

**UNIT - 1**

1. What are the differences between Coulomb force and gravitational force?
2. Define electric dipole. Give the expression for the magnitude of its electric dipole moment and the direction.
3. What are the properties of an equipotential surface ?
4. Give the relation between electric field and electric potential.
5. Discuss the basic properties of electric charge.
6. Derive an expression for the torque experienced by a dipole due to a uniform electric field.
7. Derive an expression for electrostatic potential due to a point charge.
8. Obtain an expression for potential energy due to a collection of three point charges which are separated by finite distances .
9. Derive an expression for electrostatic potential energy of the dipole in a uniform electric field.
10. Obtain Gauss law from Coulomb's law.
11. Obtain the expression for electric field due to an charged infinite plane sheet.
12. Obtain the expression for electric field due to an uniformly charged spherical shell.
13. Obtain the expression for capacitance for a parallel plate capacitor.
14. Obtain the expression for energy stored in the energy stored in the parallel plate capacitor.
15. Derive the expression for resultant capacitance , when capacitor connected in series and in parallel.
16. Explain how charges are distributed in a conductor ?
17. Explain about principle behind the lightning conductor.
18. Derive an expression for resultant capacitance when capacitors are connected in series and parallel.

19. Obtain the expression for electric field due to an uniformly charged spherical shell.
20. Explain how charges are distributed in a conductor, the principle behind the lightning conductor.
21. Obtain the expression for electric field due to an charged infinite plane sheet.

#### UNIT - 2

1. Distinguish between drift velocity and mobility.
2. Write down the various forms of expression for power in electrical circuit.
3. State the applications of Seebeck effect.
4. Explain the equivalent resistance of a cell using voltmeter.
5. State and explain Kirchhoff's rules.

#### UNIT - 3

1. Compare dia , para and ferro magnetism.
2. Compute the torque experienced by a magnetic needle in a uniform magnetic field.
3. Discuss the conversion of galvanometer into an ammeter.
4. Discuss the conversion of galvanometer into an voltmeter.
5. Give an account of magnetic Lorentz force.
6. Compare the properties of soft and hard ferromagnetic materials.

#### UNIT - 4

1. Mention the ways of producing induced emf.
2. What do you understand self induction of a coil ? Give its physical significance.
3. List out the advantages of stationary armature rotating field system of AC generator.
4. Derive RMS value of an alternating current .
5. Give the uses of Foucault current.
6. Define self inductance of a coil in terms of i) magnetic flux ii) induced emf.
7. An inductor of inductance  $L$  carries an electric current  $i$ . How much energy is stored while establishing the current in it.

8. How will you induce an emf by changing the area enclosed by the coil ?
9. Mention the various energy losses in a transformer.
10. Find out the phase relationship between voltage and current in a pure inductive circuit.
11. Define inductive and capacitive reactance. Give their units.
12. Obtain an expression for average power of AC over a cycle.
13. Prove that the total energy is conserved during LC oscillations.

#### UNIT - 5

1. Give two uses of IR radiation.
2. Give two uses of micro waves.
3. Give two uses of UV radiation.
4. Write short notes on Radio waves.
5. Write short notes on visible spectrum.
6. Write down the properties of electromagnetic waves.

#### UNIT - 6

1. Derive the relation between  $f$  and  $R$  for a spherical mirror.
2. What are the Cartesian sign conventions for spherical mirrors ?
3. What is optical path ? Obtain the equation for optical path.
4. Obtain the equation for apparent depth.
5. What are critical angle and total internal reflection ?
6. Obtain the equation for critical angle.
7. Explain the reason for glittering of diamond.
8. What are mirage and looming ?
9. Write a short on the prisms making use of total internal reflections.

10. What are the sign conventions followed for lenses ?
11. Arrive at lens equation from lens maker's formula.
12. Obtain the equation for lateral magnification of thin lens.
13. Derive the equation for effective focal length for lenses in contact.
14. Obtain the equation for lateral displacement of light passing through a glass slab.
15. Derive the equations for thin lens and for magnifications.

#### UNIT - 7

1. What are salient features of corpuscular theory of light ?
2. What are the important points of wave theory of light ?
3. What is the significance of electromagnetic wave theory of light /
4. Write a short note on quantum theory of light .
5. How does wavefront division provide coherent sources ?
6. What is intensity or amplitude division ?
7. How do source and images behave as coherent sources ?
8. Differentiate between Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction.
9. Discuss the special cases on first minimum in Fraunhofer diffraction.
10. What is Fresnel's distance ? Obtain the equation for Fresnel's distance.
11. Mention the difference between interference and diffraction.
12. List the uses of polaroids.
13. What is angle of polarisation and obtain the equation for angle of polarisation.
14. Discuss about pile of plates.
15. Discuss about Nicol prism.
16. How is polarisation of light obtained by scattering of light ?
17. What are the advantages and disadvantages of reflecting telescope ?

#### UNIT - 7

1. What is photo cell ? Mention the types of photo cells.
2. Write the expression for the de Broglie wavelength associated with a charged particle of charge  $q$  and mass  $m$  when it is accelerated through a potential  $V$ .
3. A proton and an electron have same kinetic energy. Which one has greater de Broglie wavelength . Justify.
4. Write the relationship of de Broglie wavelength  $\lambda$  associated with a particle of mass  $m$  in terms of its kinetic energy.

5. An electron and an alpha particle have same kinetic energy. How are the de Broglie wavelength associated with them related.
6. Mention the two features of x ray spectra not explained by classical electromagnetic theory.
7. What is Bremsstrahlung ?
8. List out the laws of photo electric effect.
9. Explain why photo electric effect cannot be explained on the basis of wave nature of light.
10. Explain the quantum concept of light.
11. Explain experimentally observed facts of photo electric effect with the help of Einstein's explanation.
12. List out the characteristics of photons.
13. Give the applications photocell.
14. How do we obtain characteristics x ray spectra ?
15. Write the applications of x ray.

#### UNIT - 9

1. What are the properties of cathode rays.
2. Give the results of Rutherford alpha scattering experiment.
3. Write down the postulates of Bohr atom model.
4. Write down the draw backs of Bohr atom model.
5. Show that nuclear density is almost constant for nuclei  $Z > 10$ .
6. Explain in detail the nuclear force.
7. Discuss the alpha decay process with example.
8. Discuss the beta decay process with example.
9. Discuss the gamma emission with example.

10. Discuss the properties of neutrino and its role on beta decay.
11. Discuss the process of nuclear fusion and how energy is generated in stars?
12. Explain in detail the four fundamental forces in nature.
13. Briefly explain the elementary particles present in nature.

### UNIT - 10

1. Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors .
2. Draw the input and output waveforms of a full wave rectifier.
3. Distinguish between avalanche breakdown and Zener breakdown.
4. Give the Barkhausen conditions for sustained oscillations.
5. What is meant by biasing ? Mention its types.
6. Why can't we interchange the emitter and collector even though they are made up of the same type semiconductor material ?
7. List the applications of light emitting diode.
8. Write notes on photo diode .
9. Transistor functions as a switch . Explain.
10. List out the advantages and limitations of frequency modulation.

**ALL THE BEST !!!!!**

**UNIT - 1**

1. Calculate the electric field due to a dipole on its axial line and equatorial plane.
2. Derive an expression for electrostatic potential due to an electric dipole.
3. Obtain the expression for electric field due to an infinitely long charged wire.
4. Explain in detail the effect of dielectric placed in a parallel plate capacitor.
5. Explain in detail the construction and working of Van de Graff generator.

**UNIT - 2**

1. Describe the microscopic model of current and obtain general form of Ohm's law.
2. Obtain the macroscopic form its microscopic form and discuss its limitations.
3. Explain the determination of the internal resistance of a cell using voltmeter.
4. Obtain the condition for bridge balance in Wheatstone's bridge .
5. Explain the determination of unknown resistance using meter bridge.
6. How the emf of two cells are compared using potentiometer ?

**UNIT - 2**

1. Deduce the relation for the magnetic field at a point due to an infinitely long straight conductor carrying current using Biot - Savart law.
2. Obtain a relation for the magnetic field at a point along the axis of a circular coil carrying current using Biot - Savart law.
3. Calculate the magnetic field at a point on the axial line of a bar magnet.
4. Obtain the magnetic field at a point on the equatorial line of bar magnet.
5. Find the magnetic field due to a long straight conductor using Ampere's circuital law.

6. Discuss the working of cyclotron in detail.
7. What is tangent law ? Discuss in detail.
8. Derive the expression for the torque on a current carrying coil in a magnetic field.
9. Calculate the magnetic field inside and outside of the long solenoid using Ampere's circuital law.
10. Derive the expression for the force between two parallel , current carrying conductors.
11. Derive the expression for the force on a current carrying conductor in a magnetic field.
12. Explain the principle and working of a moving coil galvanometer.

#### UNIT - 4

1. Obtain an expression for motional emf from Lorentz force.
2. Assuming that the length of the solenoid is large when compared to its diameter , find the equation for its inductance.
3. Show that the mutual inductance between a pair of coils is same  $M_{12} = M_{21}$
4. How will you induce an emf by changing the area enclosed by the coil ?
5. Show mathematically that the rotation of a coil in a magnetic field over one rotation induces an alternating emf of one cycle.
6. Elaborate the standard construction details of AC generator.
7. Explain the working of a single - phase AC generator with necessary diagram.
8. How are the three different emfs generated in a three phase AC generator ? Show the graphical representation of these three emfs.
9. Explain the construction and working of transformer.
10. Derive an expression for phase angle between the applied voltage and current in a series RLC circuit.



**UNIT - 5**

1. Write down Maxwell equations in integral form.
2. Explain the Maxwell's modification of Ampere's circuital law.
3. Explain the importance of Maxwell's correction.
4. Discuss the source of electromagnetic waves.
5. Explain the types of emission spectrum.
6. Explain the types of absorption spectrum.

**UNIT - 6**

1. Derive the mirror equation and the equation for lateral magnification.
2. Describe the Fizeau's method to determine the speed of light.
3. Obtain the equation for radius of illumination or Snell's window.
4. Derive the equation for acceptance angle and numerical aperture of optical fibre.
5. Derive the equation for refraction at single spherical surface.
6. Obtain lens maker's formula and mention its significance.
7. Derive the equation for angle of deviation produced by a prism and thus obtain the equation for refractive index of material of the prism.
8. What is dispersion? Obtain the equation for dispersive power of a medium.

**UNIT - 7**

1. Prove law of reflection using Huygen's principle.
2. Prove law of refraction using Huygen's principle.
3. Obtain the equation for resultant intensity due to interference of light.
4. Explain the Young's double slit experimental set up and obtain the equation for path difference.

5. Obtain the equation for bandwidth in Young's double slit experiment.
6. Discuss the diffraction at single slit and obtain the condition for nth minimum.
7. Discuss the diffraction at a grating and obtain the condition for mth maximum.
8. Obtain the equation for resolving power of optical instruments.
9. Obtain the equation for resolving power of microscope.
10. Discuss about the simple microscope and obtain the equations for magnification for near point focusing and normal focusing.
11. Explain about compound microscope and obtain the equation for the magnification.

#### UNIT - 8

1. What do you mean by electron emission ? Explain briefly various methods of electron emission.
2. Obtain Einstein's photoelectric equation with necessary explanation.
3. Give the construction and working of photo emissive cell.
4. Derive an expression for de Broglie wavelength of electrons.
5. Briefly explain the principle and working of electron microscope.
6. Describe briefly Davisson - Germer experiment which demonstrated the wave nature of electrons.
7. How do we obtain characteristics x- ray spectra ?

#### UNIT - 9

1. Explain the J.J.Thomson experiment to determine to specific charge of electron.
2. Discuss the Millikan's oil drop experiment the charge of an electron.
3. Derive the energy expression for an electron in the hydrogen atom using Bohr atom model.

4. Discuss the spectral series of hydrogen atom.
5. Explain the variation of average binding energy with the mass number using graph and discuss about its feature.
6. Obtain the law of radio activity.
7. Describe the working of nuclear reactor with a block diagram.

### UNIT - 10

1. Elucidate the formation of n - type extrinsic semiconductors.
2. Explain the formation of depletion region and barrier potential in PN junction diode.
3. Draw the circuit diagram of a half wave rectifier and explain its working.
4. Explain the construction and working of a full wave rectifier.
5. What is an LED ? Give the principle of its operation with a diagram.
6. Explain the working principle of a solar cell. Mention its application.
7. Describe the function of a transistor as an amplifier with the neat circuit diagram. Sketch the input and output waveforms.
8. Give circuit symbol , logical operation , Boolean expression i) AND gate ii) OR gate iii) NOT gate iv) NOR gate v) NAND gate
9. State and prove De Morgon's first and second theorem .
10. Explain the amplitude modulation with necessary diagrams.
11. Explain the basic elements of communication system with the necessary block diagram.

**ALL THE BEST !!!!!!!**

**XII PHYSICS****Important Laws and Effects : VOLUME I**

1. Coulomb's law ( Pg No : 4 )
2. Gauss law ( Pg No : 40 )
3. Kirchhoff's law ( Pg No : 104 )
4. Joules law ( Pg No : 112 )
5. Seebeck effect ( Pg No : 114 )
6. Peltier effect ( Pg No : 115 )
7. Thomson effect ( Pg No : 115 )
8. Coulomb's inverse square law ( Pg No : 135 )
9. Meissner effect ( Pg No : 144 )
10. Curie's law ( Pg No : 145 )
11. Curie Weiss law ( Pg No : 147 )
12. Biot Savart's Law ( Pg No : 154 )
13. Tangent law ( Pg No : 158 )
14. Gyro – magnetic ratio ( Pg No : 161 )
15. Bohr magneton ( Pg No : 162 )
16. Ampere circuital law ( Pg No : 162 )
17. Lorentz force ( Pg No : 168 )
18. Fleming's left hand rule ( Pg No : 177 )
19. One Ampere ( Pg No : 179 )
20. Faraday's law of electromagnetism ( Pg No : 198 )
21. Faraday's law ( Pg No : 200 )
22. Lenz law ( Pg No : 202 )
23. Fleming's right hand rule ( Pg No : 204 )
24. Eddy current / Foucault current ( Pg No : 208 )
25. Q factor ( Pg No : 247 )
26. Wattless current ( Pg No : 249 )
27. Integral form of Ampere circuital law
28. Ampere Maxwell law ( Pg No : 271 )
29. Gauss law in magnetism ( Pg No : 271 )
30. Fraunhofer lines ( Pg No : 277 )

**Important Laws and Effects : VOLUME II**

31. Snell's law ( Pg No : 15 )
32. Snell's window ( Pg No : 22 )
33. Rayleigh scattering ( Pg No : 44 )
34. Huygens Principle ( Pg No : 55 )
35. Fresnel distance ( Pg No : 73 )
36. Rayleigh criterion ( Pg No : 78 )
37. Maul's law ( Pg No : 82 )
38. Brewster law ( Pg No : 84 )
39. Law of photo electric effect ( Pg No : 116 )
40. De Broglie hypothesis ( Pg No : 124 )

41. Bremsstrahlung ( Pg No : 131 )
42. Duane - Hunt formula ( Pg No : 131 )
43. Results of Rutherford alpha scattering experiment ( Pg No : 149 )
44. Postulates of Bohr atom model ( Pg No : 151 )
45. Drawbacks of Bohr atom model ( Pg No : 151 )
46. Bohr radius ( Pg No : 154 )
47. Curie ( Pg No : 175 )
48. Barkhausen condition ( Pg No : 226 )
49. De Morgon's first theorem ( Pg No : 231 )
50. De Morgon's second theorem ( Pg No : 232 )

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2. Relation between electric field and potential ( Pg No : 32 )
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4. Capacitance in series and parallel ( Pg No : 61 )
5. Drift velocity and mobility ( Pg No : 84 )
6. Ohmic and non ohmic device ( Pg No : 87 )
7. Resistance in series and parallel ( Pg No : 90 )
8. Dia / Para / Ferro magnetic ( Pg No : 144 )
9. Soft ferro magnetic and hard ferromagnetic materials ( Pg No : 150 )
10. Electric field Coulomb's law, magnetic field Biot – Savart's law ( Pg No : 155 )
11. Galvanometer into ammeter ( Pg No : 184 )
12. Galvanometer into voltmeter ( Pg No : 185 )
13. Step up and step down transformer ( Pg No : 228 )

#### Difference and Relation B/W : VOLUME II

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19. Intrinsic / Extrinsic semiconductor ( Pg No : 199 )
20. Donor / Acceptor impurities ( Pg No : 201 )
21. Zener / Avalanche breakdown ( Pg No : 210 )

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2. Applications of Seeback effect ( Pg No : 114 )
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11. Applications of Photo cells ( Pg No : 122 )
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13. Applications of photodiode ( Pg No : 214 )
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6. Principle of transformer ( Pg No : 228 )
7. Principle of reversibility ( Pg No : 16 )
8. Huygens principle ( Pg No : 55 )
9. Principle of electron microscope ( Pg No : 126 )
10. Principle of solar cells ( Pg No : 214 )

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1. How current sensitivity of galvanometer can be increased ? ( Pg No : 182 )
2. How galvanometer converted into an ammeter ? ( Pg No : 184 )
3. How galvanometer converted into an voltmeter ? ( Pg No : 185 )
4. How will you induce an emf by changing the area enclosed by the coil ?  
( Pg No : 219 )
5. How you minimize the energy losses in transformer ? ( Pg No : 229 )
6. How does an endoscope works ? ( Pg No : 26 )
7. How are rainbows are formed ? ( Pg No : 42 )
8. How Zener diode works as a voltage regulator ? ( Pg No : 211 )
9. How transistor as a switch ? ( Pg No : 222 )

**Why ?**

1. Two electric field lines can't intersect why ? (Pg No : 19)
2. Why is it safer to be inside a car than standing under a tree during lightning ? (Pg No : 49)
3. Balloon sticks to the wall . Why ? (Pg No : 53)
4. Electric current is a scalar . Why ? (Pg No : 86)
5. Why is temperature coefficient negative for semiconductor ? (Pg No : 96)
6. Why nichrome is used as heating element in electric heater ? (Pg No : 112)
7. Why phosphor bronze used as suspension wire in galvanometer? (Pg No : 182)
8. Ammeter connected in series or parallel. Why ? (Pg No : 184)
9. Voltmeter connected in parallel. Why ? (Pg No : 185)
10. Why an inductor blocks AC but it allows DC ? (Pg No : 240)
11. Why are em waves are non mechanical waves ? (Pg No : 272)
12. Why do stars twinkle ? (Pg No : 18)
13. Why does sky appear blue ? (Pg No : 44)
14. Sun looks reddish during sunset and sunrise . Why ? (Pg No : 44)
15. Why clouds appear white ? (Pg No : 44)
16. Oil immersed objective is preferred in microscope . Why ? (Pg No : 90)
17. Why we do not see the wave properties of a base ball ?
18. Proton and electron have same de Broglie wavelength ? (Pg No : 129)
19. Why diode is unidirectional ?
20. Emitter and collector of a transistor can't be interchanged why ?
21. Why are NOR and NAND gates called universal gates ?
22. Why steel are preferred to make robots ?
23. Why are the possible harmful effects of usage of nanoparticles?

**What :**

1. What is meant by quantisation of charge ? (Pg No : 4)
2. What is meant by electric field lines ? (Pg No : 17)
3. What is an equipotential surface ? (Pg No : 31)
4. What are the properties of an equipotential surface ? (Pg No : 32)
5. What is polarisation ? (Pg No : 52)
6. What is dielectric strength ? (Pg No : 53)
7. What is corona discharge ? (Pg No : 65)
8. What is an electrostatic energy density ? (Pg No : 68)
9. What is electric power and electric energy ? (Pg No : 97)
10. What is Seebeck effect ? (Pg No : 114)
11. What is Peltier effect ? (Pg No : 115)
12. What is Thomson effect ? (Pg No : 115)
13. What is magnetic field ? (Pg No : 130)
14. What is magnetic permeability ? (Pg No : 141)
15. What is magnetic susceptibility ? (Pg No : 142)
16. What happens to the domains in a ferro magnetic material in a presence of external magnetic field ? (Pg No : 145)
17. What is meant by hysteresis ? (Pg No : 149)

18. What is resonance condition in cyclotron ? ( Pg No : 175 )
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20. What for an inductor is used ? ( Pg No : 211 )
21. What you mean by self induction ? ( Pg No : 211 )
22. What is meant by mutual induction ? ( Pg No : 228 )
23. What are step up and step down transformer ? ( Pg No : 228 )
24. What are phasors ? ( Pg No : 237 )
25. What you mean by resonant frequency ? ( Pg No : 245 )
26. What is meant by wattless current ? ( Pg No : 249 )
27. What are LC oscillations ? ( Pg No : 251 )
28. What is displacement current ? ( Pg No : 269 )
29. What are electromagnetic waves ? ( Pg No : 280 )
30. What are Fraunhofer lines ? ( Pg No : 279 )
31. What is angle of deviation due to reflection ? ( Pg No : 2 )
32. What are cartesian sign conventions for spherical mirrors ? ( Pg No : 8 )
33. What is optical path ? ( Pg No : 13 )
34. What is angle of deviation due to refraction ? ( Pg No : 15 )
35. What is principle of reversibility ? ( Pg No : 16 )
36. What is relative refractive index ? ( Pg No : 16 )
37. What are mirage and looming ? ( Pg No : 21 )
38. What is Snell's window ? ( Pg No : 22 )
39. What are primary and secondary focus ? ( Pg No : 29 )
40. What are the sign conventions followed for lenses ? ( Pg No : 30 )
41. What is power of a lens ? ( Pg No : 33 )
42. What is angle of minimum deviation ? ( Pg No : 40 )
43. What is dispersion ? ( Pg No : 41 )
44. What is Rayleigh's scattering ? ( Pg No : 44 )
45. What is the reason for reddish appearance of sky during sunset and sunrise ? ( Pg No : 44 )

### Definitions :

46. Define electric field . ( Pg No : 12 )
47. Define electric dipole . ( Pg No : 20 )
48. Define electrostatic potential . ( Pg No : 26 )
49. Define electric flux . ( Pg No : 36 )
50. Define capacitance . ( Pg No : 54 )
51. Define electrostatic potential energy . ( Pg No : 66 )
52. Define current density . ( Pg No : 85 )
53. Define electrical resistivity . ( Pg No : 88 )
54. Temperature co efficient of resistance . ( Pg No : 95 )
55. Define magnetic dipole moment. ( Pg No : 130 )
56. Define magnetic flux. ( Pg No : 133 )
57. Define average value of AC . ( Pg No : 234 )
58. Define RMS value of AC . ( Pg No : 235 )



59. Define lateral or transverse magnification . ( Pg No : 9 )
60. Define optical path . ( Pg No : 13 )
61. Define power of a lens . ( Pg No : 33 )
62. Define dispersive power . ( Pg No : 43 )
63. Define wavefront . ( Pg No : 54 )
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65. Define work function . ( Pg No : 109 )
66. Define Photo electric effect . ( Pg No : 113 )
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70. Define excitation energy . ( Pg No : 158 )
71. Define ionisation potential . ( Pg No : 158 )
72. Define mass defect . ( Pg No : 166 )
73. Define binding energy . ( Pg No : 166 )
74. Define atomic mass unit . ( Pg No : 164 )
75. Define radioactivity . ( Pg No : 169 )
76. Define Curie . ( Pg No : 175 )
77. Define half life . ( Pg No : 175 )
78. Define mean life . ( Pg No : 175 )
79. Define forbidden energy gap . ( Pg No : 197 )
80. Define rectification . ( Pg No : 207 )
81. Define modulation . ( Pg No : 234 )
82. Define skip area . Define Curie . ( Pg No : 239 )

**ALL THE BEST !!!!!!!!**



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