

CBSE Physics Sample Paper For 2014 Examination

Subject: Physics (Theory)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Full. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

- ❖ All questions are compulsory.
- ❖ There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks, one question of three marks and all questions of five marks. You have to attempt only one the choice in such questions.
- ❖ Question numbers 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions, carrying one mark each.
- ❖ Questions numbers 9 to 16 are short answer type questions carrying two marks each.
- ❖ Question numbers 17 to 25 are also short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- ❖ Question numbers 26 value based type question, carrying four marks.
- ❖ Question numbers 27 to 29 are long answer type questions, carrying five marks each.
- ❖ Use of calculators is not permitted. However, you may use log tables, if necessary.
- ❖ You may use the following values of physical constants wherever necessary:
 $C = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$, $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1}$, $1/4\pi\epsilon_0 = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$

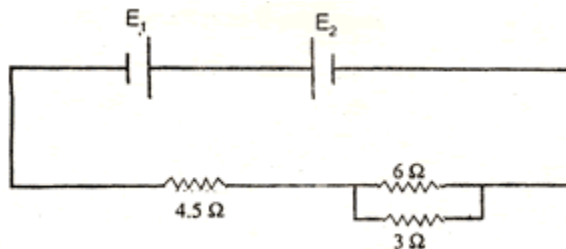
1. What is Bohr magnetron?
2. Suggest two methods by which method the range of transmission by a TV tower can be increased.
3. A carbon resistor of 47 k Ω is to be marked with rings of different colours for its identification. Write the sequence of colours of rings.
4. The energy of the hydrogen atom in its ground state is -13.6 eV . Calculate the energy of the atom in the second excited state.
5. What is the threshold frequency of a photon for photoelectric emission from a metal of work function 0.1 eV ?
6. Two lenses of power +4 and -2 dioptres respectively are placed 10 cm apart. What is focal length and power of the combination?
7. The magnetic flux threading a coil changes from $12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Wb}$ to $6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Wb}$ in 0.01 s. Calculate the induced emf.

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8. Two identical loops, one of copper and the other of aluminium are rotated with the same speed in a uniform magnetic field acting normal to the plane of the loops. State the reason, for which of the coils (i) induced emf will be more, (ii) induced current will be more?
9. Calculate the temperature at which the resistance of a conductor becomes 20% more than its resistance at 27°C. The value of the temperature coefficient of resistance of the conductor is $2 \times 10^{-4}/K$.
10. Derive an expression for amplitude modulated wave.
11. A T.V. tower has a height of 400 m at a given place. Calculate its coverage range, if the radius of the earth is 6400 km.
12. Name the reaction which takes place when a slow neutron beam strikes ${}_{92}^{235}\text{U}$ nuclei. Write the nuclear reaction involved.
13. Obtain an expression for the effective focal length of two thin lenses placed in contact coaxially with each other.
14. A $4\mu\text{F}$ capacitor is charged by a 200 V supply. The supply is then disconnected and the charged capacitor is connected to another uncharged $2\mu\text{F}$ capacitor. How much electrostatic energy of the first capacitor is lost in the process of attaining the steady situation?
15. Two cells E_1 and E_2 in the given circuit diagram have an emf of 5 V and 9 V and internal resistance of 0.3Ω and 1.2Ω respectively. Calculate the value of current flowing through the resistance of 3Ω .



16. What is a photodiode? Explain its working principle.

Or

What is a solar cell? Briefly describe the construction and working of a typical p-n junction solar cell.

17. What do you understand by an electromagnetic wave? How does a charge q oscillating at a certain frequency produce an electromagnetic wave? Give its four properties.

18. An electric dipole is held in an uniform electric field (i) suitable diagram show that it does not undergo any translatory motion, and (ii) derive an expression for torque acting on it and specify its direction.
19. Briefly explain the principle of a capacitor. Derive an expression for the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor, whose plates are separated by a dielectric medium.

Or

A parallel plate capacitor, each with plate area A and separation d , is charged to a potential difference V . The battery used to charge it is then disconnected. A dielectric slab of thickness d and dielectric constant K is now placed between the plates. What change will take place in:

- (a) charge on the plates
 (b) electric field intensity between the plates
 (c) capacitance of the capacitor.

Justify your answer in each case.

20. Define the terms: 'half-life period' and 'decay constant' of a radioactive sample. Derive the relation between these terms.
21. Derive the lens formula $1/f = 1/v - 1/u$ for a concave lens using the necessary ray diagram.
22. Using Ampere's circuital law find an expression for the magnetic field at a point on the axis of a long solenoid with closely wound turns.
23. State the principle of potentiometer. Draw a circuit diagram used to compare the e.m.f. of two primary cells. Write the formula used. How can the sensitivity of a potentiometer be increased?
24. Draw a graph to show the variation of the angle of deviation 'D' with that of the angle of incidence 'i' for a monochromatic ray of light passing through a glass prism of refracting angle 'A'. Hence deduce the relation.

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{Dm + A}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{A}{2}}$$

25. (a) Deduce de Broglie wavelength of electron accelerated by a potential of V volt.
 (a) An electron and a proton have same kinetic energy. Which of the two has larger wavelength and why?
26. Shivam's younger brother got a magnetic compass. He was playing with that. He observed that compass always stops in a particular direction. He asked about it to Shivam. Shivam explained him the cause of it. So that his brother could be motivated towards science.
 (i) What are the values imbibed by Shivam's brother?

(ii) What explanation was given by Shivam to his brother ? Write any two other properties of magnet.

27. Explain the term inductive reactance. Show graphically the variation of inductive reactance with frequency of the applied alternating voltage.

An ac voltage $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$ is applied across a pure inductor of inductance L . Find an expression for the current i , flowing in the circuit and show mathematically that the current flowing through it lags behind the applied voltage by a phase angle of $\pi/2$. Also draw (i) phasor diagram (ii) graphs of V and I versus ωt for the circuit.

Or

Explain with the help of a labeled diagram, the principle and working of an AC generator ? write the expression for the emf generated in the coil in term of speed of rotation. Can the current produced by an AC generator be measured with a moving coil galvanometer.

28. What is interference ? Write two essential conditions for sustained interference pattern to be produced on the screen.

Draw a graph showing the variation of intensity versus the position on the screen in Young's experiment when (a) both the slits are opened, (b) one of the slits is closed. What is the effect on the interference pattern in Young's double slits experiment when:

- (i) Screen is moved closer to the plane of slits.
- (ii) Separation between two slits is increased.

Explain your answer in each case.

Or

What is diffraction of light ? Draw a graph showing the variation of intensity with angle in a single slit diffraction experiment. Write one feature which distinguishes the observed pattern from the double slit interference pattern. How would the diffraction pattern of a single slit be affected when:

- (i) The width of the slit is decreased
- (ii) The monochromatic source of light is replaced by a source of white light ?

29. With the help of a labelled circuit diagram, explain how an n-p-n transistor can be used as an amplifier in common-emitter configuration. Explain how the input and output voltages are out of phase by 180° for a common-emitter transistor amplifier.

OR

- (a) Explain briefly with the help of circuit diagram, how V - I characteristics of a p-n junction diode are obtained in (i) forward bias, and (ii) reverse bias. Draw the shape of the curves obtained.
- (b) A semiconductor has equal electron and whole concentration of $6 \times 10^8 / \text{m}^3$. On doping with certain impurity, electron concentration increases to $9 \times 10^{12} / \text{m}^3$.
- (i) Identify the new semiconductor obtained after doping.
- (ii) Calculate the new hole concentration. 5

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