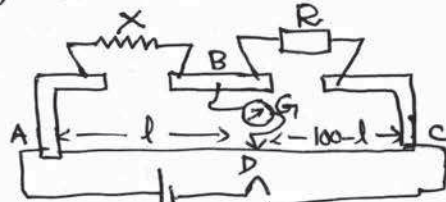


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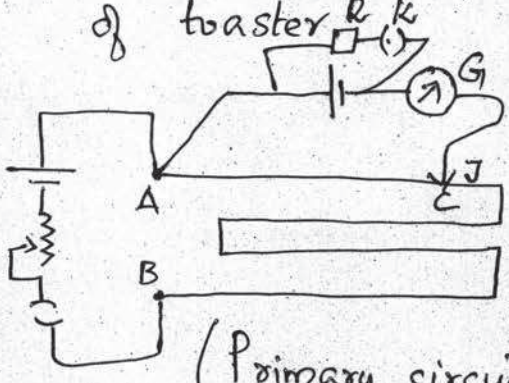
SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH 2016.
(Finalised Scheme of Valuation)



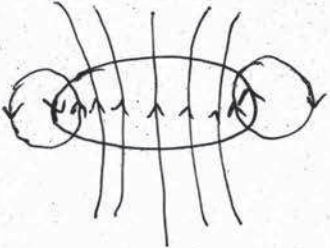
Subject: Part III Physics

Code No: 1015

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
<u>PHYSICS</u> <u>Second Year</u> <u>March 2016</u> <u>Code No 1015</u>			
1(a)	(iv), all of these	1	2
(b)	(iv), sky wave propagation is useful only in the range of frequencies 30-40 MHz	1	
2(a)	Zero	1	5
(b)	(i) $\frac{1}{C_E} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$ or $\frac{1}{C_E} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{C}$, $\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_E} - \frac{1}{20}$ $= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5} \therefore C = 5\mu F$	1	
	(Eqn only ie $\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$ or $C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ only)		
	(ii) Effective charge = $4 \times 12 = 48\mu C$	1	
	(iii) P.d. on $20\mu F = \frac{48}{20} = 2.4V$ P.d. on $5\mu F = \frac{48}{5} = 9.6V$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	(Eqn. only ie $V = \frac{q}{C}$ or $q = CV$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark only)		
(c)	ii, Both will hold the same charge	1	
3(A)	(a) ii, Nichrome	1	2
(b)	iv, 12.1Ω	1	
(c)		2	
Correct circuit diagram - (2 marks) or			

(If X and R only give 1 mark
If Cell and G only give 1 mark)

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
	Explanation of expt using metre bridge circuit of Wheatstone's bridge circuit Result like $X = \frac{R l}{(100-l)}$ OR	1 1	6
3(B)			
(a)	i, manganin	1	
(b)	iii, Resistance of bulb is greater than resistance of toaster	1	
(c)	 OR (Primary circuit only 1 mark Secondary circuit only 1 mark)	2	6
	Statement of principle or eqn: like $E \propto l$	1	
	Derivation - 1/2 mark and final equation 1/2 mark	1	
4	(a) (i) No.	1	
	(ii) Energy of one photon is less than work function or $h\nu < \phi_0$ or definition of work function	1	3
(b)	(i) $\lambda_e > \lambda_p$	1	
5	(a) (i) Reduce eddy current / heat / Energy loss (ii) Reduce hysteresis loss / Energy loss . Since answers are similar to both part, give 2 mark for either (i) or (ii)	2	

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
(b)	$X_L = X_C$ <u>or</u> $L\omega = \frac{1}{C\omega}$ <u>or</u> Impedance is minimum <u>or</u> current is maximum <u>or</u> source frequency equals frequency of LCR circuit <u>or</u> Resonance curve <u>or</u> $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$	1	3
6 (a) (ii)	 <u>or</u> NAND gate	1	
(b)	Since rheostat is not included in the circuit, voltage cannot be varied. Hence drawing graph is not possible. So any relevant answer give full score	2	6
(c)	CE Amplifier circuit diagram Eqn: of voltage gain <u>like</u> $A_v = \beta \frac{R_L}{R_i}$ <u>or</u> [Transistor alone in CE configuration diagram (give 1 mark only)]	2 1	
7 (a)	One face north and the other face south <u>or</u>  <u>or</u> $m = 1A$	1	
(b)		2	

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
	(c) (i) Particle accelerator (ii) $r = \frac{qB}{2\pi m}$ <u>or</u> Give one mark for similar field line for 7(b) and 3 marks for explanation cyclotron in 7(c)	1 1	5
8	(a) Any one limitation like applicable to hydrogen atom only / cannot be applied to atoms with higher atomic number / cannot explain fine structure or intensity variation of spectral lines.	2	3
	(b) (iii) $2\pi r_n = 4\lambda$	1	
9	(a) mass energy of reactants - mass energy of products <u>or</u> $Q = \Delta m c^2$ <u>or</u> $Q = \Delta m \text{ in } U \times 931 \text{ MeV}$ <u>or</u> Explanation nuclear fission or fusion reactions <u>or</u> Energy released in nuclear reactions	1	
	(b) $Q = (m_x - m_y - m_{He}) c^2$ <u>or</u> Eqn. of α -decay [Since like above two answers are similar 2 marks can be given if either (a) or (b) is correct)	1	4
	(c) $R = R_0 A^{1/3}$ <u>or</u> $R \propto A^{1/3}$ $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \left[\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right]^{1/3} = \left[\frac{1}{64} \right]^{1/3} = \frac{1}{4} = 1:4$	1 1	
	(i) answer only give 2 marks)		

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
10(a)	(i) 10^{13} times	<u>1</u>	3
(b)	$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} = 2.25 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><u>or</u></p> <p>[Eqn: only - <u>1</u> mark if calculated for one face as $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$ give <u>1</u> mark]</p>	<u>2</u>	
11(a)	Statement / eqn: $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$	<u>1</u>	3
(b)	Statement / eqn: $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$	<u>1</u>	
(c)	magnetic monopole does not exist <u>or</u> magnetic field lines forms closed path <u>or</u> net flux is zero in magnetism <u>or</u> net flux is $\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$ in electrostatics for closed surfaces	<u>1</u>	
12	(i) X-rays — Cancer treatment	<u>2</u>	2
(ii)	Infrared — Remote switch		
(iii)	Microwave — Radar.		
(iv)	Ultraviolet — Water purifier		
13(a)	(iii) Inductance	<u>1</u>	3
(b)	$M = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 A}{l} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2000 \times 500 \times \pi \times 3 \times 10^{-2}}{2}$ $= 1.77 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H.}$ <p>[Eqn only - <u>1</u> mark, substitution and answer - <u>1</u> mark]</p>	<u>2</u>	

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
14(A)			
(a)	$\tan i_p = n$ $i_p = \tan^{-1}(1.5) = 56.3^\circ$	1 1	5
(b)	Proof of Snell's law using Huygen's principle <u>OR</u> Explanation of Huygen's principle — 1 mark Snell's law or Eqn — 1 mark	3	
14(B)			
(a)	<u>OR</u> $\begin{aligned} I &= I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos \phi \\ &= I + 2I + 2 \times \sqrt{I \times 2I} \cos 60 \\ &= I (3 + 2\sqrt{2} \cos 60) \\ &= 4.414 I \end{aligned}$ <u>OR</u> ($I \propto A^2$ — 1 mark <u>OR</u>) <u>OR</u> ($R = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \phi}$ — 1 mark)	2	5
(b)	figure — Proof — <u>OR</u> [Result only $\beta = \frac{D\lambda}{d}$ — 1 mark]	1 2	
15(A)			
(a)	$\frac{1}{f} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$ $\frac{1}{12} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}$ $n = 1.5 \quad - \frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}$	1 1	5

Qn.No	Scoring Indicators	Split Score	Total Score
(b)	<p>Ray diagram of compound microscope</p> <p>$m_o = \frac{L}{f_o}$ — 1 mark</p> <p>$m_e = 1 + \frac{D}{f_e}$ — 1 mark</p> <p>$m = m_o \times m_e = \left(1 + \frac{D}{f_e}\right) \frac{L}{f_o}$ — 1 mark</p> <p>In normal adjustment ^{OR} $m = \frac{D}{f_e} \times \frac{L}{f_o}$</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>(Ray diagram — 3 marks, explanation using the eqn: $m = \frac{D}{f_e} \times \frac{L}{f_o}$ — 2 marks)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>7</p>
15(B)	<p>(a) figure <u>or</u> explanation with core of higher ref. index and cladding of lower ref. index</p> <p>(b) figure <u>or</u> explanation of total internal reflection</p> <p>(Principle — total internal reflection — 1 mark)</p> <p>(c) figure —</p> <p>Proof</p> <p>Result / final equation</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>7</p>