

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12th CLASS)**PHYSICS PAPER-II (NEW SCHEME) GROUP-I**

TIME ALLOWED: 2.40 Hours

SUBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 68

NOTE: - Write same question number and its part number on answer book, as given in the question paper.

SECTION-I

2. Attempt any eight parts.

8 × 2 = 16

- (i) Suppose that you follow an electric field line due to a positive point charge. Do electric field and the potential increase or decrease?
- (ii) Is it true that Gauss's law states that the total number of lines of forces crossing any closed surface in the outward direction is proportional to the net positive charge enclosed within surface?
- (iii) What are the factors upon which the electric flux depend?
- (iv) Differentiate between electrical potential difference and electric potential at a point.
- (v) How can a current loop be used to determine the presence of a magnetic field in a given region of space?
- (vi) Why does the picture on a TV screen become distorted when a magnet is brought near the screen?
- (vii) What is galvanometer? On which principle it works?
- (viii) What is Magnetic Flux Density? Also write its unit.
- (ix) How would you position a flat loop of wire in a changing magnetic field so that there is no emf induced in the loop?
- (x) A suspended magnet is Oscillating freely in a horizontal plane. The Oscillations are strongly damped when a metal plate is placed under the magnet. Explain why does this occur?
- (xi) What is Transformer? What is its working principle?
- (xii) What is back emf effect in motors?

3. Attempt any eight parts.

8 × 2 = 16

- (i) Why does the resistance of a conductor rise with temperature?
- (ii) Is the filament resistance lower or higher in a 500 W, 220V light bulb than in a 100W, 220V bulb?
- (iii) State Kirchoff's first rule and write its mathematical formula.
- (iv) How many times per second will an incandescent lamp reach maximum brilliance when connected to a 50 Hz source?
- (v) How does doubling the frequency affect the reactance of (a) an inductor (b) a capacitor
- (vi) Define impedance and write the impedance expression for R – L series circuits.
- (vii) Differentiate between Ductile and Brittle substances.
- (viii) How would you obtain n-type and p-type material from pure Silicon?
- (ix) Define Modulus of elasticity. Show that the units of Modulus elasticity and stress are the same.
- (x) Write two characteristics of Op-amplifier.
- (xi) How does the motion of an electron in a n-type substance differ from the motion of holes in a p-type substance?
- (xii) What is the effect forward and reverse biasing of a diode on the width of depletion region?

4. Attempt any six parts.

6 × 2 = 12

- (i) A particle of mass 5.0 mg moves with speed of 8.0 ms^{-1} . Calculate de Broglie wavelength.
- (ii) Why don't we observe a Compton effect with visible light?
- (iii) Which has the lower energy quanta? Radiowaves or X-rays.
- (iv) Define Spectroscopy.
- (v) What are the advantages of Laser over ordinary light?

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- (vi) Write the names of four basic forces of nature.
- (vii) What information is revealed by the length and shape of the tracks of an incident particle in Wilson Cloud Chamber?
- (viii) What do you understand by "background radiation"? Give two sources of this radiation.
- (ix) If a nucleus has a half-life of 1(one) year, does this mean that it will be completely decayed after 2 years?

SECTION-II

NOTE: - Attempt any three questions.

3 × 8 = 24

- 5.(a) Define Electric Potential. Derive the relation of electric potential at a point due to point charge. 5
- (b) A platinum wire has resistance of 10 ohm at $0^{\circ}C$ and 20 ohm at $273^{\circ}C$. Find the value of temperature coefficient of resistance of platinum. 3
- 6.(a) Define Solenoid. Derive an expression for the energy stored per unit volume inside the solenoid. 5
- (b) A power line 10.0m high carries a current 200A. Find the magnetic field of the wire at the ground. 3
- 7.(a) What are Electromagnetic Waves? Discuss principle of generation, transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves. 5
- (b) The current flowing into the base of a transistor is $100 \mu A$. Find its collector current I_c , its emitter current I_e and the ratio I_c/I_e if the value of current gain β is 100. 3
- 8.(a) What is meant by Strain Energy? How can it be determined from the force-extension graph? 5
- (b) What is the maximum wavelength of the two photons produced when a positron annihilates an electron? The rest mass energy of each is $0.51 MeV$. 3
- 9.(a) What are building blocks of matter? Explain. 5
- (b) What is the energy in eV of quanta of wavelength of $\lambda = 500 nm$. 3

PHYSICS PAPER-II (NEW SCHEME) GROUP-I

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that bubble in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. Attempt as many questions as given in objective type question paper and leave others blank. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve questions on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

- (1) The study of electric charges at rest under the action of electric forces is known as:
(A) Electromagnetism (B) Electrostatics (C) Magnetic Induction (D) Electric field
- (2) A particle carrying a charge of $2e$ falls through a potential difference of $3V$.
The energy acquired by it is:
(A) $9.6 \times 10^{-18} J$ (B) $9.6 \times 10^{-19} J$ (C) $1.6 \times 10^{-19} J$ (D) $9.6 \times 10^{-17} J$
- (3) Kirchhoff's 2nd rule is a manifestation of law of conservation of:
(A) Energy (B) Charge (C) Mass (D) Momentum
- (4) Formula for magnetic field due to solenoid is given by:
(A) $\mu_0 I$ (B) $\mu_0 nI$ (C) $\mu_0 SI$ (D) $\mu_0 n\ell$
- (5) The value of permeability of free space ' μ_0 ' is:
(A) $4\pi \times 10^{-7} Wb A^{-1} m^{-1}$
(B) $4\pi \times 10^7 Wb A^{-1} m^{-1}$ (C) $4\pi \times 10^{-7} Wb Am^{-1}$ (D) $4\pi \times 10^7 Wb Am^{-1}$
- (6) The Lenz's Law is also a statement of:
(A) Law of Conservation of Momentum (B) Law of Conservation of Charge
(C) Law of Conservation of Energy (D) Faraday Law of Electromagnetic Induction
- (7) Electric current produces magnetic field was discovered by:
(A) Faraday (B) Maxwell (C) Oersted (D) Lenz
- (8) The impedance of R-L series circuit is:
(A) $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$ (B) $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$ (C) $Z = \sqrt{R + X_L}$ (D) $Z = R$
- (9) The capacitance required to construct a resonance circuit of frequency $1000kHz$ with an inductor of $5mH$ is:
(A) $5.09 pF$ (B) $5.09 \mu F$ (C) $5.09 mF$ (D) $50.9 pF$
- (10) Substances which undergo plastic deformation until they break are called: (A) Brittle Substances
(B) Non-magnetic Substances (C) Magnetic Substances (D) Ductile Substances
- (11) The size of base of transistor is of the order of:
(A) $10^{-6} m$ (B) $10^{-5} m$ (C) $10^{-4} m$ (D) $10^{-3} m$
- (12) A two inputs NAND gate with inputs A and B has an output ' O ' if:
(A) A is O (B) B is O (C) Both A and B are O (D) Both A and B are 1
- (13) Compton wavelength is:
(A) $\frac{h}{m_0 c^2}$ (B) $\frac{hc}{m_0}$ (C) $\frac{h}{m_0 c}$ (D) $\frac{hc}{m_0 \lambda}$
- (14) The energy required for pair production is:
(A) $0.51 MeV$ (B) $1.02 MeV$ (C) $2.04 MeV$ (D) $3.06 MeV$
- (15) The relation for Balmer Series is written as:
(A) $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ (B) $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ (C) $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ (D) $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$
- (16) 1 rem is equal to:
(A) $0.1 Sv$ (B) $0.01 Sv$ (C) $10 Sv$ (D) $100 Sv$
- (17) Subatomic particles are divided into:
(A) Six groups (B) Five groups (C) Four groups (D) Three groups

INTERMEDIATE PART-II (12th CLASS)
PHYSICS PAPER-II (NEW SCHEME) GROUP-II
 TIME ALLOWED: 2.40 Hours **SUBJECTIVE** MAXIMUM MARKS: 68

NOTE: - Write same question number and its part number on answer book, as given in the question paper.

SECTION-I

- 2. Attempt any eight parts. 8 × 2 = 16**
- (i) Write the names of main parts of xerography and draw its diagram.
 - (ii) Define electric flux and write its formula. Also give its SI unit.
 - (iii) Suppose that you follow an electric field line due to a positive point charge. Do electric field and the potential increase or decrease?
 - (iv) Is \vec{E} necessarily zero inside a charged rubber balloon if balloon is spherical? Assume that charge is distributed uniformly over the surface.
 - (v) A solenoid 15 cm long has 300 turns of wire. A current of 5.0A flows through it. What is the magnitude of magnetic field inside the solenoid?
 - (vi) Differentiate between sensitive and dead beat galvanometer. Also define sensitivity of galvanometer.
 - (vii) Suppose that a charge q is moving in a uniform magnetic field with a velocity V . Why is there no work done by the magnetic force that acts on the charge?
 - (viii) A loop of wire is suspended between the poles of a magnet with its plane parallel to the pole faces. What happens if a direct current is put through the coil? What happens if an alternating current is used instead?
 - (ix) Write any two methods in which the current is induced in a coil.
 - (x) Why the motor is overloaded? Give the reason.
 - (xi) When an electric motor, such as an electric drill, is being used, does it also act as a generator? If so what is the consequence of this?
 - (xii) Can a D.C. motor be turned into a D.C generator? What changes are required to be done?
- 3. Attempt any eight parts. 8 × 2 = 16**
- (i) Describe a circuit which will give a continuously varying potential.
 - (ii) What are the difficulties in testing whether the filament of a lighted bulb obey's Ohm's law?
 - (iii) Write four sources of Current.
 - (iv) What is meant by A.M and F.M.?
 - (v) How many times per second will an incandescent lamp reach maximum brilliance when connected to a 50 Hz source?
 - (vi) What do you mean by root mean square value of voltage and write its formula?
 - (vii) Distinguish between soft and hard magnetic materials with examples.
 - (viii) Which is more elastic, steel or rubber? Why?
 - (ix) Differentiate between ductile and brittle substances.
 - (x) What is the net charge on a n-type or a p-type substance?
 - (xi) What is the effect of forward and reverse biasing of a diode on the width of the depletion region?
 - (xii) What is Potential Barrier? What is the value of potential barrier of Silicon and Germanium?
- 4. Attempt any six parts. 6 × 2 = 12**
- (i) A beam of red light and a beam of blue light have exactly the same energy. Which beam contains the greater number of photons?
 - (ii) We do not notice the de Broglie wavelength for a pitched cricket ball? Explain why?
 - (iii) What are the measurements on which two observers in relative motion will always agree upon?

(2)

- (iv) Can X – rays be reflected, refracted, diffracted and polarized just like any other waves? Explain.
- (v) Explain why laser action can not occur without population inversion between atomic levels?
- (vi) What do you understand by “background radiation”? State two sources of this radiation.
- (vii) How can radioactivity help in the treatment of cancer?
- (viii) If someone accidentally swallows an α – source and a β – source which would be the more dangerous to him? Why?
- (ix) Define absorbed dose(D) and write its SI unit.

SECTION-II

NOTE: - Attempt any three questions.

3 × 8 = 24

- 5.(a) What is Potentiometer? How it is used as potential divider and to measure an emf of a cell? 1 + 2 + 2

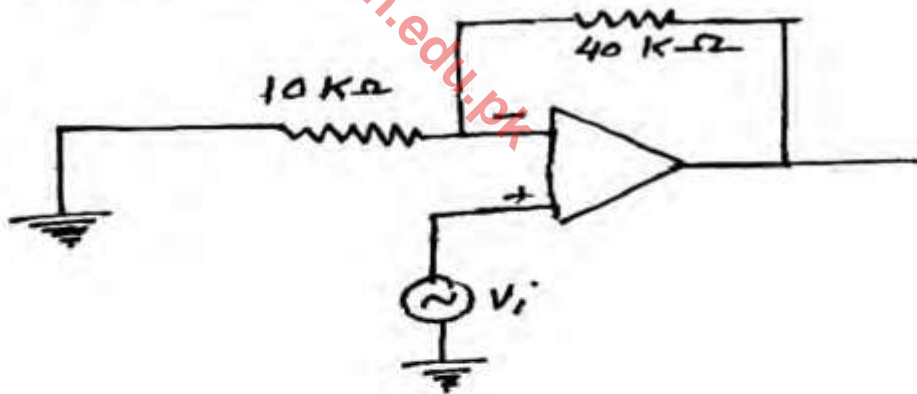
- (b) A capacitor has a capacitance of $2.5 \times 10^{-8} F$. In the charging process, electrons are removed from one plate and placed on the other one. When the potential difference between the plates is $450 V$, how many electrons have been transferred?
($e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$) 3

- 6.(a) Describe the method to determine the e/m of an electron. 5

- (b) A square coil of side 16 cm has 200 turns and rotates in a uniform magnetic field of magnitude $0.05 T$. If the peak emf is $12 V$. What is the angular velocity of the coil? 3

- 7.(a) Explain the RLC parallel resonance circuit. Determine the value of resonant frequency and write down its properties. 1 + 2 + 2

- (b) Calculate the gain of non-inverting amplifier shown in fig. 3



- 8.(a) What is energy band theory? How behaviours of electrical conductors, insulators and semi-conductors can be explained on the basis of energy band theory. 5

- (b) A bar 1.0 m in length and located along x –axis moves with a speed of $0.75 c$ with respect to a stationary observer. What is the length of bar as measured by the stationary observer. 3

- 9.(a) State Bohr’s model of Hydrogen atom. Derive relation for quantized radii. 5

- (b) A sheet of lead 5.0 mm thick reduces the intensity of a beam of γ –rays by a factor 0.4 . Find half value thickness of lead sheet which will reduce the intensity to half of its initial value. 3

PHYSICS PAPER-II (NEW SCHEME) GROUP-II

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

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Q.No.1

- (1) The electric potential at mid point in an electric dipole is:
 (A) 0.5 V (B) 0 V (C) 1 V (D) 1.5 V
- (2) Negative of potential gradient is equal to:
 (A) Magnetic intensity (B) Electric flux (C) Electric intensity (D) Magnetic flux
- (3) Drift velocity of electrons is of the order of:
 (A) 10^3 kms^{-1} (B) 10^{-3} ms^{-1} (C) 10^3 ms^{-1} (D) 10^5 ms^{-1}
- (4) The SI unit of magnetic induction is:
 (A) Weber (B) Gauss (C) Tesla (D) Nm
- (5) 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
- (6) The only difference between the construction of A.C and D.C generator is:
 (A) Carbon Brushes (B) Commutator (C) Coil (D) Magnetic field
- (7) In three phase A.C supply, the coils are inclined at an angle of:
 (A) 0° (B) 90° (C) 130° (D) 120°
- (8) The SI unit of \sqrt{LC} is:
 (A) Second (B) Ampere (C) Hertz (D) Farad
- (9) In extrinsic semiconductors, doping is of the order of:
 (A) 1 atom to 10^4 (B) 1 atom to 10^8 (C) 1 atom to 10^6 (D) 1 atom to 10^3
- (10) The operation of complementation is performed by:
 (A) AND Gate (B) OR Gate (C) XOR Gate (D) NOT Gate
- (11) In op-amp, the input resistance is of the order of:
 (A) Several Mega Ohms (B) Several Kilo Ohms (C) Few Ohms (D) Hundred Ohms
- (12) The factor $\frac{h}{m_0 c}$ has the dimensions of:
 (A) Time (B) Mass (C) Length (D) Energy
- (13) The value of Stefan's constant " σ " is given by:
 (A) $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-2}$
 (B) $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$ (C) $5.67 \times 10^8 \text{ Wm}^2 \text{ K}^2$ (D) $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W}^2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K}^{-2}$
- (14) The typical nuclei have diameter less than:
 (A) 10^{-14} m (B) 10^{-12} m (C) 10^{-10} m (D) 10^{-8} m
- (15) The particles which do not experience strong nuclear force are called:
 (A) Hadrons (B) Baryons (C) Leptons (D) Mesons
- (16) Iodine - 131 is used for the treatment of:
 (A) Thyroid glands (B) Bones (C) Lungs (D) Eyes
- (17) The term $\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t}$ has the same units as:
 (A) Time (B) Current (C) Electromotive force (D) Magnetic flux

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, MULTAN
OBJECTIVE KEY FOR INTERMEDIATE ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2019

Name of Subject: Physics - II

Session: Physica - II

Group: 1st

Group: 2nd

Q. Nos	Paper Code 4471	Paper Code 4473	Paper Code 4475	Paper Code 4477
1	B	A	C	A
2	B	B	A	C
3	A	D	A	C
4	B	B	D	A
5	A	B	A	A
6	C	A	D	D
7	C	B	C	A
8	A	A	B	D
9	A	C	A	C
10	D	C	B	B
11	A	A	D	A
12	D	A	B	B
13	C	D	B	D
14	B	A	A	B
15	A	D	B	B
16	B	C	A	A
17	D	B	C	B
18				
19				
20				

Q. Nos	Paper Code 4472	Paper Code 4474	Paper Code 4476	Paper Code 4478
1	B	D	C	C
2	C	A	D	A
3	B	C	B	C
4	C	D	D	B
5	D	A	A	C
6	B	C	C	B
7	D	B	D	C
8	A	A	A	D
9	C	C	C	B
10	D	A	B	D
11	A	C	A	A
12	C	B	C	C
13	B	C	A	D
14	A	B	C	A
15	C	C	B	C
16	A	D	C	B
17	C	B	B	A
18				
19				
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