PHYSICS

BOOKS - XII BOARD PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ENGLISH

SAMPLE PAPER 2019

Section A

1. Unpolarized light is incident on a plane glass surface having refractive index . The angle of

incidence at which reflected and refracted rays would become perpendicular to each other is :

A. 15°

B. 30°

C. 45°

D. 60°

Answer: D

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2. Photoelectric emission from a given surface of metal can take place when the value of a 'physical quantity' is less than the energy of incident photon. The physical quantity is :

A. Threshold frequency

B. Work function of surface

C. Threshold wave length

D. Stopping Potential

Answer: B::C

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3. A photon beam of energy 12.1eV is incident on a hydrogen atom. The orbit to which electron of H-atom be excited is

A. 2^{nd}

B. 3^{rd}

C. 4^{th}

D. 5^{th}

Answer: B::D

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4. Horizontal and vertical components of earth's magnetic field at a place are equal. The angle of dip at that place is _____.

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5. A free floating magnetic needle at North pole is _____to the surface of earth

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6. An electron is accelerated through a potential difference of 100 V , then de-Broglie wavelength

associated with it is approximately_____. A°

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7. An equilateral prism is made up of material of refractive index $\sqrt{3}$. The angle of minimum deviation of light passing through the prism is_____.

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8. Which physical quantity in a nuclear reaction is considered equivalent to the Qvalue of the

reaction?

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9. Zener diode is used in reverse bias. When its reverse bias is increased, how does the thickness of the depletion layer change?

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10. The initial concentration of a radioactive substance is No and its half life is 12 hours. What will be its concentration after 36 hours?

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11. From the information of energy band gaps of diodes, how do you decide which can be light emitting diodes?

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12. Give any one advantage of LEDs over conventional incandescent low power lamps

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Section B

1. Derive the expression for drift velocity of free electron in terms of relaxation time and electric field applied across a conductor.

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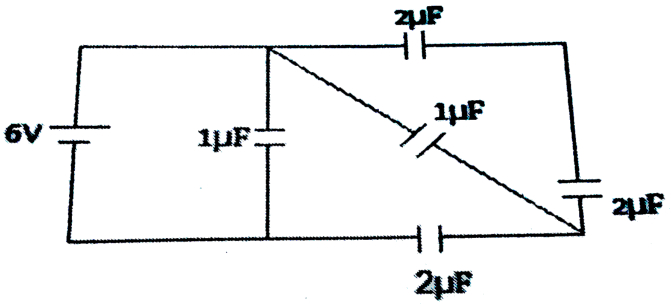
2. Find total energy stored in capacitors given in the circuit



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3. An α - particle and a proton are accelerated through same potential difference. Find the ratio (v_a / v_p) of velocities acquired by two particles.

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4. What is Brewster's angle? Derive relation between Brewster angle and refractive index of medium which produces Plane Polarized light.

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5. The work function of Cs is 2.14eV.Find

(a) threshold frequency for Cs

(b) Wavelength of incident light if the photo current is brought to zero by stopping potential of 0.6 V.

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6. Derive an expression for the radius of n^{th} Bohr's orbit in Hydrogen atom.

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7. Energy of electron in first excited state in Hydrogen atom is -3.4eV. Find KE and PE of electron in the ground state.

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8. Draw energy band diagram of p & n type semiconductors. Also write two differences between p and n type semiconductors.

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9. Energy gap in a p – n photodiode is 2.8 eV. Can it detect a wavelength of 6000 nm? Justify your answer.

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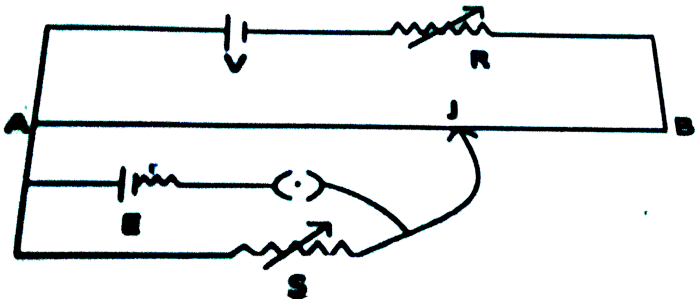
Section C

1. State working principle of potentiometer. Explain how the balance point shifts when value of resistor R increases in the circuit of potentiometer, given below.



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2. Using Biot-Savart's law, derive an expression for magnetic field at any point on axial line of a current carrying circular loop. Hence, find magnitude of magnetic field intensity at the centre of circular coil.

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3. Obtain the resonant frequency and Q – factor of a series LCR circuit with L = 3H, C = $27\mu F,$ $R = 7.4\Omega.$

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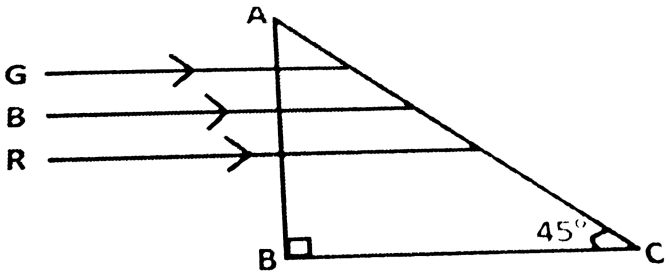
4. State the conditions of total internal reflection. Refractive indices of the given prism material for Red, Blue and Green colors are respectively 1.39, 1.48 and 1.42 respectively. Trace the path of rays through the prism.



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5. Define resolving power of an astronomical refracting telescope and write expression for it in normal adjustment.Assume that light of wave length 6000Å is coming from a star, what is the limit of resolution of a telescope whose objective has a diameter of 2.54m?

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6. Write the basic assumptions used in the derivation of lens – maker's formula and hence derive this expression.

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7. Show that $^{238}_{92}U$ can not spontaneously emit a proton. Given:

$^{238}_{92}U$ = 238.05079u, $^{237}_{91}Pa$ = 237.05121u $^{1}_{1}H$ = 1.00783u

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8. Suggest an idea to convert a full wave bridge rectifier to a half wave rectifier by changing the connecting wire/s. Draw the diagram and explain your answer.

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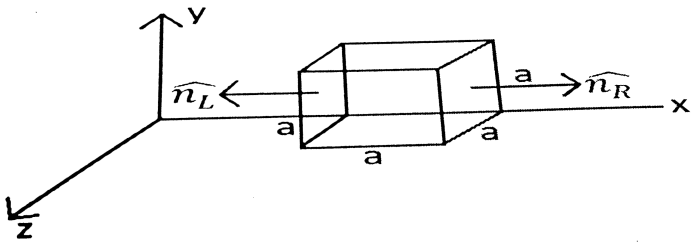
Section D

1. Using Gauss's law, derive expression for intensity of electric field at any point near the infinitely long straight uniformly charged wire.

The electric field components in the following figure are $E_x = \alpha x, E_y = 0, E_z = 0,$ in which $\alpha = 400 N/C$ m. Calculate (i) the electric flux through the cube, and (ii) the charge within the cube assume that a =

0.1m.



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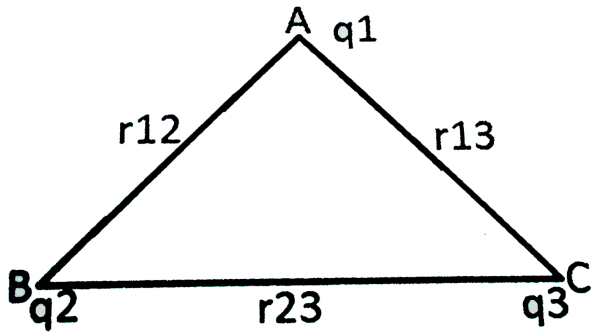
2. Define electrostatic potential at a point. Write its SI unit

Three charges q_1, q_2 and q_3 are kept respectively at points A, B and C as shown in figures. Write the expression for electrostatic potential energy of the system.



Depict the equipotential surfaces due to

(i) an electric dipole

(ii) two identical negative charges separated by a small distance

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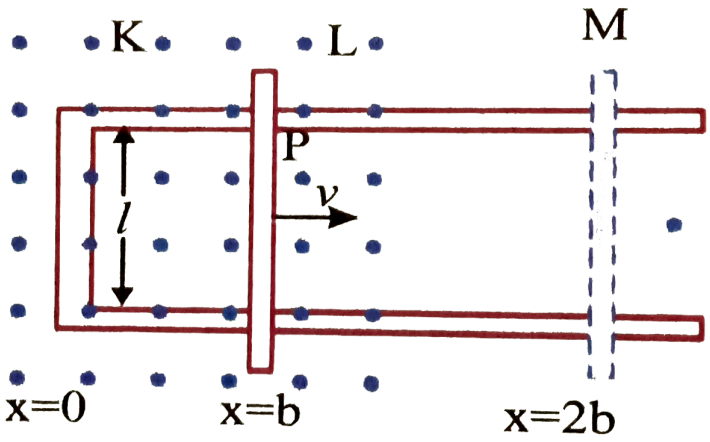
3. The arm PQ of the rectangular conductor is moved from $x = 0$, outwards in the uniform

magnetic field which extends from $x = 0$ to $x = b$ and is zero for $x > b$ as shown. Only the arm PQ possess substantial resistance r. Consider the situation when the arm PQ is pulled outwards from $x = 0$ to $x = 2b$, and is then moved back to $x = 0$ with constant speed v. Obtain expression for the flux, the induced emf, the force necessary to pull the arm and the power dissipated as Joule heat. Sketch the variation of these quantities with

distance.



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4. Write working principle of cyclotron and with a suitable diagram explain its working. Give any two applications of cyclotron

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5. Derive mirror equation for a convex mirror. Using it, show that a convex mirror always produces a virtual image, independent of the location of object.

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6. (a) Draw a ray diagram for final image formed at distance of distinct vision (D) by a compound microscope and write expression for its magnifying power.

(b)An angular magnification (magnifying power) of

30x is desired for a compound microscope using as objective of focal length 1.25cm and eye piece of focal length 5cm. How will you set up the compound microscope?

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