## Sample Paper – 2012 Class – XII Subject –Physics

Q1. A proton moving in a straight line enters a strong magnetic field along the field line direction. How will its path and velocity change? (1)	.)
Q2. Sketch a graph to show how the reactance of (i) a capacitor (ii) an inductor varies as function of frequency? (1	1)
Q3. Define transformer ratio? (1)	)
<b>Q4.</b> A variable frequency a.c. source is connected to a capacitor. Will the displacement current increase or decrease with decrease in frequency?(1)	
<b>Q5.</b> Suppose that the lower half of a concave mirror's reflecting surface is covered with an opaque non-reflecting material. What effect will this have on the image of an object placed in front of the mirror? <b>(1</b> )	
Q6. Draw the graph showing the distribution of kinetic energy of electron emitted during beta decay?(1)	
Q7. Is Ohm's law obeyed in semiconductors or not? (1)	L)
<b>Q8.</b> When the base current in a transistor is changed from 30μA to 80μA, the collector current is changed from 1.0mA to 3.5mA. Find the a.c. current amplification factor? <b>(1)</b>	
<b>Q9.</b> A plastic rod of length 2.2m and radius 3.6mm carries a negative charge of 3.8X10 <sup>-7</sup> C spread uniformly over its surface. What is the electric field near the mid-point of the rod, at a point on its surface?	2)
<b>Q10.</b> What happens to the drift velocity $(v_d)$ of electrons and the resistance R if the length of the conductor is doubled keeping potential difference unchanged? (2)	2)
Q11. Give reasons for the following:-	
<ul><li>(a) Standard resistance coils are made of manganin.</li><li>(b) Bending a wire does not affect electrical resistance. (2)</li></ul>	2)
<b>012</b> A circular coil of 100 turns, radius 10 cm carries a surrent of EA. It is suspended vertically in a	

Q12. A circular coil of 100 turns, radius 10cm carries a current of 5A. It is suspended vertically in a uniform horizontal magnetic field of 0.5T, the field lines making an angle of 60° with the plane of coil.
 Calculate the magnitude of the torque that must be applied on it to prevent it from turning. (2)

**Q13.** Draw a labeled diagram of Hertz's experiment set-up to produce electromagnetic waves. Explain the generation of electromagnetic waves using this set-up. (2)

Q14. Two lenses of powers +15D and -5D are in contact with each other forming a combination lens.

- (a) What is the focal length of the combination?
- (b) An object of size 3cm is placed at 30cm from this combination of lenses. Calculate the position and size of the image formed.
  (2)

Q15. A photon and electron have got same de-Broglie wavelength, which has greater kinetic energy?Explain.(2)

**Q16.** A source of light of frequency greater than threshold frequency is placed at distance of 1m from the cathode of a photocell. The stopping potential is found to be V. If the distance of the light source from the cathode is reduced, explain giving reasons, what change will you observe in the

- (a) Photoelectric current
- (b) Stopping potential

**Q17.**Calculate the binding energy per nucleon in case of  ${}_{26}\text{Fe}^{56}$ , given mass of proton=1.007825amu, mass of neutron=1.008665amu and mass of nucleus of  ${}_{26}\text{Fe}^{56}$  is 55.934939amu. (2)

(2)

Q18. What does the term 'LOS communication' mean? Name the type of waves that are used for this communication. (2)

**Q19.** Two charges  $4\mu$ C and  $-4\mu$ C are placed at (-3,0,0) and (3,0,0) cm respectively in an external field given by E=9X10<sup>6</sup>/r<sup>2</sup> Cm<sup>-2</sup>. Find the energy of the system in this external field. (3)

Q20. Derive an expression for the energy stored in a parallel plate capacitor C charged to potential difference V. What is the form of this energy and where from it comes? (3)

**Q21. (a)** The current in a circuit with an external resistance  $R_1$  is  $i_1$ . When the external resistance is  $R_2$ , the current is  $i_2$ . Find the e.m.f. and the internal resistance of the current source.

(b) Can Meter Bridgebe used for finding the resistance of moderate values? Explain briefly. (2+1)

Q22. How is mutual inductance of a pair of coils affected when:-

- (a) Separation between the coils is increased?
- (b) Number of turns of each coil is increased?
- (c) A thin iron sheet is placed between the two coils, other factors remaining same? Explain your answer.(3)

**Q23.**A 100 $\mu$ F capacitor in series with 40 $\Omega$  resistance is connected to a 110V, 60Hz supply.

- (a) What is the maximum current in the circuit?
- (b) What is the time lag between current maximum and voltage maximum?

(c) Hence explain why capacitor is a conductor at very high frequencies.	(3)
Q24. State and prove Prism Formula.	(3)
<b>Q25.</b> What is meant by interference of light? Describe briefly Young's double slit experiment to demonstrate interference of light.	(3)
<b>Q26.</b> There is a stream of neutrons with a kinetic energy of 0.0327eV. If the half-life of neutrons is 700seconds, what fraction of neutrons will decay before they travel a distance of 10m? Given mass of neutron=1.675X10 <sup>-27</sup> kg.	of <b>(3)</b>
Q27. A T.V. tower has height of 70m.	
(1) How much population is covered by the T.V. broadcast if the average population density aro the tower is 1000km <sup>-2</sup> , Radius of earth=6.4X10 <sup>6</sup> m.	und
(2) By how much the height of the tower be increased to double its coverage range?	(3)

Q28. (a) A long solenoid with closely wound turns has n turns per unit of its length. A steady current I flow through this solenoid. Use Ampere's circuital law to obtain an expression, for the magnetic field, at a point on its axis and close to its mid-point. (3)

(b) A magnet suspended at  $30^{\circ}$  with magnetic meridian makes an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  with the horizontal. What shall be the actual value of the angle of dip? (2)

**Q29.** (a) Discuss the intensity of transmitted light when a Polaroid sheet is rotated between two crossed polaroids.(3)

(b)A slit or an aperture diffracts light. Even then we say light travels in a straight line and ray optics is valid. Comment(2)

Q30. (a) In a transistor, base is made thin and doped with little impurity atoms. Why?(2)

(c) Draw a circuit diagram of a full-wave rectifier. Explain its working principle. Draw the input/output wave forms indicating clearly the functions of the two diodes used.(3)

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