

SECTION – I

2. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions :

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- (i) State Gauss's law and write its mathematical relation.
- (ii) Define electron volt and show that $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$.
- (iii) Electric lines of force never cross. Why?
- (iv) Do electrons tend to go to region of high potential or of low potential?
- (v) State Lorentz force and write its formula.
- (vi) Write two uses of cathode ray oscilloscope.
- (vii) How can you use a magnetic field to separate isotopes of chemical element?
- (viii) Why the resistance of an ammeter should be very low?
- (ix) How the induced current can be increased?
- (x) What is motional emf and write its mathematical relation?
- (xi) Does the induced emf in a circuit depend on the resistance of the circuit? Explain.
- (xii) Show that ϵ and $\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t}$ have the same units.

3. Write short answers to any EIGHT (8) questions :

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- (i) Define conventional current and solar cell.
- (ii) Define electrolysis and basic principle of electroplating.
- (iii) Why does the resistance of a conductor rise with temperature?
- (iv) Define peak value and peak to peak value of voltage or current.
- (v) A sinusoidal current has rms of 10A. What is the peak value?
- (vi) What are superconductors?
- (vii) What is meant by para, diamagnetic substances?
- (viii) What is meant by strain energy?
- (ix) Draw the truth table of XNOR gate.
- (x) Why ordinary silicon diodes do not emit light?
- (xi) Why is the base current in a transistor very small?
- (xii) Define intrinsic and extrinsic semi-conductor.

4. Write short answers to any SIX (6) questions :

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- (i) Will higher frequency light eject greater number of electrons than low frequency light?
- (ii) Photon A has twice the energy of photon B. What is the ratio of momentum of A to that of B?
- (iii) What is the energy of photon in a beam of infrared radiation of wavelength 1240 nm?
- (iv) What are the advantages of LASER over ordinary light?
- (v) Can the electron in ground state of hydrogen absorb a photon of energy 13.6 eV and greater than 13.6 eV?
- (vi) Define the isotopes of an element. Write down the isotopes of hydrogen.

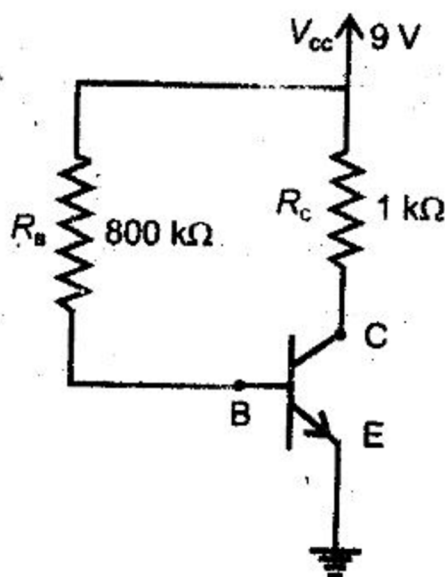
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4. (vii) What is radioactive decay? Give an example.
 (viii) What factor/does make a fusion reaction difficult to achieve?
 (ix) How can radioactivity help in the treatment of cancer?

SECTION - II

Note : Attempt any **THREE** questions.

5. (a) State Gauss's law and apply it to find electric field intensity due to an infinite sheet of charge. 5
 (b) A platinum wire has resistance of $10\ \Omega$ at 0°C and $20\ \Omega$ at 273°C . Find the value of temperature co-efficient of resistance. 3
6. (a) Define galvanometer. How it is converted into an ammeter and voltmeter? 5
 (b) A pair of adjacent coils has a mutual inductance of $0.75\ \text{H}$. If the current in the primary changes from 0 to $10\ \text{A}$ in $0.025\ \text{s}$, what is the average induced emf in the secondary? What is the change in flux in it, if the secondary has 500 turns? 3
7. (a) Discuss the behaviour of an inductor in an A.C. circuit and write an expression for the inductive reactance. 5
 (b) In circuit as shown in fig. there is negligible potential drop between B and E. If β is 100 , calculate : (i) base current. (ii) collector current. 3
 (iii) potential drop across R_c (iv) V_{CE}



8. (a) Write down the postulates of special theory of relativity. Discuss the relation of time dilation, length contraction, mass variation and energy-mass relation with reference of this theory. 5
 (b) A $1.0\ \text{m}$ long copper wire is subjected to stretching force and its length increased by $20\ \text{cm}$. Calculate the percent elongation which the wire undergoes. 3
9. (a) What are inner shell transitions? Describe the production of X-rays and their uses. 5
 (b) How much energy is absorbed by a man of mass $80\ \text{kg}$ who receives a lethal whole body equivalent dose of $400\ \text{rem}$ in the form of low energy neutrons for which RBE factor is 10 ? 3