

Class XII | Session 2026-27
Subject - Physics
Sample Question Paper - Set 4

General Instructions:

1. There are 33 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper has five sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D and Section E.
3. All the sections are compulsory.
4. **Section A** contains sixteen questions, twelve MCQ and four Assertion Reasoning based of 1 mark each, **Section B** contains five questions of two marks each, **Section C** contains seven questions of three marks each, **Section D** contains two case study based questions of four marks each and **Section E** contains three long answer questions of five marks each.
5. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question in Section B, one question in Section C, one question in each CBQ in Section D and all three questions in Section E. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
6. Use of calculators is not allowed.

Section A

1. Hole is [1]
 - a) A vacancy created when an electron leaves a covalent bond.
 - b) Gap between valence band and conduction band
 - c) Particle similar to that of electron
 - d) An anti-particle of electron.
2. Thermo emf ε (in volts) of a certain thermocouple is found to vary with θ (in $^{\circ}\text{C}$) according to equation $E = 20\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{20}$, where θ is the temperature of the hot function, the cold function being kept at 0°C . Then, the neutral temperature of the thermocouple is: [1]
 - a) 100°C
 - b) 340°C
 - c) 200°C
 - d) 300°C
3. For a glass prism, the angle of minimum deviation will be smallest for the light of [1]
 - a) blue colour
 - b) yellow colour
 - c) red colour.
 - d) green colour
4. The susceptibility of a magnetic substance is found to depend on temperature and the strength of the magnetising field. The material is a: [1]
 - a) diamagnet
 - b) superconductor

c) paramagnet

d) ferromagnet

5. A series combination of n_1 capacitors, each of value C_1 is charged by a source of potential difference $4V$. When another parallel combination of n_2 capacitors, each of value C_2 , is charged by a source of potential difference V , it has the same (total) energy stored in it, as the first combination has. The value of C_2 , in terms of C_1 , is then: [1]

a) $\frac{2C_1}{n_1 n_2}$

b) $16 \frac{n_2}{n_1} C_1$

c) $2 \frac{n_2}{n_1} C_1$

d) $\frac{16C_1}{n_1 n_2}$

6. Magnetic field due to a straight solenoid at any point inside it is $B = \mu_0 ni$. Magnetic field at the end of the solenoid is [1]

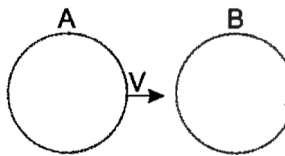
a) $\frac{B}{4}$

b) $2B$

c) $\frac{B}{2}$

d) B

7. There are two coils A and B as shown in the figure. A current starts flowing in B as shown, when A is moved towards B and stops when A stops moving. The current in A is counter clockwise. B is kept stationary when A moves. We can infer that [1]



a) there is a constant current in the counterclockwise direction in A.

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

c) there is no current in A.

d) there is a varying current in A.

8. The intensity of magnetic field is H and the moment of a magnet is M Maximum potential energy is: [1]

a) $4 MH$

b) MH

c) $2 MH$

d) $3 MH$

9. The maximum number of possible interference maxima for slit separation equal to twice the wavelength in Young's double-slit experiment is: [1]

a) three

b) zero

c) five

d) infinite

10. Two point charges q_1 and q_2 are at separation r . The force acting between them is given by $F = K \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$. The constant K depends upon [1]

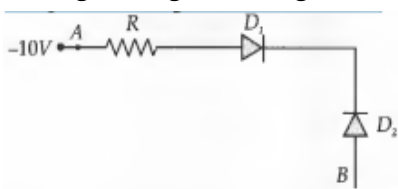
a) neither on only on the system of units nor on only on medium between charges

b) only on medium between charges

c) only on the system of units

d) both on only on the system of units and only on medium between charges

11. In the given Fig., assuming the diodes to be ideal, [1]

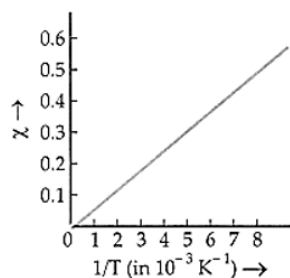


- a) D_1 and D_2 are both forward biased and hence current flows from A to B.
- b) D_2 is forward biased and D_1 is reverse biased and hence no current flows from B to A and vice versa.
- c) D_1 and D_2 are both reverse biased and hence no current flows from A to B and vice versa.
- d) D_1 is forward biased and D_2 is reverse biased and hence current flows from A to B
12. The relationship between angle of incidence i , prism of angle A and angle of minimum deviation for a triangular prism is [1]
- a) $2A + \delta_m = i$
- b) $A + \delta_m = 2i$
- c) $A + \frac{\delta_m}{2} = i$
- d) $A + \delta_m = i$
13. **Assertion (A):** If frequency of incident light is doubled, the kinetic energy of photoelectron is also doubled. [1]
Reason (R): The kinetic energy of photoelectron is directly proportional to frequency of incident light.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.
14. **Assertion:** If a conducting medium is placed between two charges, then electric force between them becomes zero. [1]
Reason: Reduction in a force due to introduced conductor is proportional to its dielectric constant.
- a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Assertion is wrong statement but reason is correct statement.
15. **Assertion (A):** When a tiny circular obstacle is placed in the path of light from a distant source, a bright spot is seen at the centre of the shadow of the obstacle. [1]
Reason (R): Wave diffracted from the edges of circular obstacle interfere constructively at the centre of the shadow resulting in the formation of a bright spot.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.
16. **Assertion (A):** An alternating current does not show any magnetic effect. [1]
Reason (R): Alternating current varies with time.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Section B

17. Find the wavelength of the electromagnetic waves of frequency 4×10^9 Hz in free space. Give its two applications. [2]

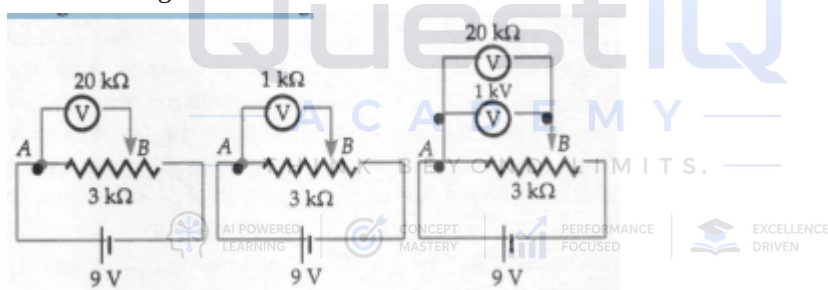
18. Find Curie constant for chromium potassium alum from its χ vs. $\frac{1}{T}$ graph shown in figure. [2]



OR

A bar magnet of magnetic moment M is aligned parallel to the direction of a uniform magnetic field B . What is the work done, to turn the magnet, so as to align its magnetic moment:

- opposite to the field direction and
 - normal to the field direction?
19. When the voltage drop across a p-n junction diode is increased from 0.70 V to 0.71 V, the change in the diode current is 10 mA. What is the dynamic resistance of the diode? [2]
20. Which level of the double ionised lithium (Li^{2+}) has the same energy as the ground state energy of the hydrogen atom? Compare the orbital radius of the two levels. [2]
21. a. battery of emf 9 V and negligible internal resistance is connected to a $3\text{ k}\Omega$ resistor. The potential drop across a part of the resistor (between points A and B in Fig. is measured by [2]
- a $20\text{ k}\Omega$ voltmeter;
 - a $1\text{ k}\Omega$ voltmeter.
 - both the voltmeters are connected across AB. In which case would you get the
 - highest,
 - lowest reading?



- b. Do your answers to this problem alter if the potential drop across the entire resistor is measured? What if the battery has non-negligible resistance?

Section C

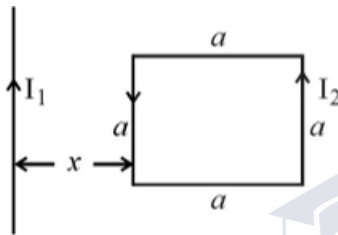
22. A cell of emf ε and internal resistance r is connected across a variable resistance R . Plot graphs showing the variation of [3]
- ε and R ,
 - terminal p.d. V with R . Predict from the second graph under which V becomes equal to ε .
23. The maximum kinetic energy of the photoelectrons emitted is doubled when the wavelength of light incident on the photosensitive surface changes from λ_1 to λ_2 . Deduce expressions for the threshold wavelength and work function for the metal surface in terms of λ_1 and λ_2 . [3]
24. Distinguish between n-type and p-type semiconductors on the basis of energy band diagrams. [3]
25. Draw a plot showing the variation of binding energy per nucleon with mass number A . Write two important conclusions which you can draw from this plot. Explain with the help of this plot, the release in energy in the [3]

processes of nuclear fusion and fission.

26. An electron is in the third excited state in a hydrogen atom. It undergoes transitions to the lower energy states. [3]
a. What is the maximum number of spectral lines that can be emitted?
b. Calculate the minimum wavelength of the spectral lines emitted.
27. A plane wavefront is incident on a surface separating two media of refractive indices n_1 and $n_2 (> n_1)$. With the help of a suitable diagram, explain its propagation from the rarer to denser medium. Hence, verify Snell's law. [3]
28. Define mutual inductance between a pair of coils. Derive an expression for the mutual inductance of two long coaxial solenoids of the same length wound one over the other. [3]

OR

- a. Define mutual inductance and write its S.I. unit.
- b. A square loop of side a carrying a current I_2 is kept at distance x from an infinitely long straight wire carrying a current I_1 as shown in the figure. Obtain the expression for the resultant force acting on the loop.



Section D

29. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [4]

All the known radiations from a big family of electromagnetic waves which stretch over a large range of wavelengths. Electromagnetic wave include radio waves, microwaves, visible light waves, infrared rays, UV rays, X-rays and gamma rays. The orderly distribution of the electromagnetic waves in accordance with their wavelength or frequency into distinct groups having widely differing properties is electromagnetic spectrum.

- (a) Which wavelength of the Sun is used finally as electric energy?
radio waves, infrared waves, visible light, microwaves
a) infrared waves b) radio waves
c) microwaves d) visible light
- (b) Which of the following electromagnetic radiations have the longest wavelength?
X-rays, γ -rays, microwaves, radiowaves
a) γ -rays b) X-rays
c) microwaves d) radiowaves
- (c) Which one of the following is not electromagnetic in nature?
X-rays, gamma rays, cathode rays, infrared rays
a) infrared rays b) gamma rays
c) cathode rays d) X-rays

OR

The decreasing order of wavelength of infrared, microwave, ultraviolet and gamma rays is

- a) microwave, gamma rays, infrared, ultraviolet
b) infrared, microwave, ultraviolet, gamma rays.

c) gamma rays, ultraviolet, infrared,
microwave

d) microwave, infrared, ultraviolet,
gamma rays

(d) Which of the following has minimum wavelength?

X-rays, ultraviolet rays, γ -rays, cosmic rays

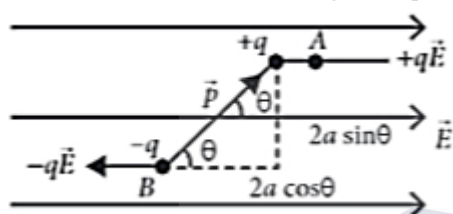
a) ultraviolet rays

b) X-rays

c) cosmic rays

d) γ -rays

30. When electric dipole is placed in uniform electric field, its two charges experience equal and opposite forces, which cancel each other and hence net force on electric dipole in uniform electric field is zero. However these forces are not collinear, so they give rise to some torque on the dipole. Since net force on electric dipole in uniform electric field is zero, so no work is done in moving the electric dipole in uniform electric field. However some work is done in rotating the dipole against the torque acting on it. [4]

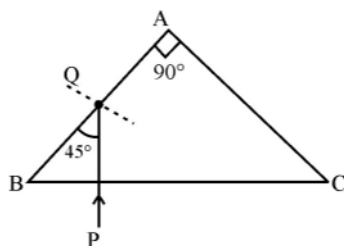


- The dipole moment of a dipole in a uniform external field $\vec{E}$ is $\vec{P}$. Then find the torque $\vec{\tau}$ acting on the dipole.
- An electric dipole consists of two opposite charges, each of magnitude $1.0 \mu\text{C}$ separated by a distance of 2.0 cm. The dipole is placed in an external field of 10^5 NC^{-1} . Then find the maximum torque on the dipole.
- Find the θ when torque on a dipole in uniform electric field is minimum.
- What is the net force F and torque τ on the dipole when an electric dipole is held at an angle in a uniform electric field?
- An electric dipole of moment p is placed in an electric field of intensity E . The dipole acquires a position such that the axis of the dipole makes an angle θ with the direction of the field. Assuming that the potential energy of the dipole to be zero when $\theta = 90^\circ$, Find the torque and the potential energy of the dipole.

Section E

31. a. Draw the ray diagram showing refraction of ray of light through a glass prism. Derive the expression for the refractive index μ of the material of prism in terms of the angle of prism A and angle of minimum deviation δ_m . [5]

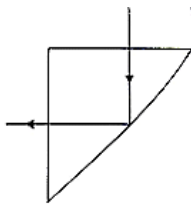
- b. A ray of light PQ enters an isosceles right angled prism ABC of refractive index 1.5 as shown in figure.



- Trace the path of the ray through the prism.
- What will be the effect on the path of the ray if the refractive index of the prism is 1.4?

OR

A ray of light incident normally on one of the faces of a right angled isosceles prism is found to be totally reflected as shown.



- i. What is the minimum value of the refractive index of the material of the prism?
- ii. When the prism is immersed in water, trace the path of the emergent ray for the same incident ray indicating the values of all the angles. (μ of water = $\frac{4}{3}$).

32. i. A. Why does the electric field inside a dielectric slab decrease when kept in an external electric field? [5]

B. Derive an expression for the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor filled with a medium of dielectric constant K.

- ii. A charge $q = 2 \mu\text{C}$ is placed at the centre of a sphere of radius 20 cm. What is the amount of work done in moving $4 \mu\text{C}$ from one point to another point on its surface?

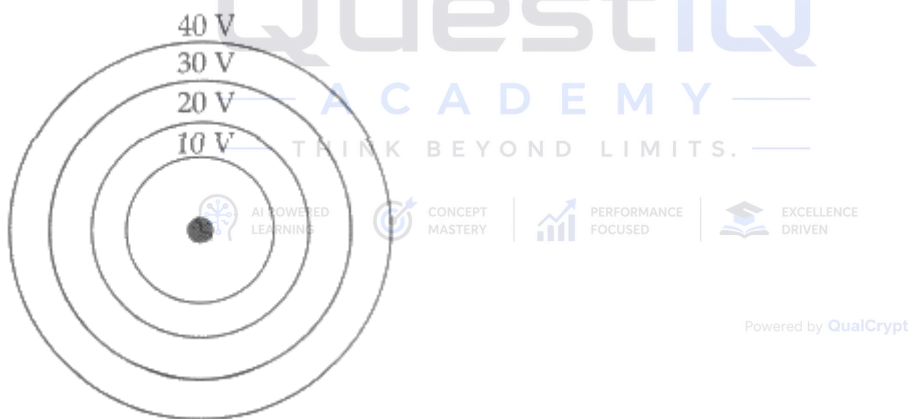
iii. Write a relation for polarisation $\vec{P}$ of a dielectric material in the presence of an external electric field.

OR

- i. Two isolated metal spheres A and B have radii R and 2R respectively, and the same charge q. Find which of the two spheres have greater:

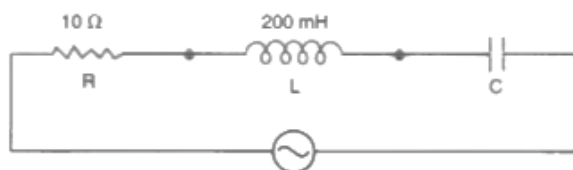
- a. capacitance and
- b. energy density just outside the surface of the spheres

- ii. a. Show that the equipotential surfaces are closed together in the regions of a strong field and far apart in the regions of a weak field. Draw equipotential surfaces for an electric dipole,
- b. Concentric equipotential surfaces due to a charged body placed at the centre are shown. Identify the polarity of the charge and draw the electric field lines due to it.



33. In the following circuit, calculate: [5]

- i. the capacitance of the capacitor, if the power factor of the circuit is unity,
- ii. the Q-factor of this circuit. What is the significance of the Q-factor in ac circuit? Given the angular frequency of the ac source to be 100 rad/s. Calculate the average power dissipated in the circuit.



OR

A 25.0 pF capacitor, a 0.10 H inductor and a 25.0 ohm resistor are connected in series with an ac source whose emf is

$$E = 310 \sin 314t.$$

- i. What is the frequency of the emf?
- ii. Calculate
 - a. the reactance of the circuit
 - b. the impedance of the circuit and
 - c. the current in the circuit.



Powered by [QualCrypt](#)