UNIT TEST

STD: 12 (SCIENCE STREAM)

TIME : 1 : 00 HOUR

MARKS : 25

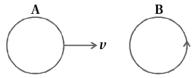
SUB : PHYSICS (054)



- There are 9 objective questions in Part A and all questions are compulsory.
- The questions are serially numbered from 1 to 9 and each carries 1 mark .
- **Choose appropriate options :**
 - 1. If R and L denote resistance and inductance respectively which of the following has dimension of time?

(A)
$$\frac{L}{R}$$
 (B) $\frac{R}{L}$ (C) $\sqrt{\frac{R}{L}}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{L}{R}}$

There are two coils A and B as shown in figure. A current starts flowing in B as shown, when A is 2. moved towards B and stops when A stops moving. The current in B is counter clockwise. B is kept stationary when A moves. We can infer that



(A) there is a constant current in the clockwise direction in A.

(B) 2L

- (B) there is a varying current in A.
- (C) there is no current in A.
- (D) there is a constant current in the counterclockwise direction in A.
- 3. In one A.C. generator, brushes connected with slip rings become positive and negative alternatively at the regular interval of 10 ms. Then angular frequency of this A.C. voltage would be rad s⁻¹ (A) 50 (B) 100 (C) 50π (D) 100 π
- In a L C R circuit capacitance is changed from C to 2C. For the resonant frequency to remain 4. unchanged, the inductance should be changed from L to

(C) $\frac{L}{2}$

(D) $\frac{L}{4}$

5. If the focal length of a lens for red and violet light rays respectively are f_R and f_V then which of the following is true relationship? (D) $f_R < f_V$

(A)
$$f_R \ge f_V$$
 (B) $f_R > f_V$ (C) $f_R = f_V$

6. A convex lens is immersed in a liquid, whose refractive index is equal to the refractive index of the material of the lens. Then its focal length will (A) become zero (C) become infinite (D) none of these (B) remain unchanged

If \vec{E} and \vec{B} represent electric and magnetic field vectors of the electromagnetic wave, the direction of 7. propagation of electromagnetic wave is along $(\Lambda) \vec{E}$ $(\mathbf{D}) \overrightarrow{\mathbf{D}}$ $(\mathbf{C}) \vec{\mathbf{P}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$ (D) $\vec{E} \vee \vec{P}$

(A) E (B) B (C)
$$B \times E$$
 (D) $E \times B$
8. The dimensional formula of $\mu_0 \in_0$ is
(A) $M^0 L^{-2} T^2$ (B) $M^0 L^2 T^{-2}$ (C) $M^0 L^1 T^{-1}$ (D) $M^0 L^{-1} T^1$
9. For an AC given by $I = 50 \cos(100t + 45^\circ) A$. The value of $I_{rms} = A$

 45°)A. The value of $I_{\rm rms}$ (B) $25\sqrt{2}$ (A) $50\sqrt{2}$ (C) 25 (D) Zero

[09]

Part B

Section : A

• Write any 03 (three) answers from the question no 1 to 5 given below. (Each carries 2 Marks) [06]

- 1. Derive equation of induced emf in the rod which is sliding on two sides of U shaped frame placed perpendicular to magnetic field.
- 2. Obtain the resonant frequency ω_r of a series LCR circuit with L = 2.0 H, C = 32 μ F and R = 10 Ω . What is the Q-value of this circuit ?
- 3. Due to which reasons the energy losses do occurs in actual transformer ?
- 4. An object is placed at 5 cm in front of a concave mirror of radius of curvature 15 cm. Find the position, nature, and magnification of the image in each case.
- 5. Obtain the equivalent focal length of combination of thin lenses placed in contact.

Section : B

• Write any 02 (two) answers from the question no 6 to 8 given below. (Each carries 3 Marks) [06]

- 6. Obtain the expression for the magnetic energy stored in a solenoid in terms of magnetic field B, area A and length l of the solenoid.
- 7. Obtain an equation of current for AC voltage applied to an inductor and draw a graph of V and I.
- 8. (i) If f = 0.5 m for a glass lens, what is the power of the lens ?

(ii) The radii of curvature of the faces of a double convex lens are 10 cm and 15 cm. Its focal length is 12 cm. What is the refractive index of glass ?

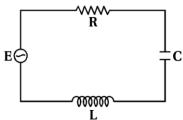
(iii) A convex lens has 20 cm focal length in air. What is focal length in water ?

(Refractive index of air-water = 1.33, refractive index for air-glass = 1.5.)

Section : C

• Write any 01 (one) answer from the question no 9 and 10 given below. (Each carries 4 Marks) [04]

9. Figure shows a series LCR circuit connected to a variable frequency 230 V source. L = 5.0 H, $C = 80 \ \mu F$, R = 40 Ω .



- (a) Determine the source frequency which drives the circuit in resonance.
- (b) Obtain the impedance of the circuit and the amplitude of current at the resonating frequency.
- (c) Determine the rms potential drops across the three elements of the circuit.
- 10. Obtain the relation between incidence angle, emergence angle, prism angle and deviation angle for refraction through prism.

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