red Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called:
• <u>Ultraviolet</u> • Visible • infra-red • Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: power supply • Radio therapy • source of potential • potential divider (xv) The rate of flow of blood in the human body can be
Ultraviolet Visible infra-red Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: power supply Radio therapy source of potential potential divider the rate of flow of blood in the human body can be traced by using this radioisotope:
• <u>Ultraviolet</u> • Visible • Infra-red • Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: power supply • Radio therapy • source of potential • potential divider (xiv) The rate of flow of blood in the human body can be traced by using this radioisotope: • 20 Ca ⁴⁶ • 6C ¹² • 1H ³ • 11 Na ²⁴
• <u>Ultraviolet</u> • Visible • Intra-red • Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: power supply • power supply • source of potential • potential divider (xv) The rate of flow of blood in the human body can be traced by using this radioisotope: • 20 Ca ⁴⁶ • 6C ¹² • H ³ • 11 Na ²⁴ (xvi) The kinetic energy per mole of an ideal gas molecules is
• <u>Ultraviolet</u> • Visible • Intra-red • Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: power supply • power supply • source of potential • potential divider (xv) The rate of flow of blood in the human body can be traced by using this radioisotope: • 20 Ca ⁴⁶ • 6C ¹² • H ³ • 11 Na ²⁴ (xvi) The kinetic energy per mole of an ideal gas molecules is
• Ultraviolet • Visible • Infra-red • Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: • power supply • Radio therapy • source of potential • potential divider (xiv) The rate of flow of blood in the human body can be traced by using this radioisotope: • 20 Ca ⁴⁶ • 6C ¹² • H ³ • 11 Na ²⁴ (xvi) The kinetic energy per mole of an ideal gas molecules is • $\frac{3}{2}$ RT • $\frac{2}{3}$ KT • nRT • $\frac{3}{2}$ KT
• <u>Ultraviolet</u> • Visible • Intra-red • Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: power supply • power supply • source of potential • potential divider (xv) The rate of flow of blood in the human body can be traced by using this radioisotope: • 20 Ca ⁴⁶ • 6C ¹² • H ³ • 11 Na ²⁴ (xvi) The kinetic energy per mole of an ideal gas molecules is
• <u>Ultraviolet</u> • Visible • Infra-red • Far infra-red (xiv) The method of finding theage of a specimen by C ¹⁴ is called: power supply • Radio therapy • source of potential • potential divider (xv) The rate of flow of blood in the human body can be traced by using this radioisotope: • 20 Ca ⁴⁵ • 6C ¹² • H ³ • 11 Na ²⁴ (xvi) The kinetic energy per mole of an ideal gas molecules is $\frac{3}{2}$ RT • $\frac{2}{3}$ KT • nRT • $\frac{3}{2}$ KT (xvii) The half life of radium is 1600 years. After 6400 years,