

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD，MALLESWARAM， BANGALORE－ 560003

S．S．L．C．EXAMINATION，JUNE， 2018
యూదర అృత్యひగృతృ

## MODEL ANSWERS


code no．：83－E（Phy）

ఎむびひ ：ఏిజల్బ్గ Subject ：SCIENCE
（ భౌతరఠ戸్త్రృ／Physics ）


（ఇంగ్లిష్ఖీ భాష్షంతర／English Version ）

［ Max．Marks ： 100

| Qn． Nos． | Value Points | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | A source of sound moves towards a stationary observer and crosses the observer and moves forward．The observer in this situation feels as if the pitch of the sound is <br> （A）increasing <br> （B）decreasing <br> （C）initially decreasing and increasing later <br> （D）initially increasing and decreasing later． <br> Ans．：（D）－initially increasing and decreasing later． | 1 |
| 6. | In a transformer the product of current and voltage of primary coil is 440 W ．If the secondary voltage is 220 V ，then the current in the secondary coil is <br> （A） 20 A <br> （B） 2 A <br> （C） 4 A <br> （D） $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~A}$ ． <br> Ans．：（B）-2 A | 1 |

PR（D）－60017（PHY）
8. The correct statement with reference to wind energy and wave energy in the following is
(A) Wind energy is more reliable than wave energy
(B) The cost per unit for the conversion of wind energy into electrical energy is very high.
(C) Fluctuation in the energy availability is lesser in wave energy than in wind energy
(D) Wind energy turbines use specialised instruments when compared to wave energy converters.
Ans. :
(C) Fluctuation in the energy availability is lesser in wave energy than in wind energy
11. The parts of a vehicle/engine are given in Column-A and their related aspects are given in Column-B. Match them and write the answer along with its letters :

## Column - A

(A) Carburettor
(B) Crank shaft
(C) Spark plug
(D) Outlet valve

## Column - B

(i) Remains closed in intake stroke and remains open in exhaust stroke
(ii) Petrol and air are mixed here
(iii) Mixture of petrol and air is compressed here
(iv) Injects controlled quantity of fuel in the form of micelles into the engine
(v) Helps in igniting the petrol and air mixture
(vi) Remains open in intake stroke and remains closed in exhaust stroke
(vii) Converts linear motion into circular motion.

Ans. :
(A) - (ii) Petrol and air are mixed here
(B) - (vii) Converts linear motion into circular motion
(C) - (v) Helps in igniting the petrol and air mixture
(D) - (i) Remains closed in intake stroke and remains open in exhaust stroke $\quad 1+1+1+1$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qn. } \\ & \text { Nos. } \end{aligned}$ | Value Points | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13. | Mention any two characteristics of Jatropa plant whose seeds are used for transesterification. <br> Ans. : <br> i) Grows on any type of soil <br> ii) Grows under any kind of agro-chemical condition <br> iii) Can be propagated through seeds or stem cutting <br> iv) Grows very fast. <br> v) It is not grazed by animals even during periods of drought. $\text { ( Any two ) } \quad \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| 16. | Name the device for obtaining high DC voltage from a low DC voltage source. <br> Ans. : <br> Induction coil. |  |

23. Write any two differences between transverse waves and longitudinal waves.

Ans. :
Transverse waves :
i) Vibration of particles is in a direction perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation.
ii) Has crest and trough
iii) Alternate crest and trough constitute a wave.

Eg. : Electromagnetic radiation. Waves on water surface.

## Longitudinal waves :

i) Vibration of particles is along the direction of wave propagation.
ii) Has compression and rarefaction.
iii) Alternate compressions and rarefactions constitute a wave.

Eg. : Vibration in gases. Oscillations of spring. Sound waves.

| ( Any two ) | $1+1$ | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

PR (D)-60017 (PHY)
27.

The ultrasonic waves sent from submarines $A$ and $B$ take 4 s and 6 s respectively to reach the iceberg $C$. If $A, B$ and $C$ are collinear and $A$ and $B$ are on the same side of $C$, then find the distance between $A$ and $B$.
[ The speed of ultrasonic waves in water is $1.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$ ]

Ans. :

Distance between $A$ and $C$

$$
d=V \times t=1.5 \times 4=6 \mathrm{~km}
$$

Distance between $B$ and $C$

$$
d=V \times t=1.5 \times 6=9 \mathrm{~km}
$$

Distance between $A$ and $B$
$9 \mathrm{~km}-6 \mathrm{~km}=3 \mathrm{~km}$

| Formula - | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Distance $A \rightarrow C-$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Distance $B \rightarrow C-$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Distance $A \rightarrow B-$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

or

The time taken by ultraviolet ray to travel from $B$ to $A$ is

$$
6 s-4 s=2 s
$$

The distance between $A$ and $B$

$$
d=V \times t
$$

$d=1.5 \times 2=3 \mathrm{~km}$

|  |
| :---: |

- 


,

| Qn. | Value Points | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nos. |  |  |

29. Draw the diagram of an AC dynamo and label the following parts.
(a) Slip rings
(b) Brushes.

Ans. :
AC dynamo :

a) Slip rings $\rightarrow R_{1} R_{2}$
b) Brushes $\rightarrow B_{1} B_{2}$
35. What is a solar cell ? Name the principle of its working.

Ans. :
Solar cell : Device that converts solar energy into electrical energy.
Principle : Photovoltaic effect. $1+1$
38. What is superconductivity ? Write the two uses of superconductors.

Ans. :

## Superconductivity :

The phenomenon by which certain materials show almost zero resistance at a very low temperature.
Uses: i) In powerful electromagnets
ii) In microwave devices
iii) In magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
(Any two )
$\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)$

| Qn. | Value Points | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nos. |  |  |

40. Draw the diagram showing the expansion stroke of a steam engine and label the following parts.
(a) Piston
(b) Boiler.

Ans. :

Steam engine :

a) Piston
b) Boiler. $\quad\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)$
45.

Draw the diagram of a nuclear power reactor and label the following parts.
(a) Heat Exchanger
(b) Reflector.

47. Observe the figure and answer the following questions:

(a) What type of bias is shown in the figure ?
(b) What type of impurity is added to the side of the semiconductor connected to end A ?'
(c) What happens to the junction resistance, if the terminals of the battery are reversed ?

## OR

(a) What type of extrinsic semiconductor is obtained if an element with atomic number 15 is doped with silicon ?
Qn.
Nos.
(b) What type of majority carriers are found in silicon if an element with atomic number 13 is added to it as an impurity?
(c) Why $p-n$ junction is used in rectifying action?

Ans. :
a) Reverse bias
b) Trivalent impurity / Indium / Boron / Galium / Aluminium.
c) Junction resistance decreases.
$(1+1+1)$
(a) Explain the formation of planetary nebula.
(b) Some artificial satellites appear to be in the fixed positions relative to earth. Why ? What are these artificial satellites called ?

Ans. :
a) At the end of the red giant stage,
$\star$ As the stars envelop expands their core contracts, the temperature increases
$\star$ The temperature reaches to $10^{8} \mathrm{~K}$, helium is converted into carbon core
$\star$ When all the helium gets converted to carbon the core cannot
contract further
$\star \quad$ The outer envelop gets detached to form hydrogen clouds.

$$
\left(4 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)
$$

b) The period of revolution of them is equal to the period of rotation of the earth.
Geo-stationary satellites.
OR
a) n-type semi-conductor
b) Holes
c) They have the property of allowing electric current to pass through them in only one direction. . Why ?hat are these artificial satellites called ?

