

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

NAME OF THE EXAMINATION	SECOND PERIODIC TEST	CLASS: XII
DATE OF EXAMINATION	29.05.2022	SUBJECT: PHYSICS
TYPE- SET-C	MARKING SCHEME	

C	1	Electric potential Scalar quantity	1 1
	2	$V = 6 \frac{kq}{r}$ $= 6 \times 9 \times \frac{10^9 \times 8 \times 10^{-6}}{0.1}$ $= 432 \times 10^4 \text{ V}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
	3	<p>Yes, Inside a uniformly charged spherical shell electric field is zero but electric potential cannot zero.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Between the line joining two similar charges of equal magnitude.</p>	1 +1
	4	<p>Gauss's theorem of electrostatics statement</p> <p>Expression for the electric field due to a straight uniformly charged infinite line of charge density $\lambda \text{ C/m}$.</p> <p>Introduction and diagram</p> <p>Derivation</p>	1 1 1
	5	<p>(i) $V = \frac{kq}{r} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 24 \times 10^{-6}}{0.2} = 1.08 \times 10^6 \text{ V}$</p> <p>(ii) $V = 1.08 \times 10^6 \text{ V}$</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1
	6	<p>(i) Definition of equipotential surface</p> <p>(ii) Plane perpendicular and passing through the mid-point of the electric dipole</p> <p>(iii) Opposite to the direction of the dipole moment and perpendicular to the equipotential surface.</p> <p>Note- Give full credit for diagram representation</p>	1 1 1
	7	<p>(1) (d) ϵ_0^{-1}</p> <p>(2) (a) $0.1 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-1}$</p> <p>(3) (c) $\frac{q}{6\epsilon_0}$</p> <p>(4) c) Scalar quantity</p> <p>(5) (b) zero</p>	1 1 1 1