#### OBJECTIVE

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 circle in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the circles. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question.

#### QUESTION NO. 1

	When dielectric material is placed in an electric field it  (A) conducts (B) exhibit electric charge (C) undergoes electrolysis (D) becomes po	larized
	(A) R/C (B) C/R (C) R x C (D) \( \sqrt{RC} \)  Equivalent resistance when two resistances are connected in parallel is given by	
	(A) $R_1 + R_2$ (B) $R_1 + R_2$ (C) $R_1R_2$ (D) $R_1R_2$	
	$R_1R_2$ $R_1 + R_2$ $R_1 - R_2$	
- 1	When Ohm meter measures infinite resistance, its pointer lies at	
	(A) Centre of scale (B) Left end of scale (C) Right end of scale (D) Out of scale	
	A proper combination of a galvanometer and a series resistance acts as (A) Ohm meter (B) Volt meter (C) Ammeter (D) Potentiometer	
- 1	A transformer	
- 1	(A) transformers power (B) generates emf (C) transforms voltage (D) transforms en	bergy
- 1	When a motor is just started, the back emf is	
- 5	(A) maximum (B) minimum (C) infinity (D) Almost zero	
	In D.C circuits, current and voltage are controlled by (A) capacitor (B) inductor (C) Resistor (D) gate	
. 1	The reactance x <sub>c</sub> of capacitor is given by	
- 1	(A) $x_c = 2 \pi fc$ (B) $x_c = \pi fc$ (C) $x_c = \frac{1}{2 \pi fc}$ (D) $x_c = \frac{1}{2 \pi f}$	
- 1	2 π fc 2 π f	
0	Semiconductor resistivity ranges	
	(A) 10° to 10° (B) 10° to 10° (C) 10° to 10° (D) 10° to 10°10	
1	The mathematical symbol for NOR operation is	
2	(A) $x = A.B$ (B) $x = \overline{A.B}$ (C) $x = A+B$ (D) $x = \overline{A+B}$ Emitter current IE in transistor is given by	
	(A) IE = IC/IB (B) IE = IB/IC (C) IE = IB + IC (D) IE = IC - IB	
3	(A) $IE = IC/IB$ (B) $IE = IB/IC$ (C) $IE = IB + IC$ (D) $IE = IC - IB$ The condition $hf > 2 moc^2$ refers to	
_ 3	(A) Compton effect (B) pair production (C) Photoelectric effect (D) Annihilation	of man
•	Momentum of photon is	
5	(A) h/e (B) e/h (C) hf/e (D) \(\nu\h)	
	An atom can reside in excited state for (A) 10 <sup>-8</sup> Sec (B) one second (C) 10 <sup>-3</sup> Sec (D) 10 <sup>-10</sup> Sec	
	The SI unit of radiation dose is	
6	(A) Roentgen (B) Curie (C) Grey (D) Rem	
7	The particles equal in mass or greater than protons are called	
-	(A) leptons (B) baryons (C) mesons (D) muons	
*	ICS, GROUP SECOND 12th CLASS - 12013) TIME: 2.8 SUBJECTIVE MAPKS	40 HOLE
	SUBJECTIVE SECTION NO. 2 Write short answers a ny Eight (8) questions of the following (1) Give statement of Gauss's law. Write down it's mathematical form	68
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