INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2018

## CLASS XII

Marking Scheme - PHYSICS [THEORY]

| Q.NO. | Answers | Marks <br> (with <br> split <br> up) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | $\Phi=\pi / 3$ | 1 |
| 2. | Less wavelength scattered least | 1 |
| 3. | (i) Spherical (ii) plane <br> OR <br> Width of slit less than or equal to wavelength of light used | 1 |
| 4. | Neutrinos are charge less and hardly interact with matter | 1 |
| 5. | $5 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> OR $1.5 \mathrm{eV}$ | 1 |
| 6. |  <br> Any two charactertics of nuclear force <br> OR <br> Definition of Activity <br> SI unit- Becquerel(= 1 disintegration/second) | 1 <br> $1 / 2,1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ |


|  |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7. | Derivation of $v_{d}=-(e \tau / m) E$ <br> OR <br> Graph resistivity vs temperature semiconductor <br> With the rise of temperature of semiconductor, number density of free electrons increase and hence resistivity decreases | $2$ <br> 1 <br> 1 |
| 8. | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{K} & =\left(1 / 4 \pi \varepsilon_{0}\right)(2 \mathrm{e} . \mathrm{Ze} / \mathrm{d}) \\ \mathrm{d} & =2 \mathrm{ze}^{2} / 4 \pi \varepsilon_{0} \mathrm{~K} \\ \mathrm{~d} & =\left(2 \mathrm{ze}^{2} / 4 \pi \varepsilon_{0} \mathrm{~K}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $1$ $1$ |
| 9. | (i) X-rays used as a diagnostic tool in medicine as a treatment for cancer <br> (ii) Microwaves- used in radar systems for aircraft navigation | 1 <br> 1 |
| 10. | $\begin{aligned} & \lambda=\mathrm{q} / l \\ & \mathrm{q}=\lambda l \\ & \Phi=q / \varepsilon_{0} \\ & \Phi=\lambda l / \varepsilon_{0} \end{aligned}$ | 1 1 |
| 11. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{d}}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{ne} \rho l)$ <br> (i) when V is halved the drift velocity is halved <br> (ii) when $l$ is doubled the drift velocity is halved | 1 |
| 12. | Electric potential due to electric dipole at axial point:- <br> Diagram <br> Derivation: $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{kp} / \mathrm{r}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \\ & 11 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |


| 13. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{W}_{1}+\mathrm{W}_{2}+\mathrm{W}_{3} \\ & \mathrm{U}=-0.630 \mathrm{~J} \quad \text { ( with expression and calculation) } \end{aligned}$ <br> Work done to dissociate the system of charges $=+0.630 \mathrm{~J}$ $\mathrm{U}_{1}=12 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~J}$ <br> Common potential $=100 \mathrm{~V}$ $\mathrm{U}_{2}=6 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~J}$ <br> Energy lost $=6 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{~J}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14. | ) Graphical variation of (BE/A) for nucleons with mass number $A$. <br> The variation of binding energy per nucleon versus mass number is shown in figur <br> Three main inferences from graph | $11 / 2$ <br> $11 / 2$ |
| 15. | $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{S}=40 / 60$ $\begin{equation*} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{S}=2 / 3 \tag{i} \end{equation*}$ <br> Equivalent resistance of $12 \Omega$ and $\mathrm{S} \Omega$ in parallel is $(12 \mathrm{~S} / 12+\mathrm{S}) \Omega$ $\begin{equation*} \mathrm{R}=12 \mathrm{~S} / 12+\mathrm{S} \tag{ii} \end{equation*}$ <br> From two equations $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S}=6 \Omega \\ \mathrm{R}=4 \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 / 2,1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16. | Verification of laws of refraction by Huygens' principle: <br> Diagram showing incident and refracted wavefront verification |  |
| 17. | Derivation of equivalent emf and equivalent internal resistance |  |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & E=\left(E_{1} r_{2}+E_{2} r_{1}\right) / r_{1}+r_{2} \\ & R_{e q}=r_{1} r_{2} / r_{1}+r_{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18. | AC Generator: <br> Working principle <br> Diagram <br> Derivation for alternating emf <br> Transformer : <br> Diagram <br> Working <br> Derivation of expression | $1 / 2$ <br> 1 <br> $11 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $11 / 2$ <br> 1 |
| 19. | Distinguish between diamagnetic and ferromagnetic materials in respect of their <br> (i) intensity of magnetization <br> (ii) behavior in non-uniform magnetic field and <br> (iii) susceptibility. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 20. | $\text { (i) } \begin{gathered} \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \Omega \\ \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{C}}=500 \Omega \\ \mathrm{Tan} \phi=-1 \\ \Phi=-\pi / 4 \end{gathered}$ <br> Hence current leads voltage <br> (ii) to make power factor unity $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{L}}=\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{C}} \\ & \left(1 / \omega \mathrm{C}^{\prime}\right)=100 \\ & \mathrm{C}^{\prime}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{C}^{\prime}=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{C}_{1} \\ & 10=2+\mathrm{C}_{1} \quad \text { so } \quad \mathrm{C}_{1}=8 \mu \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ <br> 1 <br> $1 / 2$ |
| 21. | Definition of threshold frequency and stopping potential | 1/2, 1/2 |


|  | Explanation why wave theory of light is not able to explain photoelectric effect <br> OR <br> Derivation of $\lambda=(12.27 / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{V}) \mathrm{A}^{0}$ <br> Graph $\lambda$ vs $\sqrt{ } \mathrm{V}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22. | Derivation of Lens maker's formula: <br> Ray diagram <br> Derivation <br> OR <br> Diffraction through single slit: <br> Ray diagram <br> Condition and explanation of secondary minima | 1 <br> 2 <br> 1 <br> 2 |
| 23. | For $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ $\mathrm{V}_{1}=40 \mathrm{~cm}$ <br> For $L_{2}$ <br> Image formed by $L_{1}$ at the focus of $L_{2}$ so after refraction from $L_{2}$ light become parallel <br> Distance between $L_{1}$ and $L_{2}=60 \mathrm{~cm}$ <br> For $L_{3}$ <br> Image formed at focus so incident light on $L_{3}$ should be parallel <br> Distance between $L_{2}$ and $L_{3}$ can have any value |  |
| 24. | (i) High permeability, Low coercivity and Low retentivity ( any two) <br> (ii) $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{H}}=2 \mathrm{~B}$ (with calculation) |  |
| 25. | Definition of electric dipole moment <br> S I unit- C-m <br> Derivation: <br> Force acting on it <br> Expression of Torque acting on electric dipole <br> OR <br> Derivation : | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 1 / 2 \\ & 11 / 2 \\ & \\ & \\ & 3 \\ & 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |


|  | energy stored in parallel plate capacitor energy density |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26. | (i) Derivation: <br> Current lags behind applied voltage <br> (ii) Definition of inductive reactance Graph between $X_{L}$ and $f$ <br> i) Derivation: Current leads the applied voltage <br> (ii) Definition of capacitive reactance Graph between $X_{C}$ and $f$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \\ & 3 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| 27. | (i) Optical fiber: working with diagram <br> (ii) Derivation of refractive index formula: <br> Ray diagram <br> Derivation <br> (i) Definition of coherent sources Two conditions of sustained interference <br> (ii) Young's double slit experiment; <br> Diagram <br> Derivation of fringe width | $1+1$ <br> 1 2 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 2 |

