

**BLUE PRINT - III**  
**XII - PHYSICS**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>VSA (1 mark)</b>	<b>SAI (2 marks)</b>	<b>SA II (3 marks)</b>	<b>LA (5 marks)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Electrostatics	1(1)	2(1)	-	5(1)	8(3)
Current Electricity	-	4(2)	3(1)	-	7(3)
Magnetic effect & Magnetism	1(1)	2(1)	-	5(1)	8(3)
Electromagnetic induction & Alternating currents	1(1)	4(2)	3(1)	-	8(4)
Electromagnetic Waves	1(1)	2(1)	-	-	3(2)
Optics	1(1)	2(1)	6(2)	5(1)	14(5)
Dual Nature of Matter	1(1)	-	3(1)	-	4(2)
Atoms & Nuclei	-	-	6(2)	-	6(2)
Electronic Devices	2(2)	2(1)	3(1)	-	7(4)
Communication Systems	-	2(1)	3(1)	-	5(2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8(8)</b>	<b>20(10)</b>	<b>27(9)</b>	<b>15(3)</b>	<b>70(30)</b>

**SAMPLE PAPER III**  
**XII - PHYSICS**

**Time : Three Hours**

**Max. Marks : 70**

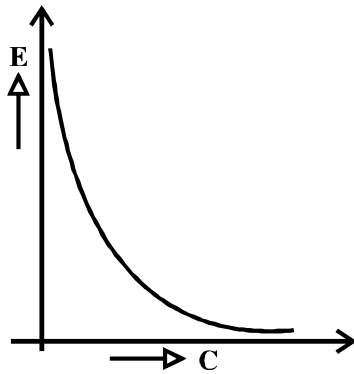
**General Instructions :**

- (a) All questions are compulsory.
- (b) There are 30 questions in total. Questions 1 to 8 carry one mark each, questions 9 to 18 carry two marks each, questions 19 to 27 carry three marks each and questions 28 to 30 carry five marks each.
- (c) There is no over all choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks, one question of three marks and all three questions of five marks each. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions.
- (d) Use of calculators is not permitted.
- (e) You may use the following physical constants wherever necessary :

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= 3 \times 10^8 \text{ms}^{-1} \\
 h &= 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{Js} \\
 e &= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C} \\
 \mu_0 &= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{T m A}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Boltzmann constant } k &= 1.38 \times 10^{23} \text{JK}^{-1} \\
 \text{Avogadro's number } N_A &= 6.023 \times 10^{23} / \text{mole} \\
 \text{Mass of neutron } m_n &= 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg} \\
 \text{Mass of electron } m_e &= 9 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. The graph shown here, shows the variation of the total energy (E) stored in a capacitor against the value of the capacitance(C) itself. Which of the two - the charge on the capacitor or the potential used to charge it is kept constant for this graph?



1

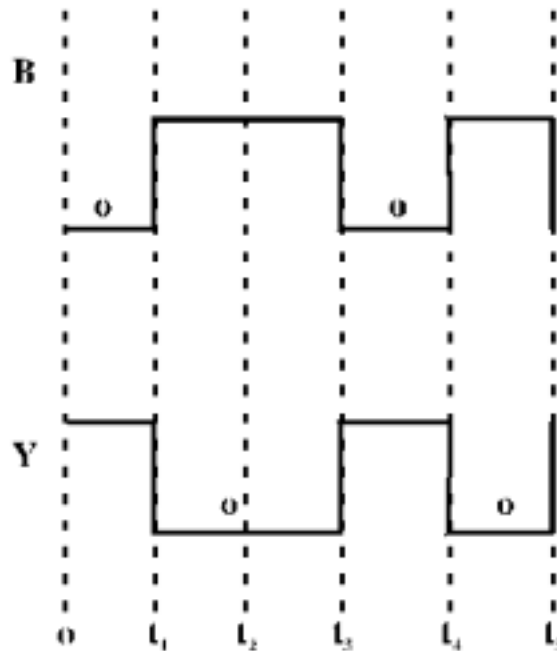
2. An  $\alpha$ -particle and a proton are moving in the plane of the paper in a region where there is a uniform magnetic field ( $\vec{B}$ ) directed normal to the plane of the paper. If the two particles have equal linear momenta, what will be the ratio of the radii of their trajectories in the field?

1

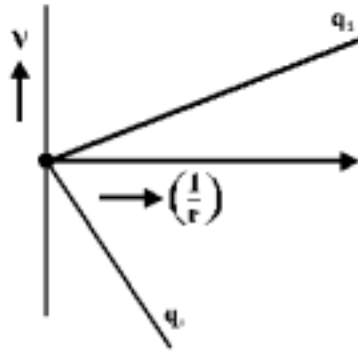
3. State the condition under which a microwave oven heats up a food item containing water molecules most efficiently.

1

4. An electrical element X, when connected to an alternating voltage source, has the current through it leading the voltage by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians. Identify X and write an expression for its reactance. 1
5. A double convex lens, made from a material of refractive index  $\mu_1$ , is immersed in a liquid of refractive index  $\mu_2$  where  $\mu_2 > \mu_1$ . What change, if any, would occur in the nature of the lens? 1
6. The de Broglie wavelengths, associated with a proton and a neutron, are found to be equal. Which of the two has a higher value for kinetic energy? 1
7. Carbon and silicon are known to have similar lattice structures. However, the four bonding electrons of carbon are present in second orbit while those of silicon are present in its third orbit. How does this difference result in a difference in their electrical conductivities? 1
8. An unknown input (A) and the input (B) shown here, are used as the two inputs in a NAND gate. The output Y, has the form shown below. Identify the intervals over which the input 'A' must be 'low'. 1



9. The two graphs drawn below, show the variation of electrostatic potential (V) with  $\frac{1}{r}$  (r being distance of the field point from the point charge) for two point charges  $q_1$  and  $q_2$ .



(i) What are the signs of the two charges?

(ii) Which of the two charges has a larger magnitude and why?

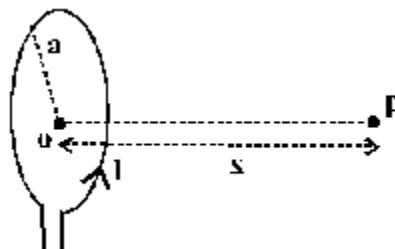
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10. Calculate the temperature at which the resistance of a conductor becomes 20% more than its resistance at 27°C. The value of the temperature coefficient of resistance of the conductor is  $2.0 \times 10^{-4} / \text{K}$ .

2

11. A student records the following data for the magnitudes (B) of the magnetic field at axial points at different distances x from the centre of a circular coil of radius a carrying a current I. Verify (for any two) that these observations are in good agreement with the expected theoretical variation of B with x.

x →	x = 0	x = a	x = 2a	x = 3a
B →	$B_0$	$0.25\sqrt{2}B_0$	$0.039\sqrt{5}B_0$	$0.010\sqrt{10}B_0$



2

12. An armature coil consists of 20 turns of wire, each of area  $A = 0.09\text{m}^2$  and total resistance  $15.0 \Omega$ . It rotates in a magnetic field of 0.5T at a constant frequency of  $\frac{150}{\pi}$  Hz. Calculate the value of (i) maximum (ii) average induced emf produced in the coil

2

13. Two cells of emf  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  have internal resistance  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ . Deduce an expression for equivalent emf of their parallel combination.

OR

A cell of emf (E) and internal resistance (r) is connected across a variable external resistance (R). Plot graphs to show variation of

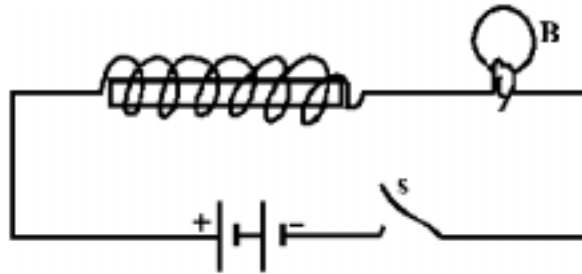
(i) E with R ,

(ii) Terminal p.d. of the cell (V) with R

2

14. Fig. shows a light bulb (B) and iron cored inductor connected to a DC battery through a switch (S).

2



(i) What will one observe when switch (S) is closed?

(ii) How will the glow of the bulb change when the battery is replaced by an ac source of rms voltage equal to the voltage of DC battery? Justify your answer in each case.

15. Electromagnetic radiations with wavelength

2

(i)  $\lambda_1$  are used to kill germs in water purifiers.

(ii)  $\lambda_2$  are used in TV communication systems

(iii)  $\lambda_3$  play an important role in maintaining the earth's warmth.

Name the part of electromagnetic spectrum to which these radiations belong. Arrange these wavelengths in decreasing order of their magnitude.

16. What do the terms 'depletion region' and 'barrier potential' mean for a p-n junction?

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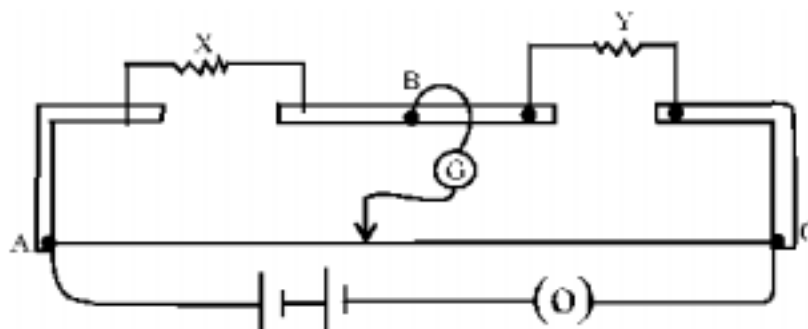
17. We do not choose to transmit an audio signal by just directly converting it to an e.m. wave of the same frequency. Give two reasons for the same.

2

18. Light of wavelength 550 nm. is incident as parallel beam on a slit of width 0.1mm. Find the angular width and the linear width of the principal maxima in the resulting diffraction pattern on a screen kept at a distance of 1.1m from the slit. Which of these widths would not change if the screen were moved to a distance of 2.2m from the slit?

2

19. The given figure shows the experimental set up of a metre bridge. The null point is found to be 60cm away from the end A with X and Y in position as shown.



When a resistance of  $15\ \Omega$  is connected in series with 'Y', the null point is found to shift by 10cm towards the end A of the wire. Find the position of null point if a resistance of  $30\ \Omega$  were connected in parallel with 'Y'. 3

OR

Why is a potentiometer preferred over a voltmeter for determining the emf of a cell?

Two cells of Emf  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are connected together in two ways shown here.



The 'balance points' in a given potentiometer experiment for these two combinations of cells are found to be at 351.0cm and 70.2cm respectively. Calculate the ratio of the Emfs of the two cells.

20. When a circuit element 'X' is connected across an a.c. source, a current of  $\sqrt{2}$  A flows through it and this current is in phase with the applied voltage. When another element 'Y' is connected across the same a.c. source, the same current flows in the circuit but it leads the voltage by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  radians.

(i) Name the circuit elements X and Y.

(ii) Find the current that flows in the circuit when the series combination of X and Y is connected across the same a.c. voltage.

(iii) Plot a graph showing variation of the net impedance of this series combination of X and Y as a function of the angular frequency  $\omega$  of the applied voltage. 3

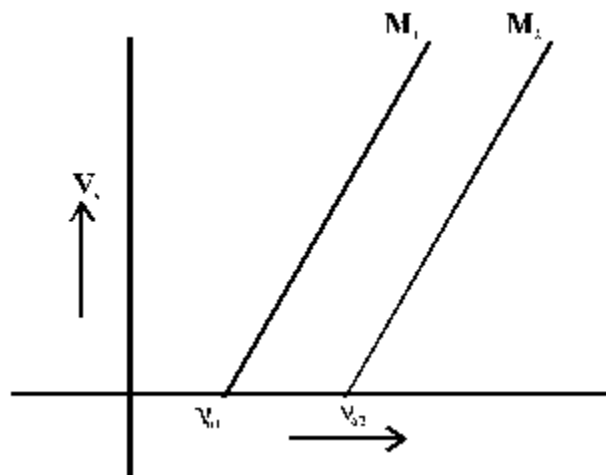
21. Give reasons for the following : 3

(a) Astronomers prefer to use telescopes with large objective diameters to observe astronomical objects.

(b) Two identical but independent monochromatic sources of light cannot be coherent.

(c) The value of the Brewster angle for a transparent medium is different for lights of different colours.

22. The given graphs show the variation of the stopping potential  $V_s$  with the frequency ( $\nu$ ) of the incident radiations for two different photosensitive materials  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ .



(i) What are the values of work functions for  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ ?

(ii) The values of the stopping potential for  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  for a frequency  $\nu_3 (> \nu_{02})$  of the incident radiations are  $V_1$  and  $V_2$

respectively. Show that the slope of the lines equals  $\frac{V_1 - V_2}{\nu_{02} - \nu_{01}}$  3

23. What is a wavefront? Distinguish between a plane wavefront and a spherical wavefront. Explain with the help of a diagram, the refraction of a plane wavefront at a plane surface using Huygen's construction. 3

24. Define the term 'Activity' of a radioactive substance. State its SI unit.

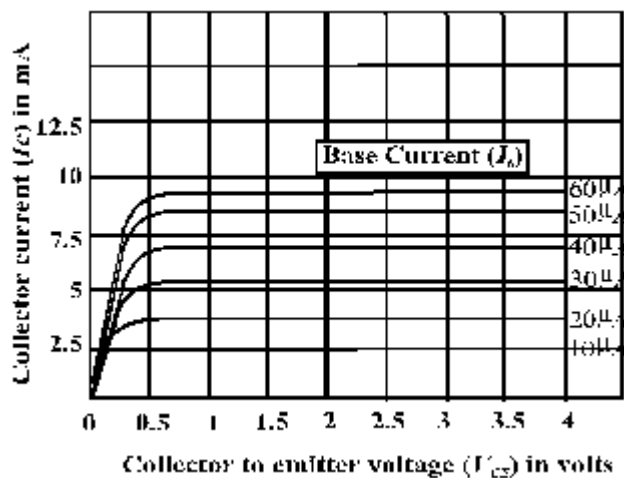
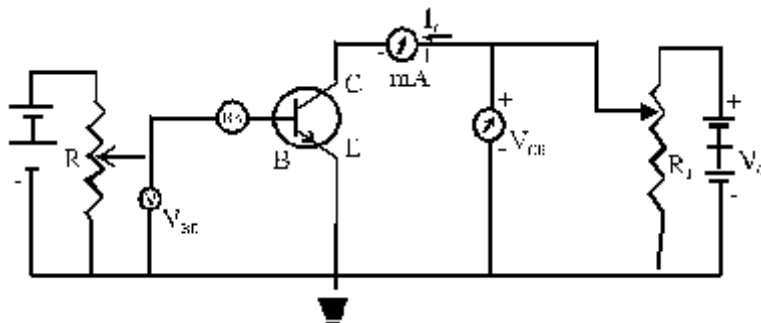
Two different radioactive elements with half lives  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  have  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  (undecayed) atoms respectively present at a given instant. Determine the ratio of their activities at this instant. 3

25. (a) Draw the block diagram of a communication system.

(b) What is meant by 'detection' of a modulated carrier wave? Describe briefly the essential steps for detection. 3

26. The given circuit diagram shows a transistor configuration along with its output characteristics. Identify

- (i) the type of transistor used and
- (ii) the transistor configuration employed.



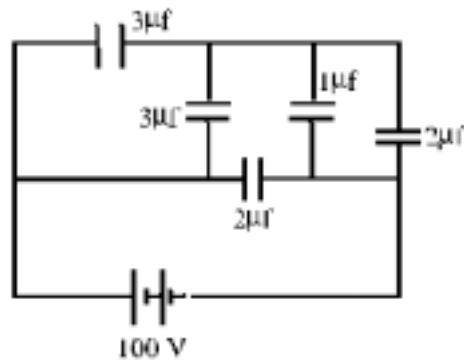
Use these graphs to obtain the approximate value of current amplification factor for the transistor at  $V_{CE} = 3V$ . 3

27. State Bohr's postulate for the 'permitted orbits' for the electron in a hydrogen atom.

Use this postulate to prove that the circumference of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  permitted orbit for the electron can 'contain' exactly  $n$  wave lengths of the deBroglie wavelength associated with the electron in that orbit. 3

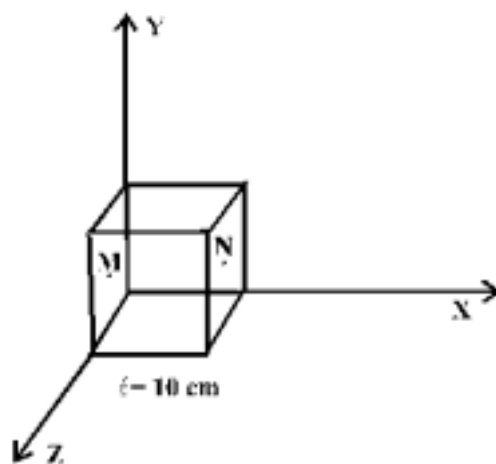
28. Obtain an expression for the capacitance of a parallel plate (air)capacitor.

The given figure shows a network of five capacitors connected to a 100V supply. Calculate the total charge and energy stored in the network.



**OR**

Use Gauss's law to obtain an expression for the electric field due to an infinitely long straight uniformly charged wire.



Electric field in the above figure is directed along + X direction and given by  $E_x = 5Ax + 2B$ , where E is in  $NC^{-1}$  and x is in metre, A and B are constants with dimensions Talking  $A = 10NC^{-1}m^{-1}$  and  $B = 5NC^{-1}$  calculate.

(i) the electric flux through the cube.

(ii) net charge enclosed within the cube.

5



29. (a) Draw the labelled diagram of moving coil galvanometer. Prove that in a radial magnetic field, the deflection of the coil is directly proportional to the current flowing in the coil.
- (b) A galvanometer can be converted into a voltmeter to measure up to
- (i) 'V' volts by connecting a resistance  $R_1$  in series with coil.
- (ii)  $\frac{V}{2}$  volts by connecting a resistance  $R_2$  in series with its coil

Find the resistance (R), in terms of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  required to convert it into a voltmeter that can read up to '2V' volts.

**OR**

- (a) Draw diagrams to depict the behaviour of magnetic field lines near a 'bar' of:
- (i) copper
- (ii) Aluminium
- (iii) Mercury, cooled to a very low temperature (4.2K)
- (b) The vertical component of the earth's magnetic field at a given place is  $\sqrt{3}$  times its horizontal component. If total intensity of earth's magnetic field at the place is 0.4 G find the value of :
- (i) angle of dip
- (ii) the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field.
30. (a) Draw a ray diagram to show the refraction of light through a glass prism. Hence obtain the relation for the angle of deviation in terms of the angle of incidence, angle of emergence and the angle of the prism.
- (b) A right angled isosceles glass prism is made from glass of refractive index 1.5. Show that a ray of light incident normally on
- (i) one of the equal sides of this prism is deviated through  $90^\circ$
- (ii) the hypotenuse of this prism is deviated through  $180^\circ$

**OR**

- (a) With the help of a labelled ray diagram, show the image formation by a compound microscope. Derive an expression for its magnifying power.
- (b) How does the resolving power of a compound microscope get affected on
- (i) decreasing the diameter of its objective?
- (ii) increasing the focal length of its objective?