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ICSE 2012 : SCIENCE Paper 1 (Physics)

Answer key / correct responses on:

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Paper: X Physics ICSE Paper 2012

Total marks of the paper: 80

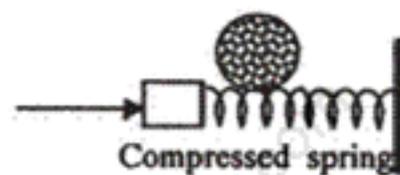
Total time of the paper: 1.5 hrs

Section I is compulsory. Attempt any four question from Section II.

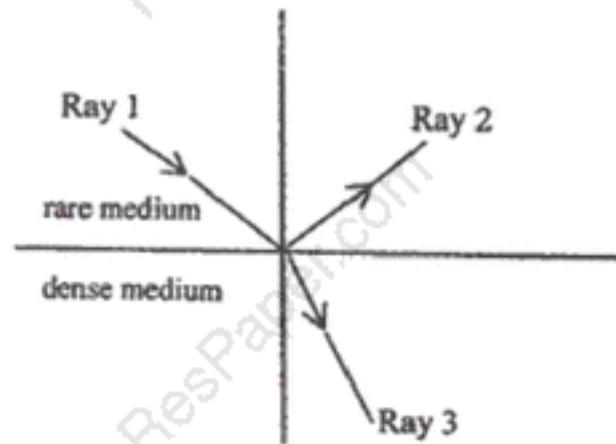
The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets[]

Questions:

- 1) (a) (i) Define 1 kgf.
(ii) How is related to the S.I unit of force?
- (b) (i) What are non-contact forces?
(ii) How does the distance of separation between two bodies affect the magnitude of the non-contact force between them?
- (c) A boy of mass 30 kg is sitting at a distance of 2 m from the middle of a seesaw. Where should a boy of mass 40 kg sit so as to balance the see-saw?
- (d) (i) What is meant by the term 'moment of force'?
(ii) If the moment of force is assigned a negative sign then will the turning tendency of the force be clockwise or anticlockwise? [Marks:10]
- (e) A ball is place on a compressed spring. When the spring is released, the ball is observed to fly away.
(i) What form of energy does the compressed spring posses?
(ii) Why does the ball fly away?



- 2] (a) (i) State the energy conversion taking place in a solar cell.
 (ii) Given one disadvantage of using a solar cell.
- (b) A body of mass 0.2 kg falls from a height of 10 m to a height of 6 m above the ground. Find the loss in potential energy taking place in the body. [$g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$]
- (c) (i) Define the term refractive index of a medium in terms of velocity of light.
 (ii) A ray of light moves from a rare medium to a dense medium as shown in the diagram below. Write down the number of the ray which represents the partially reflected ray.

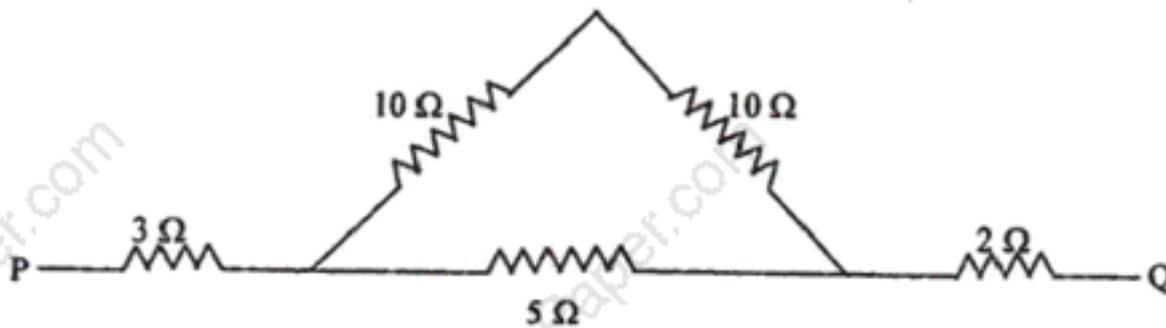


[Marks:10]

- (d) You are provided with a printed piece of paper. Using this paper how will you differentiate between a convex lens and a concave lens?
- (e) A ray of light incident at an angle of incidence 'I' passes through an equilateral glass prism such that the refracted ray inside the prism is parallel to its base and emerges from the prism at an angle of emergence 'e'.
- (i) How is the angle of emergence 'e' related to the angle of incidence 'I'?
- (ii) What can you say about the value of the angle of deviation in such a situation?

- 3] (a) (i) What is meant by 'Dispersion of light'?
- (ii) In the atmosphere which colour of light gets scattered the least?
- (b) Which characteristic of sound will change if there is a change in
- (i) Its amplitude
- (ii) Its waveform.
- (c) (i) Name one factor which affects the frequency of sound emitted due to vibrations in an air column.
- (ii) Name the unit used for measuring the sound level.
- (d) An electrical appliance is rated at 1000 KVA, 220 V. If the appliance is operated for 2 hours, calculate the energy consumed by the appliance in:
- (i) kWh (ii) joule
- (e) Calculate the equivalent resistance between P and Q from the following diagram:

[Marks:10]



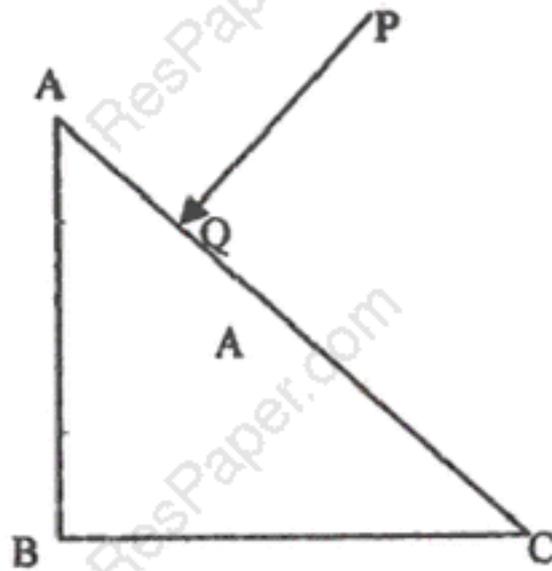
- 4] (a) (i) What is an e.c. generator or Dynamo used for?
- (ii) Name the principle on which it works.
- (b) Differentiate between heat capacity and specific heat capacity.
- (c) A hot solid of mass 601 g at 100 °C is placed in 150 g of water at 20 °C. The final steady temperature recorded is 25°C. Calculate the specific heat capacity of the solid. [Specific heat capacity of water = 4200 J kg⁻¹ °C⁻¹]
- (d) (i) What is the value of the speed of gamma radiations in air or vacuum?
- (ii) Name a material which exhibits fluorescence when cathode rays fall on it.
- (e) Given any two important sources of background radiation.

[Marks:10]

- 5] (a) (i) Which of the following remains constant in uniform circular motion: Speed or Velocity or both?
- (ii) Name the force required for uniform circular motion. State its direction.
- (b) (i) State the class of levers and the relative positions of load (L), effort (E) and fulcrum (F) in each of the following cases.
1. A bottle opener
 2. Sugar tongs.
- (ii) Why is less effort needed to lift a load over an inclined plane as compared to lifting the load directly?
- (c) (i) A moving body weighing 400 N possesses 500 J of kinetic energy. Calculate the velocity with which the body is moving ($g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)
- (ii) Under what condition will a set of gears produce-
1. A gain in speed
 2. A gain in torque.

[Marks:10]

- 6] (a) (i) What is meant by the term 'critical angle'?
- (ii) How is it related to the refractive index of the medium?
- (iii) Does the depth of a tank of water appear to change or remain the same when viewed normally from above?
- (b) A ray of light PQ is incident normally on the hypotenuse of a right angled prism ABC as shown in the diagram given below:

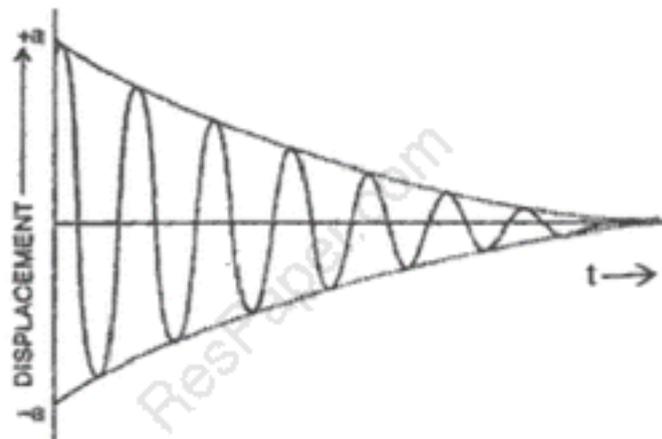


[Marks:10]

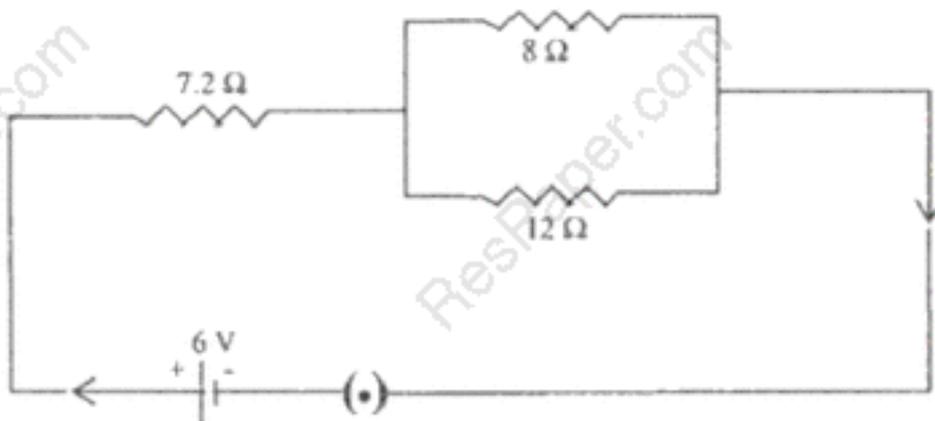
- (i) Copy the diagram and complete the path of the ray PQ till it emerges from the prism.
- (ii) What is the value of the angle of deviation of the ray?
- (iii) Name an instrument where this action of the prism is used.
- (c) A converging lens is used to obtain an image of an object placed in front of it. The inverted image is formed between F_2 and $2F_2$ of the lens.
- (i) Where is the object placed?
- (ii) Draw a ray diagram to illustrate the formation of the image obtained.

- 7] (a) (i) What is meant by Resonance?
 (ii) State two ways in which Resonance differs from Forced vibrations.
- (b) (i) A man standing between two cliffs produces a sound and hears two successive echoes at intervals of 3 s and 4 s respectively. Calculate the distance between the two cliffs.
 The speed of sound in the air is 330 ms^{-1} .
 (ii) Why will an echo not be heard when the distance between the source of sound and the reflecting surface is 10 m?
- (c) The diagram below shows the displacement-time graph for a vibrating body.
- (i) Name the type of vibrations produced by the vibration body.
 (ii) Given one example of a body producing such vibrations.
 (iii) Why is the amplitude of the wave gradually decreasing?
 (iv) What will happen to the vibrations of the body after some time?

[Marks:10]



- 8] (a) (i) A cell is sending current in an external circuit. How does the terminal voltage compare with the e.m.f of the cell?
- (ii) What is the purpose of using a fuse in an electrical circuit?
- (iii) What are the characteristic properties of fuse wire?
- (b) (i) Write an expression for the electrical energy spent in the flow of current through an electrical appliance in terms of I , R and t .
- (ii) At what voltage is the alternating current supplied to our houses?
- (iii) How should the electric lamps in a building be connected?
- (c) Three resistors are connected to a 6 V battery as shown in the figure given below:



[Marks:10]

Calculate:

- (i) The equivalent resistance of the circuit.
- (ii) Total current in the circuit.
- (iii) Potential difference across the 7.2Ω resistor.

- 9] (a) (i) Write an expression for the heat energy liberated by a hot body.
- (ii) Some heat is provided to a body to raise its temperature by 25°C . What will be the corresponding rise in temperature of the body as shown on the Kelvin scale?
- (iii) What happens to the average kinetic energy of the molecules as ice melts at 0°C ?
- (b) A piece of ice at 0°C is heated at a constant rate and its temperature recorded at regular intervals till steam is formed at 100°C . Draw a temperature - time graph to represent the change in phase. Label the different parts of your graph.
- (c) 40 g of ice at 0°C is used to bring down the temperature of a certain mass of water at 60°C to 10°C . Find the mass of water used.

[Marks:10]

[Specific heat capacity of water = $4200 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$][Specific latent heat of fusion of ice = $336 \times 10^3 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$]