

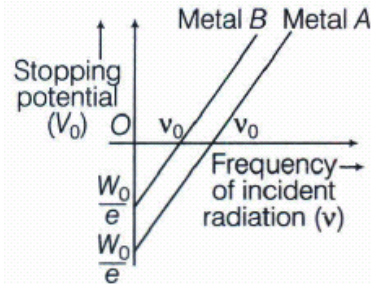
**Physics**  
**"All The Best"**

Time : 01:30:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 45

**Sec - A**

- 1) Arrange the following electromagnetic waves in the order of their increasing wavelength: (a)  $\gamma$  rays (b) Microwaves (c) x-rays (d) Radiowaves 1
- 2) what is a wavefront? 1
- 3) The graph shows the variation of stopping potential with the frequency of incident radiation for two photosensitive metals A and B. 1



metals A and B.

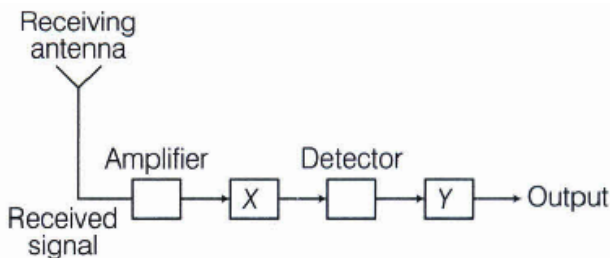
Which one of the two has higher value of work function? Justify

your answer.

- 4) What is meant by critical size? 1
- 5) How does the effective power radiated by an antenna vary with wavelength? 1

**Sec - B**

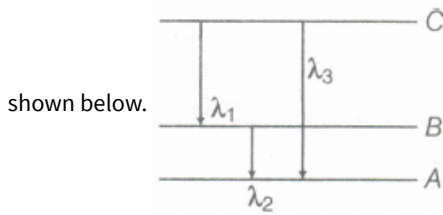
- 6) Give one use of each of the following (i) Infrared rays (ii) Gamma rays (iii) microwaves (iv) ultraviolet rays 2
- 7) Why can we not get diffraction pattern from a wide slit illuminated by monochromatic light? 2
- 8) Write three basic properties of photons which are used to obtain Einstein's photoelectric equation. Use this equation to draw a plot of maximum kinetic energy of the electrons emitted versus the frequency of incident radiation 2
- 9) A piece of wood from the ruins of an ancient building was found to have a  $^{14}C$  activity of 12 disintegrations per minute per gram of its carbon content. The  $^{14}C$  activity of the living wood is 16 disintegrations per minute per gram. How long ago did the tree, from which the wooden sample came, die? Given half-life of  $^{14}C$  is 5760 years. 2
- 10) In the given block diagram of a receiver identify the boxes labelled as X and Y and write their functions. 2



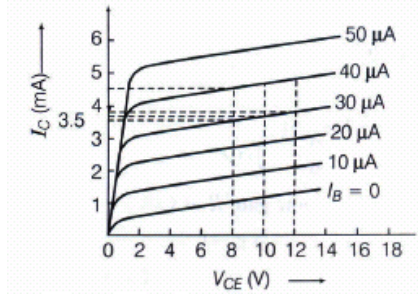
**Sec - C**

- 11) (a) giant refracting telescope at an observatory has an objective lens of focal length 15m. If an eye-piece of focal length 15 m. If an eye-piece of focal length 1.0 cm is used, what is the angular magnification of the telescope ? (b) If this telescope is used to view the moon, what is the diameter of the image of the moon formed by the objective lens? The diameter of the moon is  $3.48 \times 10^6$  m, and the radius of lunar is  $3.8 \times 10^8$ m. 3
- 12) (a) Describe briefly how Davisson - Germer experiment demonstrated the wave nature of electrons. (b) An electron is accelerated from rest through a potential V. Obtain the expression for the de- Broglie wavelength associated with it. 3
- 13) Calculate the half-life period of radioactive substances if its activity drops to  $\frac{1}{16}$  th of its initial value in 30 years. 3

- 14) (i) State Bohr's quantisation condition for defining stationary orbits. How does de-Broglie's hypothesis explain the stationary orbits? (ii) Find the relation between the three wavelengths  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$  and  $\lambda_3$  from the energy level diagram



- 15) Output characteristics of an n-p-n transistor in CE configuration is shown in the figure.



Determine, (i) dynamic output resistance (ii) DC current gain (iii) AC

current gain at an operating point  $V_{CE}=10$  V, when  $I_B=30\mu A$ .

**Sec - D**

- 16) How is the working of telescope different from that of a microscope? The focal lengths of the objective and eyepiece of a microscope are 1.25cm and 5 cm, respectively. Find the position of the object relative to the objective in order to obtain an angular magnification of 30 in normal adjustment.

- 17) (i) Differentiate between three segments of a transistor on the basis of their size and level of doping (ii) How is a transistor biased to be in active state? (iii) With the help of necessary circuit diagram, describe briefly how n-p-n transistor in CE configuration amplifies a small sinusoidal input voltage. Write the expression for the AC current gain.

- 18) A neutron is absorbed by a  ${}^6_3\text{Li}$  nucleus with subsequent emission of an alpha particle. Write the corresponding nuclear reaction. Calculate the energy released in this reaction.

$$m({}^6_3\text{Li}) = 6.015126 \text{ u}, \quad m({}^4_2\text{He}) = 4.0026044 \text{ u}$$

$$m({}^1_0\text{n}) = 1.0086654 \text{ u}, \quad m({}^1_1\text{H}) = 3.016049 \text{ u}$$

Take  $1 \text{ u} = 931 \text{ MeV}$

- 19) A transmitting antenna at the top of a tower has a height 32 m and that of the receiving antenna is 50 m. What is the maximum distance between them for satisfactory communication in line of sight mode? Given radius of earth is  $6.4 \times 10^6$  m.

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