# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER Physics 

## HIGHER SECONDARY



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA GENERAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

## Guidelines for the preparation of question paper

1. Question paper may be prepared in accordance with the design and blue print so as to ensure fair distribution of Curriculum Objectives/ content areas and types of questions.
2. Questions should be based on the Curriculum Objectives.
3. Curriculum Objectives can be clubbed or can be split into shorter chunks, whenever necessary, for framing questions.
4. Questions for assessing higher order mental processes should be framed, focusing on the ability to apply, analyse, evaluate and think creatively.
5. Different types of questions - objective type, short answer type, essay type etc., shall be included in the question paper.
6. There need not be separate sections in the question paper for different types of questions.
7. Questions that test mere recalling and rote learning shall be avoided.
8. A fair distribution of open-ended questions shall be included to promote divergent and creative thinking.
9. Question texts and the directions given shall be simple, clear and comprehensive.
10. Objective type questions should aim at testing higher order mental processes.
11. There shall not be a rigid pattern regarding the type of questions, number of questions and order of questions.
12. Questions shall be life-related
13. Questions shall be in accordance with the learning activities.
14. Care shall be taken to avoid gender bias, communal sentiments etc. in the questions framed.
15. Adequate hints for answering the questions shall be given, wherever necessary.
16. Choice of questions may be given only upto a maximum of $20 \%$ of the total score. While giving the choice, due attention shall be given to select the same content area/ curriculum objective, scores, mental processes involved etc.
17. The duration of the examination will be 2 hrs for subjects having 60 scores and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hrs for those having 80 scores, in addition to the cool off time for 15 mts .
18. Question paper shall be bilingual (English and Malayalam) except in languages. Technical terms can be transliterated wherever necessary.
19. Scores for objective type questions shall not exceed $20 \%$ of the total score.
20. Maximum score for a question shall not exceed $10 \%$ of the total score. However in Botany and Zoology a maximum of 5 score can be given to a question. Fractions may be avoided.
21. All questions should have an entry level, so that all learners who have undergone the learning process can get the minimum score. However, the possibility of applying higher order mental process, considering the different levels of the learners shall be taken into account.
22. Score should be noted in the question paper against each question and word limit may be specified wherever necessary.
23. Score shall be given to a question in accordance with the mental processes involved in answering it.
24. The possibility of using a single question text as the question text for other questions can be explored.
25. While setting a question paper, the time allocation shall be in accordance with the time for reading the questions and thinking, planning and writing time of the answer.

## Guidelines for the Scoring Indicators

1. Scoring indicators should reflect the mental processes involved in answering that question.
2. Concepts to be evaluated should be clear and specific.
3. Scoring key for open-ended questions shall give due consideration to a fairly wide range of possible responses. It may include sequencing of ideas, relevance, originality, creativity, level of thinking, presentation etc.
4. The scoring key should indicate the split up scores for the essential lower order mental processes and the higher order mental processes involved in the answer.
5. Reasonable split up may be given for the scores.
6. While evaluating the ability to express the knowledge constructed by the learner, limitations in language shall be ignored.

## Guidelines TE - Subject Specific

1. While developing question paper care should be taken to avoid diagrams from local text book.
2. Care should be taken to avoid those questions aimed to assess the drawing skills of the learner directly, as it is evaluated in CE and PE. But different formats of diagram such as schematic diagram, Flow chart, graphs, etc can be included to assess the conceptual knowledge and other mental process
3. The cool off time is of 15 minutes

## General Guidelines - PE - Science

The essence of science education is learning by doing. So practicals are inevitable in science learning. Through practical, it is aimed to develop various experimental skills such as preparation for the work, specificity and accuracy in carrying out the experiment, controlling variables, measurement, proper recording of the data etc. Hence assessing and evaluating those skills attained by the learner through the practicals become a part of the curriculum. For this purpose usually practical examinations are conducted. At the end of the first year there is an internal evaluation. To standardise the evaluation system and to give more authenticity external practical evaluation will be conducted at the end of the second year.

- Maximum score for the PE is 20 and for Zoology and Botany it is 10 .
- Time allotment for one batch of students should not exceed 3 hrs
- Detailed discussion on distribution of scores and scoring indicators should be done in the cluster.
- An elected senior teacher of the cluster will be the chairman of the cluster
- Maximum duration of being chairman of the cluster is limited to 3 years
- The responsibility of distributing external invigilators for the PE is for the cluster
- Being external evaluator in a same school for continuous years is not permitted. Minimum of two years gap shall be maintained.
- Teachers of two schools are not permitted to conduct practical examination as invigilators mutually
- Answer sheets of the PE should be kept by the principal of the school, which is considered as the cluster capital for 6 months
- Number of students in a batch is limited to 15 . However a minimum of 5 students are required for an additional batch.
- Students are not permitted to attend PE without the submission of the record.
- A single entry practical record should be maintained for recording I year and II year laboratory works. A separate rewritten document is not needed. (Record book is used by the learner from Ist year onwards in the lab for entering observations and calculations regularly)
- The record to be submitted in PE should be verified and approved by the concerned teacher.
- Role of the internal examiner is to provide necessary facilities for the smooth conduct of the examinations as per the direction of the external examiner.
- Viva voce should be based only on the experiment, which is assigned to the student for PE. Otherwise it may cause stress and strain in the student.
- Each student need not be called on personally to attend the viva voce. Instead viva voce shall be conducted in an informal and interactive manner during the PE itself to evaluate the conceptual knowledge in the experiments that are assigned to them.


## Guidelines PE - Subject Specific

1. The duration of PE is three hours. out of it $11 / 2$ hours is to be used for doing 1 experiment from first year, and the next $11 / 2$ hours for 1 experiment from second year
2. Scientific calculator/Clark's table may be used for doing the calculations. (Programmable calculator should not be used)

## Curticulum Objectives

1 To get an idea about frictional electricity, charges and their properties through simple experiments, problem solving discussion and IT
2 To understand Coulomb's law and extract it to find the forces due to multiple electric charges and continuous charge distribution through discussions and solving numerical problems in groups.
3 To develop an idea about Electric field and to study the electric field due to a point charge and dipole through discussions and solving numerical problems in groups.
4 To understand the behaviour of dipole in a uniform electric field through discussion and IT.
5 To develop an idea about electric potential, potential difference and to study the electric potential due to a point charge, dipole and system of charges through group discussion and solving numerical problems in groups.
6 To derive a mathematical expression for electric potential energy of a system of point charges and electric dipole through general discussion and solving numerical problems.
7 To understand Gauss's theorem and apply it to find electric field due to an infinitely long straight wire, uniformly charged infinite plane sheet and uniformly charged thin spherical shell through general discussion, group discussion and solving numerical problems in groups.
8 To distinguish between conductors and insulator, free charge and bound charge through discussions.
9 To get an idea about dielectrics and electric polarization through discussions.
10 To develop an idea about capacitor, capacitance and series and parallel combination of capacitors through discussion and solving numerical problems.
11 To derive an equation for energy of a capacitor and capacitance and parallel plate capacitor with and with out dielectric medium between the plates through general discussion.
12 To get an idea about principle and working of a Van de Graff generator through discussion and IT.
13 To familiarise the idea about electric current through a group discussion and simple experiment.
14 To establish the relation between drift velocity, mobility and electric current through general discussion and preparing notes.
15 To understand Ohm's law and concept of electrical resistance, resistivity and conductivity through experiment, simple project and graphical analysis.
16 To get an idea about classification of material based on conductivity through discussions.
17 To get an idea about colour code for resistors through demonstration and discussion.
18 To establish the law of combination of resistance in series and parallel through experiment and discussions.

19 To study the temperature dependence of resistance through simple projects, discussions and graphical analysis.
20 To get an idea about internal resistance, p.d and emf of cell and combination of cells in series and parallel through experiments using potentiometer and discussion.
21 To understand Kirchoff's law, Wheatstones bridge and meter bridge through experiments and discussions.
22 To understand heating effect of electric current and Joules law through experiment and discussions.
23 To get an idea about Seebeck effect, thermocouple, thermo emf and application of Seebeck effect through project, experiment and discussions.
24 To get an idea about magnetic field and magnetic effect of electric current through demonstration, discussion and IT.
25 To understand Biot Sovart's law and to apply it to find magnetic field due to an infinitely long current carrying straight wire and a circular loop through general discussion problem solving and graphical analysis.
26 To understand Ampere's circuital law and its application to find magnetic field due to straight and torroidal solenoids through general discussion, problem solving, IT, etc.
27 To get an idea about force on moving charge in uniform electric field, and working of cyclotron through general discussion and IT.
28 To get an idea about force on a current carrying conductor and torque on current loop in a magnetic field and electric field through demonstrations, discussion and IT.
29 To understand the construction and working of moving coil galvanometer and its conversion to ammeter and volt meter through project, and discussion.
30 To get an idea about how current loop act as a magnetic dipole, its moment and torque acting on a magnetic dipole in a uniform electric field through demonstration discussion, and IT.

31 To make a comparison between solenoid and bar magnet through group discussion, experiment and IT.
32 To get an idea about earth's magnetic field and its source through general discussion and IT.
33 To distinguish between para, dia and ferromagnetic substances through demonstrations and simple experiment.
34 To understand Electromagnetic induction, Faradays laws, induced emf, Lenz's law, Eddy current, self and mutual inductance through experiments, general discussion, group discussion, solving numerical problems etc.
35 To get an idea about alternating current and its Peak and rms value through IT, discussions and drawing graph.
36 To study LCR series circuit and resonance through experiment, IT and discussion.
37 To get an idea about power in AC circuits and Wattless current through discussion and solving numerical problems.
38 To study the working of an AC generator and transformer through a project, IT discussion and field trip.

39 To familiarise the history of electromagnetic waves (Maxwell, Hertz Bose, Marconi) through discussion.
40 To acquire a clear idea about electromagnetic spectrum, including elementary facts about their uses and propagation properties of the atmosphere wrt various parts of electromagnetic spectrum and green house effect through seminar and panel discussion.
41 To develop a clear idea about refraction, total internal reflection and its application through demonstration, IT, simple experiments and discussions.
42 To develop an idea about spherical lenses, thin lens formula, lens makers formula, magnification, through demonstration, simple experiments, IT and discussion.

43 To understand power of lens and combination of thin lenses in contact through experiments, IT and discussion.

44 To analyse the refraction and dispersion of light due to a prism through, demonstrating experiments and discussions.
45 To identify the reason for blue colour of sky, reddish appearance of the sun at sunrise and sunset through discussion and IT.
46 To familiarise the working of simple microscope, a astronomical telescope and their magnifying powers through demonstration, discussion and IT.
47 To familiarise the working of a spectrometer and to find the refracture index of the material of a prism through experiment and discussions.

48 To get an idea about wave front, Huygen's principle, reflection and refraction of plane wave at plane surface using wave front through discussions and IT.
49 To get an idea of coherent sources, sustained interference and expression for band width in Young's double slit experiment through discussion and IT.
50 To develop the idea of diffraction due to a single slit and width of central maximum through discussion and IT.
51 To understand the difference between interference and diffraction through analysis of graph and discussion.
52 To get an idea of resolving power of microscope and telescope through discussions.
53 To develop the concept of polarisation, plane polarised light, Brewster's law, use of polarised light and polariods through demonstration, discussions and IT.

54 To get a clear idea about photo-electric effect, Einsteins photo electric equation, particle nature of light and photo cell through discussions and IT.

55 To develop the concept of matter wave, wave nature of particles, De Broglie relation, Davission and Germer experiment through discussions and IT.
56 To understand and particle experiment, size of the nucleus, composition of nucleus - protons and neutrons through discussion and IT.
57 To develop the concepts of Nuclear instability - radioactivity, Alpha, Beta and Gamma particles/ rays, their properties, radioactive decay law, explanation of $\alpha$-decay, -decay, -decay through discussion and IT.

58 To understand mass energy relation, mass defect, binding energy per nucleons, its variation with mass number through discussions analyse of graph.
59 To familiarise nature of nuclear forces, nuclear reaction, nuclear fission and fussion through discussion analysis of graph, IT and seminar.
60 To develop the idea of energy bands in solids, difference between metals insulators and semiconductors using band theory through discussion and IT.

61 To familiarise intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductor through discussions and IT.
62 To get a clear idea about P-N junction, semiconductor diode, its forward and reverse bias through discussions, experiment and IT.

63 To familiarise the diode as a rectifier through experimental discussions.
64 To understand solar cell, photo diode, LED, Zener diode as voltage regulator through discussion and experiment.
65 To develop clear idea about junction transistor, transistor actions, characteristics of transistor, transistor as an amplifier and oscillator through discussions, experiments and IT.
66 To develop the concepts of logic gates and ideas about IC through simple experiments, projects, discussions and IT.

67 To understand elementary idea to analog and digital communication need of modulation, amplitude, frequency and pulse modulation, elementary idea of demodulation through discussions and IT.
68 To develop the concept of data transmission and retrieval - fax and modem through discussions and IT.

69 To familiarise propagation of EM waves in atomsphere sky and space wave propagation, satellite communication and application in remote sensing through discussions and IT.
70 To develop clear idea of 2 wire lines, cables, telephones links and optical communication through discussions and IT.
71. To develop the elementary idea of LASERS and light modulation through discussions and IT.

## Mental Process

1 Retrieves/recollects/retells information

2 Readily makes connections to new information based on past experience and formulates initial ideas/ concepts.

3 Detects similarities and differences

4 Classifies/categories/ organises information appropriately
5 Translates/ Transfer knowledge/ understanding and applies them in new situations
6 Establishes cause- effect relationship

7 Makes connection/ relates prior knowledge to new information/applies reasoning and draw inferences.

8 Communicates knowledge/understanding through different media
9 Imagines/ fantasises/designs/predicts based on received information.
10 Judges/appraises/evaluates the merits or demerits of an idea/ develops own solutions to a problem.

Weightage to content areas

| No | Unit/Content Area | CO | Score | \% of Score |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Electrostatics | $3,4,7$ | 7 | 11.66 |
| 2. | Current Electricity | $15,23,21,20$ | 8 | 13.33 |
| 3. | Magnetic Effects of <br> Electric current and <br> Magnetism | $33,25,28,27$ | 8 | 13.33 |
| 4. | Electromagnetic <br> Induction and AC | $34,36,37$ | 7 | 11.66 |
| 5. | Electromagnetic <br> waves | 39,40 | 2 | 3.33 |
| 6. | Optics | $46,41,53,49,42$ | 8 | 13.33 |
| 7. | Dual nature of matter | 54,55 | 4 | 6.66 |
| 8. | Atomic Nucleus | $57,56,59$ | 5 | 8.33 |
| 9. | Solids and <br> semiconductor <br> devices | $64,65,61$ | 6 | 10.00 |
| 10. | Principles of <br> Communication | $67,69,61$ | 5 | 8.33 |
|  | Total | 60 | 100 |  |

## Weightage to Type of Questions

| No | Type of Questions | Score | \% of Score |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Objective | 12 | 20 |
| 2. | Short Answer | $421 / 2$ | 71 |
| 3. | Essay | $51 / 2$ | 9 |

Blue Print

| No | Unit/Content Area | Type of questions |  |  | Score | \% of Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Objective | Short Answer | Essay |  |  |
| 1. | Electrostatics | 1/2 | $61 / 2$ |  | 7 | 11.66 |
| 2. | Current Electricity | 1 | 7 |  | 8 | 13.33 |
| 3. | Magnetic Effects of Electric current and Magnetism | 2 | $31 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 8 | 13.33 |
| 4. | Electromagnetic Induction and AC | $11 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ |  | 7 | 11.66 |
| 5. | Electromagnetic wave | 1/2 | $11 / 2$ |  | 2 | 3.33 |
| 6. | Optics | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 13.33 |
| 7. | Dual nature of matter | 1 | 3 |  | 4 | 6.66 |
| 8. | Atomic Nucleus | 1 | 4 |  | 5 | 8.33 |
| 9. | Solids and semiconductor devices | 2 | 4 |  | 6 | 10.00 |
| 10. | Principles of Communication | $11 / 2$ | $3^{1 / 2}$ |  | 5 | 8.33 |

# HIGHER SECONDARY COURSE <br> SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 

PHYSICS
Std．XII
Total Score： 60
Time ： $2{ }^{1} \mathrm{Hrs}$
Cool Off Time： 15 Mts

## INSTRUCTIONS

1．Answer all questions．
2．Read carefully the instructions given against each question before answering it．
3．Calculations，figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself．
4．Give equations where ever needed．





Fill in the blanks Suitably


1 If uni directional property of diode ：Rectification， then the break down action of zener diode： $\qquad$

 $\qquad$

2．Half life of three elements are given in the table．Rank the elements according to their activity



| Element | Half life |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1．Radium <br> 2．Lanthanum <br> 3．Phosphorous | $1.6 \times 10^{3}$ Years <br> $1.1 \times 10^{10}$ Years <br> 14.3 days |
| هృコロー | ลกกลั ๑๐ยேกั |
| 1．ธัพา๕๐ <br> 2．еைாைை <br> 3．ตกロบกักロกกั้ | $1.6 \times 10^{3}$ வชักั๐ <br> $1.1 \times 10^{10}$ வชักั๐ <br> 14.3 вาவพ๐。 |

3．Figure below shows a search light consisting of a resistor（the filament of the light bulb） connected to a 3 V battery．Draw the equivalent circuit diagram using symbols of resistor and cells．




4. Identify the following signals as ASK, FSK and PSK

a.

b.

## WAOMOMAAAD

c

5. Radium has a half life of about 1600 years and instantaneous amount of radium is determined using the ralation $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}_{0} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda t}$. If the universe was formed five billion or more years, why is radium left even now?

 m: $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}_{0} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda \mathrm{t}}$ )
6. In an electro magnetic wave electric and magnetic field vectors are given by
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$$
\begin{align*}
& \overrightarrow{\mathrm{E}}=120 \operatorname{Sin}(\omega \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{kx}) \hat{\mathrm{i}} \\
& \overrightarrow{\mathrm{~B}}=40 \times 10^{-8} \operatorname{Sin}(\omega \mathrm{t}+\mathrm{kx}) \hat{\mathrm{j}} \tag{1/2}
\end{align*}
$$

a. What is the direction of propagation of electromagnetic wave?

b. Determine the ratio of amplitude of electric field to magnetic field in the case of the above em wave?
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c. How can you relate the above ratio with $\mu_{o}$ and $\varepsilon_{0}$

Total Score 2
7. Figure (a) below shows the image observed at the near point of eye by a boy through a simple microsocpe



a. Draw ray diagram which shows the image formation at infinity, so that the boy can observe it with a relaxed eye.


b. Distinguish between linear magnification and angular magnification


8. Classify the following statements as properties of $\alpha$ particles and $\beta$ particles.



- They can interact with atoms and as a result they get scattered while travelling through matter.


- While coming out from nucleus, they sometimes interact with orbtial electrons and thereby eject secondary electrons from electron orbit.


- The energy spectrum appears continuous due to the creation of very light particles called neutrino


- The velocity and hence kinetic energy of the particles depend on the energy of parent nuclei which emit them.



9. Identify the following graphs and identify physical quantities on X - axis and $\mathrm{Y}-$ axis




10. Fill in the blanks in three coloumns

| I | II | III |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refractive index $\mathrm{n}=1.5$ | Critical angle, $\theta=. . . . . . . . . . . . .$ | Polarising angle $\mathrm{P}=$ |
| Photoelectric Equation $\mathrm{KE}=\mathrm{h} v-\mathrm{h} \mathrm{v}_{0}$ | Graph between incident frequency along x axis and KE on Y axis is a $\qquad$ | Slope of the graph gives.. |
| Magnetic Susceptibility $\chi_{\mathrm{m}}=0.2$ | Relative pemeability $\mu_{\mathrm{r}}=$ $\qquad$ | Substance is $\qquad$ in nature |


| I | II | III |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  $\mathrm{n}=1.5$ |  $\theta=. . . . . . . . . . . . . .$ |  $\mathrm{P}=$ $\qquad$ |
|  $\mathrm{KE}=\mathrm{h} \mathrm{v}-\mathrm{h} \mathrm{v}_{0}$ |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ ாேயி円ிகாு $\qquad$ |  $\qquad$ றண゙கృ๐ |
|  $\chi \mathrm{m}=0.2$ |  $\mu_{r}=$ $\qquad$ | றற வறัஸை． $\qquad$ พుகコロం อலஷைைஸ゙． |

11．The height of a transmitting antenna is 200 m ．Radius of earth is $6.4 \times 10^{6} \mathrm{~m}$ ．
 ๔ฺஸ゙
a．Which one of the following is used in TV transmission

（i）Sky wave
（ii）Space wave
（iii）Ground wave，（iv）None of the above

b．Find the range up to which the above antenna gives transmission signal

c．Why is it necessary to use satellite for long distance transmission？
 Total Score 3

12．Figure below shows a bulb connected in an electrical circuit


a) when the key is switched ON the bulb obtains maximum glow only after a shorter interval of time Which property of the solenoid is responsible for the delay?


(i) Self induction (ii) Mutual induction (iii) Inductive reactance
iv) None of the above

b) If the flux linked with the solenoid changes from 0 to 1 weber in 2 sec . Find the induced emf in the solenoid

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c. If the 3 V battery is replaced by an ac source ( of 3 V ) with the key closed, What will be the observation? Justify your answer



Total Score 3
13. Figure below shows a version of Young's Experiment performed by directing a beam of electrons on a double slit. The screen reveals a pattern of bright and dark fringes similar to an interference as pattern produced when a beam of light is used.
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a. Which property of electron is revealed in this observation

b. If the electrons are accelerated by a p.d of 54 V , what is the value of wavelength associated with electrons


c. In similar experiment, if the electron beam is replaced by bullets fired from a gun, no interference pattern is observed. Give reason




Total Score 3
14. Figure below shows an infinitely long straight conductor carrying a current $I_{1}$

a. What is the magnitude of the magnetic field produced by the current carrying conductor at "P"


b. If another straight conductor, carrying a current $I_{2}$ is placed parallel to first one at 'P', obtain an expression for force per unit length between the conductors


c. In terms of force per unit length, define one ampere current
(1) (Total Score 3)

15. Two charges $+3 \mu \mathrm{C}$ and $-3 \mu \mathrm{C}$ are separated by a very small distance of $5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$.

a. What is the name of the above arrangement

b. If the above arrangement is placed in a uniform electric field of intensity $3 \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}$ with its axis perpendicular to the field direction, what is the torque acting on it?


c. If the arrangement is placed in a non uniform electric field, what happens?

Total Score 3



16 When the two junctions of a thermocouple are kept at different temperature, an emf is produced.


a. Name the above phenomenon?

b. $\mathrm{Bi}, \mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{Co}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Hg}, \mathrm{Pb}, \mathrm{Au}, \mathrm{Zn}, \mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Sb}$ - represents a thermo electric series. Identify the thermocouple which produces maximum thermo emf and give reason


c How does thermoelectric series help to predict the direction of flow of current in a thermo couple



Total Score 3
17a. A boy used the following circuit in the laboratory for determining the emf of a cell.



a. Identify the principle behind the circuit

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b. Modify the above circuit for determining the internal resistance of a cell and hence obtain an expression for the internal resistance of a cell


c. It is considered that this arrangement is better than voltmeter to measure emf a cell. Do you agree with it? Justify your answer

Total Score 4



OR
17b. To find an unknown resistance, a boy uses Wheatstone's network as shown in the figure below.
毋)

a. Which law is used to find Wheatstones principle.

b. Deduce balancing condition $\frac{P}{Q}=\frac{R}{S}$ for Wheatstones bridge

c. If the galvanometer and the cell are interchanged, what is the wheatstones principle?(1)



Total Score : 4
18. A spherical shell of radius $R$ is uniformly charged to a surface charge density $\sigma$
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a. State the theorem which can be used to find the electric field outside the shell
b Using the theorem arrive at an expression for electric field at a distance $r$ from the centre of the spherical shell.


c. It is safe to be inside a vehicle rather than outside, when ever there is lightning and thunder. Comment on this.


19. Circuit shows an alternating voltage $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{m}} \sin \omega \mathrm{t}$. applied to a pure resistor


a. What is the instantaneous value of current?

b. What is the instantaneous value of power?

c. Obtain an expression for average power in one complete cycle (take average value of cosine function for one complete cycle is zero)


d. An inductor is preferred to resistor in an AC circuit, in reducing current, comment on this


20. Cyclotron is a particle accelerator, which works on the basis of Lorentz force.


a．Which one of the following elementary particle can not be accelerated using cycloton


i．Electron
ii．Proton
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iii．Neutron

iv．$\alpha$ Particle

b．Explain how does the cyclotron accelerate a particle when the electric field between the ＂dees＂interchange
$21 / 2$


c．Particles like electrons are not practically accelerated using a cyclotron to very high energies．Comment on this．


Total Score 4
21．Following figure is an incomplete circuit of a common emitter transistor in CE configuration with the input forward biased．



a．Identify the transistor as NPN or PNP உுேே๐ஸ）
b．Complete the above circuit diagram by giving proper bias in the output and connect load resistance of $4 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
 คவี่
c. When the base current changes by $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, the change in base emitter voltage is found to be 0.02 . V. The observed change in collector current is 2 mA . What is the voltage gain of the amplifier



d. npn transistors are preferred in devices with very high frequency source. Why?

 Total Score5

22a. In Young's double slit experiment two slits are illuminated by red monochromatic light source.


a. If one of the slits is closed, what will be the observation on the screen?

b. Arrive at an expression for bandwidth of interference fringes, when both the slits are open


c. What happens to the bandwidths, if the experimental arrangement is immersed in water?



Total Score 5

## OR

22b. When a point object is placed in front of a spherical refracting surface an image is formed in the refracting medium



a. complete the ray diagram to locate the position of the image

b. Obtain the expression $\frac{n_{2}}{v}-\frac{n_{1}}{u}=\frac{\left(n_{2}-n_{1}\right)}{R}$ for the position of image inside refracting medium

c. If the refracting surface is concave in nature, with the same setup, locate the position of the image by drawing a ray diagram.



## Scoring Key <br> PART A

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Q. } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Key | Subdivision | Total Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Voltage regulation, |  | 1 |
| 2 | Phosphorus, Radium, Lanthanum |  | 1 |
| 3 |  |  | 1 |
| 4 | a. ASK <br> b. FSK <br> c. PSK |  | 1 |
| 5 | $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}_{0} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda \mathrm{t}}, \mathrm{t} \rightarrow \alpha, \mathrm{N} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}$, |  | 1 |
| 6 | a. Z direction or perpendicular to the direction of variation of electric field and magnetic field. <br> b. $\frac{\mathrm{Eo}}{\mathrm{Bo}}=\frac{120}{40 \times 10^{-8}}=3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> c. $\frac{\mathrm{Eo}}{\mathrm{Bo}}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_{\mathrm{o}} \varepsilon_{0}}}=\mathrm{c}$ | $1 / 2$ <br> 1 <br> $1 / 2$ | 2 |
| 7 | a. <br> b. Linear magnification is ratio of image height to object height <br> Angular magnification is the ratio of angle subtended by the image and the object on the eye when both are at the least distance of distinct vision | 1 <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ | 2 |



|  | c. Brightness decreases. Constant back emf | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | a. Dual nature or wave nature <br> b. $\quad \begin{aligned} \lambda & =\frac{12.27 \mathrm{~A}^{\circ}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{V}}} \\ & =\frac{12.27}{\sqrt{54}} \quad=1.67 \mathrm{~A}^{\circ}\end{aligned}$ <br> $\lambda=\frac{\mathrm{h}}{\mathrm{mv}}$ Since the mass of the bullet is very much greater than the mass of electron $\left(9.1 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{Kg}\right)$ the de Broglie wavelength is not appreciable | 1 <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ | 3 |
| 14 | $B=\frac{\mu_{0} I_{1}}{2 \pi r}$ <br> The direction of the magnetic field is perpendicular to the second conductor carrying current <br> or <br> Figure representing the situation $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{F}_{21}=\mathrm{BI}_{2} \mathrm{dl} \\ & F=\frac{\mu_{0} I_{1} I_{2}}{2 \pi r} \text { per unit length } \end{aligned}$ <br> c. Definition | $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1$ | 3 |
| 15 | a. Electric dipole $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { b. } \quad \begin{array}{l} \quad=\vec{P} \times \vec{E} \\ = \\ \mathrm{QaE} \\ =3 \times 10^{-6} 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 3^{-} \times 10^{-5} \\ =45 \times 10^{-14} \mathrm{Nm} \end{array} \quad\left(\theta=90^{\circ}\right) \end{aligned}$ <br> c. both translational motion and rotational motion | $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> 1 | 3 |
| 16 | a. Seebeck effect | 1 | 3 |


|  | b. $\mathrm{Bi}-\mathrm{Sb}$ <br> c. If two metals chosen to form the thermocouple are more widely separated, thermo emf is maximum <br> d. The direction of current will be from a metal occurring earlier in this series to metal occurring later in the series through the hot junction | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ $1$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | a. Balancing length is directly proportional to secondary emf <br> b. When Key $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ is open $E \alpha l_{0}$ <br> When key $\mathrm{K}_{1}$ is closed $\frac{E R}{R+r} \alpha 1$ $\begin{aligned} & \frac{R+r}{R}=\frac{l_{0}}{l_{1}} \\ & r=R\left[\frac{l_{0}-l_{1}}{l_{1}}\right] \end{aligned}$ <br> c. Yes <br> No current is drawn from the cell (null deflection method) | 1 1 $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ | 4 |
| 17b | a. Kirchoff's laws <br> b. Using Kirchoff's first rule $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}_{1}+\mathrm{I}_{2}$ Using Kirchoff's second law in a closed loop ABDA $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{1} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{R}=0 \\ & \mathrm{I}_{1} \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{R} \end{aligned}$ <br> In the closed loop BCDB , $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{1} \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{~S}=0 \\ & \mathrm{I}_{1} \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{~S} \\ & \frac{\mathrm{I}_{1} \mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{I}_{1} Q}=\frac{\mathrm{I}_{2} R}{\mathrm{I}_{2} \mathrm{~S}} \end{aligned}$ | $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ | 4 |


|  | c. Principle $\frac{P}{Q}=\frac{R}{S}$ | 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | a. Gauss's theorem - Statement <br> b. $\mathrm{q}=\sigma \mathrm{s}$ <br> Gaussian Surface - Sphere of radius ' $r$ ' $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{E}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{dS}}$ are in the same direction $\int \overrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathrm{ds}}=\frac{q}{\varepsilon_{0}} \text { Substitution }$ <br> Result <br> c. Inside a spherical shell electrical field is zero Idea of electrostatic shielding | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & \\ & 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 4 |
| 19 | a. I $=I_{\mathrm{m}} \operatorname{Sin} \omega \mathrm{t}$ <br> b. P ( $t) \quad=I^{2} R=I_{m}^{2} \operatorname{Sin}^{2} \omega t R$ <br> c. $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{t}) \quad=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{m}}{ }^{2} \mathrm{R}\left[\frac{1-\operatorname{Cos} 2 \omega \mathrm{t}}{2}\right]$ <br> a. $\text { Pav } \quad=\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{m}}{ }^{2} \mathrm{R}}{2}$ $\begin{aligned} & =\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{m}}{ }^{2} \mathrm{R}}{2}-\frac{\operatorname{Im}^{2} \mathrm{R} \operatorname{Cos} 2 \omega \mathrm{t}}{2} \\ & =\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{m}}{ }^{2} \mathrm{R}}{2} \\ & =\left(\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{m}}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} \mathrm{R} \\ & =\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{rms}}^{2} \mathrm{R} \end{aligned}$ | $1 / 2$ 1 $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ | 4 |
| 20. | a. Neutron <br> b. Construction of Cyclotron with diagram <br> Property of magnetic field <br> Property of electric field <br> Acceleration procedure <br> c. When the speed increases and comparable to that of light, the mass of charged particle becomes quite large as compared to rest mass $\mathrm{m}=\frac{m_{0}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}}}$ <br> when v increases m also increases. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ | 4 |
| 21 | a. npn transistor | 1 | 5 |


|  | $\begin{aligned} r_{i} & =\frac{\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BE}}}{\Delta \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}}=\frac{0.02}{20 \times 10^{-6}}=10^{3} \Omega \\ \beta & =\frac{\Delta \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}}{\Delta \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}} \\ & =\frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{20 \times 10^{-6}}=100 \\ A v & =\beta \frac{R_{L}}{r_{i}} \\ & =100 \frac{4 \times 10^{3}}{10^{3}} \\ & =400 \end{aligned}$ <br> d. Electrons have high mobility and quick response to high frequency source. | $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ $1 / 2$ 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | No interference pattern or <br> Single slit diffraction pattern <br> b. Diagram <br> Calculation of path difference <br> Calculation of bandwidth <br> Since wavelength decreases, the bandwidth also decreases <br> OR | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 4 |



Question wise Analysis

| No | CO | Mental Process | Unit | Type of Question | Score | Time in <br> minutes |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 63,64 | MP-6 | 9 | Objective | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | 57 | MP7 | 8 | Objective | 1 | 2 |
| 3. | 15 | MP 8,9 | 2 | Objective | 1 | 2 |
| 4. | 167 | MP 1,4,5 | 10 | Objective | 1 | 2 |
| 5. | 57 | MP 5,7 | 8 | Objective | 1 | 2 |
| 6. | 39,40 | MP 2,5 | 5 | Short Answer | 2 | 4 |
| 7. | 42 | MP 1,8,7,5 | 6 | Short Answer | 2 | 4 |
| 8. | 57 | MP 3,4 | 8 | Short Answer | 2 | 4 |
| 9. | 56,57 | MP 5,7 | 8,10 | Short Answer | 2 | 4 |
| 10. | $41,53,54$, | MP 2,5,7 | $6,7,3$ | Objective | 3 | 6 |


| 11. | 68 | MP 2,5 | 10 | Objective, Short Answer | 3 | 6 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12. | 34 | Mp 2,5,6 | 4 | Objective, Short Answer | 3 | 6 |
| 13. | 55 | MP 2,5,6,7 | 7 | Short Answer | 3 | 7 |
| 14. | 25 | MP 2,5 | 3 | Objective, Short Answer | 3 | 6 |
| 15. | 3,4 | MP 2,5,6 | 1 | Objective, Short Answer | 3 | 6 |
| 16. | 23 | M.P. 2,5,6 | 2 | Objective, Short Answer | 3 | 6 |
| 17. | 20,21 | MP 2,6,8,9 | 2 | Short Answer | $4 *$ | 8 |
| 18. | 7 | MP 7,8,10 | 1 | Short Answer | 4 | 8 |
| 19. | 35,37, | MP 1,2,5 | 4 | Objective, Short Answer | 4 | 8 |
| 20. | 27, | MP 1,8,9 | 3 | Objective, Short <br> Answer, Essay | 4 | 8 |
| 21. | 67 | MP 1,2,5,7,10 | 9 | Objective, Short Answer | 5 | 10 |
| 22. | $49,42^{*}$ | MP 2,8,9 | 6 | Short Answer, Essay, | $5,5^{*}$ | 10 |
|  |  |  |  | 60 | 120 min |  |

