

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 35

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains **12 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) The question paper is divided into Sections A, B, C.
- (iii) Section A - Questions 1 to 3 carry 2 marks each.
- (iv) Section B - Questions 4 to 11 carry 3 marks each.
- (v) Section C - Question 12 carries 5 marks.
- (vi) There is no overall choice. Where an internal choice is provided, attempt only one of the alternatives.
- (vii) 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. Give two differences between a half wave rectifier and a full wave rectifier.

2. Why a photo-diode is operated in reverse bias whereas current in the forward bias is much larger than that in the reverse bias? Explain. Mention its two uses.

3(a). What results do you expect if α -particle scattering experiment is repeated using a thin sheet of hydrogen in place of a gold foil? Explain. (Hydrogen is a solid at temperature below 14 K)

3(b). Why it is the frequency and not the intensity of light source that determines whether emission of photoelectrons will occur or not? Explain.

Section B

4(a). (i) Define SI unit of power of a lens.

(ii) A plano convex lens is made of glass of refractive index 1.5. The radius of curvature of the convex surface is 25 cm. Calculate the focal length of the lens.

(iii) If an object is placed 50 cm in front of the lens, find the nature and position of the image formed.

4(b). A slit of width 0.6 mm is illuminated by a beam of light consisting of two wavelengths 600 nm and 480 nm. The diffraction pattern is observed on a screen 1.0 m from the slit. Find:

(i) The distance of the second bright fringe from the central maximum pertaining to light of 600 nm.

(ii) The least distance from the central maximum at which bright fringes due to both the wavelengths coincide.

5. An electron in a hydrogen atom makes transitions from orbits of higher energies to orbits of lower energies.

(i) When will such transitions result in (a) Lyman (b) Balmer series?

(ii) Find the ratio of the longest wavelength in Lyman series to the shortest wavelength in Balmer series.

6. With the help of a ray diagram, show how a compound microscope forms a magnified image of a tiny object, at least distance of distinct vision. Hence derive an expression for the magnification produced by it.

7. (a) Give an example each of a metal from which photoelectric emission takes place when irradiated by (i) UV light (ii) visible light.

(b) The work function of a metal is 4.50 eV. Find the frequency of light to be used to eject electrons from the metal surface with a maximum kinetic energy of 6.06×10^{-19} J.

8. In a fission event of ${}^{238}_{92}\text{U}$ by fast moving neutrons, no neutrons are emitted and final products, after the beta decay of the primary fragments, are ${}^{140}_{58}\text{Ce}$ and ${}^{99}_{44}\text{Ru}$. Calculate Q for this process. Neglect the masses of electrons/positrons emitted during the intermediate steps.

Given: $m({}^{238}_{92}\text{U}) = 238.05079 \text{ u}$; $m({}^{140}_{58}\text{Ce}) = 139.90543 \text{ u}$; $m({}^{99}_{44}\text{Ru}) = 98.90594 \text{ u}$; $m({}^1_0\text{n}) = 1.008665 \text{ u}$.

9(a). (i) Arrange the following electromagnetic radiation in the ascending order of their frequencies:

X-rays, microwaves, gamma rays, radio waves

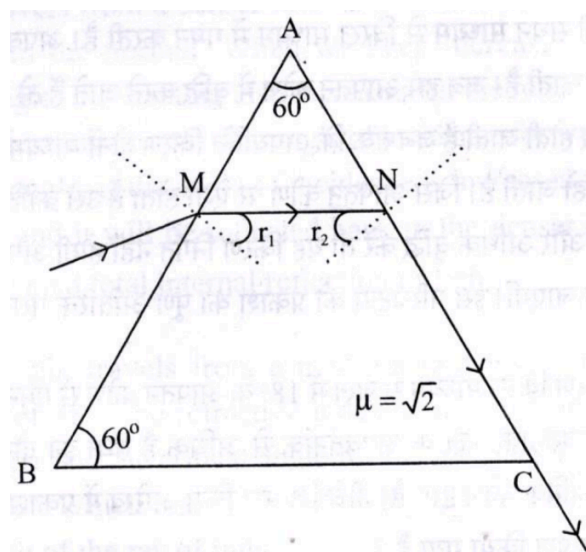
(ii) Write two uses of any two of these radiation.

9(b). With the help of a ray diagram explain the working of a reflecting telescope. Mention two advantages of a reflecting telescope over a refracting telescope.

10. A ray of light passes through a prism of refractive index $\sqrt{2}$ as shown in the figure. Find:

(i) The angle of incidence ($\angle r_1$) at face AC.

(ii) The angle of minimum deviation for this prism.



11. (i) Draw V-I characteristics of a p-n junction diode.

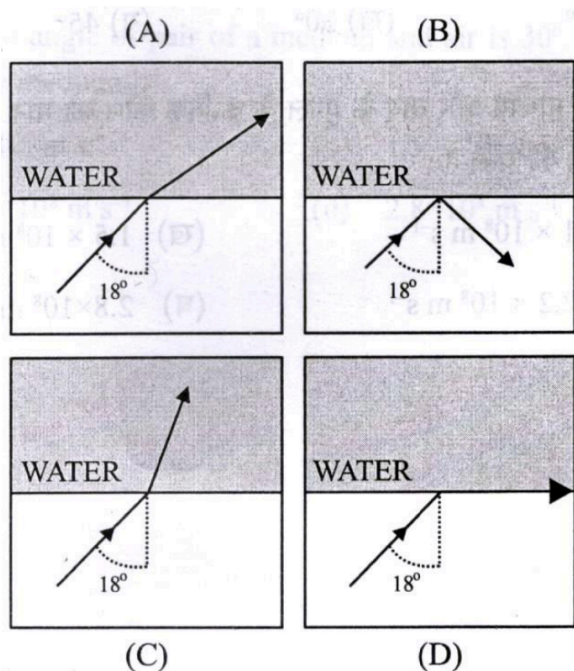
(ii) Differentiate between the threshold voltage and the breakdown voltage for a diode.

(iii) Write the property of a junction diode which makes it suitable for rectification of ac voltages.

Section C

12. A ray of light travels from a denser to a rarer medium. After refraction, it bends away from the normal. When we keep increasing the angle of incidence, the angle of refraction also increases till the refracted ray grazes along the interface of two media. The angle of incidence for which it happens is called critical angle. If the angle of incidence is increased further the ray will not emerge and it will be reflected back in the denser medium. This phenomenon is called total internal reflection of light.

(i) A ray of light travels from a medium into water at an angle of incidence of 18° . The refractive index of the medium is more than that of water and the critical angle for the interface between the two media is 20° . Which one of the following figures best represents the correct path of the ray of light?



(ii) A point source of light is placed at the bottom of a tank filled with water, of refractive index μ , to a depth d . The area of the surface of water through which light from the source can emerge, is:

- (a) $\frac{\pi d^2}{2(\mu^2 - 1)}$ (b) $\frac{\pi d^2}{(\mu^2 - 1)}$ (c) $\frac{\pi d^2}{\sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}}$
 (d) $\frac{2\pi d^2}{(\mu^2 - 1)}$

12. (continued)

(iii) For which of the following media, with respect to air, the value of critical angle is maximum?

- (a) Crown glass (b) Flint glass (c) Water
 (d) Diamond

(iv) The critical angle for a pair of two media A and B of refractive indices 2.0 and 1.0 respectively is:

- (a) 0° (b) 30° (c) 45° (d) 60°

(v) The critical angle of pair of a medium and air is 30° . The speed of light in the medium is:

- (a) $1 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (b) $1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (c) $2.2 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (d) $2.8 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

- End of Question Paper -