



PHYSICS

BOOKS - NAVBODH PHYSICS (HINGLISH)

DEFINITIONS

Circular Motion

1. Angular displacement



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2. Angular velocity



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3. ANGULAR ACCELERATION



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4. Uniform circular motion .



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5. Centripetal force and centrifugal force .



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6. CENTRIFUGAL FORCE



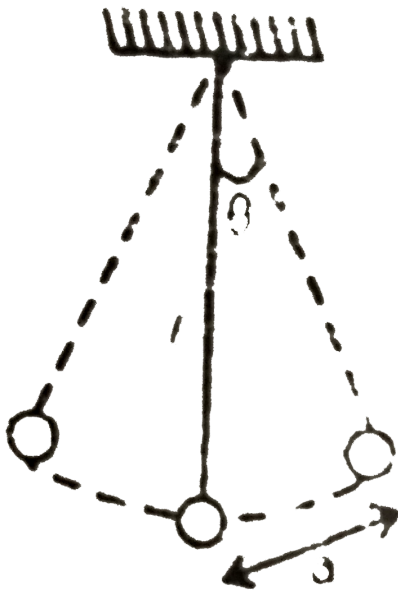
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7. Angle of banking .



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8. Statement-1 : The motion of simple pendulum is simple harmonic only for $\theta < < l$.



Statement-2 : Motion of a simple pendulum is SHM for small angular displacement.





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Gravition

1. The total energy of a satellite of mass m orbiting with a critical orbital speed v is



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2. Gravitational potential .



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3. Binding energy of a body .



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4. What is binding energy of a satellite?



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5. Escape speed.



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6. Escape speed.



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Rotational Motion

1. Moment of inertial .



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2. RADIUS OF GYRATION



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3. Angular momentum of a body is the product of.



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Oscillation

1. Linear simple harmonic motion.



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2. TIME PERIOD OR PERIOD OF OSCILLATION



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3. How does the frequency of an SHM vary with the force constant k ?



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4. Amplitude of SHM.



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5. Path length .



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6. Phase of SHM .



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7. Ideal simple pendulum.





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8. Calculate the length of a Second's pendulum (the pendulum which ticks seconds) .



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Elasticity

1. Elasticity



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2. Plasticity .



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3. STRESS



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4. Longitudinal stress .



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5. Volume stress.



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6. Shear stress.



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7. STRAIN



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8. STRAIN



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9. Longitudinal strain.



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10. VOLUME STRAIN



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11. SHEAR STRAIN



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12. ELASTIC LIMIT



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13. Modulus of elasticity .



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14. Young's modulus.



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15. Bulk modulus was first defined by



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16. COMPRESSIBILITY



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17. Modulus of rigidity .



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18. Poisson's ratio.



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19. Strain energy per unit volume is given by



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Surface Tension

1. Molecular range of molecule is



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2. Sphere of influence .



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3. Surface tension is



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4. SURFACE ENERGY



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5. Angle of contact .



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Wave Motion

1. In the equation of a simple harmonic progressive wave of wavelength ' λ ', the propagation constant is given by



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2. Transverse progressive wave .



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3. Longitudinal progressive wave .



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4. Wavelength .



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5. Amplitude of a wave .



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6. Period of a wave .



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7. Frequency of a wave .



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Stationary Waves

1. Stationary waves



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2. Force vibrations and resonance .



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3. RESONANCE



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[Kinetic Theory Of Gases And Radiation](#)

1. Mean free path of a gas molecule is



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2. The root mean square velocity of a gas molecule at any temperature T K of a gas molecule of molecular weight M is



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3. Molar heat capacity of a gas at constant volume.



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4. Molar heat capacity of a gas at constant pressure .



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5. The coefficient of absorption of the thermal radiation of body is



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6. Coefficient of reflection (Reflectance).



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7. For an opaque body coefficient of transmission is



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8. State the factors which the emissive power of a body depends on.





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9. Coefficient of emission or emissivity (e) is defined as



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10. What is a heat engine? Explain the efficiency of a heat engine.



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Wave Theory Of Light

1. WAVEFRONT



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2. The direction of wave normal along which light travels is



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3. Plane of vibration and plane of polarisation of a beam of light



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4. Plane of polarisation is



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5. What is polarising angle ?



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Interference And Diffraction

1. Diffraction and interference of light refers to

-



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2. Diffraction of light is



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3. Define resolving power of an optical instrument.



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4. Resolving power of a microscope is given by



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5. The resolving power of a telescope is given by





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Electrostatics

1. Normal electric induction.



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2. The total normal electric induction over a closed surface is equal to the algebraic sum of the charges enclosed by the surface' is the statement of



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3. State the dimensions and SI unit of electric polarisation.



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4. Capacity of a conductor.



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5. Define capacitance of a capacitor and its SI unit.



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6. The S.I unit of capacitance of capacitor is



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7. The S.I unit of capacitance of capacitor is



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8. One farad is equivalent to



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9. The farad.



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Magnetic Effect Of Electric Current

1. Define the current sensitivity of a galvanometer. Write its SI unit.



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Magnetism

1. The magnetism of a bar magnet is due to



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2. Define magnetic intensity. State its dimensions and SI unit.



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Electromagnetic Induction

1. MAGNETIC FLUX



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2. ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION



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3. Self Induction



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4. SELF INDUCTANCE



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5. Self induction and Mutual induction



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6. MUTUAL INDUCTANCE



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7. One henry is equal to



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8. The rms value of an alternating current



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9. The rms value of an alternating current



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10. Inductive reactance of a coil is expressed in



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11. In the above question, the capacitive reactance in the circuit is



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12. Power factor is defined as



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Electrons And Photons

1. PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT



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2. Explain the term stopping potential and threshold frequency.



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3. What is the threshold wavelength for the material in above problems?



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4. Stopping potential for photoelectrons



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5. The photoelectric work function



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Atoms Molecules And Nuclei

1. what is a stationary orbit ?



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2. Binding energy of an atomic electron.



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3. Successive ionisation energy of an atom is greater than previous one, because:



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4. MASS DEFECT



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5. RADIOACTIVITY



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6. The $t_{0.5}$ of a radioactive element is related to its average life by the expression



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7. Define decay constant



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8. Nuclear fission can be explained by



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9. NUCLEAR FUSION





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Semiconductors

1. ENERGY BAND THEORY OF SOLIDS



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2. Band gap in insulator is of the order



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3. Forbidden energy gap or band gap energy .



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4. Depletion layer (region).



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5. Barrier potential .



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1. Define the following:

(1). Transducer

(2). Bandwidth.



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2. Modulation.



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3. Attenuation



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