

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022

Marking Scheme – PHYSICS (SUBJECT CODE – 042)

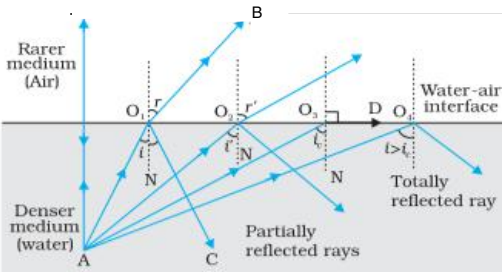
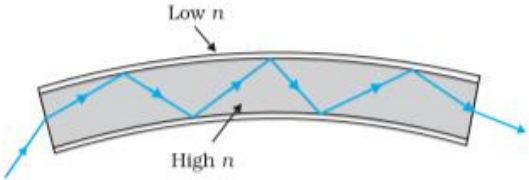
(PAPER CODE – 55/1/2)

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 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks 0-35 (example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

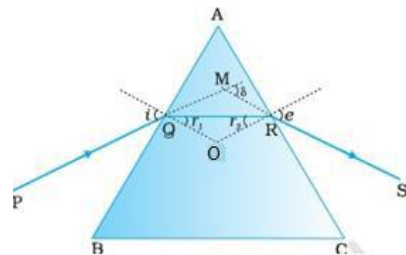
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - 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 a reply.
 - 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.
 - 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.
13. 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.
14. Any unassessed 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.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. 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.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

3(a).	<div data-bbox="487 153 1222 262" data-label="Complex-Block"> <div>Graph</div> <div>Conclusions (any two)</div> <div>1</div> <div>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</div> </div> <div data-bbox="568 268 974 588" data-label="Figure"> </div> <div data-bbox="321 604 1140 678" data-label="Text"> <p>(Give full credit if axis are marked and values are not given) Conclusions</p> </div> <div data-bbox="370 688 1247 913" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the alpha particles pass undeviated through the gold foil. • A few alpha particles , get deflected through 90° or more. • Only about 0.14% of the incident alpha particles are reflected by large angle. • A very few alpha particles retrace their path. <p>Any other two conclusions</p> </div> <div data-bbox="779 961 831 993" data-label="Text"> <p>OR</p> </div> <div data-bbox="417 1014 1237 1131" data-label="Complex-Block"> <div>i) Same intensity different frequency</div> <div>1</div> <div>ii) Same frequency different intensity</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div data-bbox="417 1165 446 1203" data-label="Text"> <p>i)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="824 1165 863 1203" data-label="Text"> <p>ii)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="417 1274 790 1518" data-label="Figure"> </div> <div data-bbox="824 1247 1166 1518" data-label="Figure"> </div>	1	
3(b).	<div data-bbox="417 1014 1237 1131" data-label="Complex-Block"> <div>i) Same intensity different frequency</div> <div>1</div> <div>ii) Same frequency different intensity</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div data-bbox="417 1165 446 1203" data-label="Text"> <p>i)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="824 1165 863 1203" data-label="Text"> <p>ii)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="417 1274 790 1518" data-label="Figure"> </div> <div data-bbox="824 1247 1166 1518" data-label="Figure"> </div>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
	SECTION- B		
4.	<div data-bbox="384 1640 1205 1778" data-label="Complex-Block"> <div>Principle of optical fibre</div> <div>1</div> <div>Diagram of TIR</div> <div>1</div> <div>Use of optical fibre</div> <div>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</div> </div> <div data-bbox="321 1822 1169 1860" data-label="Text"> <p>An optical fibre works on the principle of Total internal reflection.</p> </div>	1	

	 <p>Alternatively</p>  <p>Uses of optical fibres(any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Medical and optical examination (endoscopy). ii) Transmission and reception of signals iii) Photometric sensors. 	1	
5.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>a) Calculation of work function of metal 1 ½</p> <p>b) Response to red laser 1 ½</p> </div> <p>a) $\lambda = 200 \text{ nm}$, stopping potential = - 2.5V K.E. = $2.5 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$</p> $E = h\nu = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$ $= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{200 \times 10^{-9}}$ $= 9.945 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ <p>Work function = E – eV</p> $= (9.945 \times 10^{-19} - 4 \times 10^{-19}) \text{ J}$ $= 5.595 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ <p>b) Wavelength of red light= 6328 \AA</p> $E = h\nu = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$ $= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{6328 \times 10^{-10}}$ $= 0.00314 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$ $= 3.14 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ <p>Energy of red light < work function of metal surface \therefore No emission of photoelectrons takes place.</p>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>	3

	<p>Alternatively (b)</p> <p>work function = $h\nu_0 = h \frac{c}{\lambda'}$</p> $\lambda' = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{5.595 \times 10^{-19}}$ $= 3.55 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}$ $= 3550 \text{ \AA}$ <p>Wavelength required for emission < wavelength of red light \therefore no emission of photoelectron</p>		
6(a).	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Calculation of distance of first minimum 1 ½</p> <p>Calculation of distance of second maximum 1 ½</p> </div> <p>(i) $y = \frac{\lambda D}{a}$</p> $= \frac{600 \times 10^{-9} \times 1}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}$ $= 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 3 \text{ mm}$ <p>(ii) $y = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda D}{a}$</p> $y = (2 + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\lambda D}{a}$ $y = \frac{5 \lambda D}{2 a}$ $y = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{600 \times 10^{-9} \times 1}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}$ $= 7.5 \times 10^{-3} = 7.5 \text{ mm}$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Finding the ratio of powers 1½</p> <p>Finding the power of combination and nature 1½</p> </div>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>	3
6(b).			

<p>(i) From $P = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$</p> <p>$P_1 = P_{convex} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \left(-\frac{1}{R_2} \right) \right)$</p> <p>$= (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{2}{R} \right)$</p> <p>$P_2 = P_{concave} = (\mu - 1) \left(-\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$</p> <p>$= -(\mu - 1) \left(\frac{2}{R} \right)$</p> <p>$\therefore \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{(\mu_1 - 1)}{-(\mu_2 - 1)} = \frac{(\mu_1 - 1)}{(1 - \mu_2)}$</p> <p>(ii) $P = P_1 + P_2$</p> <p>$= (\mu_1 - 1) \left(\frac{2}{R} \right) + (-\mu_2 - 1) \left(\frac{2}{R} \right)$</p> <p>$P = \frac{2(\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{R}$</p> <p>As $\mu_2 > \mu_1$, P is negative</p> <p>\therefore Nature is diverging</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>3</p>						
<p>7(a).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>i) Reason</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Identification of radiation</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uses</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> </table> <p>i) Refraction arises through interaction of incident light with the atomic constituents of matter. Atoms may be viewed as oscillators which take up the frequency of the external agency causing forced oscillations. Thus the frequency of refracted light equals the frequency of incident light.</p> <p>Alternatively</p> <p>Frequency is the characteristic of the source of light. So it remains unaffected. But λ depends on refractive index (μ) of the medium as —</p> <p>$\lambda_m = \frac{\lambda_o}{\mu}$</p> <p>ii) Infrared/ Microwaves/ Radio waves</p> <p>Uses of Infrared rays (any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote control • Green house effect • Photography in foggy condition 	i) Reason	1	ii) Identification of radiation	1	Uses	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
i) Reason	1						
ii) Identification of radiation	1						
Uses	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$						

7(b).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reveal secret writings• Infrared lamps <p>Uses of Microwaves (any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Radar System• Geostationary satellite• Microwave ovens <p>Uses of Radiowaves (any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TV transmission• Radio broadcast• Mobile transmission	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	3				
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>i)Diagram</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Proof of relation $\delta = (i + e) - A$</td><td>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr><tr><td>ii)Finding minimum deviation</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table> <p>Diagram</p>  <p>$\delta = (i - r_1) + (e - r_2)$</p> <p>$\delta = (i + e) - (r_1 + r_2)$</p> <p>In Quadrilateral AQOR</p> <p>$\angle Q = \angle R = 90^\circ \quad \therefore \angle A + \angle O = 180^\circ$ -----(1)</p> <p>In ΔQOR</p> <p>$O + r_1 + r_2 = 180^\circ$ -----(2)</p> <p>Comparing (1) and (2)</p> <p>$\therefore A = r_1 + r_2$</p> <p>$\therefore \delta = (i + e) - A$</p> <p>i) If a ray passes symmetrically through a prism (parallel to base of prism), the value of angle of deviation is minimum.</p> <p>At this angle $\angle i = \angle e$ and $\angle r_1 = \angle r_2$</p>	i)Diagram		1	Proof of relation $\delta = (i + e) - A$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	ii)Finding minimum deviation
i)Diagram	1						
Proof of relation $\delta = (i + e) - A$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
ii)Finding minimum deviation	$\frac{1}{2}$						

$$\text{ii)} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left| \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right|$$

For longest wavelength in Lyman series

$$n_1 = 1, \quad n_2 = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = R \left[\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right] = R \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{3}{4} R$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \frac{4}{3R}$$

For shortest wavelength in Lyman Series

$$n_1 = 1, n_2 = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_2} = R \left[\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{\infty^2} \right] = R[1-0] = R$$

$$\therefore \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{\frac{4}{3R}}{\frac{1}{R}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

3

10.

Finding two positions of object

3

Power of lens = +5 D

$$\text{Focal length of lens} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

Magnification , $m = \pm 4$

 $\frac{1}{2}$

Case I , $m = 4 = \frac{v}{u} \therefore v = 4u$

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

$$\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{4u} - \frac{1}{u}$$

$$u = -15cm$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$

1

Case II, $m = -4 = \frac{v}{u}$ $\therefore v = -4u$

 $\frac{1}{2}$

