



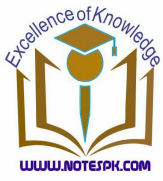
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Name:		Roll#:		Class:	Inter Part-II
Subject:	Physics-12	Date:		Time:	
Test Detail:	Type 1 - MCQs Test - Marks=20				
Test Syllabus:	Full Book				

Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- 1 If the medium between the charges is not free space then electrostatic force will:
(A) Increase (B) Decrease (C) Remain same (D) None of these
- 2 If time constant in RC series circuit is small, then capacitor is charged or discharged:
(A) Slowly (B) Rapidly (C) At constant rate (D) Intermittently
- 3 The thermistors convert changes of temperature into:
(A) light energy (B) Electric voltage (C) Heat (D) Sound
- 4 Resistance tolerance of silver band is:
(A) 10% (B) 6% (C) 7% (D) 5%
- 5 The magnetic force is simply a:
(A) Reflecting force (B) Deflecting force (C) Restoring force (D) Gravitational force
- 6 The magnetic force on an electron traveling with velocity 10^8 ms^{-1} perpendicular to magnetic field of strength 1 Wb.m^{-2} is:
(A) $2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$ (B) $1.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$ (C) $5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$ (D) Zero
- 7 When the back emf in a circuit is zero it draws:
(A) Zero current (B) Minimum current (C) Maximum current (D) Steady current
- 8 A step up transformer is used 120 v line to provide 240 v. If primary coil has 100 turns the number of turns is secondary is:
(A) 50 (B) 100 (C) 150 (D) 200
- 9 The sum of positive and negative peak value is called:
(A) R.M.S value (B) P-P value (C) Peak value (D) Average value
- 10 The slope of q-t curve at any instant of time gives:
(A) current (B) Voltage (C) Charge (D) Both A and B
- 11 At resonance, the behavior of R-L-C series circuit is:
(A) Resistive (B) Capacitive (C) Inductive (D) Modulative
- 12 Minority carriers in p-types, substances are:
(A) Holes (B) Electrons (C) Protons (D) Portions
- 13 The central region of a transistor is called:
(A) Base (B) Emitter (C) Collector (D) Neutral
- 14 Ballmer series lies in:
(A) Visible region (B) Invisible region (C) Ultraviolet region (D) Infrared region
- 15 First spectral series of hydrogen atom was discovered by:
(A) Lyman (B) Rydberg (C) Balmer (D) Paschen
- 16 If transition of electron in hydrogen atom ends at third orbit then radiation emitted lies in:
(A) Balmer (B) Lyman (C) Paschen (D) Bracket
- 17 We can find from de Broglie formula:
(A) Wavelength (B) Amplitude (C) Speed of wave (D) Frequency of wave
- 18 The charge on β - particles is:
(A) +e (B) -e (C) -2e (D) None of these
- 19 Speed of β particles is nearly equal to:
(A) $1 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ (B) $1 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$ (C) $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ (D) 10^{16} m/s
- 20 Two down and one up quarks make:
(A) Proton (B) Neutron (C) Photon (D) Positron



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MCQs Ans Key

Q:1 (B)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (A)

Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (B)

Q:7 (C)

Q:8 (D)

Q:9 (B)

Q:10 (A)

Q:11 (A)

Q:12 (B)

Q:13 (A)

Q:14 (A)

Q:15 (C)

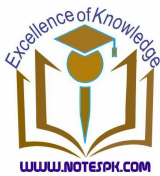
Q:16 (C)

Q:17 (A)

Q:18 (B)

Q:19 (A)

Q:20 (A)



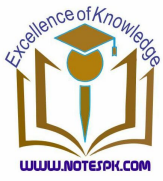
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- 1 The value of charge on 1.0×10^7 electrons is:
(A) 1.6×10^{-12} C (B) $1.6 \times 10^{+11}$ C (C) 1.6×10^{-19} C (D) $1.6 \times 10^{+19}$ C
- 2 Electric field intensity at a point is defined by the relation:
(A) $E = \frac{q}{F}$ (B) $E = \frac{F}{q}$ (C) $E = qF$ (D) $E = \frac{F}{q^2}$
- 3 The thermistors convert changes of temperature into:
(A) light energy (B) Electric voltage (C) Heat (D) Sound
- 4 In order to increase the range of voltmeter R_H is:
(A) Increased (B) Decreased (C) Unchanged (D) Increased by 4 times
- 5 Energy density in an inductor is:
(A) Directly proportional to magnetic field. (B) Directly proportional to square of magnetic field.
(C) Inversely proportional to magnetic field. (D) Inversely proportional to square of magnetic field.
- 6 If a step-up transformer were 100% efficient, the primary and secondary windings would have the same:
(A) Current (B) Power (C) Voltage (D) Direction of winding
- 7 The range of F.M transmission frequencies is from:
(A) 540 kHz to 1600 kHz (B) 88 kHz to 10.8 kHz (C) 88 MHz to 108 MHz (D) 540 MHz to 1600 MHz
- 8 In glass, molecules are irregularly arranged so it is known as:
(A) Solid (B) Liquid (C) Solid liquid (D) Gas
- 9 Above the curie temperature iron is:
(A) Paramagnetic (B) Diamagnetic (C) Ferromagnetic (D) Not effected
- 10 Light emitting diodes (LED) are made from semiconductors.
(A) Silicon (B) Germanium (C) Carbon (D) Gallium arsenide
- 11 For normal operation of transistor, the emitter-base junction is always:
(A) Forward Biased (B) Reverse Biased (C) Unbiased (D) Grounded
- 12 For non-inverting amplifier if $R_1 = \infty \text{ Ohm}$, $R_2 = 0 \text{ Ohm}$ then gain of amplifier is: (MTN)-14
(A) -1 (B) 0 (C) +1 (D) Infinite
- 13 $X = A + B$ is the mathematical notation for:
(A) OR gate (B) NOR gate (C) NAND gate (D) AND gate
- 14 At higher energies more than 1.02 Mev the dominant process is:
(A) Photo electric effect (B) Compton effect (C) Pair production (D) Nuclear fission.
- 15 Ballmer series lies in:
(A) Visible region (B) Invisible region (C) Ultraviolet region (D) Infrared region
- 16 Balmer empirical formula explains the electromagnetic radiation of any excited atom in terms of their:
(A) Energy (B) Mass (C) Wavelength (D) Momentum
- 17 Paschen series lies in the:
(A) Far-ultraviolet region (B) Visible region (C) Infrared region (D) Ultraviolet region
- 18 Earth orbital speed is:
(A) 10 km/s (B) 20 km/s (C) 30 km/s (D) 40 km/s
- 19 The typical nuclei have diameter less than:
(A) 10^{-14} m (B) 10^{-12} m (C) 10^{-10} m (D) 10^{-8} m
- 20 A device that shows the visible path of ionizing particle is called:
(A) GM counter (B) Solid state detector (C) Scalar (D) Wilson Cloud chamber



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Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (A)

Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (B)

Q:7 (C)

Q:8 (C)

Q:9 (A)

Q:10 (D)

Q:11 (A)

Q:12 (C)

Q:13 (B)

Q:14 (C)

Q:15 (A)

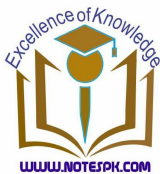
Q:16 (C)

Q:17 (C)

Q:18 (C)

Q:19 (C)

Q:20 (D)



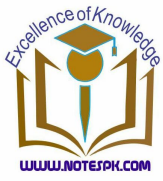
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- 1 mho-m⁻¹ is the Unit of:
(A) Resistance (B) Resistivity (C) Conductance (D) Conductivity
- 2 The magnetic force on an electron traveling with velocity 10⁸ ms⁻¹ perpendicular to magnetic field of strength 1 Wb.m⁻² is:
(A) 2 × 10⁻¹¹N (B) 1.6 × 10⁻¹¹N (C) 5 × 10⁻¹¹N (D) Zero
- 3 When a charged particle is projected opposite to the direction of magnetic field, it experiences a force equal to:
(A) $qvB \cos \theta$ (B) $qvB \sin 90^\circ$ (C) qvB (D) zero
- 4 Useful device to measure resistance, current and voltage is an electronic instrument called:
(A) Voltmeter (B) Ammeter (C) Ohmmeter (D) Digital Multimeter
- 5 Which expression for mutual inductance is correct?
(A) $M = \frac{N_s \phi_s}{I_p}$ (B) $M = \frac{\phi_s}{N_s I_p}$ (C) $M = \frac{I_p}{N_s \phi_s}$ (D) $M = \frac{N_s}{I_p \phi_s}$
- 6 The term $\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$ has the same dimensions as:
(A) Flux (B) Potential difference (C) Time (D) Current
- 7 The basic circuit element in A.C circuit which controls current:
(A) Resistor only (B) Capacitor only (C) Inductor only (D) All of these
- 8 In RLC series circuit the phase angle between X_L and X_C is:
(A) $\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega C}{R}$ (B) $\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega}{RC}$ (C) $\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega Z}{RC}$ (D) $\pi \text{ rad}$
- 9 In RLC series circuit, at higher frequencies:
(A) X_L = X_C (B) X_L > X_C (C) X_L < X_C (D) X_L = 0
- 10 A semiconductor will behave as an insulator at temperature:
(A) 20 K (B) 10 K (C) 5 K (D) 0 K
- 11 The potential barriers for germanium at room temperature is:
(A) 0.3 V (B) 0.5 V (C) 0.7 V (D) 0.9 V
- 12 A Sensor of Light is:
(A) Transistor (B) LED (C) Diode (D) LDR
- 13 $X = A + B$ is the mathematical notation for:
(A) OR gate (B) NOR gate (C) NAND gate (D) AND gate
- 14 If an object moves with speed of light its mass will be.
(A) Zero (B) Maximum (C) Minimum (D) Infinity
- 15 The change in wavelength of scattered photon in Compton effect is:
(A) $\frac{h}{m_o c}(1 - \cos \theta)$ (B) $\frac{h}{m_o c^2}(1 - \cos \theta)$ (C) $\frac{m_o}{hc}(1 - \cos \theta)$ (D) $\frac{h}{m_o c^2}(1 - \cos \theta)$
- 16 Compton's shift for wavelength is maximum for scattering angle $\theta =$.
(A) 0° (B) 90° (C) 45° (D) 180°
- 17 Which series lies in the ultraviolet region:
(A) Ballmer series (B) Bracket series (C) Ptund series (D) Lyman series
- 18 The longest wavelength of Paschen series is:
(A) 656 nm (B) 1094 nm (C) 1875 nm (D) 2000 nm
- 19 Atom can reside in meta stable state for:
(A) 10⁻¹s (B) 10⁻²s (C) 10⁻³s (D) 10⁻⁴s
- 20 The types of quacks are:
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 6



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Q:3 (D)

Q:4 (D)

Q:5 (A)

Q:6 (B)

Q:7 (D)

Q:8 (A)

Q:9 (B)

Q:10 (D)

Q:11 (A)

Q:12 (D)

Q:13 (B)

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Q:19 (C)

Q:20 (D)



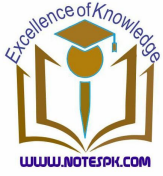
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- The force between two similar unit charges placed one meter apart in air is:
(A) Zero (B) One Newton (C) $9 \times 10^9 N$ (D) $9 \times 10^{-9} N$
- The maximum power (pout) is delivered to a load resistance R, when the internal resistance of the source is:
(A) $r = \infty$ (B) $r = R$ (C) $r = 0$ (D) $r = \frac{R}{4}$
- An ideal current source shall have resistance:
(A) Zero (B) Finite but not zero (C) Infinite (D) Depend upon requirement
- The value of e/m is smallest for:
(A) Proton (B) Electron (C) β -particle (D) Positron
- Maximum emf generated in a generator is:
(A) $\epsilon_o = \epsilon \sin \theta$ (B) $\epsilon = \epsilon_o \sin \theta$ (C) $\epsilon_o = N\omega AB \sin \theta$ (D) $\epsilon_o = N\omega AB$
- The basic circuit element in A.C circuit which controls current:
(A) Resistor only (B) Capacitor only (C) Inductor only (D) All of these
- In three phase voltage across any two lines is about:
(A) 220 V (B) 230 V (C) 400 V (D) 430 V
- In frequency modulation, which factor is changed:
(A) Amplitude of charge carriers (B) Frequency of charge carriers (C) Amplitude of signal
(D) Frequency of signal
- The number of crystal system are:
(A) Three (B) Five (C) Seven (D) Fifteen
- Number of diodes used in half-wave rectifier circuit are:
(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) 1
- A device which converts low voltage or current to high voltage or current is called:
(A) Transformer (B) AC-generator (C) Rectifier (D) Amplifier
- $X = A + B$ is the mathematical notation for:
(A) OR gate (B) NOR gate (C) NAND gate (D) AND gate
- Rest mass of photon is:
(A) Equal to electron (B) Zero (C) Equal to proton (D) Equal to neutron
- The shortest wave length in Bracket series has wave length:
(A) $\frac{16}{R_H}$ (B) $\frac{R_H}{16}$ (C) $16 R_H$ (D) $4 R_H$
- The energy required to remove completely an electron from the first bohr orbit is:
(A) Ionization energy (B) Excitation energy (C) Kinetic energy (D) Potential energy
- Atom can reside in meta stable state for:
(A) $10^{-1} s$ (B) $10^{-2} s$ (C) $10^{-3} s$ (D) $10^{-4} s$
- Number of isotopes of Neon gas are:
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 1
- When a nucleus emits alpha particle its atomic mass decreases by:
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
- Which of the following is typical source of α -particle:
(A) Strontium-94 (B) Radon-222 (C) Cobalt-60 (D) Zic sulphate
- The particles equal or greater in mass than of protons are called:
(A) Baryons (B) Leptons (C) Mesons (D) Quarks



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Q:11 (D)

Q:12 (B)

Q:13 (B)

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Q:17 (B)

Q:18 (B)

Q:19 (B)

Q:20 (A)



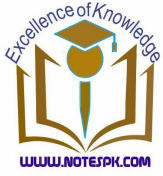
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- 1 The force between two similar unit charges placed one meter apart in air is:
(A) Zero (B) One Newton (C) $9 \times 10^9 N$ (D) $9 \times 10^{-9} N$
- 2 If the distance between two point charges is halved, the electric intensity becomes.
(A) Half (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ times (C) double (D) 4 time
- 3 The amount of energy equal to $1.6 \times 10^{-19} J$ is called:
(A) One volt (B) One milli volt (C) One electron volt (D) One mega electron volt
- 4 The current flowing through each resistor of equal resistance in parallel combination is:
(A) Same (B) Different (C) Zero (D) infinite
- 5 Resistivity at a given temperature depends upon:
(A) Area of cross section (B) length (C) Nature of material of conductor (D) Both length and Area.
- 6 The motional emf is given by:
(A) qUB (B) IBL (C) eBL (D) VBL
- 7 The motional emf depends upon the:
(A) Length of conductor (B) Speed of conductor (C) Strength of magnet (D) All of these
- 8 The self inductance of solenoid is:
(A) $L = \mu_0 nAL$ (B) $L = \mu_0 N^2 AI$ (C) $L = \mu_0 n^2 AI$ (D) $L = \mu_0 NAL$
- 9 Output of D.C motor is:
(A) A.C energy (B) Mechanical energy (C) Chemical energy (D) D.C energy
- 10 Good conductors have conductivities of the order of:
(A) $10^{-7} (\Omega m)^{-1}$ (B) $10^7 (\Omega m)^{-1}$ (C) $10^2 (\Omega m)^{-1}$ (D) $10^{-2} (\Omega m)^{-1}$
- 11 A pentavalent impurity is:
(A) Boron (B) Aluminium (C) Indium (D) Phosphorous
- 12 A pn-Junction can not be used as:
(A) Rectifier (B) Amplifier (C) Detector (D) LED
- 13 The materialization of energy take place in the process of:
(A) Photoelectric Effect (B) Compton Effect (C) Pair production (D) Annihilation of Matter
- 14 The speed of an electron in nth orbit is given as:
(A) $4\pi^2 Ke^2/nh$ (B) $2\pi Ke^2/nh$ (C) $2\pi Ke^2/n^2 h^2$ (D) $2\pi^2 Ke^2/nh$
- 15 X-ray diffraction reveals that these are:
(A) Particle type (B) Wave type (C) Both wave and particle (D) None of above
- 16 X-rays are the electromagnetic radiations having the wavelength in range:
(A) $10^{-12} m$ (B) $10^{-10} m$ (C) 10^{-8} (D) $10^{-6} m$
- 17 In meta stable state electron stays for:
(A) $10^{-1} s$ (B) $10^{-2} s$ (C) $10^{-3} s$ (D) $10^{-4} s$
- 18 Which one of the following is not affected by electric or magnetic field?
(A) β - rays (B) γ = rays (C) ∞ - rays (D) Electron
- 19 How many times, the α - particle is more massive than electrons?
(A) 6332 (B) 7332 (C) 8332 (D) 9332
- 20 The particles which do not experience strong force are called:
(A) Baryons (B) Hadrons (C) Mesons (D) Leptons



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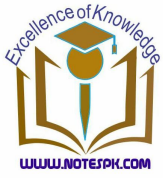
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- Two charges $1\mu\text{C}$ and $5\mu\text{C}$ separated by 20 cm, the ratio of electrostatic forces acting on them will be:
(A) 1:2 (B) 1:5 (C) 1:1 (D) 5:1
- If F_1 and F_2 are the magnetic forces acting on α -particle and electron respectively, when moving perpendicular to the magnetic field then:
(A) $F_1 = F_2$ (B) $F_1 > F_2$ (C) $F_1 < F_2$ (D) $F_1 = 4F_2$
- In case of photocopier, a special dry, black powder called toner is given by:
(A) Positive charge (B) Negative charge (C) Neutral (D) First positive than negative
- Special organ called ampullae of Lorenzini that are very sensitive to electric field are found in:
(A) Bats (B) Cats (C) Dogs (D) Sharks
- Charge carriers in electrolytes are:
(A) Protons (B) Electrons (C) Holes (D) Positive and Negative ions
- If a charged body is moved against the electric field it will gain:
(A) Elastic Potential Energy (B) Kinetic Energy (C) Gravitational Energy (D) Electric Potential Energy
- When a wire of resistance R is cut in two equal parts its resistance becomes $\frac{R}{2}$ what happens to resistivity:
(A) Double (B) Same (C) Half (D) One fourth
- A charged particle enters in a strong magnetic field its K.E:
(A) Remain constant (B) Increases (C) Decreases (D) Increases then decreases
- A device used for detection of current is called:
(A) Inductor (B) Voltmeter (C) Capacitor (D) Galvanometer
- A voltmeter is always connected in:
(A) Parallel (B) Series (C) Perpendicular (D) Straight line
- When a conductor moves across a magnetic field, an emf is set up, this emf is called:
(A) Variable emf (B) Constant emf (C) Back emf (D) Induced emf
- The term has the same units as:
(A) Time (B) Current (C) Electromotive force (D) Magnetic flux
- The substances in which the atoms do not form magnetic dipoles are called:
(A) Diamagnetic (B) Paramagnetic (C) Ferromagnetic (D) Crystal
- Glass and High Steel Carbon are examples of:
(A) Ductile substances (B) Brittle substances (C) Soft substances (D) Hard substances
- Which is not a basic logic operation?
(A) NOT (B) AND (C) OR (D) NAND
- 1 kg mass will be equivalent to energy:
(A) $9 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$ (B) $9 \times 10^{12} \text{ J}$ (C) $9 \times 10^{16} \text{ J}$ (D) $9 \times 10^{19} \text{ J}$
- The charge on an alpha particle is equal to:
(A) $+e$ (B) $-e$ (C) $-2e$ (D) $2e$
- Nuclear fission chain reaction is controlled by using:
(A) Cadmium rods (B) Iron rods (C) Platinum rods (D) Steel rods
- The most useful tracer is:
(A) Strontium-90 (B) Iodine-31 (C) Cobalt-60 (D) Carbon-14
- Various types of cancer are treated by:
(A) Carbon-14 (B) Nickel-63 (C) Cobalt-60 (D) Strontium-90



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Test Syllabus:	Full Book				

MCQs Ans Key

Q:1 (C)

Q:2 (B)

Q:3 (B)

Q:4 (D)

Q:5 (D)

Q:6 (D)

Q:7 (B)

Q:8 (A)

Q:9 (D)

Q:10 (A)

Q:11 (D)

Q:12 (C)

Q:13 (D)

Q:14 (B)

Q:15 (D)

Q:16 (C)

Q:17 (D)

Q:18 (A)

Q:19 (D)

Q:20 (C)



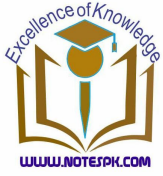
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- 1 The net charge on a capacitor (each plate having magnitude of charge of charge q) is:
(A) Infinity (B) 2 q (C) q/2 (D) Zero
- 2 The SI Unit of resistivity is:
(A) Ωm^{-2} (B) [Math Processing Error] (C) Ωm (D) Ω
- 3 When a wire of resistance R is cut in two equal parts its resistance becomes $\frac{R}{2}$ what happens to resistivity:
(A) Double (B) Same (C) Half (D) One fourth
- 4 Two parallel wires carrying currents in the opposite direction:
(A) Repel each other. (B) Attract each other. (C) Have no effect upon each other.
(D) They cancel out their individual magnetic fields.
- 5 The magnetic induction has the same unit as of:
(A) Flux (B) Flux density (C) Electric intensity (D) Magnetization
- 6 The e/m of a neutron is:
(A) less than electron (B) zero (C) greater than electron (D) the same as electron
- 7 A.C generator based upon the:
(A) Lenz's Law (B) Maxwell's relation (C) Faradays Law of electromagnet induction. (D) Mutual induction.
- 8 Commutators are used in:
(A) D.C. generators (B) A.C. generators (C) A.C. motor (D) A.C. rotator
- 9 Transformer is an electrical device used to change:
(A) Alternating Current (B) Direct Current (C) Alternating emf (D) Voltage
- 10 A transformer steps 220V to 40V, if the secondary turns are 40 and then primary turns are:
(A) 20 (B) 40 (C) 120 (D) 220
- 11 The capacitance required to construct a resonance circuit of frequency 1000 kHz with an inductor of 5 mH is:
(A) 5.09 pF (B) 5.09 μF (C) 5.09 mF (D) 50.9 pF
- 12 When a metal detector comes close to a metal then its frequency:
(A) Becomes double (B) Remains same (C) Becomes half (D) Increases
- 13 Which one belongs to trivalent group?
(A) Aluminium (B) Antimony (C) Phosphorous (D) Arsenic
- 14 In p-type substances, the majority charge carriers:
(A) Electrons (B) Proton (C) Holes (D) Neutrons
- 15 The critical temperature of mercury is:
(A) 1.18 K (B) 4.2 K (C) 3.72 K (D) 7.2 K
- 16 Pulsating output of full wave rectifier can be made smooth by using circuit called:
(A) Filter (B) Amplifier (C) Resistor (D) Transistor
- 17 Rest mass of photon is:
(A) Equal to electron (B) Zero (C) Equal to proton (D) Equal to neutron
- 18 The number of Neutron in ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$ is:
(A) 92 (B) 238 (C) 146 (D) 330
- 19 Marie Curie and Pierre Curie discovered:
(A) 3.8 minutes (B) 3.8 days (C) 3.8 months (D) 3.8 years
- 20 In nuclear radiations, track of α - particle is:
(A) Thin (B) Discontinuous (C) Erratic (D) Continuous



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Q:3 (B)

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Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (B)

Q:7 (C)

Q:8 (A)

Q:9 (C)

Q:10 (D)

Q:11 (D)

Q:12 (B)

Q:13 (A)

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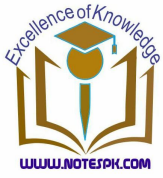
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- 1 For computation of electric flux, the surface area should be.
(A) Parallel (B) Flat (C) Curved (D) Spherical
- 2 A charge of 10^{-10} C between two parallel plates 1 cm apart experience a force of 10^{-5} N:
(A) 10 V (B) 10^2 V (C) 10^3 V (D) 10^4 V
- 3 A charged conductor has charge on its.
(A) Inner-surface (B) outer-surface (C) middle-surface (D) surrounding space
- 4 Temperature Co-efficient of resistivity is measured in:
(A) K (B) K^{-1} (C) π (D) $^{\circ}C$
- 5 The Unit of magnetic flux is:
(A) Tesla (B) Weber (C) $Weber\ m^{-2}$ (D) $Tesla\ m^2$
- 6 A cross (\times) represents the direction of magnetic field:
(A) Out of page (B) Tangent to page (C) Parallel to page (D) In to the page
- 7 The magnetic induction has the same unit as of:
(A) Flux (B) Flux density (C) Electric intensity (D) Magnetization
- 8 When a conductor moves across a magnetic field, an emf is set up, this emf is called:
(A) Variable emf (B) Constant emf (C) Back emf (D) Induced emf
- 9 Energy density in an inductor is:
(A) Directly proportional to magnetic field. (B) Directly proportional to square of magnetic field.
(C) Inversely proportional to magnetic field. (D) Inversely proportional to square of magnetic field.
- 10 In RLC series circuit, the condition for resonance is:
(A) $X_L < X_C$ (B) $[Math Processing Error]$ (C) $Z > X_C$ (D) $X_L = X_C$
- 11 Metal detector consists of:
(A) L-C circuit (B) R-L circuit (C) R-C circuit (D) RLC series circuit
- 12 Which one is not a crystalline solid?
(A) Zinc (B) Copper (C) Nylon (D) Zirconia
- 13 Potential difference across depletion region in case of silicon diode at room temperature is:
(A) 0.3 V (B) 0.9 V (C) 0.7 V (D) zero Volts
- 14 The stopping potential for a certain metal is 10 volts. Thus work function for the cathode is:
(A) 10 J (B) $1.6 \times 10^{-18} J$ (C) $1.6 \times 10^{-19} J$ (D) $1.6 \times 10^{-20} J$
- 15 If we have N_0 number of atoms of any radioactive element, then after four half lives, the number of atoms left behind is:
(A) $\frac{1}{4}N_0$ (B) $\frac{1}{8}N_0$ (C) $\frac{1}{16}N_0$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}N_0$
- 16 Which particle has larger range in air?
(A) α - rays (B) γ - rays (C) β - rays (D) Neutron
- 17 Which of the following is similar to electron?
(A) β - particle (B) α - particle (C) Neutron (D) Proton
- 18 Hydrogen bomb is an example of:
(A) Nuclear fission (B) Nuclear fusion (C) Chain reaction (D) Chemical reaction
- 19 The background radiation to which we are exposed, on the average is:
(A) 1 mSv per year (B) 2 mSv per year (C) 3 mSv per year (D) 4 mSv per year
- 20 Cosmic rays consist of:
(A) Protons (B) High energy photons (C) Positrons (D) All of above



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Q:2 (C)

Q:3 (A)

Q:4 (C)

Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (D)

Q:7 (B)

Q:8 (D)

Q:9 (B)

Q:10 (D)

Q:11 (A)

Q:12 (C)

Q:13 (C)

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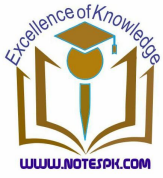
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- Two charges $1\mu\text{C}$ and $5\mu\text{C}$ separated by 20 cm, the ratio of electrostatic forces acting on them will be:
(A) 1:2 (B) 1:5 (C) 1:1 (D) 5:1
- If both the magnitude of charges and distance between them is doubled, then Coulomb's force will be:
(A) Doubled (B) Half (C) Remain same (D) one fourth
- If the distance between two point charges is halved, the electric intensity becomes.
(A) Half (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ times (C) double (D) 4 times
- An ECG records the between points on human skin generated by electric process in the heart:
(A) Heart beat (B) Pulse rate (C) Pressure (D) Voltage
- Due to polarization, electric field E.
(A) Increases (B) Decreases (C) First increases then decreases (D) Remain same
- A wire of uniform area of cross-section A, length L and resistance R is cut into two equal parts. The resistivity of each part.
(A) is doubled (B) remains the same (C) is halved (D) is one-fourth
- The unit of $E \text{ NC}^{-1}$ and that of B is $\text{NA}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ then the unit of E/B is:
(A) ms^{-2} (B) ms (C) ms^{-1} (D) $\text{m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
- The relation of emfs of two cells $\frac{E_1}{E_2}$ is:
(A) $\frac{I_2}{I_1}$ (B) $\frac{I_1}{I_2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{I_1 I_2}$ (D) $I_1 \times I_2$
- Energy stored in the inductor is in the form of:
(A) Electrical energy (B) Magnetic energy (C) Kinetic energy (D) Chemical energy
- The phase of A.C at positive peak from origin is:
(A) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) π
- The impedance Z can be expressed as:
(A) $Z = \frac{V_{rms}}{I_{rms}}$ (B) $Z = \frac{I_{rms}}{V_{rms}}$ (C) $Z = I + V$ (D) $Z = I - V$
- In RLC series circuit at resonance the phase difference between capacitor and inductor reactances is:
(A) 90° (B) 270° (C) 0° (D) 180°
- There are different crystal systems. The number of these crystal systems is:
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 7
- The SI unit of stress is same as that of:
(A) Pressure (B) Force (C) Momentum (D) Work
- Conductors have conductivities of the order of:
(A) $10^3 (\Omega\text{m})^{-1}$ (B) $10^7 (\Omega\text{m})^{-1}$ (C) $10^5 (\Omega\text{m})^{-1}$ (D) $10^9 (\Omega\text{m})^{-1}$
- A single domain in ferromagnetic substance contains nearly.
(A) $10^8 \rightarrow 10^9$ (B) $10^{12} \rightarrow 10^{16}$ (C) $10^{15} \rightarrow 10^{20}$ (D) $10^{12} \rightarrow 10^{20}$
- A two inputs NAND gate with inputs A and B has an output "0" if:
(A) B is zero (B) A is zero (C) Both A and B are 1 (D) Both A and B are "0"
- Unit of Planck's constant is same as that of:
(A) Acceleration (B) Angular momentum (C) Linear momentum (D) Entropy
- Energy of black body radiation depends upon:
(A) Nature of surface of body (B) Nature of material of body (C) Shape and size of body
(D) Temperature of the body
- The radius of first shell of hydrogen atom was quantized which is:
(A) 0.0053 nm (B) 0.053 nm (C) 0.53 nm (D) 0.053 nm



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Q:3 (D)

Q:4 (D)

Q:5 (B)

Q:6 (B)

Q:7 (C)

Q:8 (B)

Q:9 (B)

Q:10 (B)

Q:11 (A)

Q:12 (D)

Q:13 (D)

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Q:19 (D)

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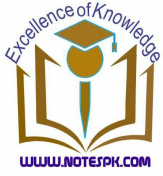
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- 1 The thermistors convert changes of temperature into:
(A) light energy (B) Electric voltage (C) Heat (D) Sound
- 2 A 5 m wire carrying current 2 A at right angle to uniform magnetic field of 0.5 T. The force on the wire is:
(A) 1.5 N (B) 5 N (C) 2.5 N (D) 4 N
- 3 The SI unit of flux density is:
(A) Gauss (B) Tesla (C) Weber/meter (D) Weber
- 4 Magnetic flux density at a point due to current carrying coil is determined by:
(A) Ampere's Law (B) Gauss's Law (C) Faraday's Law (D) Lenz's Law
- 5 When a conductor moves across a magnetic field, an emf is set up, this emf is called:
(A) Variable emf (B) Constant emf (C) Back emf (D) Induced emf
- 6 In A.C. generator, when plane of coil is perpendicular to magnetic field, then output of generator is:
(A) $N\omega AB$ (B) $2\pi f$ (C) maximum (D) Zero
- 7 At resonance frequency, the impedance of RLC series circuit is:
(A) Maximum (B) Minimum (C) Zero (D) Infinite
- 8 A single domain in ferromagnetic substance contains nearly.
(A) $10^8 \rightarrow 10^9$ (B) $10^{12} \rightarrow 10^{16}$ (C) $10^{15} \rightarrow 10^{20}$ (D) $10^{12} \rightarrow 10^{20}$
- 9 After curie temperature, iron is:
(A) Ferromagnetic (B) Paramagnetic (C) Diamagnetic (D) Magnetic
- 10 Curie temperature for iron is:
(A) $710^\circ C$ (B) $730^\circ C$ (C) $750^\circ C$ (D) $780^\circ C$
- 11 The number of terminals in a semiconductor diode are:
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- 12 The device which are required to convert various physical quantities into electric voltage are called:
(A) Filters (B) Rectifiers (C) Amplifiers (D) Sensors
- 13 The special theory of relativity based on:
(A) one postulate (B) Two postulates (C) Three postulate (D) Four postulates
- 14 The energy of the 4th orbit in hydrogen atom is:
(A) -2.1 eV (B) -3.50 eV (C) -13.60 eV (D) -0.85 eV
- 15 The charge number of ${}_{141}^{56}\text{Ba}$ is:
(A) 197 (B) 141 (C) 85 (D) 56
- 16 What is different in isotopes:
(A) Number of protons (B) Number of neutrons (C) Number of electrons (D) Charge Number
- 17 If the following particles have the same energy, which particle has the shortest wave length?
(A) α -particle (B) Neutron (C) β -particle (D) Proton
- 18 Which of the following is similar to electron?
(A) β -particle (B) α -particle (C) Neutron (D) Proton
- 19 The quantity of U_{92}^{235} in the naturally occurring uranium is:
(A) 0.2 % (B) 0.3 % (C) 0.7 % (D) 0.4 %
- 20 Cosmic rays consist of:
(A) Protons (B) High energy photons (C) Positrons (D) All of above



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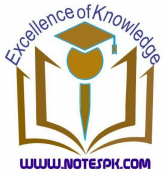
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Q.1 Four possible answers A, B, C & D to each question are given. Circle the correct one. (20x1=20)

- For which material medium, force between two charges particles is maximum?
(A) Ammonia (B) Germanium (C) Mica (D) Teflon
- The force between two point charges separated by air in 4N when separated by a medium of relative permittivity 2, the force between them become:
(A) $\frac{1}{2}N$ (B) 2 N (C) 4 N (D) 8 N
- If the distance between two charges is halved and charges are also doubled, then force between them will be:
(A) Two time (B) Four time (C) Eight time (D) Sixteen time
- A rubber ball of radius 2 cm has a charge of 5 μC on its surface, which is uniformly distributed, the value of $\rightarrow E$ at its centre is:
(A) 10 NC^{-1} (B) Zero (C) 2.5 NC^{-1} (D) $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{NC}^{-1}$
- A charge of 10^{-10}C between two parallel plates 1 cm apart experience a force of 10^{-5}N :
(A) 10 V (B) 10^2V (C) 10^3V (D) 10^4V
- If time constant in RC series circuit is small, then capacitor is charged or discharged:
(A) Slowly (B) Rapidly (C) At constant rate (D) Intermittently
- Temperature Co-efficient of resistivity is measured in:
(A) K (B) K^{-1} (C) π (D) $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $\text{mho}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ is the Unit of:
(A) Resistance (B) Resistivity (C) Conductance (D) Conductivity
- What is the colour code for $52\text{M}\Omega \pm 5\%$ resistance:
(A) Red Green Blue Gold (B) Green Red Blue Gold (C) Yellow Red Blue Gold (D) Green Red Violet Gold
- Sensitivity of a galvanometer can be increased by:
(A) Decreasing the value of torsional couple. (B) Decreasing number of turns.
(C) Decreasing area of plane coil. (D) Decreasing magnetic field.
- Energy stored in inductor is:
(A) $\frac{1}{2}LI^2$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}LI$ (C) $\frac{1}{2}L^2I$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}L^2I^2$
- In A.C wave form, negative peak is obtained at the phase angle of:
(A) 90° (B) 120° (C) 270° (D) 360°
- If the frequency of A.C supplied is doubled then the capacitive reactance becomes:
(A) Half (B) Two times (C) Four times (D) One fourth
- When platinum is heated it becomes orange at:
(A) 500°C (B) 900°C (C) 1100°C (D) 1300°C
- Energy of black body radiation depends upon:
(A) Nature of surface of body (B) Nature of material of body (C) Shape and size of body
(D) Temperature of the body
- The energy of the photon of wavelength 500 nm is:
(A) 3.10 eV (B) 2.49 eV (C) 1.77 eV (D) 1.52 eV
- The longest wavelength of Paschen series is:
(A) 656 nm (B) 1094 nm (C) 1875 nm (D) 2000 nm
- The equation of Rydberg constant is given by:
(A) $R_H = \frac{h_c}{m_o}$ (B) $R_H = \frac{E_o}{hc}$ (C) $R_H = \frac{E_o}{\lambda}$ (D) $R_H = \frac{1}{hc}$
- The typical nuclei have diameter less than:
(A) 10^{-14}m (B) 10^{-12}m (C) 10^{-10}m (D) 10^{-8}m
- A pair of quark and anti quark makes a
(A) Meson (B) Harden (C) Lepton (D) Baryon



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