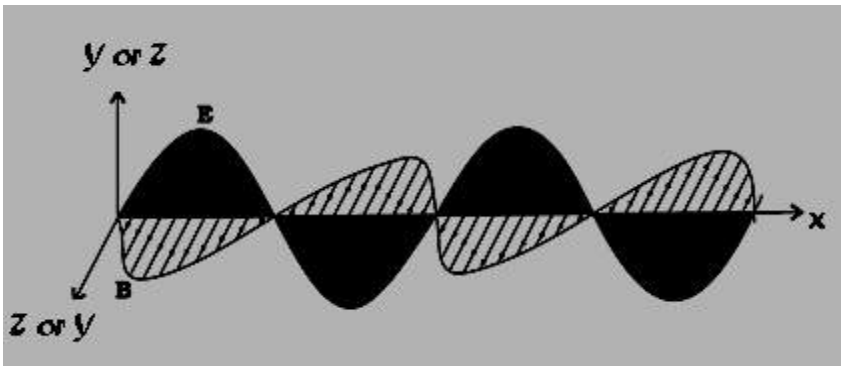
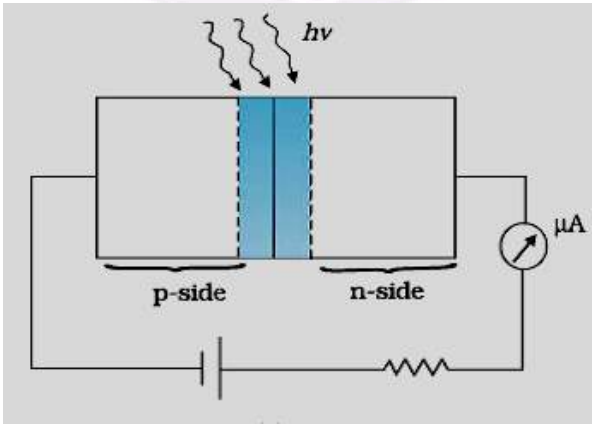
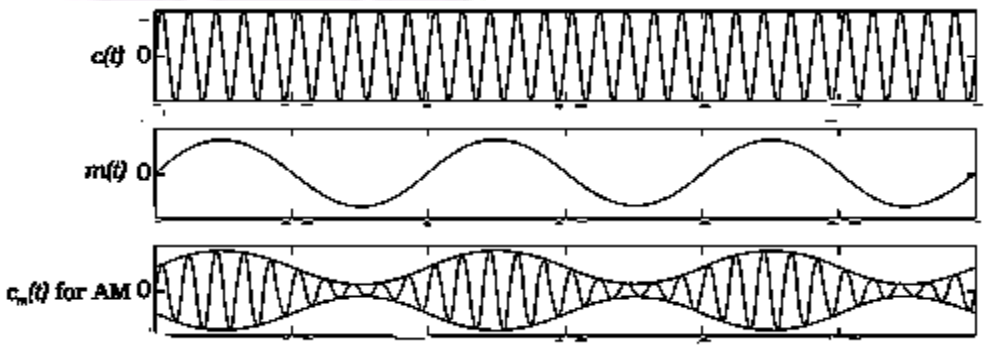
CBSE Class 12 Physics Solution

MARKING SCHEME
SET 55/1/1

Q No.	Expected Answer / Value Points	Marks	Total Marks
1.	Substances, which at room temperature, retain their ferromagnetic property for a long period of time are called permanent magnets. Alnico, cobalt, steel and ticonal (any one)	½ +½	1
2.	Spherical .	1	1
3.	Heat waves, as they are transverse/electromagnetic in nature	½ +½	1
4.	Magnitude of conduction &displacement currents are zero.	1	1
5.	$A+\delta_m = 2i$	1	1
6.	(1, 3) and (2, 4)	½ +½	1
7.	$i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{190}{38} = 5A$ Award full 1 mark if student calculates current directly	½ +½	1
8.	Because the cell has some finite internal resistance./ Emf is determined when the cell is in open circuit and no current is drawn.	1	1
9.	Conditions ½+½ Relation 1 (a) i) Ray of light should travel from denser to rarer medium. ii) Angle of incidence should be more than the critical angle. (b) $\mu = \frac{1}{\sin i_c}$ where i_c is the critical angle	 ½ ½ 1	2
10.	Statement of lenz law 1 Emf and justification ½ +½ The polarity of induced emf is such that it tends to produce a current which opposes the change in magnetic flux that produced it. Yes, as the magnetic flux due to vertical component of Earth's magnetic keeps on changing as the metallic rod falls down.	 1 ½ +½	2
11.	Determination of power 1½ Nature ½ Power of convex lens, ½		

	Power of concave lens, Power of the combination $P = P_1 + P_2 = -1\,D$ Nature: Diverging	½ ½ ½	2
12.	(i) Value of Shunt Resistance 1 (ii) Combined resistance 1 **(i) Shunt** $S = \frac{R_A i_g}{i - i_g}$ $= \frac{0.8 \times 1.0}{5.0 - 1.0} = 0.2\Omega$ **(ii) Combined resistance of ammeter and shunt** $\frac{1}{R_{total}} = \frac{1}{R_A} + \frac{1}{S}$ $= \frac{1}{0.8} + \frac{1}{0.2}$ $R_{total} = \frac{0.8}{5}$ $\Rightarrow R_{total} = 0.16\Omega$	½ ½ ½ ½	2
13.	(i) Effect on Brightness of the bulb and reason ½ + ½ (ii) Effect on volt meter reading and reason ½ + ½ (i) Increases. As the value of the base current increases, the collector current will increase proportionately. (ii) Increases. Due to increase in collector current, voltage drop across lamp will increase.	½ ½ ½ ½	2
14.	(a) Sketch of propagation 1 ½ (b) Relation ½		

	(a)  [NOTE: Accept the alternative choices indicating the correct directions of the oscillating components of E and B] (b) $\frac{E_0}{B_0} = c$	1 ½ ½	2
15.	Identification of X and Y ½ +½ Function of X and Y ½ +½ X : IF stage Y : Amplifier The carrier frequency is changed to a lower frequency by intermediate frequency (IF) stage preceding the detection. It increases the strength of detected signal	 ½ ½ ½ ½	2
16.	Circuit diagram and working 1½ Its use to detect the optical signal ½ Circuit diagram of an illuminated photodiode:  	 ½	

	When the photodiode is illuminated with radiations (photons) with energy ($h\nu$) greater than the energy gap (E_g) of the semiconductor, then electron-hole pairs are generated due to the absorption of photons. The junction field sends the electrons to n-side and holes to p-side to produce the emf. Hence current flows through the load when connected. It is easier to observe the change in the current with change in the radiation intensity, if a reverse bias is applied. Thus photodiode can be used as a photodetector to detect optical signals. **OR** Important considerations 1 Order of band gap 1 1. It is a heavily doped p-n junction. 2. The reverse breakdown voltages of LEDs are very low. 3. The semiconductor used for fabrication of visible LEDs must atleast have a band gap of 1.8 eV (Any two of the above) Order of band gap is about 3 eV to 1.8 eV	1 ½ ½ + ½ 1	2
17.	Important factors justifying the need of modulation 1½ Diagram showing, how AM wave is obtained 1½ 1. Practical Size of the antenna or aerial 2. Effective power radiated by an antenna 3. Mixing up of signals from different transmitters  	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½	3
18.	(i) Calculation of potential V and unknown capacitance C 2 (ii) Calculation of charge stored Q 1		

(i)

$Q = CV$ ½

½

½

Substituting the value of C

Potential $V = 180\ V$ ½

(ii) Charge stored when voltage is increased by 120 V

½

½ 3

OR

(i)	Calculation of net electric flux	2
(ii)	Calculation of charge	1

$\frac{120}{360} = CV = 120\ C$

(i) The magnitude of the electric field at the left face is $E = 50\ NC^{-1}$

Therefore flux through this face

$= 360$

$120 = 360$ ½

$= 240$

$\Rightarrow$ Capacitance $C = 2$ ½

The magnitude of the electric field at the right face is $E = 100\ NC^{-1}$

Therefore flux through this face

$Q = 2$ ½

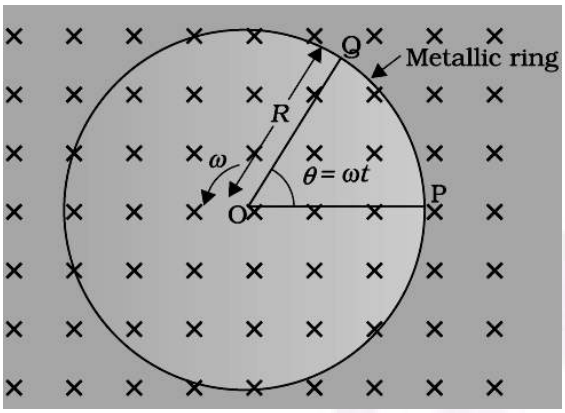
$= 600$

½

(ii) Charge enclosed by the cylinder ½

C ½ 3

19.	(a) Cause of release of energy 1 (b) Proof for independence of nuclear density on mass number 2 (a) Since the total initial mass of nuclei on the left side of reaction is greater than the total final mass of nucleus on the right hand side, this difference of mass appears as the energy released. As $R = R_0 A^{1/3}$	1 ½ ½ ½	3
20.	(a) Reasons of failure of wave theory to explain Photoelectric effect. 1 ½ (b) Basic features of Photon picture 1 ½ (a) According to wave theory (i) The maximum kinetic energy of the emitted electron should be directly proportional to the intensity of incident radiations but it is not observed experimentally. Also maximum kinetic energy of the emitted electrons should not depend upon incident frequency according to wave theory, but it is not so. (ii) Electron emmission should take place at all frequencies of radiations i.e. there should not exist the threshold frequency. This fact contradicts experimental observation (iii) There should be a time lag in photoelectric emmission but according to observation photoelectric emmission is instantaneous (b) According to photon picture (i) Each quantum of radiation has energy $h\nu$	½ ½ ½ ½	

	(ii) In photoelectric effect the electrons in the metal absorbs this quantum of energy ($h\nu$)	½	
	(iii) When this energy exceeds the minimum energy needed for the	½	3
21.	Explanation, how emf is induced 1 ½ Derivation of the expression 1 ½		
		½	
	As the rod is rotated, free electrons in the rod move towards the outer end due to Lorentz force and get distributed over the ring. Thus, the resulting separation of charges produces as emf across the ends of the rod.	1	
	The magnitude of the emf generated across the length ' dr' of the rod as it moves at right angle to the magnetic field is given by	½	
		½	
		½	3

22.	Determination of (i) Dynamic output resistance ½ + ½ (ii) dc current gain ½ + ½ (iii) ac current gain ½ + ½		
	(1) Dynamic output resistance $r_0 = \left(\frac{\Delta V_{CE}}{\Delta I_C}\right)_{I_b}$	½	
	$= 0.2$ mA $r_0 = \frac{}{} = 20\ K\Omega$	½	
	(2) dc current gain, at 10 V, $I_C = 3.6$ mA $\beta = \frac{I_c}{I_b} = \frac{3.6x10^{-3}}{30x10^{-6}} = 120$	½ + ½	
	(3) ac current gain $\Delta I_b = 40\ \mu A - 30\ \mu A = 10\ \mu A$ $\Delta I_c = 4.7\ mA - 3.6\ mA = 1.1\ mA$ $\beta_{ac} = \left(\frac{\Delta I_c}{\Delta I_b}\right)$	½	
	From the graph $= \frac{1.1x10^{-3}}{10x10^{-6}} = 110$ $(12 - 8) = 4$ V $(3.7 - 3.5)$ mA	½	3
	[NOTE: Credit should also be given to candidate who uses the right procedure, but considers the values slightly different from those used above]		
23.	Derivation of expression for total energy of the electron 2 Energy level diagram for Balmer series 1	½	

From(i) and (ii) ½

Kinetic energy

Potential energy

½

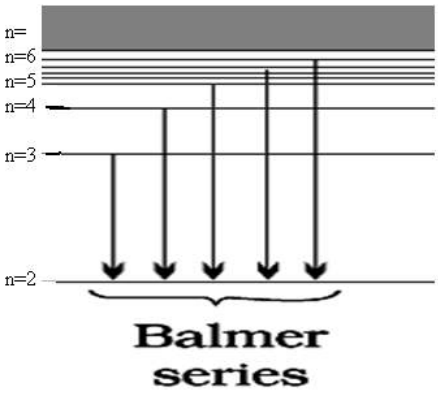
⇨ *(ii)*

Total Energy

TE = KE + U ½

⇨

Energy Level Diagram of Balmer Series



Also 1 3

24.

(a) Relationship between interference pattern and diffraction from each slit 1
(b) Calculation of separation between the position of first maxima of two wavelengths 2

a) In double slit experiment, the pattern on the screen is actually a super position of single slit defraction from each slit and double slit interference pattern. As a result, there appears a broader diffraction peak in which there occur several fringes of smaller widths due to double slit interference. — 1

b) Distance of first secondary maximum from centre of the screen

$$x = \frac{3}{2}\frac{D\lambda}{a}$$ — ½

Therefore spacing between first secondary maxima on the screen for two given wavelengths — ½

$$\Delta x = \frac{3D}{2a}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)$$ — ½

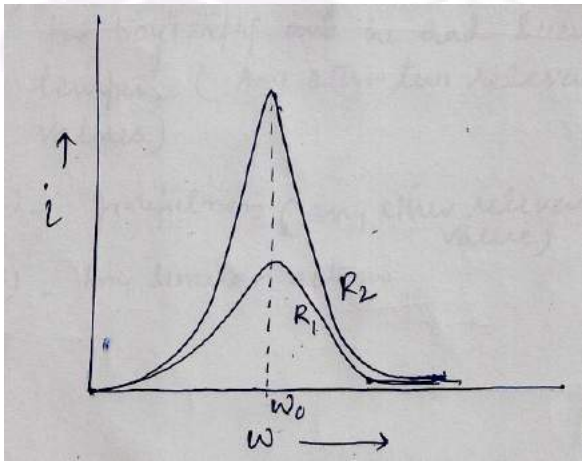
$$= \frac{3\times 1.5}{2\times 2\times 10^{-4}}(596 - 590)\times 10^{-9}$$

$$= \frac{4.5\times 6\times 10^{-5}}{4}$$

$$= 6.75\times 10^{-5}\ \text{m}$$ — ½ — 3

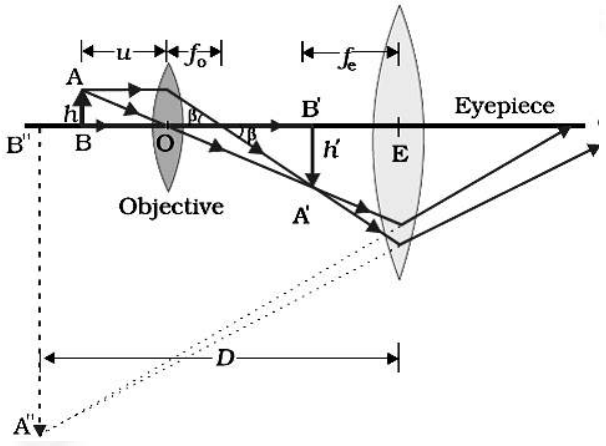
25.

Plot of variation of current with angular frequency 1
Condition for resonance ½
Value of resistance for sharper resonance ½
Definition of Q – factor and its significance ½ + ½



1

Condition for resonance $X_L = X_C$ — ½

	Resonance will be sharper for resistance R_2 Significance of Q factor For large Q factor, resonance will be sharper and therefore circuit will be more selective	½ ½ ½	3
26.	Four parts 1 mark for each part a) Because during thunder storm car would act as an electrostatic shield b) Dr. Pathak displayed values of safety of human life, helpfulness, empathy and scientific temper. (or any other two relevant values) c) Gratefulness , indebtedness (or any other relevant value) d) Example of any similar action	 1 ½ + ½ 1 1	4
27.	(a) Ray diagram showing image formation 1 Derivation of expression for magnification 2 (b) Distinction between myopia and hypermetropia 1 Correction of defects by diagram 1  Magnification of objective $m_0 = \frac{h'}{h} = \frac{L}{f_0}$ Angular magnification due to eyepiece Total magnification when image is formed at infinity	1 ½ ½	

$m = m_0 \quad m_a$ ½

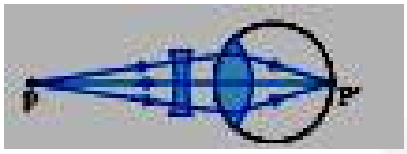
½

(b)

Myopia	Hypermetropia
1. Distant object arriving at the eye lens get converged at a point in front of the retina	1. Eye lens focuses the incoming light behind retina
2. The eye ball is elongated	2. The eye ball is shortened
3. Person cannot see distant objects clearly.	3. Person cannot see nearby objects clearly.

½ + ½

(Any two or any other correct answer)



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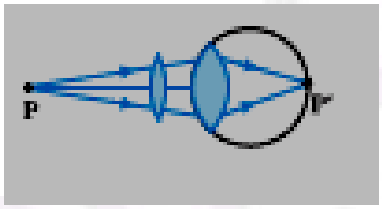


½ + ½ 5

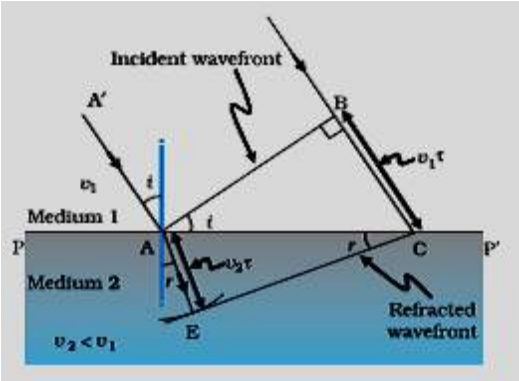
Myopia can be corrected by interposing a concave lens between eye and object	Hypermetropia can be corrected by interposing a convex lens between eye and object

[Award only half mark if diagrams not drawn, award full mark even if explanation is not written]

OR

(a) Statement of Huygen's principle	1
Diagram	1
Verification of Snell's law	1
(b) Explanation of (i) and (ii)	1+1

(a) According to Huygens principle, each point of the wavefront is the source of a secondary disturbance and the wavelets emanating from these points spread out in all directions with the speed of the wave. A common tangent to all these wavelets, gives the new position of the wavefront at a later time. 1



1

Verification of Snell's law

From figure

$$\sin i = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{v_1 t}{AC}$$

½

$$\sin r = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{v_2 t}{AC}$$

½

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \mu$$

(b) Yes,

(i) Reflection and refraction arise through interaction of incident light with the atomic constituents of matter. Atoms may be viewed as oscillators, which take up the frequency of the external agency (light) causing forced oscillations. The frequency of light emitted by a charged oscillator equals its frequency of oscillation. Thus, the frequency of scattered light equals the frequency of incident light. [Any other correct explanation]

1

(ii) No. Energy carried by a wave depends on the amplitude of the wave, not on the speed of wave propagation.

1

5

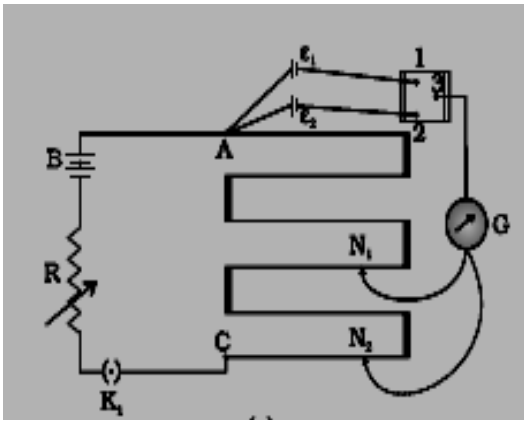
28.

(a) Working principle of potentiometer	1
Diagram	1
Expression	1
(b) Two possible causes for one sided deflection	1+1

(a) Principle: When a constant current flows through a wire of uniform area of cross section then potential difference between two points on the wire is directly proportional to length of this section of wire.

$V \alpha \ell$

1



1

½

$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$ ½

(b) (i) When the driver cell/ source cell has emf less than the emf of the cells to be compared. 1

(ii) When the positive end of the potentiometer wire is connected to negative terminal of the cell whose emf is to be compared / determined 1 5

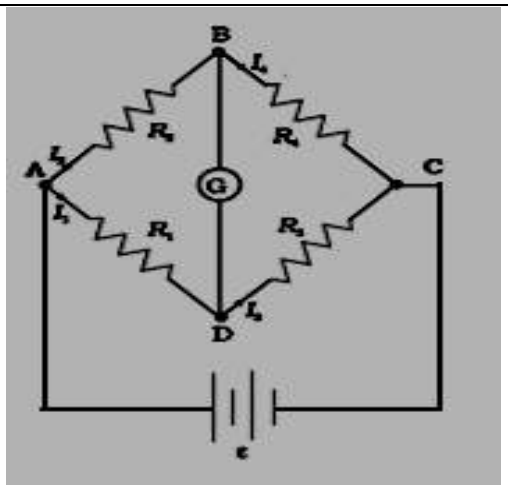
OR

(a) Statement of Kirchhoff's rule	½ + ½
Obtaining the balance condition in Wheatstone Bridge	2
(b) Calculation of values of R_1 and R_2	2

(a)(i) Algebraic sum of the currents entering the junction is equal to the sum of currents leaving the junction. ½

(ii) The Algebraic sum of the changes in potential around any closed loop involving resistors and cells is zero. ½

[Alternatively accept the mathematical form of the Kirchhoff's rule] $\varepsilon = \varepsilon$



½

In loop ADBA
$-I_1 R_1 + 0 + I_2 R_2 = 0$
$\Rightarrow I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2$ ½

In loop CBDC
$I_2 R_4 + 0 - I_1 R_3 = 0$
$\Rightarrow I_2 R_4 = I_1 R_3$ ½

$\Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}$ ½

(b) $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$ ½

$\frac{R_1 + 10}{R_2} = \frac{60}{40} = \frac{3}{2}$ ½

$\frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{10}{R_2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} + \frac{10}{R_2} = \frac{3}{2}$

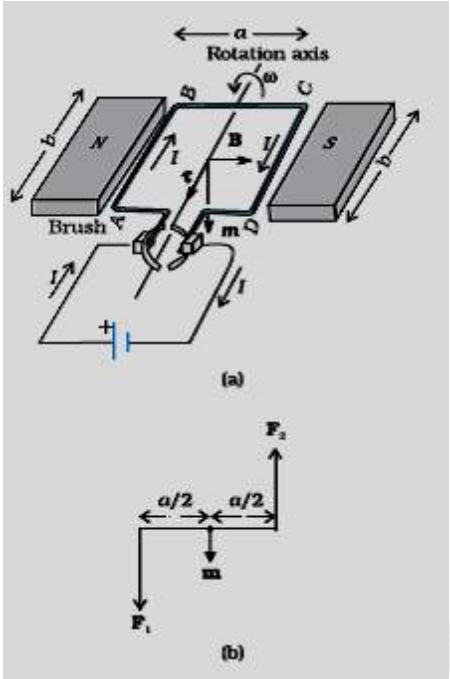
$\Rightarrow R_2 = 12\,\Omega$ ½

Substituting for R_2 and finding the value of R_1
$R_1 = 8\,\Omega$ ½ 5

29.

(a) Derivation of the expression for the torque with diagram	3	
(b) Depiction of the trajectories	2	

(a)



1

The magnetic field exerts no force on the two arms AD and BC of the loop. ½

Force F_1 acts on arm AB directing into the plane.

$F_1 = IbB$ ½

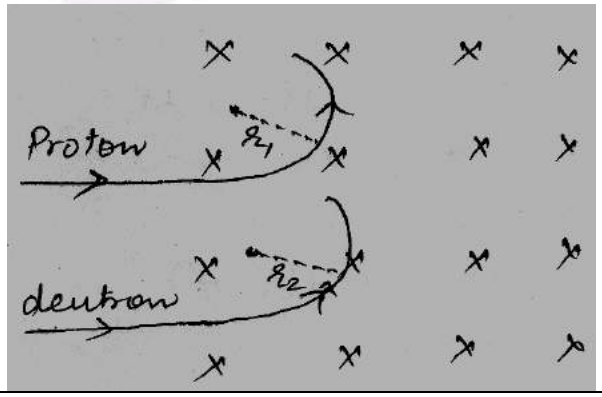
Force F_2 acts on arm CD directing out of the plane.

$F_2 = IbB = F_1$

Hence there is a torque on the loop due to forces F_1 and F_2 ½

$= IbB\frac{a}{2} + IbB\frac{a}{2} = I(ab)B = IAB$ where $A=ab$ is the area of the loop ½

(b)



1

1

Here $r_1 = r_2$

(Since the momenta of charged particles are equal and they have equal charge, therefore they will describe circular trajectories of same radius) 5

[If the candidate only mentions that they describe circular trajectories without the diagram, one mark should be awarded]

OR

(a) Execution of SHM of compass needle in magnetic field	2
Derivation of its time period	1
(b) Finding (i) horizontal component of earth's magnetic field (ii) angle of dip	1+1

(a) Torque acting on the compass needle suspended freely in a uniform magnetic field

½

It will be balanced by the restoring torque

For small angle $\sin\theta \approx \theta$

½

In equilibirum, the resulting equation of motion

½

½

In magnitude $= MB\sin\theta$

½

$= -MB\sin\theta$

[If the student just writes that the needle,

$= -MB\theta$

(i) When slightly disturbed from its stable position experiences a torque due to the magnetic field and

(ii) writes the expression for this torque,

	Award (1 + 1 = 2) marks]		
	(b) (i) Horizontal component of Earth's magnetic field = 0	1	
	(ii) The value of angle of dip at that place = 90^0	1	5