



PHYSICS

BOOKS - SELINA PHYSICS (ENGLISH)

SPECIMEN PAPER (SOLVED)



1. The figure alongside shows an axle AB pivoted at a point 0. Draw diagrams showing the point of application and direction of

minimum force to rotate it (b) clockwise, and

(ii) anticlockwise.



2. Two forces each of magnitude 5 N are applied in opposite directions at the ends of a uniform nod of length 0.5 m. Draw diagram of

the arrangement and find the total moment of

the two forces.



3. State two differences between centripetal

and centrifugal force.

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4. What is kWh ? State its value in S.I. unit.

5. A body of mass art is released from a height A. What energy will the body possess when (i) it has fallen by a distance x(x < h), and (ii) it reaches the ground.

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6. A body of mass 500 g is moving with a speed 10 ms^{-1} . A force acts on it which makes it to move with a speed 20 ms^{-1} . Find

: (i) the change in kinetic energy of the body, and (ii) the work done by the force on the body.

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7. A lever has fulcrum and load at the ends and effort in between them. Draw diagram and state whether the velocity ratio of the lever is greater, equal or less than 1 ? Can the velocity ratio of this lever be changed?



8. A pulley has a velocity ratio 2. but mechanical advantage 1-6. Name the pulley and state factors which make the mechanical advantage less than the velocity ratio.

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9. A block and tackle system has 5 pulleys. In ideal situation,

(i) how is load L related to the effort E, and

(ii) how is the distance de moved by effort

related to the distance d, moved by load?



10. A light ray in passing from medium A to medium B slows down.

(i) Draw a diagram to show the path of the

light ray in the two media.

(ii) Name the medium which is optically denser

than the other.



11. Define critical angle. How does it depend on

the wavelength of incident light?



12. Draw a ray diagram to show the refraction of a monochromatic ray through a prism when it suffers minimum deviation. How is the angle of emergence related to the angle of incidence in the position.



13. A convex lens of focal length 20 cm forms a virtual image of size twice the size of the object.

(i) How is the distance of image v related to

the distance of object ?

(ii) What is the power of lens?



14. A concave lens always forms a virtual image. Draw a ray diagram to show it. State the magnification of the image with sign, whether greater than, equal to or less than 1.

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15. What is a sonar?

16. Name the wave used in sonar. Give reason

to your answer.

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17. An electric heater rated 2.2 kW, 220 V is operated for 2 h. Calculate :

the safe limit of current which can pass through it,

18. An electric heater rated 2.2 kW, 220 V is

operated for 2 h. Calculate :

the cost of electricity consumed at a rate of

5.20 per unit.



19. Draw diagram to connect two appliances A and B rated as '2.2 kW, 220 V' and '110 W, 220 V' respectively with the mains of 220 V. Show in the diagram the switch and fuse with each appliances. State the fuse of which appliance

is thicker and why?



20. What is the approximate specific latent heat of melting of ice? State why for cooling botiled soft drinks, ice $at0^{\circ}C$ is better than the same mass of iced-water at $0^{\circ}C$

21. Differentiate between nuclear fusion and

nuclear fission.

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22. The figure alongside shows an axle AB pivoted at a point O. Draw diagrams showing the point of application and direction of minimum force to rotate it (b) clockwise, and

(ii) anticlockwise.



23. Two forces each of magnitude 5 N are applied in opposite directions at the ends of a uniform nod of length 0.5 m. Draw diagram of the arrangement and find the total moment of the two forces.



25. Define the term kilowatt-hour and state its

value in S.I. unit.

26. A body of mass art is released from a height A. What energy will the body possess when (i) it has fallen by a distance x(x < h), and (ii) it reaches the ground.



27. A body of mass 500 g is moving with a speed 10 ms^{-1} . A force acts on it which makes it to move with a speed 20 ms^{-1} . Find : (i) the change in kinetic energy of the body,

and (ii) the work done by the force on the

body.



28. A lever has fulcrum and load at the ends and effort in between them. Draw diagram and state whether the velocity ratio of the lever is greater, equal or less than 1 ? Can the velocity ratio of this lever be changed?



29. A pulley has a velocity ratio 2. but mechanical advantage 1-6. Name the pulley and state factors which make the mechanical advantage less than the velocity ratio.

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30. A block and tackle system has 5 pulleys. In

ideal situation,

(i) how is load L related to the effort E, and

(ii) how is the distance de moved by effort

related to the distance d, moved by load?



31. A light ray in passing from medium A to medium B slows down.

(i) Draw a diagram to show the path of the light ray in the two media.

(ii) Name the medium which is optically denser

than the other.

32. Define critical angle. How does it depend

on the wavelength of incident light?

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33. Draw a ray diagram to show the refraction of a monochromatic ray through a prism when it suffers minimum deviation. How is the angle of emergence related to the angle of incidence in the position. **34.** A convex lens of focal length 20 cm forms a virtual image of size twice the size of the object.

(i) How is the distance of image v related to the distance of object ?

(ii) What is the power of lens?

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35. A concave lens always forms a virtual image. Draw a ray diagram to show it. State

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whether greater than, equal to or less than 1.



37. Name the wave used in sonar. Give reason

to your answer.



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39. An electric heater rated 2.2 kW, 220 V" is operated for 2 h. Calculate :

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42. Differentiate between nuclear fusion and

nuclear fission.

1. The diagram alongside shows a uniform metre rule of weight 100 gf being balanced on a knife edge placed at the 40 cm mark, by suspending a weight w gf at the mark 20 cm, find:



the value of w.



2. The diagram alongside shows a uniform metre rule of weight 100 gf being balanced on a knife edge placed at the 40 cm mark, by suspending a weight w gf at the mark 20 cm, find:



the resultant moment and its direction if the

weight w is moved to the mark 30 cm.



3. The diagram alongside shows a uniform metre rule of weight 100 gf being balanced on a knife edge placed at the 40 cm mark, by suspending a weight w gf at the mark 20 cm, find:



the position of another weight of 50 gf to

balance the rule in part (ii).



4. A pulley system with a velocity ratio 4 is used to lift a load of 300 kgf to a vertical height of 10 m by applying an effort of 100 kgf downwards.

Draw the arrangement of pulley showing the load (L), effort (E) and tension (T) in each strand.

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5. A pulley system with a velocity ratio 4 is used to lift a load of 300 kgf to a vertical

height of 10 m by applying an effort of 100 kgf

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ind the efficiency of the pulley system and the

work done by the effort.



6. Differentiate between energy and power

7. Amit weighing 60 kgf climbs up a ladder of height 10 m in 15 minutes. Calculate the increase in his potential energy and the power spent by him. Take 1 kgf = 10 N.

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8. A coin is placed at the bottom of a glass trough containing water (refractive index = $\frac{4}{3}$) up to a height 20 cm. At what depth it will appear when it is viewed from air, vertically above the coin. Draw a suitable ray diagram in

support of your answer.



9. The diagram alongside shows a beam of light (red + blue) incident normally on an equilateral triangular prism. If the critical angle for the material of prüsm is 60° for the light of red colour, complete the diagram showing the path of light of each colour emerging out of the prism. Mark in the diagram the angles wherever necessary.





10. An object of height 2 cm is placed in front of a convex lens of focal length 20 cm at a

distance of 15 cm from it. Find the position

and magnification of the image.



11. Arrange the following electromagnetic radiations in increasing order of their wavelengths : micro-waves, X-rays, infrared radiations, Y-rays, radio waves and ultraviolet rays.



12. Name the constituent colour of white light

for which

the deviation produced by the glass prism is

least

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13. Name the constituent colour of white light

for which

the refractive index of glass is maximum.
14. There is a sunken ship at a depth of 50 m in a sea. From the surface of sea, waves are sent to locate it. Find the time when the wave after reflection will reach the surface. State whether echo is heard or not? Give reason. Take speed of sound in water = 1400 m s^{-1}

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15. State two differences between the forced and resonant vibrations.



16. State two ways by which the frequency of a note given out by a stretched vibrating string can be increased.

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17. Name the quantity which determines loudness, pitch and quality of a sound.

18. Two waves A and B given out from a source

are of amplitudes 2 : 3 and frequencies 3:2.

Compare their loudness, pitch and quality.



19. In an electric circuit shown alongside, find





20. In an electric circuit shown alongside, find



current in resistor 1Ω



21. In an electric circuit shown alongside, find



terminal voltage of the battery



22. Define the term "specific resistance and state its S.I. unit.







26. What energy change takes place in a dc motor ? On what principle does it work? State one factor to increase its speed of rotation.



27. Name the phenomenon on which an a.c.

dynamo works.



28. You are given two coils A and B. Through each coil, the initial magnetic flux is same. In which coil, the em.f. induced will be more if the number of turns in the coil A is twice that of the coil B and the magnetic flux is reduced to zero in coil A, two times faster than in coil B?



29. Name the device you will use to obtain 220 V a.c. from 11 V a.c. Draw a labelled diagram of the device. Name one type of loss of energy in it and state how is it remedied.



30. 200 g of water at $50.5^{\circ}C$ is cooled down to $10^{\circ}C$ by adding m g of ice cubes at $0^{\circ}C$ in

it. Find m. Take, specific heat capacity of water

= $4.2Jg^{-1\,\circ}\,C^{\,-1}$ and specific latent heat of ice

= $336Jg^{-1}$

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31. Define the following terms: (i) calorie, (ii) heat capacity, (iii) specific heat capacity, and (iv) specific latent heat of ice.

32. Write the approximate specific heat capacity of copper in S.I. unit.

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33. A certain mass of ice at $0^{\circ}C$ is converted to steam at $100^{\circ}C$ by constant heating, Draw temperature-time graph showing the change in phases.



34. Calculate the equivalent energy in MeV of a

unified atomic mass unit.





36. A nucleus Pu emits an alpha particle and changes to U which emits a beta particle and

then a gamma particle to change into $^{235}_{93}Np$. Write the above nuclear changes in form of an equation stating the atomic number and mass number of each nucleus.

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37. State one safety precaution for each of the

following:

in handling a radioactive source,

38. State one safety precaution for each of the following:

in establishment of nuclear power plant

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39. State one safety precaution for each of the

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in safe disposal of nuclear waste.

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