RUHS Pharmacy 2018 Question Paper

## Subject :: Physics

| Q. No. 1 <br> 0011001 | Dimensions of resistance in an electric circuit, in terms of dimensions of <br> mass $\mathbf{M}$, of length $\mathbf{L}$, of time $\mathbf{T}$ and of current $\mathbf{I}$ would be |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $\mathrm{ML}^{2} \mathrm{~T}^{-2}$ |
| Option B | $\mathrm{ML}^{2} \mathrm{~T}^{-1} \mathrm{I}^{-1}$ |
| Option C | $\mathrm{ML}^{2} \mathrm{~T}^{-3} \mathrm{I}^{-2}$ |
| Option D | $\mathrm{ML}^{2} \mathrm{~T}^{-3} \mathrm{I}{ }^{-1}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | $\mathbf{C}$ |


|  | The density of a solid ball is to be determined in an experiment. The <br> diameter of the ball is measured with a screw gauge, whose pitch is $\mathbf{0 . 5} \mathbf{~ m m ~}$ <br> and there are $\mathbf{5 0}$ divisions on the circular scale. The reading on the main <br> Qsale is $\mathbf{2 . 5} \mathbf{~ m m}$ and that on the circular scale is 20 divisions. If the measured <br> mass of the ball has a relative error of 2\%, the relative percentage error in <br> the density is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $0.9 \%$ |
| Option B | $2.4 \%$ |
| Option C | $3.1 \%$ |
| Option D | $4.2 \%$ |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 3 <br> 0011003 | Two particles, one with constant velocity $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$ and the other with uniform <br> acceleration 10ms <br> same direction. They will be at a distance of $\mathbf{1 2 5} \mathbf{~ m}$ from each other after |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 5 sec |
| Option B | $5(1+\sqrt{ } 2) \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Option C | 10 sec |
| Option D | $10(\sqrt{ } 2+1) \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 4 <br> 0011004 | The acceleration of a particle (a) is related to its velocity ( $\mathbf{v}$ ) by a = -2 v. <br> What is the nature of velocity- time curve? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Linearly increasing |
| Option B | Exponentially decreasing |
| Option C | Exponentially increasing |
| Option D | Linearly decreasing |
| Correct <br> Option | B |

A block $B$ is pushed momentarily along a horizontal surface with an initial 0011005
velocity $V$. If $\mu$ is the coefficient of sliding friction between $B$ and the surface, block B will come to rest after a time

| Option A | $\mathrm{g} \mu / \mathrm{V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option B | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{V}$ |
| Option C | $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{g}$ |
| Option D | $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{g} \mu$ |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


| Q. No. 6 <br> 0011006 | A conveyor belt is moving at a constant speed of $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s .}$ A box is gently <br> dropped on it. The coefficient of friction between them is $\mu=0.5$. The <br> distance that the box will move relative to belt before coming to rest on it, <br> taking $\mathbf{g}=\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{m s}^{\mathbf{- 2}}$, is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 1.2 m |
| Option B | 0.6 m |
| Option C | zero |
| Option D | 0.4 m |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


| Q. No. 7 <br> 0011007 | A point mass of $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ k g ~ c o l l i d e s ~ e l a s t i c a l l y ~ w i t h ~ a ~ s t a t i o n a r y ~ p o i n t ~ m a s s ~ o f ~} \mathbf{5} \mathbf{~ k g .}$ <br> After their collision, the $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ k g ~ m a s s ~ r e v e r s e s ~ i t s ~ d i r e c t i o n ~ a n d ~ m o v e s ~ w i t h ~ a ~}$ <br> speed of $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{~ m s}^{\mathbf{- 1}}$. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct for the <br> system of these two masses? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Total momentum of the system is $30 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$. |
| Option B | Momentum of 5 kg mass after collision is $4 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$. |
| Option C | Kinetic energy of the centre of mass is 0.75 J. |
| Option D | Total kinetic energy of the system is 4 J. |
| Correct <br> Option | $\mathbf{C}$ |


| Q. No. 8 <br> 0011008 | An engine pumps water through a hose pipe. Water passes through the pipe <br> and leaves it with a velocity of $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$. The mass per unit length of water in <br> the pipe is $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{~ k g / \mathbf { m } . \text { What is the power of the engine? }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 400 W |
| Option B | 200 W |
| Option C | 100 W |
| Option D | 800 W |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 9 <br> 0011009 | A circular disc of radius $\mathbf{R}$ is removed from a bigger circular disc of radius $\mathbf{2}$ <br> $\mathbf{R}$, such that the circumferences of the discs coincide. The centre of mass of <br> the new disc is $\alpha \mathbf{R}$ from the centre of the bigger disc. The value of $\alpha$ is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $1 / 4$ |
| Option B | $1 / 3$ |
| Option C | $1 / 2$ |
| Option D | $1 / 6$ |
| Correct | B |


| Option |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q. No. } 10 \\ & 0011010 \end{aligned}$ | A flywheel of moment of inertia $3 \times 10^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{~ k g ~ m}{ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ is rotating with uniform angular speed of $4.6 \mathrm{rad} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$. If a torque of $6.9 \times 10^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{N m}$ retards the wheel, then the time in which the wheel comes to rest is |
| Option A | 1.5 s |
| Option B | 2 s |
| Option C | 0.5 s |
| Option D | 2.5 s |
| Correct Option | B |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q. No. } 11 \\ & 0011011 \end{aligned}$ | Infinite numbers of masses, each of 1 Kg , are placed along the $x$-axis at $x=$ $\pm 1 \mathrm{~m}, \pm \mathbf{2 m}, \pm 4 \mathrm{~m}, \pm \mathbf{8} \mathrm{m}, \pm 16 \mathrm{~m} . . . .$. . The magnitude of the resultant gravitational potential in terms of gravitational constant $\mathbf{G}$ at the origin ( $x=$ 0 ) is |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A | G/2 |
| Option B | G |
| Option C | 2 G |
| Option D | 4 G |
| Correct Option | D |


| Q. No. 12 <br> 0011012 | The radii of circular orbits of two satellites A and B of the earth are 4 R and R R <br> respectively. If the speed of satellite A is $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ V , ~ t h e n ~ t h e ~ s p e e d ~ o f ~ s a t e l l i t e ~ B ~}$ <br> will be |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $3 \mathrm{~V} / 4$ |
| Option B | 6 V |
| Option C | 12 V |
| Option D | $3 \mathrm{~V} / 2$ |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 13 <br> 0011013 | Copper of fixed volume $V$ is drawn into wire of length $I$. When this wire is <br> subjected to a constant force $F$, the extension produced in the wire is $\Delta /$. <br> Which of the following graph is a straight line? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $\Delta /$ versus $1 / I$ |
| Option B | $\Delta /$ versus $I^{2}$ |
| Option C | $\Delta /$ versus $1 / I^{2}$ |
| Option D | $\Delta /$ versus $I$ |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 14 <br> 0011014 | A capillary tube of radius $\mathbf{r}$ is immersed in water and water rises in it to a <br> height $\mathbf{h .}$ The mass of water in the capillary tube is $\mathbf{5} \mathbf{g}$. Another capillary <br> tube of radius $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{r}$ is immersed in water. The mass of water that will rise in <br> this tube is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 2.5 g |
| Option B | 5.0 g |


| Option C | 10 g |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option D | 20 g |
| Correct <br> Option | $\mathbf{C}$ |


| Q. No. 15 <br> 0011015 | When $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{k g}$ of ice at $\mathbf{0}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ melts to water $\mathbf{a t ~}^{0^{\circ}} \mathbf{C}$, the resulting change in its <br> entropy, taking latent heat of ice to be $\mathbf{8 0} \mathbf{c a l} / \mathbf{g}$ is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $273 \mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| Option B | $8 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| Option C | $80 \mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| Option D | $293 \mathrm{cal} / \mathrm{K}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


| Q. No. 16 <br> 0011016 | A Carnot engine, whose efficiency is 40\%, takes in heat from a source <br> maintained at a temperature of 500 K. It is desired to have an engine of <br> efficiency 60\%. Then, the intake temperature for the same exhaust (sink) <br> temperature must be |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Efficiency of Carnot engine cannot be made larger than 50\%. |
| Option B | 1200 K |
| Option C | 750 K |
| Option D | 600 K |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 17 <br> 0011017 | Temperature remaining constant, the pressure of gas is decreased by 20\%. <br> The percentage change in volume is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Increased by $20 \%$ |
| Option B | Decreased by $20 \%$ |
| Option C | increased by $25 \%$ |
| Option D | decreased $25 \%$ |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 18 <br> 0011018 | At $\mathbf{1 0}^{\mathbf{o}} \mathbf{C}$, the value of the density of a fixed mass of an ideal gas divided by its <br> pressure is $\mathbf{x}$. At $\mathbf{1 1 0} \mathbf{0}^{\mathbf{}} \mathbf{C}$, this ratio is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | x |
| Option B | $(383 / 283) \mathrm{x}$ |
| Option C | $(10 / 110) \mathrm{x}$ |
| Option D | $(283 / 383) \mathrm{x}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


| Q. No. 19 <br> 0011019 | The amplitude of the vibrating, particle due to superposition of two SHMs, <br> $\mathrm{y}_{1}=\sin (\omega \mathrm{t}+\pi / 3)$ and $\mathrm{y}_{2}=\sin \omega \mathrm{t}$, |
| :--- | :--- |
| is |  |


|  | $\sqrt{ } 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option C | 2 |
| Option D | $\sqrt{ } 3$ |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


| Q. No. 20 <br> O011020 | $\mathbf{I f}$ a spring of stiffness ' $\mathbf{k}$ ' is cut into two parts 'A' and 'B' of length IA : IB $=\mathbf{2}$ <br> $: \mathbf{3}$, then the stiffness of spring 'A' is given by |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $(5 / 2) \mathrm{k}$ |
| Option B | $(3 / 5) \mathrm{k}$ |
| Option C | $2 \mathrm{k} / 5$ |
| Option D | k |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 21 <br> 0011021 | $\mathbf{N}$ identical drops of mercury are charged simultaneously to $\mathbf{1 0}$ volt. When <br> combined to form one large drop, the potential is found to be $\mathbf{4 0} \mathbf{~ V , ~ t h e ~ v a l u e ~}$ <br> of $\mathbf{N}$ is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 4 |
| Option B | 6 |
| Option C | 8 |
| Option D | 10 |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 22 <br> 0011022 | Two capacitors of capacitance C are connected in series. If one of them is <br> filled with dielectric substance of dielectric constant K, what is the effective <br> capacitance? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $\frac{K C}{(1+K)}$ |
| Option B | $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{K}+1)$ |
| Option C | $\frac{2 K C}{(1+K)}$ |
| Option D | $1+\mathrm{C}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 23 <br> 0011023 | Consider a neutral conducting sphere. A positive point charge is placed <br> outside the sphere. The net charge on the sphere is then |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Negative and distributed uniformly over the surface of the sphere. |
| Option B | Negative and appears only at the point on the sphere closest to the point charge. |
| Option C | Negative and distributed non- uniformly over the entire surface of the sphere. |
| Option D | Zero. |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A | $\frac{2 R r}{R+r}$ |
| Option B | $\frac{8 R(R+r)}{(3 R+r)}$ |
| Option C | $2 \mathrm{r}+4 \mathrm{R}$ |
| Option D | $\frac{5 R}{2+2 r}$ |
| Correct Option | A |


| Q. No. 25 <br> 0011025 | A current of 2 A flows through a $2 \Omega$ resistor when connected across a <br> battery. The same battery supplies a current of 0.5 A when connected across <br> a $\mathbf{9} \Omega$ <br> resistor. The internal resistance of the battery is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $0.5 \Omega$ |
| Option B | $1 / 3 \Omega$ |
| Option C | $1 / 4 \Omega$ |
| Option D | $1 \Omega$ |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 26 <br> 0011026 | A bulb rated $\mathbf{3 6} \mathbf{W}$ and 12 V is connected across $\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{V}$ cell. What resistance is <br> required to glow it with full intensity? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $1.2 \Omega$ |
| Option B | $2.7 \Omega$ |
| Option C | $5.8 \Omega$ |
| Option D | $7 \Omega$ |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 27 <br> 0011027 | A coil of $\mathbf{n}$ number of turns is wound tightly in the form of a spiral with inner <br> and outer radii a and $\mathbf{b}$ respectively. When a current of strength I is passed <br> through the coil, the magnetic field at its centre is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $\mu_{\mathrm{n} \mathrm{nI}} /(\mathrm{b}-\mathrm{a}) \times \log _{e} a / b$ |
| Option B | $\mu_{0 n \mathrm{n}} / 2(\mathrm{~b}-\mathrm{a})$ |
| Option C | $2 \mu_{\mathrm{nnI}} / \mathrm{b}$ |


| Option D <br> Correct <br> Option | $\mu \mathrm{nII} / 2(\mathrm{~b}-\mathrm{a}) \times \log _{e} b / a$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $\mathbf{D}$ |


| Q. No. 28 <br> 0011028 | A long straight wire of radius 'a' carries a steady current 'i'. The current is <br> uniformly distributed across its cross- section. The ratio of the magnetic field <br> at a/2 and 2a is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $1 / 2$ |
| Option B | $1 / 4$ |
| Option C | 4 |
| Option D | 1 |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


|  | A closely wound solenoid of 2000 turns and area of cross-section $\mathbf{1 . 5} \times \mathbf{1 0}^{-}$ <br> Q. No. 29 <br> 2 carries a current of 2.0 A. It is suspended through its centre and <br> perpendicular to its length, allowing it to turn in a horizontal plane in a <br> uniform magnetic field 5 $\times 1 \mathbf{1 0}^{-2}$ tesla making an angle of $\mathbf{3 0}^{\circ}$ with the axis of <br> the solenoid. The torque on the solenoid will be |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $3 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Option B | $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Option C | $1.5 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Option D | $3 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | $\mathbf{C}$ |


| Q. No. 30 <br> 0011030 | A solenoid is placed inside another solenoid, the length of both being equal <br> carrying same magnitude of current. The other parameters like radius and <br> number of turns are in aratio 1:2 for the two solenoids. The mutual <br> inductance on each other would be |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $M_{12}=M_{21}$ |
| Option B | $M_{12}=2 M_{21}$ |
| Option C | $2 M_{12}=M_{21}$ |
| Option D | $M_{12}=4 M_{21}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 31 <br> O011031 | A transformer is used to light a $100 \mathbf{W}$ and 110 V lamp from $220 \mathbf{V}$ main <br> supply. If the main current is $\mathbf{0 . 5} \mathbf{A}$, then efficiency of transformer is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $91 \%$ |
| Option B | $100 \%$ |
| Option C | $85 \%$ |
| Option D | $95 \%$ |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


|  | earth's magnetic field $\mathbf{0 . 3 0} \times \mathbf{1 0}^{\mathbf{- 4}} \mathbf{W b} / \mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{2}}$. The instantaneous value of the <br> e.m.f. induced in the wire will be |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 6.0 mV |
| Option B | 3 mV |
| Option C | 4.5 mV |
| Option D | 1.5 mV |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 33 <br> 0011033 | The electric and magnetic field of an electromagnetic wave are |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | In opposite phase and perpendicular to each other. |
| Option B | In opposite phase and parallel to each other. |
| Option C | In phase and perpendicular to each other. |
| Option D | In phase and parallel to each other. |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 34 <br> 0011034 | An electromagnetic wave propogating along north has its electric and <br> magnetic field vector upwards. Its magnetic field vector points towards |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | North |
| Option B | east |
| Option C | west |
| Option D | downwards |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 35 <br> 0011035 | The refractive index and the permeability of a medium are respectively $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ <br> and $\mathbf{5} \times \mathbf{1 0}^{\mathbf{- 7}} \mathbf{H m}^{\mathbf{- 1}}$. The relative permittivity of the medium is nearly |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 25 |
| Option B | 15 |
| Option C | 81 |
| Option D | 6 |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


|  | Mixture of light consisting of wavelength $\mathbf{5 9 0} \mathbf{~ n m}$ and an unknown <br> wavelength illuminates young's double slit and gives rise to two overlapping <br> interference patterns on the screen. The central maximum of both lights <br> Qoincides. Further, it is observed that a third bright fringe of known light <br> coincides with the fourth bright fringe of unknown light. From this data the <br> wavelength of unknown light is |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0011036 | 885.0 nm |
| Option A | 442.5 nm |
| Option B | 776.8 nm |
| Option C | 393.4 nm |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 37 <br> 0011037 | A lens having focal length $\boldsymbol{f}$ and aperture of diameter $\boldsymbol{d}$ forms an image of <br> intensity $\boldsymbol{I}$. Aperture of diameter d/2 in central region of lens is covered by a <br> black paper. Focal length of lens and intensity of image now will be <br> respectively |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | fand $\frac{I}{4}$ |
| Option B | $\frac{3 f}{4}$ and $\frac{I}{2}$ |
| Option C | fand $\frac{3 I}{4}$ |
| Option D | $\frac{f}{2}$ and $\frac{I}{2}$ |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 38 <br> 0011038 | Which of the following is not due to total internal reflection? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Working of optical fibre. |
| Option B | Difference between apparent and real depth of a pond. |
| Option C | Mirage on a hot summer day. |
| Option D | Brilliance of diamond. |
| Correct <br> Option | B |


| Q. No. 39 <br> 0011039 | The threshold wavelength for a photoelectric emission from a material is <br> $\mathbf{4 8 0 0} \AA$. Photoelectrons will be emitted from the material, when it is <br> illuminated with light from a |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 40 W blue lamp |
| Option B | 40 W green lamp |
| Option C | 100 W red lamp |
| Option D | 100 W yellow lamp |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 40 <br> 0011040 | In phtoelectric emmision process from a metal of work function $\mathbf{1 . 8 ~ e V , ~ t h e ~}$ <br> kinetic energy of the most energetic electron is $\mathbf{0 . 5} \mathbf{~ e V . ~ T h e ~ c o r r e s p o n d i n g ~}$ <br> stopping potential is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 1.8 V |
| Option B | 1.3 V |
| Option C | 0.5 V |
| Option D | 2.3 V |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 41 <br> 0011041 | If a source of power 4 $\mathbf{~ k W}$ produces $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{0 0}^{\mathbf{2 0}}$ photons/second, the radiation <br> belongs to a part of the spectrum called |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Ultraviolet rays |
| Option B | microwaves |


| Option C | $\gamma$-rays |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option D | X-rays |
| Correct <br> Option | D |


| Q. No. 42 <br> 0011042 | The half life period of a radioactive element $X$ is same as the mean life time <br> of another radioactive element Y. Initially, they have the same number of <br> atoms. Then, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | X and Y decay at the same rate always. |
| Option B | X will decay faster then Y. |
| Option C | Y will decay faster than X. |
| Option D | X and Y have same decay rate initially. |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 43 <br> 0011043 | The energy of a hydrogen atom in the ground state is $\mathbf{- 1 3 . 6} \mathbf{~ e V . ~ T h e ~ e n e r g y ~ o f ~}$ <br> a $\mathbf{H e}^{+}$ion in the first excited state will be |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | -13.6 eV |
| Option B | -27.2 eV |
| Option C | -54.4 eV |
| Option D | -6.8 eV |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 44 <br> 0011044 | Two samples $X$ and $Y$ contain equal amounts of radioactive substances. If <br> $\mathbf{1 / 1 6 t h}$ of sample $X$ and $\mathbf{1 / 2 5 6}$ th of sample $Y$ remain after $\mathbf{8} \mathbf{~ h r}$, then the ratio <br> of half periods of $X$ and $Y$ is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $2: 1$ |
| Option B | $1: 2$ |
| Option C | $1: 4$ |
| Option D | $1: 16$ |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 45 <br> 0011045 | Sodium has body centred packing. Distance between two nearest atoms is <br> $3.7 \AA$. the lattice parameter is |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | $4.3 \AA$ |
| Option B | $3.0 \AA$ |
| Option C | $8.6 \AA$ |
| Option D | $6.8 \AA$ |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 46 <br> 0011046 | Which of the following bonds produces a solid that reflects light in the visible <br> region and whose electrical conductivity decreases with temperature and has <br> high melting point? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Metallic bond |
|  |  |


| Option B | Vander waal's bonding |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option C | ionic bonding |
| Option D | covalent bonding |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 47 <br> 0011047 | If a small amount of antimony is added to germanium crystal |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | It becomes a p-type semiconductor. |
| Option B | The antimony becomes an acceptor atom. |
| Option C | There will be more free elctrons than holes in the semiconductor. |
| Option D | Its resistace is increased. |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 48 <br> 0011048 | The sky wave propogation is suitable for radiowaves of frequency |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Upto 2 MHz |
| Option B | from 2 MHz to 20 MHz |
| Option C | from 2 MHz to 30 MHz |
| Option D | from 2 MHz to 50 MHz |
| Correct <br> Option | C |


| Q. No. 49 <br> 0011049 | Which of the following device is full duplex? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | Mobile phone |
| Option B | Walky-talky |
| Option C | Loud speaker |
| Option D | Radio |
| Correct <br> Option | A |


| Q. No. 50 <br> 0011050 | Which of the following frequencies will be suitable for beyond the horizon <br> communication? |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A | 10 kHz |
| Option B | 10 MHz |
| Option C | 1 GHz |
| Option D | 1000 GHz |
| Correct <br> Option | B |

