

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **27 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) The question paper is divided into Sections A, B, C, D.
- (iii) Section A - Questions 1 to 5 carry 1 mark each.
- (iv) Section B - Questions 6 to 12 carry 2 marks each.
- (v) Section C - Questions 13 to 24 carry 3 marks each.
- (vi) Section D - Questions 25 to 27 carry 5 marks each.
- (vii) There is no overall choice. Where an internal choice is provided, attempt only one of the alternatives.
- (viii) Use of calculators is not permitted.

You may use the following values of physical constants wherever necessary:

$$\begin{aligned}c &= 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \\h &= 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \\e &= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \\\mu_0 &= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1} \\\epsilon_0 &= 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \\\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} &= 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mass of electron } (m_e) &= 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \\\text{Mass of neutron} &= 1.675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \\\text{Mass of proton} &= 1.673 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \\\text{Avogadro's number} &= 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ per gm mole} \\\text{Boltzmann constant} &= 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

Section A

1. The magnetic susceptibility of magnesium at 300 K is 1.2×10^{-5} . At what temperature will its magnetic susceptibility become 1.44×10^{-5} ?

OR

The magnetic susceptibility χ of a given material is -0.5 . Identify the magnetic material.

2. Draw a pattern of electric field lines due to two positive charges placed a distance d apart.

3. Which part of the electromagnetic spectrum is used in RADAR? Give its frequency range.

OR

How are electromagnetic waves produced by accelerating charges?

4. When a charge q is moving in the presence of electric ($\vec{E}$) and magnetic ($\vec{B}$) fields which are perpendicular to each other and also perpendicular to the velocity $\vec{v}$ of the particle, write the relation expressing $\vec{v}$ in terms of $\vec{E}$ and $\vec{B}$.

5. Draw the I-V characteristics of a Zener diode.

Section B

6. State, with the help of a ray diagram, the working principle of optical fibres. Write one important use of optical fibres.

7. A photon emitted during the de-excitation of electron from a state n to the first excited state in a hydrogen atom, irradiates a metallic cathode of work function 2 eV, in a photo cell, with a stopping potential of 0.55 V. Obtain the value of the quantum number of the state n .

OR

A hydrogen atom in the ground state is excited by an electron beam of 12.5 eV energy. Find out the maximum number of lines emitted by the atom from its excited state.

8. How are electromagnetic waves produced by oscillating charges? What is the source of the energy associated with the em waves?

9. The wavelength of light from the spectral emission line of sodium is 590 nm. Find the kinetic energy at which the electron would have the same de-Broglie wavelength.

10. Draw the ray diagram of an astronomical telescope showing image formation in the normal adjustment position. Write the expression for its magnifying power.

OR

Draw a labelled ray diagram to show image formation by a compound microscope and write the expression for its resolving power.

11. Explain the following:

(a) Sky appears blue.

(b) The Sun appears reddish at (i) sunset, (ii) sunrise.

12. Write the relation between the height of a TV antenna and the maximum range up to which signals transmitted by the antenna can be received. How is this expression modified in the case of line of sight communication by space waves? In which range of frequencies, is this mode of communication used?

Section C

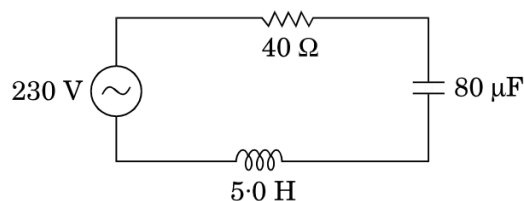
13. (a) Draw the energy level diagram for the line spectra representing Lyman series and Balmer series in the spectrum of hydrogen atom.

(b) Using the Rydberg formula for the spectrum of hydrogen atom, calculate the largest and shortest wavelengths of the emission lines of the Balmer series in the spectrum of hydrogen atom. (Use the value of Rydberg constant $R = 1.1 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$)

14. A capacitor (C) and resistor (R) are connected in series with an ac source of voltage of frequency 50 Hz. The potential difference across C and R are respectively 120 V, 90 V, and the current in the circuit is 3 A. Calculate (i) the impedance of the circuit (ii) the value of the inductance, which when connected in series with C and R will make the power factor of the circuit unity.

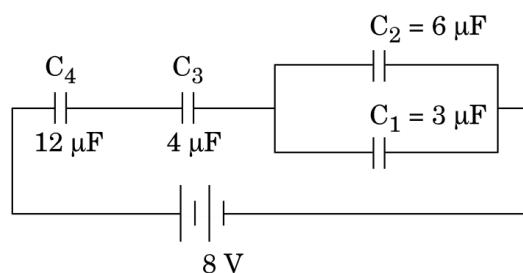
OR

The figure shows a series LCR circuit connected to a variable frequency 230 V source.



- (a) Determine the source frequency which drives the circuit in resonance.
- (b) Calculate the impedance of the circuit and amplitude of current at resonance.
- (c) Show that potential drop across LC combination is zero at resonating frequency.

15. In a network, four capacitors C_1 , C_2 , C_3 and C_4 are connected as shown in the figure.



- (a) Calculate the net capacitance in the circuit.
- (b) If the charge on the capacitor C_2 is $6 \mu\text{C}$, (i) calculate the charge on the capacitors C_3 and C_4 , and (ii) net energy stored in the capacitors C_3 and C_4 connected in series.

16. Draw a labelled diagram of cyclotron. Explain its working principle. Show that cyclotron frequency is independent of the speed and radius of the orbit.

OR

(a) Derive, with the help of a diagram, the expression for the magnetic field inside a very long solenoid having n turns per unit length carrying a current I .

(b) How is a toroid different from a solenoid?

17. Draw the circuit diagram of a full wave rectifier. Explain its working principle. Show the input waveforms given to the diodes D_1 and D_2 and the corresponding output waveforms obtained at the load connected to the circuit.

18. Two large charged plane sheets of charge densities σ and -2σ C/m² are arranged vertically with a separation of d between them. Deduce expressions for the electric field at points (i) to the left of the first sheet, (ii) to the right of the second sheet, and (iii) between the two sheets.

OR

A spherical conducting shell of inner radius r_1 and outer radius r_2 has a charge Q .

(a) A charge q is placed at the centre of the shell. Find out the surface charge density on the inner and outer surfaces of the shell.

(b) Is the electric field inside a cavity (with no charge) zero, independent of the fact whether the shell is spherical or not? Explain.

19. Prove that the magnetic moment of the electron revolving around a nucleus in an orbit of radius r with orbital speed v is equal to $evr/2$. Hence using Bohr's postulate of quantization of angular momentum, deduce the expression for the magnetic moment of hydrogen atom in the ground state.

20. Prove that in a common-emitter amplifier, the output and input differ in phase by 180° .

In a transistor, the change of base current by $30\ \mu\text{A}$ produces change of $0.02\ \text{V}$ in the base-emitter voltage and a change of $4\ \text{mA}$ in the collector current. Calculate the current amplification factor and the load resistance used, if the voltage gain of the amplifier is 400.

21. (a) When a convex lens of focal length $30\ \text{cm}$ is in contact with a concave lens of focal length $20\ \text{cm}$, find out if the system is converging or diverging.

(b) Obtain the expression for the angle of incidence of a ray of light which is incident on the face of a prism of refracting angle A so that it suffers total internal reflection at the other face. (Given the refractive index of the glass of the prism is μ .)

22. Why is it difficult to detect the presence of an anti-neutrino during beta-decay? Define the term decay constant of a radioactive nucleus and derive the expression for its mean life in terms of the decay constant.

OR

(a) State two distinguishing features of nuclear force.

(b) Draw a plot showing the variation of potential energy of a pair of nucleons as a function of their separation. Mark the regions on the graph where the force is (i) attractive, and (ii) repulsive.

23. Show, on a plot, variation of resistivity of (i) a conductor, and (ii) a typical semiconductor as a function of temperature.

Using the expression for the resistivity in terms of number density and relaxation time between the collisions, explain how resistivity in the case of a conductor increases while it decreases in a semiconductor, with the rise of temperature.

24. A signal of low frequency f_m is to be transmitted using a carrier wave of frequency f_c . Derive the expression for the amplitude modulated wave and deduce expressions for the lower and upper sidebands produced. Hence, obtain the expression for modulation index.

Section D

25. Explain, with the help of a diagram, how plane polarized light can be produced by scattering of light from the Sun.

Two polaroids P_1 and P_2 are placed with their pass axes perpendicular to each other. Unpolarised light of intensity I is incident on P_1 . A third polaroid P_3 is kept between P_1 and P_2 such that its pass axis makes an angle of 45° with that of P_1 . Calculate the intensity of light transmitted through P_1 , P_2 and P_3 .

OR

(a) Why cannot the phenomenon of interference be observed by illuminating two pin holes with two sodium lamps?

(b) Two monochromatic waves having displacements $y_1 = a \cos \omega t$ and $y_2 = a \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ from two coherent sources interfere to produce an interference pattern. Derive the expression for the resultant intensity and obtain the conditions for constructive and destructive interference.

(c) Two wavelengths of sodium light of 590 nm and 596 nm are used in turn to study the diffraction taking place at a single slit of aperture 2×10^{-6} m. If the distance between the slit and the screen is 1.5 m, calculate the separation between the positions of the second maxima of diffraction pattern obtained in the two cases.

26. (a) Describe briefly, with the help of a circuit diagram, the method of measuring the internal resistance of a cell.

(b) Give reason why a potentiometer is preferred over a voltmeter for the measurement of emf of a cell.

(c) In a potentiometer circuit, calculate the balancing length l . Give reason, whether the circuit will work, if the driver cell of emf 5 V is replaced with a cell of 2 V, keeping all other factors constant.

OR

(a) State the working principle of a metre bridge used to measure an unknown resistance.

(b) Give reason (i) why the connections between the resistors in a metre bridge are made of thick copper strips, (ii) why it is generally preferred to obtain the balance length near the mid-point of the bridge wire.

(c) Calculate the potential difference across the 4Ω resistor in the given electrical circuit, using Kirchhoff's rules.

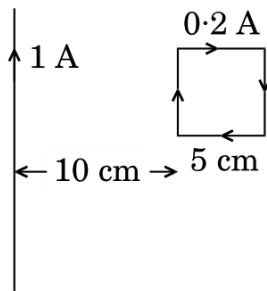
27. (a) Derive an expression for the induced emf developed when a coil of N turns, and area of cross-section A , is rotated at a constant angular speed ω in a uniform magnetic field B .

(b) A wheel with 100 metallic spokes each 0.5 m long is rotated with a speed of 120 rev/min in a plane normal to the horizontal component of the Earth's magnetic field. If the resultant magnetic field at that place is 4×10^{-4} T and the angle of dip at the place is 30° , find the emf induced between the axle and the rim of the wheel.

OR

(a) Derive the expression for the magnetic energy stored in an inductor when a current I develops in it. Hence, obtain the expression for the magnetic energy density.

(b) A square loop of sides 5 cm carrying a current of 0.2 A in the clockwise direction is placed at a distance of 10 cm from an infinitely long wire carrying a current of 1 A as shown. Calculate (i) the resultant magnetic force, and (ii) the torque, if any, acting on the loop.



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