

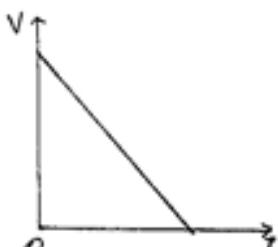
Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME PHYSICS (PAPER CODE 55/6/2)

General Instructions: -

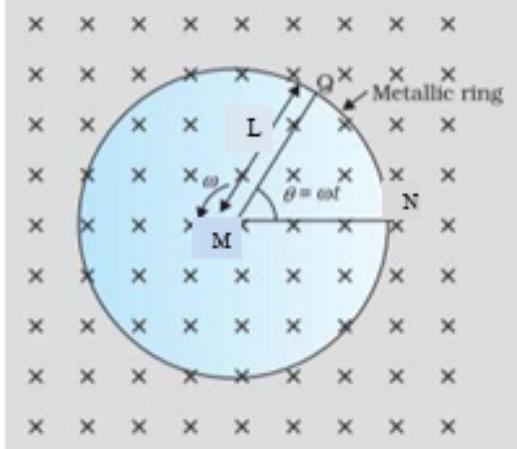
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

11	A full scale of marks 70 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.• Wrong grand total.• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.• Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the " Guidelines for spot Evaluation " before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME: PHYSICS(042)			
Code: 55/6/2			
Q.No.	VALUE POINTS/EXPECTED ANSWERS	Marks	Total Marks
SECTION A			
1.	(A) $\frac{P}{4}$	1	1
2.	(C) g	1	1
3.	(B) $(-0.16\hat{j} + 0.12\hat{k})N$	1	1
4.	(A) 10 V	1	1
5.	(B) $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
6.	(C) $2I_0$	1	1
7.	(C) $\left[\frac{n^2 - 1}{n} \right] R$	1	1
8.	(C) small resistance in parallel	1	1
9.	(D) $F_{pp} = F_{pn} = F_{nn}$	1	1
10.	(D) 0.55 nm	1	1
11.	(D) does not move at all	1	1
12.	(B) 1.326×10^{-27}	1	1
13.	(C) Assertion (A) is true, But Reason (R) is false.	1	1
14.	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A)	1	1
15.	(C) Assertion (A) is true, But Reason (R) is false.	1	1
16.	(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.	1	1
SECTION B			
17.	Plotting the graph Explaining how to find emf and internal resistance of cell <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ </div>		
	Graph showing the variation of terminal voltage V of the cell as a function of current I.		

	 <p>$V = E - Ir$ E = intercept on y-axis (i.e. V-axis) r = slope of graph </p>	1	
18.	<p>Explanation for higher electron concentration in n-type semiconductor in comparison to hole concentration</p> <p>In a doped semiconductor the total number of conduction electrons is due to the electrons contributed by donors and those generated intrinsically, while the total number of holes is only due to the holes from the intrinsic sources.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
19.	<p>Finding force exerted by laser beam</p> <p>No. of photons ejected per second = $\frac{P}{E}$</p> $= \frac{P}{\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda}\right)}$ <p>Momentum of photon, $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$</p> <p>Force exerted by laser beam</p> $F = 2 \times \frac{P}{\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda}\right)} \times \frac{h}{\lambda}$ $= \frac{2P}{c}$ $= \frac{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}}{3 \times 10^8}$ $F = 3.33 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
20.	<p>Finding angle of incidence</p> <p>Finding angle of refraction on face AB</p>	1 1	

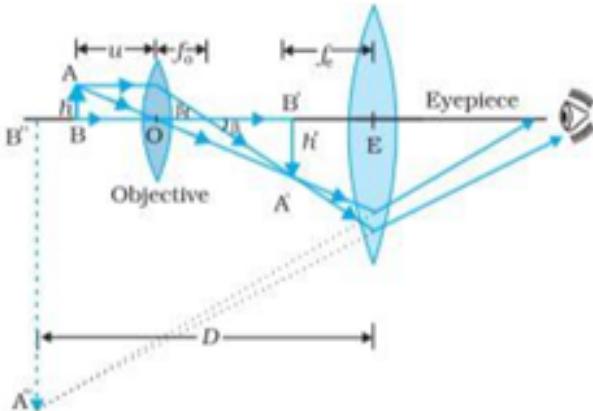
	<p>In a prism we know $A + \delta = i + e$ and $A = r_1 + r_2$ At minimum deviation $i = e$ and $r_1 = r_2 = r$ $A + D_m = 2i$ $i = \frac{A + D_m}{2}$ $A = 2r$ $r = A/2$</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2				
21.	<p>(a)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Finding the intensity for path difference of</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">(i) $\frac{\lambda}{3}$</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td> (ii) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table> </div> <p>(i)</p> $\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \Delta x$ $\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ $I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$ $I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3}$ $I = I_0$ <p>(ii) $\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} = \pi$</p> $I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2}$ $I = 0$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	(i) $\frac{\lambda}{3}$	1	(ii) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
(i) $\frac{\lambda}{3}$	1									
(ii) $\frac{\lambda}{2}$	1									
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Finding-</p> <p>The position of the image</p> <p>The nature of the image</p> </div>	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$							

	$\frac{1.5}{v} - \frac{1}{(-12)} = \frac{1.5-1}{30}$ $v = -22.5 \text{ cm}$ <p>Image is virtual and erect.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
	SECTION - C				
22.	<p>(a) Defining drift velocity 1 (b) Derivation of formula for current density in terms of relaxation time 2</p> <p>(a) Drift velocity is the average velocity with which the free electrons move under external electric field in a conductor. 1</p> <p>(b) Current density</p> $j = \frac{I}{A}$ $\because I = neAv_d$ $\therefore j = nev_d$ $\text{But } v_d = \frac{eE\tau}{m}$ $\therefore j = \frac{ne^2\tau E}{m} = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m} \left(\frac{V}{l} \right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
23.	<p>(a)</p> <p>Stating Lenz's law 1 Obtaining expression for induced emf 2</p> <p>Lenz's law The polarity of induced emf is such that it tends to produce a current which opposes the change in magnetic flux that produced it.</p> <p>Expression of induced emf</p>  <p>The diagram shows a circular metallic ring rotating clockwise with angular velocity ω about its central axis. The angle between the vertical diameter and the radius vector from the center to the point of rotation is $\theta = \omega t$. The ring is positioned in a uniform magnetic field represented by a grid of 'x' marks. The left side of the ring is shaded blue, and the right side is shaded pink. The North pole (N) is labeled at the top right, and the South pole (S) is labeled at the bottom right. The label 'Metallic ring' points to the ring itself.</p>	1			

	$L = \frac{N\phi_B}{I}$ $L = \mu_0 n^2 A l$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
24.	Obtaining expression for lateral shift Condition for shift to be minimum	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	Ray diagram 	1	
	$\sin(i-r) = \frac{CD}{BC}$ ----- (1) $\cos r = \frac{BE}{BC} = \frac{d}{BC}$ Putting in equation (1) $CD = \frac{d \sin(i-r)}{\cos r}$ Shift will be minimum for minimum angle of incidence.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
25.	Describing briefly Geiger- Marsden scattering experiment Graph showing the variation of number of scattered particles Lead from the graph to discovery of nucleus	1 1 1	
		1	

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scattering angle θ (in degree)</th> <th>Number of scattered particles detected</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>~10⁴</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>~10^{3.5}</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>~10^{3.0}</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>~10^{2.5}</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>~10^{2.0}</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>~10^{1.8}</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>~10^{1.6}</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>~10^{1.4}</td></tr> <tr><td>80</td><td>~10^{1.2}</td></tr> <tr><td>90</td><td>~10^{1.1}</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>~10^{1.0}</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>~10^{0.9}</td></tr> <tr><td>120</td><td>~10^{0.8}</td></tr> <tr><td>130</td><td>~10^{0.7}</td></tr> <tr><td>140</td><td>~10^{0.6}</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>~10^{0.5}</td></tr> <tr><td>160</td><td>~10^{0.4}</td></tr> <tr><td>170</td><td>~10^{0.3}</td></tr> <tr><td>180</td><td>~10^{0.2}</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Scattering angle θ (in degree)	Number of scattered particles detected	0	~10 ⁴	10	~10 ^{3.5}	20	~10 ^{3.0}	30	~10 ^{2.5}	40	~10 ^{2.0}	50	~10 ^{1.8}	60	~10 ^{1.6}	70	~10 ^{1.4}	80	~10 ^{1.2}	90	~10 ^{1.1}	100	~10 ^{1.0}	110	~10 ^{0.9}	120	~10 ^{0.8}	130	~10 ^{0.7}	140	~10 ^{0.6}	150	~10 ^{0.5}	160	~10 ^{0.4}	170	~10 ^{0.3}	180	~10 ^{0.2}	1	
Scattering angle θ (in degree)	Number of scattered particles detected																																										
0	~10 ⁴																																										
10	~10 ^{3.5}																																										
20	~10 ^{3.0}																																										
30	~10 ^{2.5}																																										
40	~10 ^{2.0}																																										
50	~10 ^{1.8}																																										
60	~10 ^{1.6}																																										
70	~10 ^{1.4}																																										
80	~10 ^{1.2}																																										
90	~10 ^{1.1}																																										
100	~10 ^{1.0}																																										
110	~10 ^{0.9}																																										
120	~10 ^{0.8}																																										
130	~10 ^{0.7}																																										
140	~10 ^{0.6}																																										
150	~10 ^{0.5}																																										
160	~10 ^{0.4}																																										
170	~10 ^{0.3}																																										
180	~10 ^{0.2}																																										
	<p>A small fraction of number of incident α-particles rebound back. It indicates that the number of α-particles undergoing head on collision is very small.</p> <p>From this we conclude that the positive charge is concentrated in a very small volume called nucleus.</p>	1	3																																								
26.	<p>Finding Q value of given reaction 2½ Writing nature of reaction ½</p> <p>Mass defect $\Delta m = \text{mass of the reactants} - \text{mass of the products}$ $\Delta m = 2 \times 12 - 19.992439 - 4.002603$ $\Delta m = 0.004958 u$ $Q = \Delta m \times 931$ $= 0.004958 \times 931$ $= 4.62 \text{ MeV}$ The reaction is exothermic.</p>	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½	3																																								
27.	<p>Finding-</p> <p>(i) The torque acting on the loop 1 (ii) The magnitude and direction of net force 2</p> <p>(i) $\tau = mB\sin\theta$ As \vec{m} and \vec{B} are in same direction, $\theta = 0^\circ$ $\tau = 0$</p> <p>(ii) $F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi r}$ $F_{\text{net}} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$</p>	½ ½ ½																																									

	$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 1 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}}{2\pi \times 10^{-2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $F_{net} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N}$ <p>Net force on the loop is towards the long straight wire.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$					
28.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Naming the electromagnetic waves</td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: right;">$1\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Writing wavelength range</td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: right;">$1\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> </table> <p>The electromagnetic waves used are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Microwaves (ii) Ultraviolet / Infrared (iii) X-Rays <p>Wavelength range of electromagnetic waves used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 0.1 m to 1 mm (ii) 400 nm to 1 nm / 1mm to 700 nm (iii) 1 nm to 10^{-3} nm 	Naming the electromagnetic waves	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Writing wavelength range	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Naming the electromagnetic waves	$1\frac{1}{2}$						
Writing wavelength range	$1\frac{1}{2}$						
	SECTION-D						
29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (B) Antimony (ii) (C) 0.05 eV (iii) (B) A layer of positive charge on n side and a layer of negative charge on p side appear (iv) (a) (B) The applied voltage mostly drops across the depletion region OR (b) (C) 100 Hz 	1 1 1 1 4					
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (A) $\left(\frac{C}{4}\right)$ (ii) (B) $\frac{\sigma}{\sigma - \sigma_p}$ (iii) (C) $\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 V$ (iv) (a) (D) 6 OR (b) (B) $\frac{2K}{K+1}$ 	1 1 1 1 4					

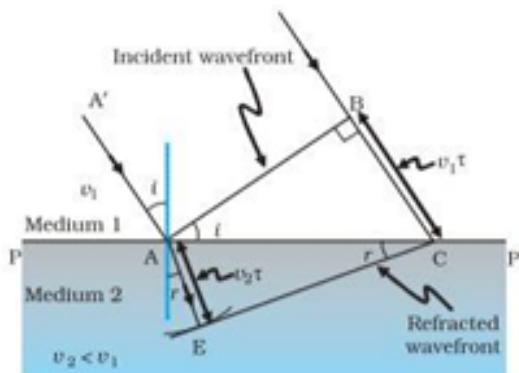
SECTION - E			
31.	(a)		
	(i) Drawing ray diagram of compound microscope Obtaining an expression for total magnification (ii) Calculating distance between the objective and the eye-piece	1½ 1½ 2	
	(i)		
		1½	
	Note: Deduct ½ mark for not showing arrows with the rays. Magnification produced by objective $m_o = \frac{h'}{h} = \frac{L}{f_o}$ Magnification produced by eye-piece $m_e = 1 + \frac{D}{f_e}$ If the final image is formed at infinity $m_e = \frac{D}{f_e}$ Total magnification $m = m_o \times m_e$ $= \left(\frac{L}{f_o} \right) \left(\frac{D}{f_e} \right)$	½ ½ ½ ½ ½	
	(ii) $\frac{1}{v_o} - \frac{1}{u_o} = \frac{1}{f_o}$ $\frac{1}{v_o} - \frac{1}{(-1.5)} = \frac{1}{1.25}$ $v_o = 7.5\text{ cm}$ $L = v_o + f_e $ as final image is formed at infinity ($v_e = \infty, u_e = f_e$) $L = 7.5 + 5$ $L = 12.5\text{ cm}$	½ ½ ½ ½ ½	

OR

(b)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Explaining the refraction of a plane wavefront | 1 |
| Verification of Snell's law | 2 |
| (ii) Deducing that a convex mirror always produces a virtual image of an object | 2 |

(i)



1

$$\sin i = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{v_1 t}{AC}$$

½

$$\sin r = \frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{v_2 t}{AC}$$

½

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{c/n_1}{c/n_2}$$

½

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \text{ or } n_1 \sin i = n_2 \sin r$$

½

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$u < 0, f > 0$

½

$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{(-u)} = \frac{1}{f}$$

½

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{u}$$

½

$\frac{1}{v}$ is positive
 v

½

$\therefore v$ is positive \Rightarrow virtual image

5

32.

(i)	Finding the amount of work done	2
(ii)	Finding	
	(I) The electric field at their common centre	1
	(II) The potential at their common centre	2

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}(i) \quad V &= - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= - \int 40x \, dx \\ &= -20x^2\end{aligned}$$

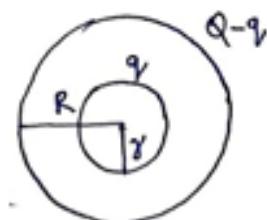
Potential at A (0, 3m), $V_A = 0$ Potential at B (5m, 0), $V_B = -500 \text{ V}$

Work done in taking a unit positive charge from a point (0, 3m) to the point (5m, 0)

$$\begin{aligned}W &= q(V_B - V_A) \\ &= 1(-500 - 0)\end{aligned}$$

$$W = -500 \text{ J}$$

(ii) (I) Electric field at the common centre will be zero as the charge enclosed by the inner sphere is zero.

Alternatively: $q_{\text{enc}} = 0$

$$\phi_E = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$E = 0$$

(II) \therefore Surface charge densities are equal

$$\frac{q}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{Q-q}{4\pi R^2}$$

$$q = \frac{Qr^2}{R^2 + r^2}$$

Potential at common centre

$$V = \frac{kq}{r} + \frac{k(Q-q)}{R}$$

$$V = \frac{k}{r} \frac{Qr^2}{(R^2+r^2)} + \frac{k}{R} \left[Q - \frac{Qr^2}{(R^2+r^2)} \right]$$

$$V = \frac{kQ(R+r)}{R^2+r^2}$$

OR

(b)

- (i) Obtaining expression for electric field due to a dipole on its equatorial plane 2

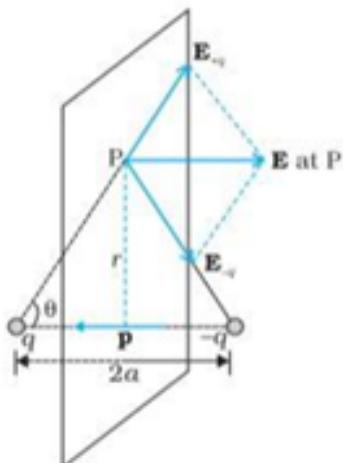
Finding electric field:

(I) At centre of the dipole ½

(II) At a point $r \gg a$ ½

- (ii) Calculating net electric flux through cube 2

(i)



The magnitudes of the electric field due to two charges $+q$ and $-q$ are

$$E_{+q} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(r^2+a^2)}$$

$$E_{-q} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(r^2+a^2)}$$

The total electric field

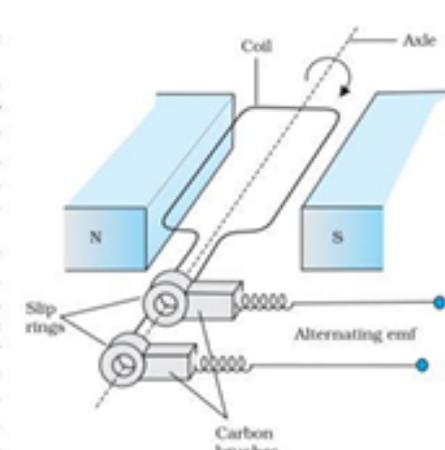
$$\vec{E} = -(E_{+q} + E_{-q}) \cos\theta \hat{p}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2+a^2)^{3/2}}$$

Direction of electric field is opposite to dipole moment (\vec{p})

(I) At centre of dipole, $r = 0$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{-\vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

	<p>(II) At a point $r \gg a$</p> $\vec{E} = -\frac{-\vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$ <p>(ii) $\vec{E} = (10x + 5)\hat{i}$ N/C</p> $\phi_L = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$ $= -E_L(L^2)$ $= -5L^2$ $\phi_R = E_R(L^2)$ $= (10L + 5)L^2$ $\phi_{net} = \phi_L + \phi_R$ $= -5L^2 + (10L + 5)L^2$ $= 10L^3 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}$	$\frac{1}{2}$											
33.	<p>(a)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>(i) Writing principle of ac generator</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labelled diagram of ac generator</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Working of ac generator</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Finding rms voltages across three circuit elements</td> <td>1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explanation of the algebraic sum of rms voltages across three circuit elements is more than the rms voltage source</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> </table> <p>(i) Principle: It works on the principle of electromagnetic induction.</p>  <p>Working: The coil is mechanically rotated in the uniform magnetic field. The rotation of the coil causes the magnetic flux through it to change, so an emf is induced in the coil.</p> <p>(i) $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$</p>	(i) Writing principle of ac generator	1	Labelled diagram of ac generator	1	Working of ac generator	1	(ii) Finding rms voltages across three circuit elements	1½	Explanation of the algebraic sum of rms voltages across three circuit elements is more than the rms voltage source	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
(i) Writing principle of ac generator	1												
Labelled diagram of ac generator	1												
Working of ac generator	1												
(ii) Finding rms voltages across three circuit elements	1½												
Explanation of the algebraic sum of rms voltages across three circuit elements is more than the rms voltage source	$\frac{1}{2}$												
		1											

$$= \sqrt{(400)^2 + \left(100\pi \times \frac{5}{\pi} - \frac{1}{100\pi \times \frac{50}{\pi} \times 10^{-6}} \right)^2}$$

$$= 500\Omega$$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{V_{rms}}{Z}$$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{140}{\sqrt{2} \times 500} = \frac{0.28}{\sqrt{2}} A$$

$$(V_{max})_R = I_{rms} R$$

$$= \frac{0.28}{\sqrt{2}} \times 400$$

$$= \frac{112}{\sqrt{2}} = 56\sqrt{2} V$$

$$(V_{max})_L = I_{rms} \omega L$$

$$= \frac{0.28}{\sqrt{2}} \times 500$$

$$= \frac{140}{\sqrt{2}} = 70\sqrt{2} V$$

$$(V_{max})_C = I_{rms} \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$= \frac{0.28}{\sqrt{2}} \times 200$$

$$= \frac{56}{\sqrt{2}} = 28\sqrt{2} V$$

The algebraic sum of voltages is more than the rms voltage of source because voltages across R, L and C are not in phase.

OR

(b)

(i)	Writing principle of transformer	1
	Labelled diagram of step-up transformer	1
	Working of step-up transformer	1
(ii)	Finding-	
	• rms value of input current	1
	• expression for instantaneous output voltage	½
	• expression for instantaneous output current	½

	<p>(i) Principle: It works on the principle of mutual induction.</p>	1	
	Working: When an alternating voltage is applied to the primary, the resulting current produces an alternating magnetic flux which links the secondary and induces an emf in it. Since the no. of turns are more in secondary windings an emf induced is proportional to the no. of turns. Therefore more emf is developed across the secondary windings.	1	
	(ii) $P_i = V_p I_p$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$200 = \frac{20}{\sqrt{2}} I_p$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$I_p = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{250}{50}$		
	$5 = \frac{V_o}{V_i}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$V_o = 100 \sin(100\pi t) \text{ V}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$P_o = (V_o)_{\text{rms}} (I_o)_{\text{rms}}$		
	$200 = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} (I_o)_{\text{rms}}$		
	$(I_o)_{\text{rms}} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$		
	$\therefore I_o = (2\sqrt{2})\sqrt{2} \sin(100\pi t)$		
	$I_o = 4 \sin(100\pi t) \text{ A}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5