

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**

**CLASS XII**

**PHYSICS THEORY**

**TERM II**

**SESSION 2021 - 22**

**MM : 35**

**TIME : 2 Hours**

**General Instructions:**

- (i) There are 12 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper has three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C.
- (iii) Section A contains three questions of two marks each, Section B contains eight questions of three marks each, Section C contains one case study-based question of five marks.
- (iv) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks and two questions of three marks. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (v) You may use log tables if necessary but use of calculator is not allowed.

**SECTION A**

- Q1.** In a pure semiconductor crystal of Si, if antimony is added then what type of extrinsic semiconductor is obtained. Draw the energy band diagram of this extrinsic semiconductor so formed.
- Q2.** Consider two different hydrogen atoms. The electron in each atom is in an excited state. Is it possible for the electrons to have different energies but same orbital angular momentum according to the Bohr model? Justify your answer.

**OR**

Explain how does (i) photoelectric current and (ii) kinetic energy of the photoelectrons emitted in a photocell vary if the frequency of incident radiation is doubled, but keeping the intensity same? Show the graphical variation in the above two cases.

- Q3.** Name the device which converts the change in intensity of illumination to change in electric current flowing through it. Plot I-V characteristics of this device for different intensities. State any two applications of this device.

**SECTION B**

- Q4.** Derive an expression for the frequency of radiation emitted when a hydrogen atom de-excites from level  $n$  to level  $(n - 1)$ . Also show that for large values of  $n$ , this frequency equals to classical frequency of revolution of an electron.
- Q5.** Explain with a proper diagram how an ac signal can be converted into dc (pulsating) signal with output frequency as double than the input frequency using pn junction diode. Give its input and output waveforms.
- Q6.** How long can an electric lamp of 100 W be kept glowing by fusion of 2 kg of deuterium? Take the fusion reaction as
- $${}^2_1\text{H} + {}^2_1\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3_2\text{He} + n + 3.27 \text{ MeV}$$
- Q7.** Define wavefront. Draw the shape of refracted wavefront when the plane incident wave undergoes refraction from optically denser medium to rarer medium. Hence prove Snell's law of refraction.

- Q8.** (a) Draw a ray diagram of compound microscope for the final image formed at least distance of distinct vision?
- (b) An angular magnification of 30X is desired using an objective of focal length 1.25 cm and an eye piece of focal length 5 cm. How will you set up the compound microscope for the final image formed at least distance of distinct vision?

**OR**

- (a) Draw a ray diagram of Astronomical Telescope for the final image formed at infinity.
- (b) A small telescope has an objective lens of focal length 140 cm and an eyepiece of focal length 5.0 cm. Find the magnifying power of the telescope for viewing distant objects when
- (i) the telescope is in normal adjustment,
- (ii) the final image is formed at the least distance of distinct vision.
- Q9.** Light of wavelength 2000 Å falls on a metal surface of work function 4.2 eV.
- (a) What is the kinetic energy (in eV) of the fastest electrons emitted from the surface?
- (b) What will be the change in the energy of the emitted electrons if the intensity of light with same wavelength is doubled?
- (c) If the same light falls on another surface of work function 6.5 eV, what will be the energy of emitted electrons?

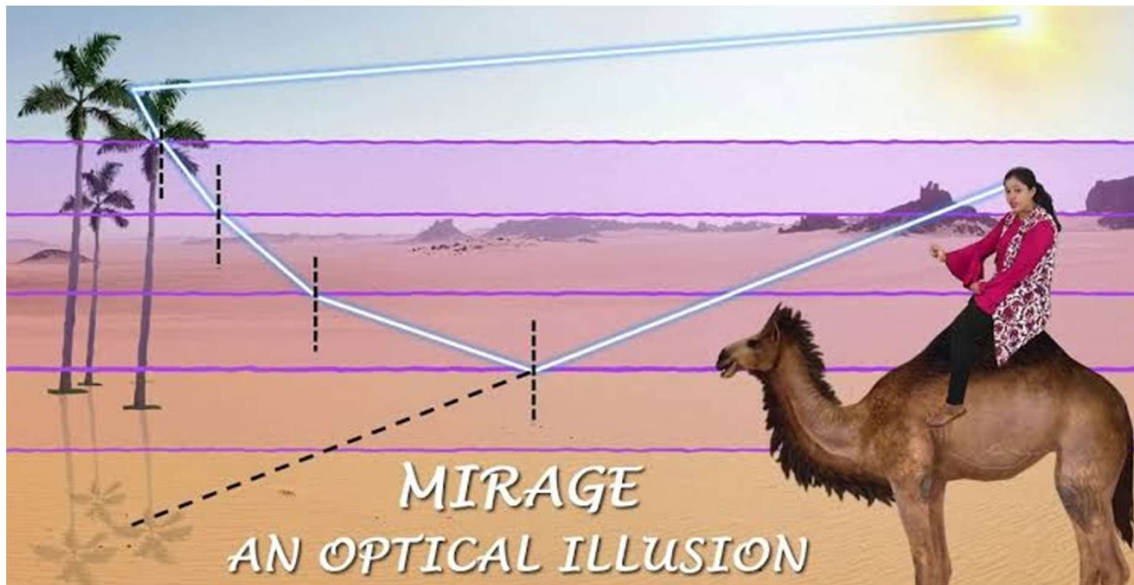
- Q10.** The focal length of a convex lens made of glass of refractive index (1.5) is 20 cm. What will be its new focal length when placed in a medium of refractive index 1.25 ? Is focal length positive or negative? What does it signify?

- Q11.** (a) Name the e.m. waves which are suitable for radar systems used in aircraft navigation. Write the range of frequency of these waves.
- (b) If the Earth did not have atmosphere, would its average surface temperature be higher or lower than what it is now? Explain.
- (c) An e.m. wave exerts pressure on the surface on which it is incident. Justify.

**OR**

- (a) "If the slits in Young's double slit experiment are identical, then intensity at any point on the screen may vary between zero and four times to the intensity due to single slit". Justify the above statement through a relevant mathematical expression.
- (b) Draw the intensity distribution as function of phase angle when diffraction of light takes place through coherently illuminated single slit.

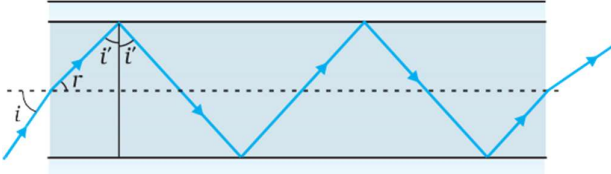
- Q12. CASE STUDY: MIRAGE IN DESERTS**



To a distant observer, the light appears to be coming from somewhere below the ground. The observer naturally assumes that light is being reflected from the ground, say, by a pool of water near the tall object.

Such inverted images of distant tall objects cause an optical illusion to the observer. This phenomenon is called mirage. This type of mirage is especially common in hot deserts.

Based on the above facts, answer the following questions:

(a)	Which of the following phenomena is prominently involved in the formation of mirage in deserts? <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1121 824 1152">(i) Refraction, Total internal Reflection</td> <td data-bbox="824 1121 1398 1152">(ii) Dispersion and Refraction</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1152 824 1184">(iii) Dispersion and scattering of light</td> <td data-bbox="824 1152 1398 1184">(iv) Total internal Reflection and diffraction.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(i) Refraction, Total internal Reflection	(ii) Dispersion and Refraction	(iii) Dispersion and scattering of light	(iv) Total internal Reflection and diffraction.	<b>1</b>
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(b)	A diver at a depth 12 m inside water ( $a_{\mu_w} = \frac{4}{3}$ ) sees the sky in a cone of semi- vertical angle <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1247 824 1278">(i) <math>\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{3}</math></td> <td data-bbox="824 1247 1398 1278">(ii) <math>\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1278 824 1331">(iii) <math>\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}</math></td> <td data-bbox="824 1278 1398 1331">(iv) <math>90^\circ</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(i) $\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$	(ii) $\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$	(iii) $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$	(iv) $90^\circ$	<b>1</b>
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(c)	In an optical fibre, if $n_1$ and $n_2$ are the refractive indices of the core and cladding, then which among the following, would be a correct equation? <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1394 824 1425">(i) <math>n_1 &lt; n_2</math></td> <td data-bbox="824 1394 1398 1425">(ii) <math>n_1 = n_2</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1425 824 1478">(iii) <math>n_1 \ll n_2</math></td> <td data-bbox="824 1425 1398 1478">(iv) <math>n_1 &gt; n_2</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(i) $n_1 < n_2$	(ii) $n_1 = n_2$	(iii) $n_1 \ll n_2$	(iv) $n_1 > n_2$	<b>1</b>
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(d)	A diamond is immersed in such a liquid which has its refractive index with respect to air as greater than the refractive index of water with respect to air. Then the critical angle of diamond-liquid interface as compared to critical angle of diamond -water interface will <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1583 824 1614">(i) depend on the nature of the liquid only</td> <td data-bbox="824 1583 1398 1614">(ii) decrease</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1614 824 1667">(iii) remain the same</td> <td data-bbox="824 1614 1398 1667">(iv) increase.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(i) depend on the nature of the liquid only	(ii) decrease	(iii) remain the same	(iv) increase.	<b>1</b>
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(e)	The following figure shows a cross-section of a 'light pipe' made of a glass fiber of refractive index 1.68. The outer covering of the pipe is made of a material of refractive index 1.44. What is the range of the angles of the incident rays with the axis of the pipe for the following phenomena to occur. 	<b>1</b>				

	(i) $0 < i < 90^\circ$	(ii) $0 < i < 60^\circ$
	(iii) $0 < i < 45^\circ$	(iv) $0 < i < 30^\circ$