

## NAT II Physical Science Physics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following lists of physical quantities consists only of vectors:	A. Time, temperature, velocity B. Force, volume, momentum C. Velocity, acceleration, mass D. Force, acceleration, velocity
2	In Young's experiment, two coherent sources are placed 0.90 mm apart and the fringes are observed one metre away. If it produces the second dark fringe at a distance of 1 mm from the central fringe, the wavelength of monochromatic light used would be	A. $60 \times 10^{-4}$ cm B. $10 \times 10^{-4}$ cm C. $10 \times 10^{-5}$ cm D. $6 \times 10^{-5}$ cm
3	A converging lens is used to form an image on a screen. When the upper half of the lens is covered by an opaque screen	A. Half the image will disappear B. No change either in size or in intensity C. Intensity of image will increase D. Intensity of the image will decrease
4	At a certain instant a stationary transverse wave is found to have maximum kinetic energy. The appearance of string of that instant is:	A. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude $A/3$ B. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude $A/2$ C. Sinusoidal shape with amplitude $A$ D. Straight line
5	Which one of the following is a simple harmonic motion?	A. Wave moving through a string fixed at both ends B. Earth spinning about its own axis C. Ball bouncing between two rigid vertical walls D. Particle moving in a circle with uniform speed
6	At 0°K which of the following properties of a gas will be zero?	A. Kinetic energy B. Potential energy C. Vibrational energy D. Density
7	The mass defect for the nucleus of helium is 0.0303 a.m.u. What is the binding energy per nucleon for helium in MeV?	A. 28 B. 7 C. 4 D. 1
8	If 2.2 kilowatt power is transmitted through a 10 ohm line at 22000 volt, the power loss in the form of heat will be	A. 0.1 watt B. 1 watt C. 10 watt D. 100 watt
9	What remains constant when the earth revolves around the sun?	A. Angular momentum B. Linear momentum C. Angular kinetic energy D. Linear kinetic energy
10	Centre of mass is a point	A. Which is geometric centre of a body B. From which distance of particles are same C. Where the whole mass of the body is supposed to be centered D. Which is the origin of reference frame
11	In a voltmeter the conduction takes place due to	A. Electrons only B. Holes only C. Electrons and holes D. Electrons and ions
12	There are discrete energy levels in atoms. It was first experimentally demonstrated by	A. Rutherford's experiment B. Franck Hertz experiment C. Marsden's experiment D. Somerfield experiment
13	Two point charges A and B separated by a distance R attract each other with a force of $12 \times 10^{-3}$ N. The force between A and B when the charges on them are doubled and distance is halved	A. 1.92 N B. 19.2 N C. 12 N D. 0.192 N

14	Angular momentum is	<p>A. Vector (axial)</p> <p>B. Vector (polar)</p> <p>C. Scalar</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
15	A prism splits a beam of white light into its seven constituent colors. This is so because	<p>A. Phase of different colors is different</p> <p>B. Amplitude of different colors is different</p> <p>C. Energy of different colors is different</p> <p>D. Velocity of different colors is different</p>
16	Shunt required in an ammeter of resistance R to decrease its deflection from 30 ampere to 10 ampere is	<p>A. <math>R/4</math></p> <p>B. <math>R/3</math></p> <p>C. <math>R/2</math></p> <p>D. R</p>
17	The dot product of two vectors is negative when	<p>A. They are parallel vectors</p> <p>B. They are anti-parallel vectors</p> <p>C. They are perpendicular vectors</p> <p>D. None of the above is correct</p>
18	A train of 150 m length is going towards north direction at a speed of $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . A parrot flies at a speed of $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ towards south direction parallel to the railway track. The time taken by the parrot to cross the train is equal to	<p>A. 12 s</p> <p>B. 8 s</p> <p>C. 15 s</p> <p>D. 10 s</p>
19	In case of p-n junction diode, at high value of reverse bias, the current rises sharply. The value of reverse bias is known as:	<p>A. Cut off voltage</p> <p>B. Zener voltage</p> <p>C. Inverse voltage</p> <p>D. Critical voltage</p>
20	In an L-R circuit, time constant is that time in which current grows from zero to the value	<p>A. <math>0.63 I_0</math></p> <p>B. <math>0.50 I_0</math></p> <p>C. <math>0.37 I_0</math></p> <p>D. <math>I_0</math></p>