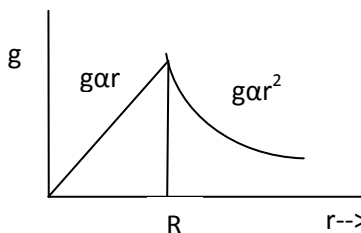
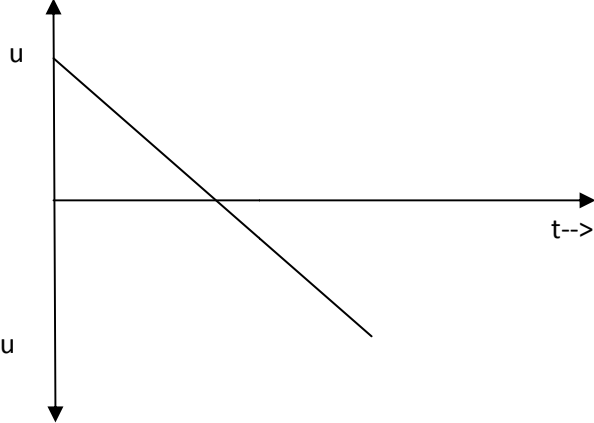
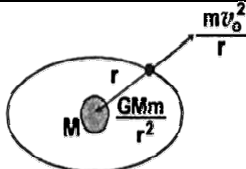
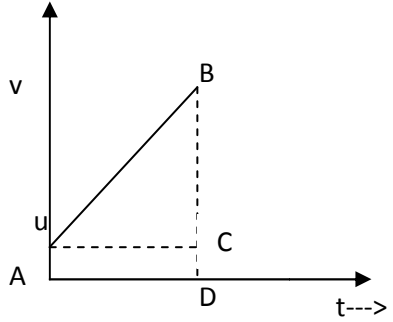
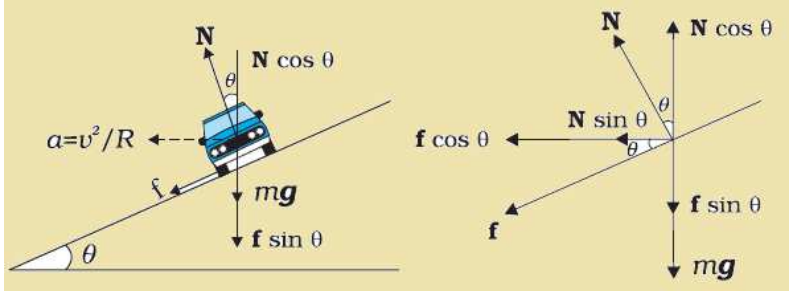


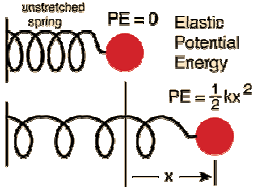
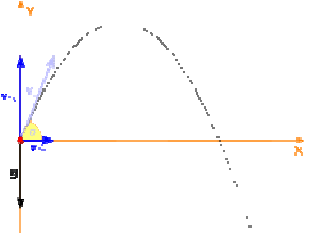
FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION PHYSICS-DECEMBER 2018

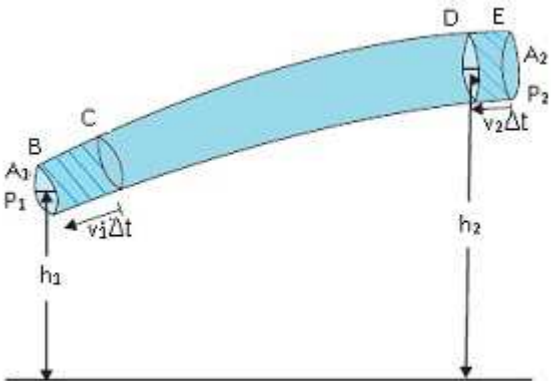
ANSWER KEY

Qstn no	Value point	Score
1	Nuclear force	1
2	a)2 b)2	1
3	Impulse	
4	$\theta=90^0$	
5	Moment of inertia	
6	a)Displacement= area under the graph $=10 \times (4-0) + \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times (6-4)$ $=40 + 20 = 60\text{m}$ b)Distance= 40+20=60m	1 1
7	a)statement b) $F = dp/dt$ $f = ma$	1 1
8	a)Statement b) $MV = mv$ $V = mv/M$ $= \frac{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 100}{2}$ $= 1.5\text{m/s}$	1 1
9	a) $\vec{\zeta} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ b) increase the distance from axis of rotation	1 1
10	a) $g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$ b) 	1 1
11	a)body A. large slope b) body B. breaking point is far	1 1
12	a) $a_{mean} = \frac{1.37+1.36+1.39+1.42+1.36}{5}$ $= 1.38$ b) $\Delta a_1 = a_{mean} - a_1$ $= 0.01$ $\Delta a_2 = 0.02, \Delta a_3 = -0.01, \Delta a_4 = -0.04, \Delta a_5 = 0.02$ $\Delta a_{mean} = 0.02$	1 1 1 1

13	<p>a) </p> <p>b) $v = \sqrt{2gh}$</p>	2 1
14	<p>a) direction of tangent of the circle at that point</p> <p>b) $\Delta\theta = \frac{\Delta r}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$ ie, $\omega = \frac{\Delta r}{r\Delta t}$ $= \frac{v}{r}$ $V = r\omega$</p>	1 1 1
15	<p>a) statement $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$ $mv^2 - mu^2 = 2mas$ $k_f - k_i = W$</p> <p>b) i) increases ii) increases</p>	1 1 1
16	<p>a) $\frac{GM}{(R+h)^2} = \frac{mv^2}{R+h}$</p> <p>$V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R+h}}$</p> <p>b) $h=0$ $V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$ $= \sqrt{gR}$</p> 	1 1 1
17	<p>a) N/m^2 or Pa</p> <p>b) force = stress X Area for a similar wire stress is equal $F_1/A_1 = F_2/A_2$ $F_2 = \frac{F_1 A_2}{A_1} = \frac{4 \times 10^5}{4} = 1 \times 10^5 N$</p>	1 1 1

18	<p>a)</p> <p>b)(i) $a = \frac{v-u}{t} \Rightarrow at=v-u$ displacement=av velocityXtime $=\frac{v+u}{2}Xt$ $v+u=2S/t$ $(v-u)(v+u)=2as$ $V^2-u^2=2as$</p> <p>(ii) displacement=Area under the graph =area of triangle ABC+ Area of rectangle OACD $=\frac{1}{2}t(v-u) + ut$ $S= ut+\frac{1}{2}at^2$</p> 	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	 <p>b)without taking friction</p> $\frac{mv^2}{r}=N\sin\theta$ $mg= N\cos\theta$ $\tan\theta=\frac{v^2}{Rg}$ $V=\sqrt{Rg\tan\theta}$	2 1 1
20	<p>a)KE=$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ PE=$\frac{GMm}{R}$ To escape from earth, KE=PE $V_e=\sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$ $=\sqrt{2gR}$</p> <p>b)$v_e=\sqrt{v_0}$</p>	1 1 1 1
21	<p>a)$I=mr^2/2$ $I_z=I_x+I_y$ $2I_D=I_z$ $I_D= mr^2/4$</p> <p>b) M=20kg, R=0.5/2=0.25m, $\vartheta=1200/60=20$</p> <p>(i)L=lw $= mr^2/2 \times 2\pi\vartheta$ $= 1256\text{kgm}^2/\text{s}$</p> <p>ii) KE_{rot}=$\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ $=7.88 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$</p>	1 1

22	<p>a) From Hooke's law, $F = -kx$</p> <p>b)</p>  $W = \int_0^x kx \, dx = k \frac{x^2}{2}$ <p>$PE = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$</p>	1 1 1 1
23	<p>a) principle of homogeneity</p> <p>b) $[F] = \left[\frac{mv^2}{R} \right]$ $[MLT^{-2}] = [ML^2T^{-2}/L]$ $= [MLT^{-2}]$</p> <p>c)</p> <p>$T \propto m^a l^b g^c$</p> <p>According to principle of homogeneity</p> $[T] = [M]^a [L]^b [LT^{-2}]^c$ $[T] = [M^a L^{b+c} T^{-2c}]$ <p>Equating the powers,</p> <p>$\Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow$ Time period of oscillation is independent of mass of the bob</p> <p>$-2c = 1$ $\Rightarrow c = -1/2$</p> <p>$b + c = 0$ $-1/2 + b = 0$ $b = 1/2$</p> <p>Giving values to a, b and c in first equation</p> $T = k \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	1 1 1 1 1
24	<p>a)</p>  <p>b) at maximum height $u_y = 0$ $u_x = u \sin \theta$</p> <p>$S = H, \quad a = -g$ $V^2 - u^2 = 2as$ becomes,</p>	1 1 1

	$H = \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$ <p>c) $\theta = 45^\circ$</p>	1 1
25	<p>a) statement</p> <p>b) $\zeta = \frac{dL}{dt}$</p> <p>c) mass increases, moment of inertia increases. $L = I\omega$, or ω decreases with moment of inertia $\omega = 2\pi/T$ thus T increases.</p>	1 1 1 1 1
26	<p>a) streamline flow, the flow is steady, and there is no friction</p> <p>b) Initial distance moved by fluid from B to C = $v_1 \Delta t$. In the same interval Δt fluid distance moved by D to E = $v_2 \Delta t$. Net work done on the fluid is $W_1 - W_2 = (P_1 A_1 v_1 \Delta t - P_2 A_2 v_2 \Delta t)$</p> <p>By the Equation of continuity $Av = \text{constant}$. Therefore Work done = $(P_1 - P_2) \Delta V$ $\Delta K = (1/2)m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$, $\Delta U = mg (h_2 - h_1)$. The total change in energy $\Delta E = \Delta K + \Delta U$</p> $\Delta m = \rho \Delta V$ $\Delta E = 1/2 \rho \Delta V (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \rho g \Delta V (h_2 - h_1)$ <p>By using work-energy theorem: $W = \Delta E$</p> $(P_1 - P_2) \Delta V = (1/2) \rho \Delta V (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \rho g \Delta V (h_2 - h_1)$ $P_1 + (1/2) \rho v_1^2 + \rho g h_1 = (1/2) \rho v_2^2 + \rho g h_2$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	<p>o $P + (1/2) \rho v^2 + \rho g h = \text{constant}$.</p> 	1