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(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

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PLUS TWO PHYSICS PUBLIC EXAM PREPARATION - 2019-2020

EXPECTED MARKS WISE PREPARATION

60 - 65 marks	80 - 85 marks	98 - 100 marks
* Book back one marks * 2, 3 and 5 marks Selective [All Lessons] * Selective Numerical Problems	* BB one marks, PTA one marks (with solutions) * Minimum 8 lessons Complete Preparation [Lessons: 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11] [including all problems] [Lesson 1 all theory questions] - Numerical Problems selective [All Lessons]	* BB one marks, PTA, Creative, Problem one marks * 2, 3, 5 marks [All Lessons] * Conceptual questions * Twisted one marks * Creative Problem
Expected questions [60-65 marks] 5 marks: 1. Electric field due to an electric dipole on the axial line $\rightarrow$ 23 (I) 2. Electric field due to an electric dipole on the equatorial plane $\rightarrow$ 24 (I) 3. Electric Potential due to an electric dipole $\rightarrow$ 31-32 (I) 4. Gauss law applications: (i) Infinite charged wire $\rightarrow$ 42 (I) (ii) Infinite charged Plane sheet $\rightarrow$ 44-45 (I) (iii) Uniform charged Spherical Shell $\rightarrow$ 46-47 (I) 5. Capacitors in series and Parallel $\rightarrow$ 63-64 (I) 6. Van de Graff generator $\rightarrow$ 68 (I) 7. Microscopic form of ohm's law $\rightarrow$ 87 (I) 8. Macroscopic form of ohm's law $\rightarrow$ 88-89 (I)	9. Resistors in series and Parallel $\rightarrow$ 92-93 (I) 10. Wheatstone's bridge $\rightarrow$ 109-110 (I) 11. Meter bridge $\rightarrow$ 111-112 (I) 12. Comparison of emf of two cells using Potentiometer $\rightarrow$ 113 (I) 13. Magnetic field due to a magnetic dipole on the axial line $\rightarrow$ 140-141 (I) 14. Magnetic field due to a magnetic dipole on the equatorial line $\rightarrow$ 141-142 (I) 15. Magnetic field due to a long straight conductor $\rightarrow$ 164 (I) 16. Magnetic field due to a current carrying circular coil $\rightarrow$ 166 (I) 17. Cyclotron $\rightarrow$ 181-182-183 (I) 18. Applications of Eddy current $\rightarrow$ 223-224 (I) 19. Mutual induction between two long coaxial Solenoids $\rightarrow$ 230-231 (I)	

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|--|---|
| 20. Single phase AC generator
→ 240-241 (I) | 38. Einstein's Photoelectric
Equation → 116-117 (II) |
| 21. Transformer → 244-245 (I) | 39. Photoemissive cell and its
application → 118-119 (II) |
| 22. Series RLC circuit →
260-261 (I) | 40. Davisson - Germer experiment
→ 122-123 (II) |
| 23. Conservation of energy in
LC oscillation → 269 (I) | 41. Electron microscope → 123-124
(II) |
| 24. Properties of EM wave [any
10 points] → 289-290-291 (I) | 42. Determination of (e/m) - Thomson's
method → 140-141 (III) |
| 25. Maxwell's correction to
Ampere's circuital law →
285-286 (I) | 43. Determination of charge - Millikan
method → 143-144 (II) |
| 26. Emission and absorption
Spectra → 295-296. | 44. Energy of electron in n^{th} orbit
→ 152 (II) |
| 27. Mirror equation → 9 (II) | 45. Spectral series of H_2 atom
→ 159-160 (II) |
| 28. Fizeau's method to determine
Speed of light → 12-13 (II) | 46. Law of radioactive decay
→ 170-171 (II) |
| 29. Radius of illumination → 24 (II) | 47. Nuclear reactor → 179-180 (II) |
| 30. Acceptance angle in optical
fiber → 25-26 (II) | 48. Half wave rectifier → 204-205 (II) |
| 31. Refraction at Single
Spherical surface → 28-29 (II) | 49. Full wave rectifier → 205-206 (II) |
| 32. Lens makers formula
→ 32-33 (II) | 50. Transistor as an amplifier
→ 220-221 (II) |
| 33. Young's double slit experiment
Equation for Path difference
& bandwidth → 58-59 (II) | 51. De Morgan's theorem → 228-229 (II) |
| 34. Compound microscope
→ 85 (II) | 52. Elements of electronic
Communication system → 241-242
-243 (II) |
| 35. Resolving power of microscope
→ 84 (II) | 53. Advantages and disadvantages
of FM → 240 (II) |
| 36. Effect of potential difference
on Photoelectric current
→ 111-112 (II) | 54. Applications of IC → 252 (II) |
| 37. Laws of Photoelectric
emission → 113 (II) | 55. Possible harmful effects of
nanoparticles → 264 (II) |
| | 56. Application of nanomaterial [Any 5]
→ 263-264 (II) |
| | 57. Advantages and disadvantages
of Robotics → 270 (II) |

3 marks :

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| 1. Electric Potential due to a point Charge $\rightarrow$ 28 (I) | 15. Energy losses in transformer $\rightarrow$ 245 (I) |
| 2. Capacitance of Parallel plate Capacitor $\rightarrow$ 56-57 (I) | 16. Energy stored in an inductor $\rightarrow$ 228 (I) |
| 3. Energy stored in capacitor $\rightarrow$ 58 (I) | 17. AC circuit containing only an inductor $\rightarrow$ 255 (I) |
| 4. Torque experienced by an electric dipole in the uniform electric field $\rightarrow$ 25-26 (I) | 18. Short note on
(i) Radiowaves $\rightarrow$ 292 (I)
(ii) microwaves $\rightarrow$ 292 (I)
(iii) Visible light $\rightarrow$ 293 (I)
(iv) X-ray $\rightarrow$ 294 (I) |
| 5. Determination of internal resistance using Voltmeter $\rightarrow$ 103-104 (I) | 19. Apparent depth $\rightarrow$ 18 (II) |
| 6. State and explain Kirchhoff's rules $\rightarrow$ 107-108 (I) | 20. Difference between Fresnel and Fraunhofer diffraction $\rightarrow$ 63 (II) |
| 7. Internal resistance of a cell using potentiometer $\rightarrow$ 114 (I) | 21. Difference between interference and diffraction $\rightarrow$ 68 (II) |
| 8. Torque acting on a bar magnet in uniform magnetic field $\rightarrow$ 142-144 (I) | 22. Malus' law $\rightarrow$ 76 (II) |
| 9. Potential energy of a bar magnet in a uniform magnetic field $\rightarrow$ 145-146 (I) | 23. Brewster's law $\rightarrow$ 78-79 (II) |
| 10. Properties of dia, Para + Ferro magnetic materials $\rightarrow$
dia $\rightarrow$ 152 (I)
Para $\rightarrow$ 153 (I)
ferro $\rightarrow$ 155 (I) | 24. Lateral magnification of thin lens $\rightarrow$ 33-34 (II) |
| 11. Motion of charged particle in a uniform magnetic field $\rightarrow$ 177 (I) | 25. Nicol prism $\rightarrow$ 81 (II) |
| 12. Conversion of Galvanometer into ammeter $\rightarrow$ 193-194 (I) | 26. Simple microscope : magnification for near point & normal focusing $\rightarrow$ 82-83 (II) |
| 13. Conversion of Galvanometer into Voltmeter $\rightarrow$ 194-195 (I) | 27. De Broglie wavelength of electrons $\rightarrow$ 121-122 (II) |
| 14. Self inductance of a long Solenoid $\rightarrow$ 227 (I) | 28. Properties of Cathode rays $\rightarrow$ 140 (II) |
| | 29. Drawbacks of Bohr atom model $\rightarrow$ 160 (II) |
| | 30. α -decay with example $\rightarrow$ 166-167 (II) |
| | 31. β -decay with example $\rightarrow$ 168 (II) |

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| 32. Gamma decay with example
→ 170 (II) | 10. Define Gauss law, Give
its equation → 41 (I) |
| 33. Zener diode as Voltage
regulator → 208-209 (II) | 11. During lightning it is
Safer inside a car. Why?
→ 51 (I) |
| 34. Solar cell → 211-212 (II) | 12. Distinguish between
Polar and non-polar molecule
→ 53 (I) |
| 35. Transistor as a switch → 219 (II) | 13. Define Polarisation. Give
its equation → 54 (I) |
| 36. Applications of Satellite
Communication → 248 (II) | 14. What is dielectric strength?
→ 55 (I) |
| 37. What is Radar? Give its
application → 249-250 (II) | 15. Define capacitance. Give
its equation and unit → 56 (I) |
| 38. Applications of mobile Communication
→ 250 (II) | 16. What is Corona discharge
(or) action at points → 67 (I) |
| 39. Applications of internet → 251 (II) | 17. Distinguish between drift
velocity and mobility →
85-86 (I) |
| 40. Recent advancement in
medical diagnosis and therapy
(any three) → 274-275-276-277 (II) | 18. Why current is scalar
→ 86 (I) |
| Summary: | |
| 1. Coulomb's law in electrostatics
Give its vector form → 4 (I) | 19. Define current density
→ 87 (I) |
| 2. Define electric field intensity
Give its unit → 12 (I) | 20. Define resistivity. Give its
unit → 90 (I) |
| [Hint: Electric field also called
as electric field intensity] | 21. Resistors colour code
problem → 96 (I) |
| 3. Superposition principle → 9 (I) | 22. Define temperature
co-efficient of Resistance
→ 97 (I) |
| 4. Electric field lines never
intersect. Why → 20 (I) | 23. What are superconductors
→ 99 (I) |
| 5. Define electric dipole. Give
example → 21 (I) | 24. Kirchhoff's current rule
→ 107 (I) |
| 6. Define electric dipole moment
Give its unit → 22 (I) | 25. Kirchhoff's voltage rule
→ 108 (I) |
| 7. Define electrostatic Potential
→ 28 (I) | 26. What is the principle
of potentiometer → 113 (I) |
| 8. What is an equipotential
surface → 32 (I) | |
| 9. Define electric flux. Give
its unit → 38 (I) | |

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS (Continues)

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| <p>27. State Joule's law of heating $\rightarrow$ 115 (I)</p> <p>28. What is Seebeck effect $\rightarrow$ 117 (I)</p> <p>29. What is Peltier effect $\rightarrow$ 118 (I)</p> <p>30. What is Thomson effect $\rightarrow$ 118 (I)</p> <p>31. Define magnetic declination $\rightarrow$ 131 (I)</p> <p>32. Define magnetic inclination (or) dip $\rightarrow$ 131 (I)</p> <p>33. What is horizontal component of earth's magnetic field $\rightarrow$ 131 (I)</p> <p>34. Define magnetic dipole moment $\rightarrow$ 132 (I)</p> <p>35. Define magnetic field. Give its unit $\rightarrow$ 133 (I)</p> <p>36. Define magnetic flux $\rightarrow$ 136 (I)</p> <p>37. Define Coulomb's inverse square law in magnetism $\rightarrow$ 140 (I)</p> <p>38. What is Biot-Savart law $\rightarrow$ 147 (I)</p> <p>39. Define magnetising field $\rightarrow$ 149 (I)</p> <p>40. Define magnetic permeability $\rightarrow$ 149 (I)</p> <p>41. Define intensity of magnetisation $\rightarrow$ 150 (I)</p> <p>42. Define susceptibility $\rightarrow$ 151 (I)</p> <p>43. What is hysteresis $\rightarrow$ 157 (I)</p> <p>44. Difference between Permanent and Electromagnet $\rightarrow$ 158 (I)</p> <p>45. Right hand thumb rule $\rightarrow$ 161 (I)</p> <p>46. State Biot-Savart law $\rightarrow$ 162 (I)</p> <p>47. Ampere's circuital law $\rightarrow$ 169 (I)</p> | <p>48. Define one Tesla. Give its equivalent unit $\rightarrow$ 175 (I)</p> <p>49. What are limitations of cyclotron $\rightarrow$ 183 (I)</p> <p>50. Define one ampere $\rightarrow$ 186 (I)</p> <p>51. What is current and voltage sensitivity $\rightarrow$ 192 (I)</p> <p>52. What is electromagnetic induction $\rightarrow$ 210 (I)</p> <p>53. State Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction $\rightarrow$ 212 (I)</p> <p>54. State Lenz law $\rightarrow$ 214 (I)</p> <p>55. Fleming's right hand rule $\rightarrow$ 216 (I)</p> <p>56. Define self induction $\rightarrow$ 225 (I)</p> <p>57. Define one henry $\rightarrow$ 226 (I)</p> <p>58. Define mutual induction $\rightarrow$ 229 (I)</p> <p>59. What are the methods of producing induced emf $\rightarrow$ 233 (I)</p> <p>60. Define efficiency of transformer $\rightarrow$ 245 (I)</p> <p>61. Define RMS value of AC $\rightarrow$ 250 (I)</p> <p>62. What is Phasor $\rightarrow$ 252 (I)</p> <p>63. Define electrical resonance $\rightarrow$ 261 (I)</p> <p>64. Define Q factor $\rightarrow$ 263 (I)</p> <p>65. What is Wattless current $\rightarrow$ 265 (I)</p> <p>66. Write different forms of Power factor $\rightarrow$ 266 (I)</p> |
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| 67. Define displacement current
→ 286 (I) | 88. Define Huygen's Principle
→ 49 (II) |
| 68. What are electromagnetic waves
→ 288 (I) | 89. What are coherent sources
→ 55 (II) |
| 69. Define intensity of EM wave
→ 290 (I) | 90. Define bandwidth
→ 59 (II) |
| 70. What is Fraunhofer lines?
→ 296 (I) | 91. What is diffraction
→ 63 (II) |
| 71. Laws of reflection
→ 2 (II) | 92. What is Fresnel distance
→ 67 (II) |
| 72. Angle of deviation due to reflection
→ 2 (II) | 93. Define Polarisation
→ 73 (II) |
| 73. Laws of refraction
→ 15 (II) | 94. Distinguish between polarised and unpolarised light
→ 74 (II) |
| 74. Define optical path
→ 14 (II) | 95. State Malus's law
→ 76 (II) |
| 75. What is Principle of reversibility
→ 17 (II) | 96. What is polarising angle
→ 78 (II) |
| 76. What is refractive index
→ 14 (II) | 97. State Brewster's law
→ 79 (II) |
| 77. Why do stars twinkle
→ 20 (II) | 98. What are types of Crystals
→ 80 (II) |
| 78. Define total internal reflection, Give its condition
→ 20 (II) | 99. What is myopia? What is its remedy
→ 90-91 (II) |
| 79. What is an endoscope
→ 27 (II) | 100. What is hypermetropia? What is its remedy
→ 71 (II) |
| 80. What is Primary and Secondary focus
→ 32 (II) | 101. What is astigmatism
→ 92 (II) |
| 81. Define power of lens
→ 35 (II) | 102. Define work function
→ 106 (II) |
| 82. What is dispersion
→ 42 (II) | 103. Define Photoelectric effect
→ 109-110 (II) |
| 83. What is Rayleigh Scattering law
→ 46 (II) | 104. Stopping Potential
→ 112 (II) |
| 84. Why sky appears blue?
→ 46 (II) | 105. Threshold frequency
→ 113 (II) |
| 85. Why sky appears reddish during sunset & sunrise
→ 47 (II) | 106. Types of Photocell
→ 118 (II) |
| 86. Why cloud appears white
→ 47 (II) | 107. State De Broglie hypothesis
→ 121 (II) |
| 87. What is Wavefront
→ 49 (II) | 108. Define distance of closest approach
→ 147 (II) |
| | 109. Define impact Parameters
→ 147 (II) |
| | 110. Define isotope, isotone and isobar
→ 161 (II) |

111	Define atomic mass unit → 161 (D)	132	What is modulation → 239 (D)
112	What is binding energy per nucleon → 164 (D)	133	What is amplitude modulation → 239 (D)
113	What is radioactivity → 166 (D)	134	What is frequency modulation → 240 (D)
114	Define half life → 172 (D)	135	What is Phase modulation → 240 (D)
115	Define mean life → 173 (D)	136	What is bandwidth of transmission system → 244 (D)
116	What is nuclear fission → 176 (D)	137	What is skip distance and skip zone → 246 (D)
117	What is nuclear fusion → 181 (D)	138	What is ground wave propagation → 245 (D)
118	What is forbidden energy gap → 194 (D)	139	What is sky wave propagation → 246 (D)
119	What is intrinsic semiconductor → 195 (D)	140	What is space wave propagation → 247 (D)
120	What is doping → 197 (D)	141	Distinguish between Nano science & nanotechnology → 258 (D)
121	What is rectification → 204 (D)	142	Give any two examples of nano in nature
122	What is leakage current in diode → 203 (D)	143	Why steel is preferred in making robots → 270 (D)
123	Distinguish between Avalanche and Zener breakdown → 206 (D)	144	What are black holes → 279 (D)
124	Applications of LED → 210 (D)	NOTE: To secure five more marks (if possible) just look out the following problems. <u>2 marks:</u> 1.24, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.13, 2.23, 2.25, 2.27, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.22, 3.26, 4.7, 4.17, 4.19, 4.20, 5.2, 6.5, 6.7, 6.16, 6.19, 6.22, 6.33, 6.39, 6.40, 6.44, 6.45 [Example only] <u>3 marks:</u> 1.13, 1.20, 1.23, 2.6, 2.10, 3.9, 3.30, 4.10, 4.12,	
125	Applications of Photodiode → 211 (D)		
126	Applications of Solar cell → 212 (D)		
127	Define input impedance → 217 (D)		
128	Define output impedance → 218 (D)		
129	What is forward current gain → 218 (D)		
130	What is an electronic oscillator → 221 (D)		
131	What is Barkhausen condition for sustained oscillation → 223 (D)		

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4.16, 4.18, 4.21, 4.22,
4.23, 4.26, 4.27, 6.3,
6.6, 6.17, 6.34, 6.42, 7.3,
7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 8.13, 8.14,
9.9, 10.1

2 marks : 7.2, 7.7, 7.9,
8.7, 8.10, 8.12, 9.5

Note: Students, if you complete all the above questions you can get minimum of 60-65 marks. If possible you can get more than 70 depends on the difficulty level of question paper]

EXPECTED QUESTIONS [80-85 marks]

Note: Students should complete all the above questions in addition to the following questions]

5 marks:

1. Coulomb's law and its various aspects → 4-5-6 (I)
2. Electric field and various aspects → 12-13 (I)
3. Electrostatic potential energy for collection of point charges → 34-35 (I)
4. Effect of dielectrics in capacitors → 59-60-61 (I)
5. Cells in series and parallel → 104-105-106 (I)
6. Force on a current carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field → 183-184 (I)

7. Force between two long parallel current carrying conductors → 185-186 (I)
8. Magnetic field due to long current carrying solenoid → 171-172 (I)
9. Motional emf from Lorentz force → 217-218 (I)
10. Motional emf from Faraday's law → 218-219 (I)
11. Energy conservation in electromagnetic induction → 219-220 (I)
12. Show mathematically that the rotation of a coil in magnetic field over one rotation induces an alternating emf of one cycle → 234-235-236 (I)
13. Refraction in glass slab (Lateral displacement) → 27-28 (II)
14. focal length of lenses out of contact → 37-38-39 (II)
15. Angle of deviation and refractive index of the prism → 40-41 (II)
16. Dispersive power → 44-45 (II)
17. Proof of Laws of Reflection - Huygen's principle → 50 (II)
18. Proof for Laws of refraction - Huygen's Principle → 51 (II)
19. Interference → 52-53 (II)
20. Interference in thin films → 61-62 (II)
21. Diffraction at single slit (nth minimum) → 64-65 (II)

EXPECTED QUESTIONS 80-85 (Continues)

22. What is electron emission? What are various methods of electron emission → 106 & 107-108 (II)
23. Explain Continuous X-ray Spectra (Duane Hunt formula) → 128 (II)
24. Explain characteristic X-ray Spectra → 128-129 (II)
25. Deduce an expression for radius of n^{th} orbit of an electron → 150 (II)
26. Explain binding energy curve with graph → 164-165 (II)
27. Explain the formation of PN junction with neat diagram → 199-200 (II)
28. Explain the forward and reverse characteristics of PN junction → 202-203 (II)
29. Explain the static characteristics of transistor in CE mode → 216-217-218 (II)
30. What is modulation? Explain three types of modulation with neat diagram → 239-240-241 (II)
31. Explain the propagation of EM waves → 245-246-247 (II)
32. Discuss the functions of key components of Robots → 267 (II)

3 marks.

1. What are the basic properties of electric charge → 3-4 (I)
2. What are the applications of capacitor → 59 (I)
3. Applications of Seebeck effect → 117-118 (I)
4. Explain Thomson's effect → 118 (I)

5. What are the properties of magnet → 134-135 (I)
6. What are the properties of magnetic field lines → 136 (I)
7. What are the applications of hysteresis loop → 158-159 (I)
8. Explain the terms involved in Lorentz force → 175 (I)
9. Advantages of three phase alternator → 243 (I)
10. AC circuit containing pure resistor → 254 (I)
11. Advantages and disadvantages of AC over DC → 266 (I)
12. Relation between f and R → 7-8 (II)
13. Derive an expression for critical angle (θ_c) for total internal reflection → 21 (II)
14. Explain mirage and looming → 22 (II)
15. Deduce an expression for Fresnel distance → 67 (II)
16. Explain pile of plates → 79 (II)
17. Explain the effect of intensity of incident light on photoelectric current → 111 (II)
18. Write down the characteristics of photon → 116 (II)
19. What are the types of photoelectric cell → 118 (II)
20. What are the applications of X-rays → 129 (II)
21. What are the drawbacks of Rutherford model → 148 (II)

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22. What are the properties of nuclear force → 165-166 (II)
23. Explain Carbon dating → 174 (II)
24. Explain how energy generated in stars → 181 (II)
25. What are the different modes of biasing → 213 (II)
26. Draw the circuit diagram for CB, CE and CC mode → 213-214 (II)
27. Give circuit symbol, logical operations, truth table and Boolean expression for AND gate → 224-225 (II)
OR gate → 225 (II)
NOT gate → 225 (II)
NAND gate → 225-226 (II)
NOR gate → 226 (II)
EX-OR gate → 226 (II)
28. Modulation helps to reduce antenna size - Explain → 244 (II)
29. Merits and demerits of Fibre optic Communication → 249 (II)
30. What are gravitational waves? How they are formed → 279 (II)
- 2 marks:
1. What are electric field lines → 18 (I)
 2. Explain the working of microwave oven → 26 (I)
 3. Define electrostatic shielding → 50 (I)
 4. What is electrostatic induction → 51 (I)
 5. Define energy density → 58 (I)
6. What is lightning arrester? Give its principle → 67 (I)
7. Define resistance → 89 (I)
8. What are ohmic and non ohmic materials → 89 (I)
9. Define electrical power. Give its unit → 100 (I)
10. What is emf? Define internal resistance of a cell → 103 (I)
11. What is end resistance in meter bridge → 112 (I)
12. Define Joule's heating effect → 114 (I)
13. Why Nichrome used in electric heaters → 115 (I)
14. Write a short note on electric fuse → 116 (I)
15. Define thermoelectric effect → 117 (I)
16. Define Curie's law → 153 (I)
17. Define Curie-Weiss law → 155 (I)
18. State Maxwell's right hand cork screw rule → 161 (I)
19. What are the similarities between Coulomb's law and Biot Savart law → 163 (I)
20. What are the difference between Coulomb's law and Biot Savart law → 163 (I)
21. What is toroid → 173 (I)
22. Define flux linkage → 213 (I)
23. What are eddy current → 221 (I)
24. Define phase difference → 242 (I)

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| 25. What is Sinusoidal alternating voltage → 249 (I) | 46. Give the postulates of Bohr atom model → 148-149 (II) |
| 26. Define mean (or) average value of A_c → 250 (I) | 47. Define excitation energy and excitation potential → 155 (I) |
| 27. Define inductive and capacitive reactance. Give its unit → 255 & 257 (I) | 48. Define ionization energy and ionization potential → 155-156 (I) |
| 28. Define radiation pressure → 291 (I) | 49. Calculate energy equivalent to 1amu → 164 (I) |
| 29. Define Poynting Vector → 291 (I) | 50. In alpha decay why the unstable nucleus emits the nucleus? Why it does not emit four separate nucleons? → 167 (I) |
| 30. Define angle of deviation → 2 (II) | 51. What are the properties of neutrino → 170 (I) |
| 31. What are real and virtual image → 4-5 (II) | 52. Define Curie → 172 (I) |
| 32. What are Paraxial and marginal rays → 7 (I) | 53. Define hole → 197 (I) |
| 33. Define Lateral (or) transverse magnification → 10 (II) | 54. What is biasing? → 201 (I) |
| 34. What is Simultaneous reflection → 16 (I) | 55. Define forward resistance of diode → 203 (I) |
| 35. What is critical angle → 20 (I) | 56. Define efficiency → 205 (I) |
| 36. Explain glittering of diamond → 21 (I) | 57. What is LED → 209 (I) |
| 37. Write a note on endoscope → 27 (I) | 58. What is Photodiode → 210 (I) |
| 38. Define angular dispersion → 45 (I) | 59. What is Solar cell → 211 (I) |
| 39. Define dispersive Power → 45 (I) | 60. What is fibre optic Communication → 240 (II) |
| 40. Define interference → 52 (II) | |
| 41. Distinguish between Polarised and unpolarised light → 73 (II) | |
| 42. What are the Polarisation techniques → 74 (II) | |
| 43. What is Polarising angle → 78 (I) | |
| 44. What is double refraction → 80 (I) | |
| 45. What are the uses of Polaroids (any 4) → 78 (II) | |

NOTE: In addition to that students should complete all the problems [Example + Exercise] in the following lessons: [2, 4, 6, 7, 8] #