

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

SeniorSecondary School ,Term II Examination2022

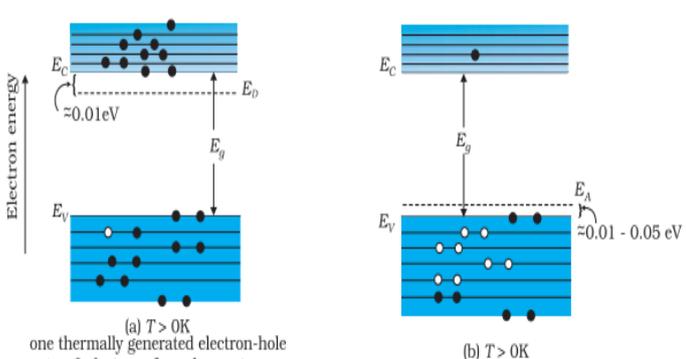
Marking Scheme – PHYSICS (SUBJECT CODE — 042)

(PAPER CODE — 55/3/3)

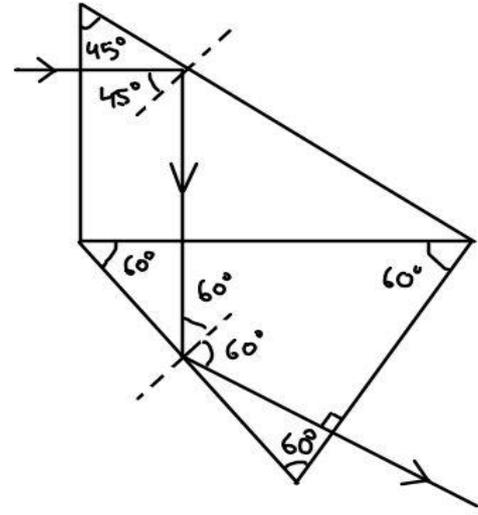
General Instructions: -

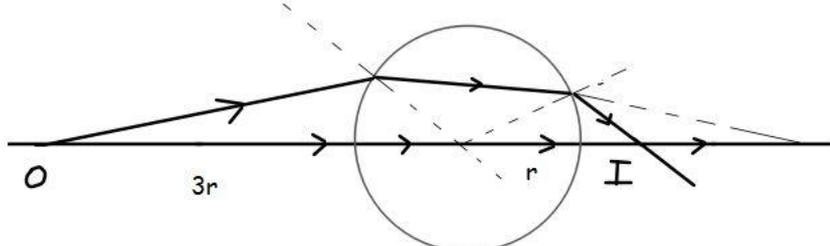
1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested 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(\surd) 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 totalled 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.

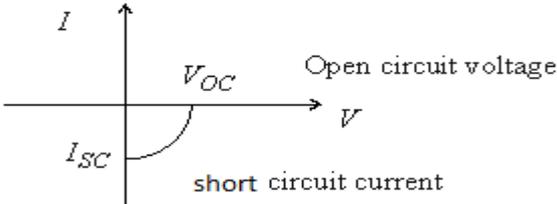
10. A full scale of marks ____35____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). f the This is in view o .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 un assessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totalling 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 totalling on the title page.
 - Wrong totalling 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 un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling 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 totalled 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.

	<p>a)</p> <p>(i) p-type semiconductor (ii) n-type semiconductor</p> <p>b)</p>  <p>(a) $T > 0K$ one thermally generated electron-hole pair + 9 electrons from donor atoms</p> <p>(b) $T > 0K$</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>2</p>
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Section B

<p>4.</p>	<p>a)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>(a) Two necessary conditions</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Tracing the path of the ray</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>a) Two conditions</p> <p>(i) The light must travel from an optically denser medium to a rarer medium.</p> <p>(ii) Angle of incidence should be greater than the critical angle.</p>  <p>(b)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>b)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>(a) Obtaining conditions for two cases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Formation of image</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Two necessary conditions	2	(b) Tracing the path of the ray	1	(a) Obtaining conditions for two cases	2	(b) Formation of image	1	<p>1 1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>3</p>
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	<p>(a) Two conditions $m = \frac{h'}{h} = \frac{v}{u}$</p> <p>(i) For real images / when object is placed beyond F, As u is negative and v is positive..</p> <p>(ii) for virtual image / when object is kept between F and the optical centre of the lens. As u and v both are negative.</p> 	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p>	<p>3</p>									
<p>5.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">(i) Calculation of energy</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Maximum kinetic energy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Stopping potential</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>i) $E = h\nu$ $= 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 6.4 \times 10^{14}$ $= 4.24 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ $= 2.65 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>ii) $K_{\text{max}} = E - \phi_0$ $= 2.65 - 2.31$ $= 0.34 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>iii) $eV_0 = K_{\text{max}}$ $V_0 = 0.34 \text{ V}$</p>	(i) Calculation of energy	-	1	(ii) Maximum kinetic energy	-	1	(iii) Stopping potential	-	1	<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>
(i) Calculation of energy	-	1										
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(iii) Stopping potential	-	1										
<p>6.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">(i) Distance of bright fringe for central maxim</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">1 $\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Least distance from central maxima where bright fringes due to both wavelength coincide</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 $\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>i) $x_n = n \frac{\lambda D}{d}$ $x_2 = \frac{2 \times 500 \times 10^{-9} \times 0.60}{10^{-3}}$ $= 0.6 \text{ mm}$</p> <p>ii) $n_1 \lambda_1 = n_2 \lambda_2$</p>	(i) Distance of bright fringe for central maxim	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	(ii) Least distance from central maxima where bright fringes due to both wavelength coincide	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>3</p>					
(i) Distance of bright fringe for central maxim	1 $\frac{1}{2}$											
(ii) Least distance from central maxima where bright fringes due to both wavelength coincide	1 $\frac{1}{2}$											

	<p>In diffraction pattern the angular width of central maximum = $\frac{2\lambda}{a}$ where a is the slit width and λ is the wavelength.</p> <p>(i) Increases As $\theta = \frac{2\lambda}{a}$ and $\lambda_{\text{orange}} > \lambda_{\text{green}}$</p> <p>(ii) No change / no effect As θ does not depend upon the distance of the screen from the slit(D)</p> <p>(iii) Increases As θ is inversely proportional to the slit width(a).</p> <p>(Note :- Give $\frac{1}{2}$ mark , if only the formula $\theta = \frac{2\lambda}{a}$ is given.)</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>9.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="252 947 1075 1041"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Generation of emf</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$I - V$ characteristics</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Three processes due to which emf is generated in a solar cell are .</p> <p>(i) Generation of electron-hole pairs due to light incident close to the junction.</p> <p>(ii) Separation of electrons and holes due to electric field of the depletion region. Electrons swept to n-side and holes to p-side.</p> <p>(iii) The electrons reaching the n-side are collected by the front contact and the holes reaching the p-side are collected by the back contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thus p-side becomes positive and n-side becomes negative giving rise to photovoltage. 	Generation of emf	2	$I - V$ characteristics	1	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p>	<p>3</p>
Generation of emf	2						
$I - V$ characteristics	1						
<p>10</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="272 1742 1112 1843"> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Explanation for conclusion by James Chadwick</td> <td>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Explanation for same radius of nuclei</td> <td>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) If the neutral radiation consisted of photons then from the conservation of energy and momentum, the energy of photons would have to be much higher than the energy available from the bombardment of beryllium nuclei with α- particles. He assumed that the neutral radiation consists of a new type of neutral particles called neutron</p>	(a) Explanation for conclusion by James Chadwick	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	(b) Explanation for same radius of nuclei	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<p>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	
(a) Explanation for conclusion by James Chadwick	1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
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	<p>b) Radius R of a nucleus depends on mass number A, $R \propto A^{\frac{1}{3}}$ Where $A = N + Z$ In case of Isobars mass number is same but N and Z are not equal.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
11	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-bottom: 10px;"> (a) Finding the Kinetic and potential energy of electron 1+1 Calculation of fraction of volume occupied by nucleus 1 </div> <p>$E = -1.51 \text{ eV}$ $K = -E$ $= 1.51 \text{ eV}$ $U = 2E$ $= -3.02 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>Fraction of volume occupied by the nucleus</p> $= \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3_{\text{nucleus}}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3_{\text{atom}}}$ $= \left(\frac{r_{\text{nucleus}}}{r_{\text{atom}}}\right)^3$ $= \left(\frac{0.5 \times 10^{-15}}{5.3 \times 10^{-11}}\right)^3$ $= 8.3 \times 10^{-16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
SECTION—C			
12.	(I) (B) real, virtual (II) (A) The aperture of the objective and the eye piece (III) (D) The microscope can be used as a telescope by interchanging the two lenses. (IV) (D) 200 (V) (C) 200	1 1 1 1 1	5

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