



## PHYSICS

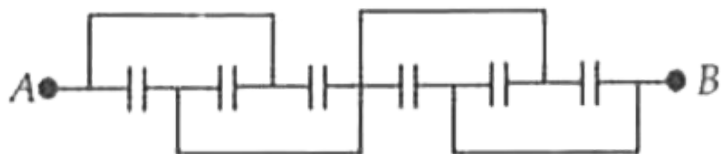
### BOOKS - KCET PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

### KARNATAKA CET 2010

#### Physics

1. All capacitors used in the diagram are identical and each is capacitance  $C$ . Then the effective capacitance between the points A

and B is



A.  $1.5C$

B.  $6C$

C.  $C$

D.  $3C$

**Answer: A**



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2. Two identical conducting balls A and B have positive charges  $q_1$  and  $q_2$  respectively. But  $q_1 \neq q_2$ . The balls are brought together so that they touch each other and then kept in their original positions. The force between them is

- A. less than that before the balls touched
- B. greater than that before the balls touched
- C. same as that before the balls touched
- D. zero

**Answer: B**



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3. Red light of wavelength 625 nm is incident normally on an optical diffraction grating with  $2 \times 10^5$  lines/m. Including central principal maxima, how many maxima may be observed on a screen which is far from the grating ?

A. 15

B. 17

C. 8

D. 16

**Answer: B**



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4. A battery of emf  $E$  has an internal resistance ' $r$ '. A variable resistance  $R$  is connected to the terminals of the battery. A current  $I$  is drawn from the battery.  $V$  is the terminal P.D. If  $R$

alone is gradually reduced to zero, which of the following best describes  $I$  and  $V$  ?

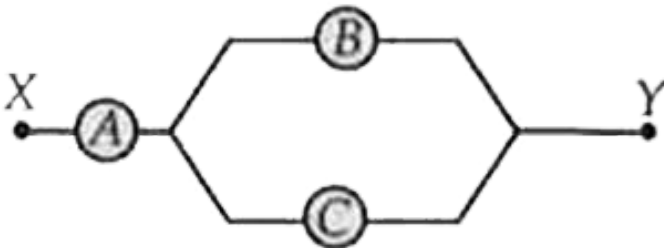
- A.  $I$  approaches zero,  $V$  approaches  $E$
- B.  $I$  approaches  $E/r$ ,  $V$  approaches zero
- C.  $I$  approaches  $E/r$ ,  $V$  approaches  $E$
- D.  $I$  approaches infinity,  $V$  approaches  $E$

**Answer: B**



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5. The voltmeters A, B, and C having resistance  $R$ ,  $1.5R$  and  $3R$  respectively are used in a circuit as shown, When a P.D. is applied between X and Y, the reading of the voltmeters are  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$  and  $V_3$  respectively Then



A.  $V_1 = V_2 = V_3$

B.  $V_1 < V_2 = V_3$

C.  $V_1 > V_2 > V_3$

$$D. V_1 > V_2 = V_3$$

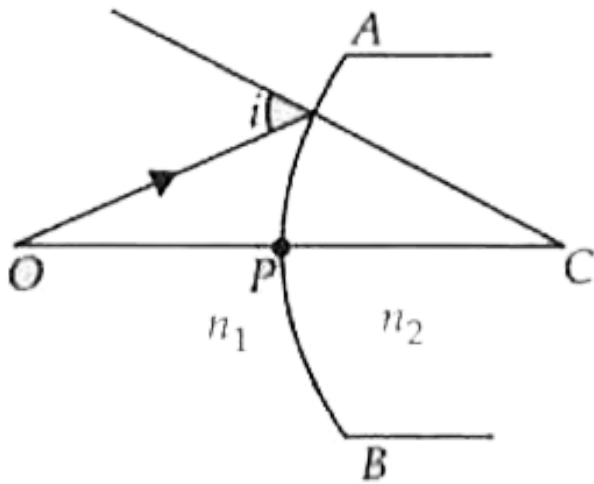
**Answer: A**



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6. A point object  $O$  is kept at a distance of  $OP = u$ . The radius of curvature of the spherical surface  $APB$  is  $CP=R$ . The refractive index of the media are  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  which are as shown in the diagram Then,





(1) if  $n_1 > n_2$ , image is virtual for all values of  $u$ .

(2) if  $n_2 = 2n_1$ , image is virtual when  $R > u$ .

(3) the image is real for all values of  $u$ ,  $n_1$  and  $n_2$ .

Here, the correct statement/s is are

A. only (2)

B. both (1) and (2)

C. only (1)

D. (1),(2) and (3)

**Answer: B**

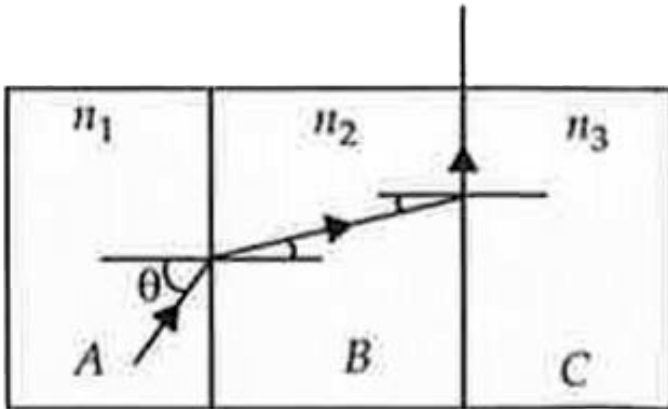


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7. A, B and C are the parallel sided transparent media of refractive index  $n_1$ ,  $n_2$  and  $n_3$  respectively.

The are arranged as shown in the figure. A ray

is incident at an angle  $\theta$  on the surface of separation of A and B which is as shown in the figure. After the refraction into the medium B, the ray grazes the surface of separation of the media B and C. Then,  $\sin \theta =$



A.  $\frac{n_3}{n_1}$

B.  $\frac{n_1}{n_3}$

C.  $\frac{n_2}{n_3}$

D.  $\frac{n_1}{n_2}$

**Answer: A**



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**8.** A boat has green light of wavelength  $\lambda = 500$  nm on the mast. What wavelength would be measured and what colour would be observed for this light as seen by a diver

submerged in water by the side of the boat ?

Given  $n_w = \frac{4}{3}$ .

- A. Green of wavelength 376 nm
- B. Red of wavelength 665 nm
- C. Green of wavelength 500 nm
- D. Blue of wavelength 376 nm

**Answer: A**



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9. Two beams of red and violet colours are made to pass separately through a prism of  $A = 60^\circ$  In the minimum deviation position, the angle of refraction inside the prism will be

- A. greater for red colour
- B. equal but not  $30^\circ$  for both the colours
- C. greater for violet colour
- D.  $30^\circ$  for both the colours

**Answer: D**



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10. The focal length of a plano-convex lens is  $f$  and its refractive index is 1.5 it is kept over a plane glass plate with its curved surface touching the glass plate. The gap between the lens and the glass plate is filled by a liquid. As a result the effective focal length of the combination becomes  $2f$ . Then the refractive index of the liquid is

A. 1.5

B. 2

C. 1.25

D. 1.33

**Answer: C**



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**11.** Two simple harmonic motions are represented by  $y_1 = 5[\sin 2\pi t + \sqrt{3} \cos 2\pi t]$  and  $y_2 = 5 \sin\left(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  The ratio of their amplitudes is



A. 1:1

B. 2:1

C. 1:3

D.  $\sqrt{3}:1$

**Answer: B**



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**12.** A bat flies at steady speed of  $4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  emitting a sound of  $f = 90 \times 10^3$ . Hz It is flying horizontally towards a vertical wall. The

frequency of the reflected sound as detected by the bat will be

(Take velocity of sound in air as  $330 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ )

A.  $88.1 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$

B.  $87.1 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$

C.  $92.1 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$

D.  $89.1 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$

**Answer: C**



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**13.** A closed organ pipe and an open organ pipe of same length produce 2 beats/second while vibrating in their fundamental modes. The length of open organ pipe is halved and that of closed pipe is doubled. Then, the number of beats produced per second while vibrating in the fundamental mode is

A. 2

B. 6

C. 8

D. 7

**Answer: D**



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**14.** A uniform wire of length  $L$ , diameter  $D$  and density  $\rho$  is stretched under a tension  $T$ . The correct relation between its fundamental frequency ' $f$ ', the length  $L$  and the diameter  $D$  is

A.  $f \propto \frac{1}{LD}$

B.  $f \propto \frac{1}{L\sqrt{D}}$

C.  $f \propto \frac{1}{D^2}$

D.  $f \propto \frac{1}{LD^2}$

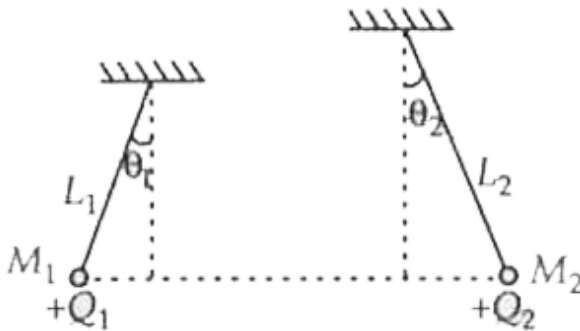
**Answer: A**



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**15.** Two small spheres of masses  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are suspended by weightless insulating threads of lengths  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ . The spheres carry charges  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  respectively. The spheres are suspended such that they are in

level with one another and the threads are inclined to the vertical at angles of  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  as shown. Which one of the following conditions is essential, if  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$  ?



- A.  $M_1 \neq M_2$  but  $Q_1 = Q_2$
- B.  $M_1 = M_2$
- C.  $Q_1 = Q_2$
- D.  $L_1 = L_2$

**Answer: B**



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**16.** The wavelength of the light used in Young's double slit experiment is  $\lambda$ . The intensity at a point on the screen where the path difference is  $\frac{\lambda}{6}$  is  $I$ .  $I_0$  denotes the maximum intensity then the ration of  $I$  and  $I_0$  is

A. 0.866

B. 0.5

C. 0.707

D. 0.75

**Answer: D**



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**17.** What is the minimum thickness of a thin film required for constructive interference in the reflected light from it ?

Give, the refractive index of the film = 1.5



wavelength of the light incident on the film =

600 nm

A. 100 nm

B. 300 nm

C. 50 nm

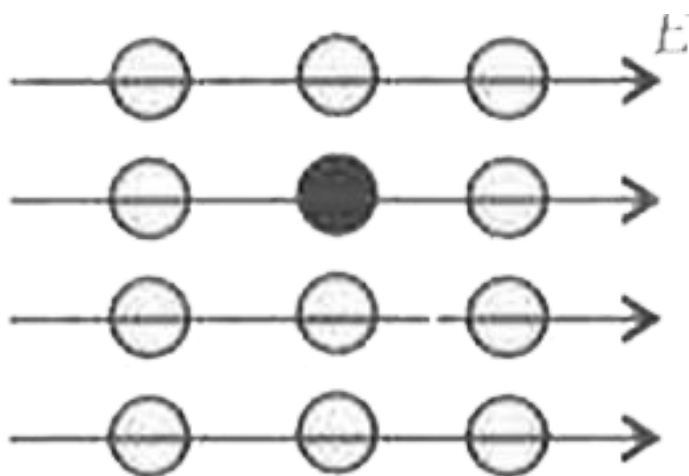
D. 200 nm

**Answer: A**



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18. There is a uniform electric field of intensity  $E$  which is as shown. How many labelled points have the same electrical as the fully shaded point ?



A. 2

B. 3

C. 8

D. 11

**Answer: B**



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**19.** Critical angle for certain medium is  $\sin^{-1}(0.6)$ . The polarizing angle of that medium is

A.  $\tan^{-1}[1.5]$

B.  $\sin^{-1}[0.8]$

C.  $\tan^{-1}[1.6667]$

D.  $\tan^{-1}[0.6667]$

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Electromagnetic wave consists of periodically oscillating electric and magnetic vectors

- A. in mutually perpendicular planes but vibrating with a phase difference of  $\pi$
- B. in mutually perpendicular planes but vibrating with a phase difference of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- C. In randomly oriented planes but vibrating in phase
- D. in mutually perpendicular planes but vibrating in phase.

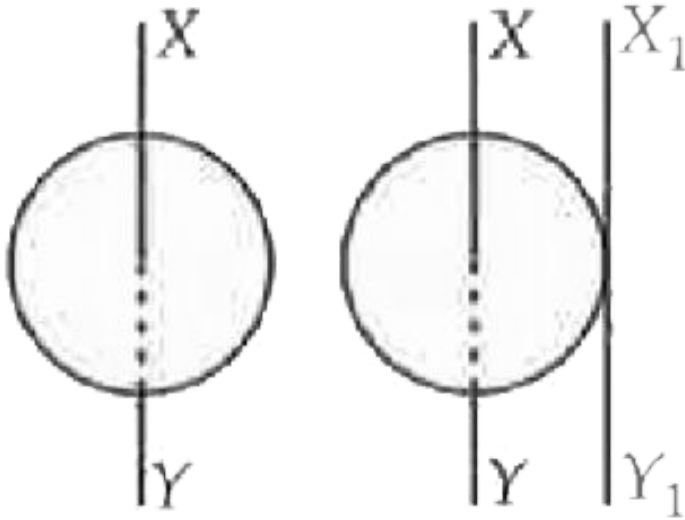
**Answer: D**



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**21.** The moment of inertia of a circular disc of radius 2m and mass 1 kg about an axis passing through the centre of mass but perpendicular to the plane of the disc is  $2 \text{ kg m}^2$ . Its moment of inertia about an axis parallel to this axis but passing through the edge of the

disc is ..... (See the given figure)



A.  $8 \text{ kg m}^2$

B.  $4 \text{ kg m}^2$

C.  $10 \text{ kg m}^2$

D.  $6 \text{ kg m}^2$

**Answer: D**



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22. An astronaut on a strange planet finds that acceleration due to gravity is twice as that on the surface of earth. Which of the following could explain this ?

A. Both the mass and radius of the planet are half as that of earth.

B. Radius of the planet is half as that of earth but the mass is the same as that



of earth

C. Both the mass and radius of the planet are twice as that of earth.

D. Mass of the planet is half as that of earth but radius is same as that of earth.

**Answer: A**



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23. Which of the following substances has the highest elasticity



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24. Three liquids of equal masses are taken in three identical cubical vessels A, B and C. Their densities are  $\rho_A$ ,  $\rho_B$  and  $\rho_C$  respectively. But  $\rho_A < \rho_B < \rho_C$ . The force exerted by liquid on the base of the cubical vessel is

A. maximum in vessel C

B. minimum in vessel C

C. the same in all the vessels

D. maximum in vessel A

**Answer: C**



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25. Water is in streamline flow along a horizontal pipe where the area of cross-section is  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ , the velocity of water is  $1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and the pressure is 2000 Pa. The

pressure at another point where the cross-sectional area is  $5 \text{ cm}^2$  is

A. 4000 Pa

B. 2000 Pa

C. 1000 Pa

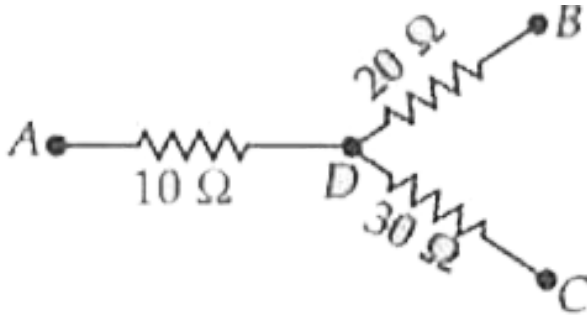
D. 500 Pa

**Answer: D**



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26. In the circuit given here, the point A,B and C are 70 V, zero, 10 V respectively. Then



- A. the point D will be at a potential of 60 V.
- B. the point D will be at a potential of 20 V.
- C. Currents in the paths AD, DB and DC are in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3

D. currents in the paths AD, DB and DC are  
in the ratio 3: 2: 1.

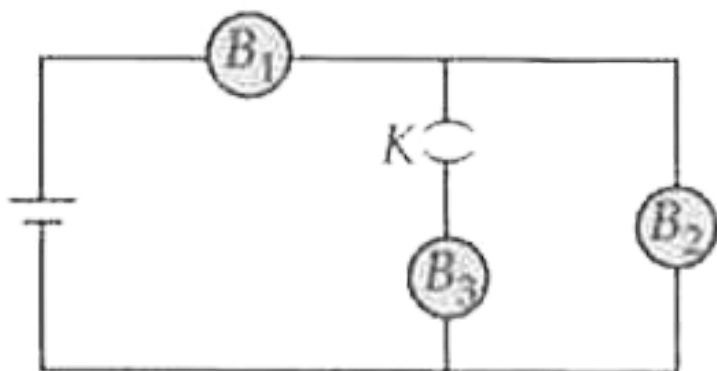
**Answer:**



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27.  $B_1 B_2$  and  $B_3$  are three identical bulbs connected to a battery of steady e.m.f. with key K closed What happens to the brightness of the bulbs  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  when the key is

opened ?



A. Brightness of the bulbs  $B_1$  increases and that of  $B_2$  decreases.

B. Brightness of the bulbs  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  increases.

C. Brightness of the bulb  $B_1$  decreases and that of  $B_2$  increases

D. Brightness of the bulbs  $B_1$  and  $B_2$

decreases.

**Answer: C**



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**28.** Magnetic field at the centre of a circular coil of radius  $R$  due to current  $I$  flowing through it is  $B$ . The magnetic field at a point along the axis at distance  $R$  from the centre is



A.  $\frac{B}{2}$

B.  $\frac{B}{4}$

C.  $\frac{B}{\sqrt{8}}$

D.  $\sqrt{8}B$

**Answer: C**



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**29.** Two thick wires and two thin wires, all of same material and same length from a square in three different ways P,Q and R as shown in

the figure. With correct connections shown, the magnetic field due to the current flow at the centre of the loop will be zero in case of



- A. Q and R only
- B. p only
- C. P and Q only
- D. P and R only

**Answer: D**



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30. There is a uniform magnetic field directed perpendicular and into the plane of the paper. An irregular shaped conducting loop is slowly changing into a circular loop in the plane of the paper. Then

A. current is induced in the loop in the anti-clockwise direction.

B. current is induced in the loop in the clockwise direction.

C. AC is induced in the loop.

D. no current is induced in the loop.

**Answer: A**



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**31.** The dimensions of 'resistance' are same as those of . . . . . Where  $h$  is the Planck's constant  $e$  is the charge .

A.  $\frac{h^2}{e^2}$

B.  $\frac{h^2}{e}$

C.  $\frac{h}{e^2}$

D.  $\frac{h}{e}$

**Answer: C**



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**32.** A train is moving slowly on a straight track with a constant speed of  $2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . A passenger in the train starts walking at a steady speed of  $2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  to the back of the

train in the opposite direction of the motion of the train. So to an observer standing on the platform directly in front of that passenger, the velocity of the passenger appears to be

A.  $4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

B.  $2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

C.  $2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  in the opposite direction of the train

D. zero

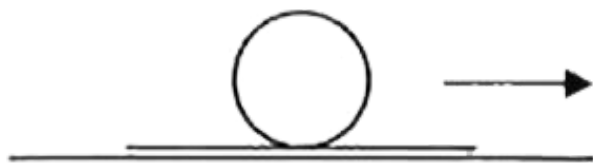
**Answer: D**





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**33.** A ball rests upon a flat piece of paper on a table to. The paper is pulled horizontally but quickly towards right as shown. Relative to its initial position with respect to the table the ball



(1) remains stationary if there is no friction between the paper and the ball (2) moves to the left if there is a friction between the paper

and the ball.

(3) moves forward, i.e. in the direction in which the paper is pulled.

Here, the correct statement/s is/ are

A. both (1) and (2)

B. only (3)

C. only (1)

D. only (2)

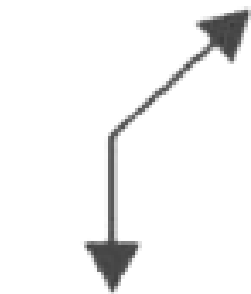
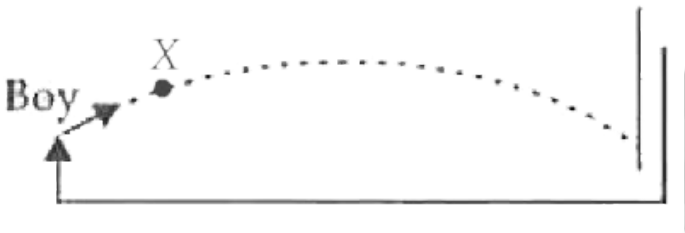
**Answer: A**



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34. A boy throws a cricket ball from the boundary to the wicket - keeper. If the frictional force due to air cannot be ignored, the forces acting on the ball at the position X are represented by

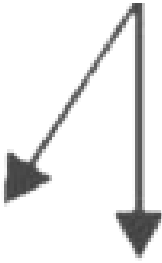


A.

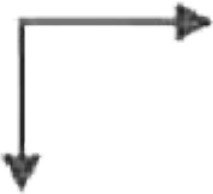
B.



C.



D.



**Answer: C**



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35. If the linear momentum of a body is increased by 50 % then the kinetic energy of that body increases by

- A. 10 %
- B. 125 %
- C. 225 %
- D. 25 %

**Answer: B**



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**36.** The temperature of a gas contained in a closed vessel of constant volume increases by  $1^{\circ}C$  when the pressure of the gas is increased by 1%. The initial temperature of the gas is

A. 100 K

B.  $273^{\circ}C$

C.  $100^{\circ}C$

D. 200 K

**Answer: A**



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**37.** A motorboat covers a given distance in 6 hours moving downstream on a river. It covers the same distance in 10 hours moving upstream. The time it takes to cover the same distance in still water is

A. 9 hours

B. 7.5 hours

C. 6.5 hours

D. 8 hours

**Answer: B**



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**38.** Two slabs are of the thicknesses  $d_1$  and  $d_2$ . Their thermal conductivities are  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  respectively. They are in series. The free ends of the combination of these two slabs are kept at temperatures  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$ . Assume  $\theta_1 > \theta_2$ . The temperature  $\theta$  of their common junction is

A. 
$$\frac{K_1\theta_1 + K_2\theta_2}{\theta_1 + \theta_2}$$

B. 
$$\frac{K_1\theta_1d_1 + K_2\theta_2d_2}{K_1d_2 + K_2d_1}$$

C. 
$$\frac{K_1\theta_1d + K_2\theta_2d_1}{K_1d_2 + K_2d_1}$$

D. 
$$\frac{K_1\theta_1 + K_2\theta_2}{K_1 + K_2}$$

**Answer: C**



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**39.** Hot water cools from  $60^\circ C$  to  $50^\circ C$  in the first 10 minutes and to  $42^\circ C$  in the next 10 minutes. Then the temperature of the surrounding is

A.  $20^{\circ} C$

B.  $30^{\circ} C$

C.  $15^{\circ} C$

D.  $10^{\circ} C$

**Answer: D**



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**40.** The efficiency of Carnot's heat engine is 0.5 when the temperature of the source is  $T_1$  and that of sink is  $T_2$ . The efficiency of another



Carnot's heat engine is also 0.5 Then temperature of source and sink of the second engine are respectively

A.  $2T_1, 2T_2$

B.  $2T_1, \frac{T_2}{2}$

C.  $T_1 + 5, T_2 - 5$

D.  $T_1 + 10, T_2 - 10$

**Answer: A**



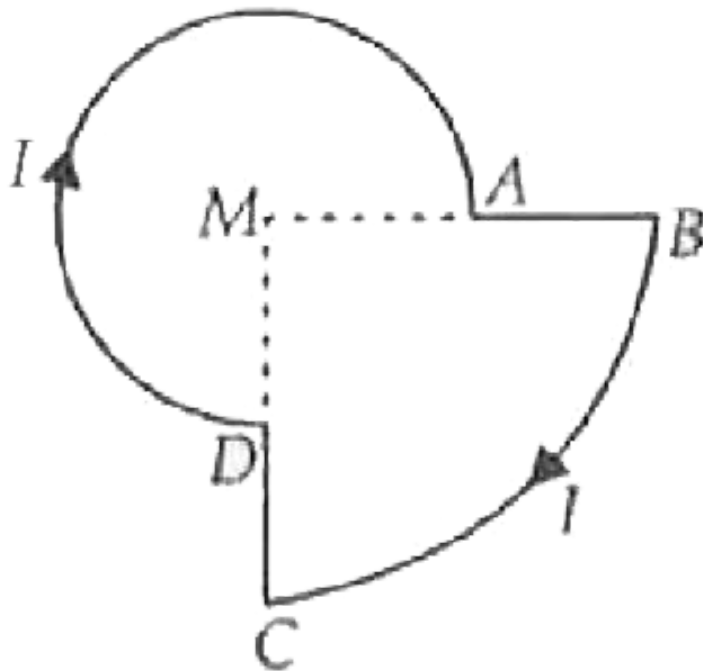
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41. A current  $I$  is flowing through the loop. The direction of the current and the shape of the loop are as shown in the figure.

The magnetic field at the centre of the loop is

$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{R}$$

( $MA = R$ ,  $MB = 2R$ ,  $\angle DMA = 90^\circ$ )



- A.  $\frac{5}{16}$ , but out of the plane of the paper.
- B.  $\frac{5}{16}$ , but into the plane of the paper.
- C.  $\frac{7}{16}$ , but out of the plane of the paper.
- D.  $\frac{7}{16}$ , but into the plane of the paper.

**Answer: D**



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**42.** An ideal choke draws a current of 8 A when connected to an AC supply of 100 V, 50 Hz. A pure resistor draws a current of 10 A when

connected to the same source. The ideal choke and the resistor are connected in series and then connected to the AC source of 150 V, 40 Hz. The current in the circuit becomes

A.  $\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}}$

B.  $8A$

C.  $18A$

D.  $10A$

**Answer: A**



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**43.** The spectrum of an oil flame is an example for

- A. line emission spectrum
- B. continuous emission spectrum
- C. line absorption spectrum
- D. band emission spectrum

**Answer: B**



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**44.** According to Einstein's photoelectric equation the graph of K.E. of the photoelectron emitted from the metal versus the frequency of the incident radiation gives a straight line graph whose slope

A. depends on the intensity of the incident radiation.

B. depends on the nature of the metal and also on the intensity of incident radiation.

- C. is same for all metals and independent of the intensity of the incident radiation.
- D. depends on the nature of the metal.

**Answer: C**



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**45.** An electron is moving in an orbit of a hydrogen atom from which there can be a maximum of six transitions. An electron is moving in orbit of another hydrogen atom

from which there can be a maximum of three transitions. The ratio of velocity of the electron in these two orbits is

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{2}{1}$

C.  $\frac{5}{4}$

D.  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Answer: D**



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46.  $\nu_1$  is the frequency of the series limit of Lyman series,  $\nu_2$  is the frequency of the first line of Lyman series and  $\nu_3$  is the frequency of the series limit of the Balmer series. Then

A.  $\nu_1 - \nu_2 = \nu_3$

B.  $\nu_1 = \nu_2 - \nu_3$

C.  $\frac{1}{\nu_2} = \frac{1}{\nu_1} + \frac{1}{\nu_3}$

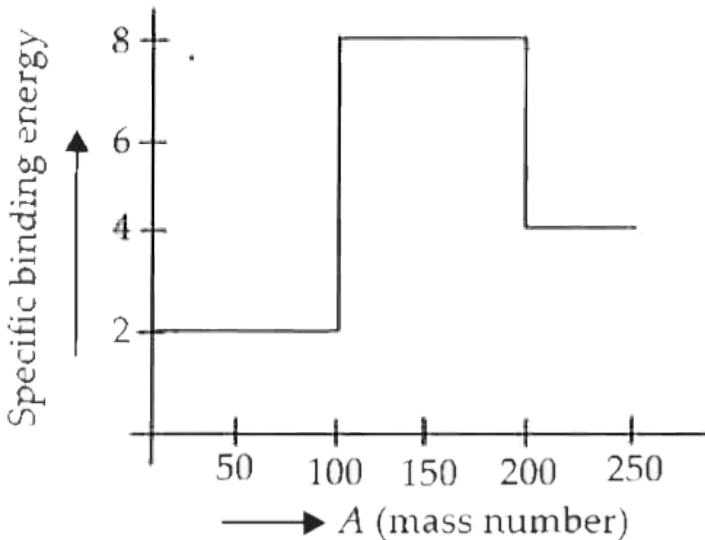
D.  $\frac{1}{\nu_1} = \frac{1}{\nu_2} + \frac{1}{\nu_3}$

**Answer: A**



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47. Assume the graph of specific binding energy versus mass number is as shown in the figure. Using this graph, select the correct choice from the following :



A. Fusion of two nuclei of mass number lying in the range of  $100 < A < 200$  will release energy

B. Fusion of two nuclei of mass number lying in the range of  $51 < A < 100$  will release energy.

C. Fusion of two nuclei of mass number lying in the range of  $1 < A < 150$  will release energy.

D. Fission of the nucleus of mass number lying in the range of  $100 < A < 200$  will release energy when broken into two fragments.

**Answer: B**



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**48.** Pick out the correct statement from the following :

A. Energy released per unit mass of the reactant is less in case of fusion reaction.

B. Packing fraction may be positive or may be negative.

C.  $Pu^{239}$  is not suitable for a fission reaction

D. For stable nucleus, the specific binding energy is low

**Answer: B**



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**49.** A radioactive sample  $S_1$  having the activity  $A_1$  has twice the number of nuclei as another sample  $S_2$  of activity  $A_2$ . If  $A_2 = 2A_1$ , then the ratio of half life of  $S_1$  to the life of  $S_2$  is

A. 4

B. 2

C. 0.25

D. 0.75`

**Answer: A**



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**50.** When a neutron is disintegrated to give a  $\beta$  - particle,

- A. a neutrino alone is emitted.
- B. a proton and neutrino are emitted.
- C. a proton alone is emitted
- D. a proton and antineutrino are emitted.

**Answer: D**



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51. The forbidden energy gap in Ge is 0.72 eV  
Given,  $hc = 12400 \text{ eV} - \text{\AA}$  The maximum wavelength of radiation that will generate electron hole pair is

A.  $172220\text{\AA}$

B.  $172.2\text{\AA}$

C.  $17222\text{\AA}$



D.  $1722\text{\AA}$

**Answer: C**



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**52. Pick out the statement which is not correct**

A. At a low temperature, the resistance of a semiconductor is very high.

B. Movement of holes is restricted to the valence band only.

C. Width of the depletion region increases as the forward bias voltage increases in case of a N-P junction diode.

D. In a forward bias condition, the diode heavily conducts.

**Answer: C**



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**53.** In a given direction the intensities of the scattered light by a scattering substance for two beams of light are in the ratio of 256: 81  
The ratio of the frequency of the first beam to the frequency of the second beam is

A. 64: 127

B. 4: 3

C. 64: 27

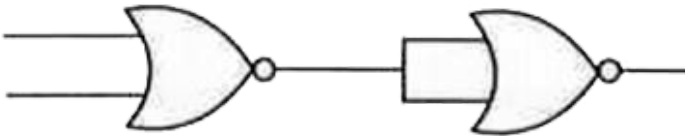
D. 2: 1

**Answer:**



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54. Identify the logic operation performed by the circuit given here.



A. OR

B. NOR

C. NOT

D. NAND

**Answer: A**



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**55.** The de-Broglie wavelength of the electron in the ground state of the hydrogen atom is (radius of the first orbit of hydrogen atom =  $0.53\text{\AA}$ )

A.  $1.67\text{\AA}$

B.  $3.33\text{\AA}$

C.  $1.06\text{\AA}$

D.  $0.53\text{\AA}$

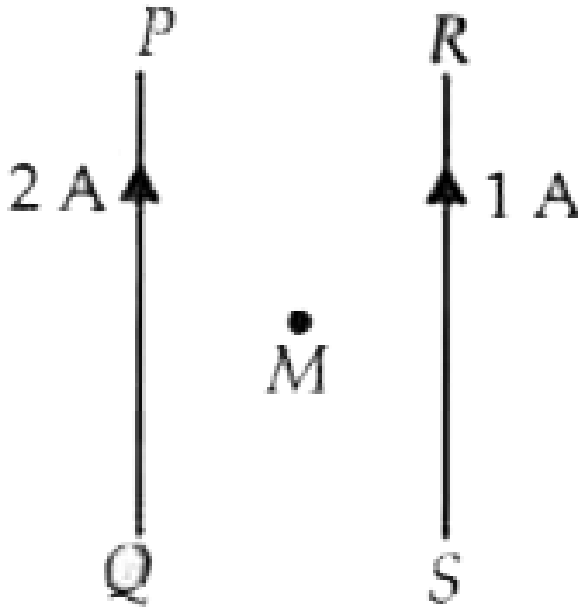
**Answer: B**



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**56.** PQ and RS are long parallel conductors separated by certain distance. M is the midpoint between them (see the figure). The net magnetic field at M is B. Now the current 2

A is switched off. The field at M now becomes



A.  $2B$

B.  $B$

C.  $\frac{B}{2}$

D.  $3B$

**Answer: B**

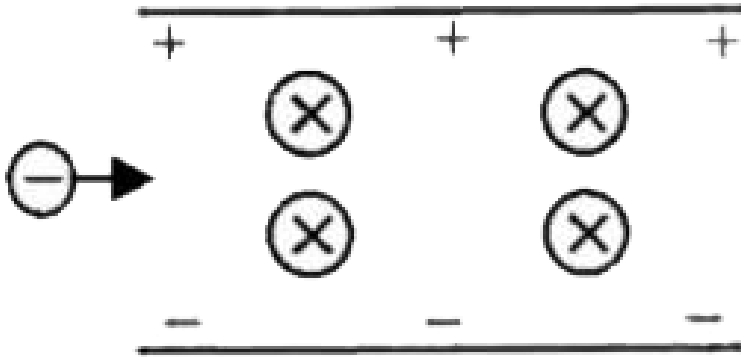


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57. An electron enters the space between the plates of a charged capacity as shown. The charge density on the plate is  $\sigma$ . Electric intensity in the space between the plates is  $E$ . A uniform magnetic field  $B$  also exists in that space perpendicular to the direction of  $E$ . The electron moves perpendicular to both  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  without any change in direction



The time taken by the electron to travel a distance  $l$  in that space is



- A.  $\frac{\sigma l}{\epsilon_0 B}$
- B.  $\frac{\sigma B}{\epsilon_0 l}$
- C.  $\frac{\epsilon_0 l B}{\sigma}$
- D.  $\frac{\epsilon_0 l}{\sigma B}$

**Answer: C**



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**58.** In a series resonant R-L-C circuit, the voltage across R is 100 V and the value of  $R = 1000\Omega$ . The capacitance of the capacitor is  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  F, angular frequency of AC is  $200 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ . Then the P.D. across the inductance coil is

A. 100 V

B. 40 V

C. 250 V

D. 400 V

**Answer: C**



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**59.** A capacitor and inductance coil are connected in separate AC circuits with a bulb glowing in both the circuits. The bulb glows more brightly when

- A. an iron rod is introduced into the inductance coil
- B. the number of turns in the inductance coil is increased.
- C. separation between the plates of the capacitor is increased.
- D. a dielectric is introduced into the gap between the plates of the capacitor

**Answer: D**



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**60.** A horizontal metal wire is carrying an electric current from the north to the south. Using a uniform magnetic field, it is to be prevented from falling under gravity. The direction of this magnetic field should be towards the

A. north

B. south

C. east

D. west

**Answer: C**



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