GUESS PAPER - 3 SR. PHYSICS

AIMSTUTORIAL.IN

SECTION - A

I. Answer ALL questions:

 $[10 \times 2 = 20]$

- 1. What is dispersion? Which colour gets relatively more dispersed?
- 2. Define magnetic declination.
- 3. What is the principle of a moving coil galvanometer?
- 4. How do you convert a moving coil galvanometer into an ammeter?
- 5. What is transformer ratio?
- 6. Give two uses of infrared rays.
- 7. What are cathode rays.
- 8. What is Photoelectric effects.
- 9. Draw the circuit symbols for p-n-p and n-p-n transistors.
- 10. Define modulaton? Why is it necessary?

SECTION - B

II. Answer any SIX of the following Questions:

 $[6 \times 4 = 24]$

- 11. Define critical angle. Explain total internal reflection using a neat diagram.
- 12. How do you determine the resolving power of your eye?
- 13. State and explain Coulomb's law in electricity.
- 14. Derive the formula for equivalent capacitance when the capacitors are connected in series.
- 15. State and explain Biot-Savart Law.
- 16. Describe the ways in which Eddy currents are used to advantage.
- 17. What are the limitations of Bohr's thoery of hydrogen atom?
- 18. What is rectification? Explain the working of a full wave rectifier.

SECTION - C

III. Answer any Two of the following Questions:

 $[2 \times 8 = 16]$

- 19. Explain the formation of stationary waves in an air column enclosed in open pipe. Derive the equatons for the frequencies of the harmonics produced. A open oragn pipe 85 cm long is sounded. If the velcoity of sound is 340 m/s, what is the fundamental frequency of vibration of the air column?
- 20. State Kirchhoff's law for an electrical network. using these laws deduce the condition for balance in a Wheatstone bridge. A wire of resistance 4R is bent in the form of a circle. What is the effective resistance between the ends of the diameter?
- 21. Explain the principle and working of a nuclear reactor with the help of a labelled diagram.

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