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CODE : 35T PHYS (Pr/I)
(EN)

2026

Suggestive Guidelines for

PHYSICS
(Practical)

Full Marks : 30

Pass Marks : 12

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

Note : The guidelines for 2026 has to be prepared on this basis without repeating from the suggestive guidelines as far as practicable.

Contd.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS

1. A number of cards should be prepared with one experiment in *either* from section A or B, written on it.
2. An examinee will draw one such card from the collection of cards. He/She will do the experiment written on this card.
3. Examiner will ensure that all accessories required for performing the experiment are in perfect working condition.
4. Examinee will write the working formula, draw ray diagram and circuit diagram, if any, of the allotted experiment and then proceed to the working table for performing the experiment.
5. Examinee need not write procedure of the experiment. However examiner will ensure that they are following correct procedure while they are doing the experiment.
6. A collection of assembled activities listed could preferably be kept on a table and students could be called one by one to explain the activity.
7. Similar procedure can be adopted for the investigatory projects which the students have completed.
8. *Evaluation Scheme :*
Marks should be given as per the following scheme :

1. One experiment —	Maximum Marks
Working formula /	
Ray diagram / Circuit diagram	:
Experiment	:
Result	:
	2
	8
	2

2. One activity and one investigatory project
or
Two activities (one from each group) : 4+4=8

3. Practical records
(experiment, activities and projects) : 6

4. Viva voce on activities, experiment and projects : 4

Total Marks 30

9. The examiner will clearly indicate in the examination khata, the marks obtained by the candidate in each category as indicated in evaluation scheme.

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Questions

SECTION-A

Experiments :

- 1A. Find potential difference (V) across a given resistor for different currents (I) through it. Draw I - V graph and from the graph, find the value of resistance of the resistor.
- 2A. Using a meter bridge, find the value of a given resistance.
- 3A. Construct a potential divider with the help of a rheostat and a battery and then using it verify Ohm's law.
- 4A. Using a potentiometer, find the internal resistance of a given primary cell.
- 5A. Draw the field lines of a bar magnet by placing it in the magnetic meridian with its N-pole pointing towards geographical north and locate the neutral point.
- 6A. Draw the field lines of a bar magnet by placing it in the magnetic meridian with its S-pole pointing towards geographical north and locate the neutral point.

Activities:

Activity 1. Using a multimeter measure resistance, voltage (ac and dc), and current and check the continuity of a given wire.

Activity 2. Make the components that are not connected properly in a given open electric circuit comprising a battery, a rheostat, a key, an ammeter, and a voltmeter. Correct the circuit and draw the corrected circuit diagram.

Activity 3. Assemble an arrangement for observing deflection of a magnetic needle placed near a current-carrying conductor.

Activity 4. Connect the given components to make an electric circuit.

SECTION-B

Experiments :

1B. Find the focal length of a convex lens by plotting graph between u and v .

2B. Find the focal length of a concave lens by using a convex lens.

3B. Determine the angle of minimum deviation for a given prism by plotting a graph between angle of incidence and angle of deviation and find the refractive index of the material of the prism.

4B. Determine the refractive index of a glass slab by pin method.

5B. Draw the $I-V$ characteristics of a p-n junction in forward bias and find its DC resistance from the graph.

Activities:

Activity 1. Make an arrangement to study the effect of intensity of light incident on an LDR. Verify whether the arrangement works or not.

Activity 2. Identify a diode, an LED, a Zener diode, a resistor and a capacitor from the mixed collection of items.

Activity 3. Identify a concave and a convex mirror by observing the virtual images formed by the supplied spherical mirrors.

Activity 4. Observe the size of images formed by a concave mirror on a screen by placing a candle at different distances from the mirror.

Activity 5. Observe the nature and size of images of a candle formed by a convex lens on a screen by placing it at different distances from the lens.
