CCE PF REVISED



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 003

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE - 560 003

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ — 2019 S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2019 ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02. 04. 2019] ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **83-E (Phy)**

Date: 02. 04. 2019] CODE NO.: 83-E (Phy)

ವಿಷಯ: ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject: SCIENCE

(ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ / Physics)

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks: 100

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|--|
| 1. | The change that occurs in the eye to see the distant objects clearly is | | | |
| | (A) focal length of the eye lens decreases | | | |
| | (B) curvature of the eye lens increases | | | |
| | (C) focal length of the eye lens increases | | | |
| | (D) ciliary muscles of the eye contract | | | |
| | Ans.: | | | |
| | (C) — focal length of the eye lens increases | 1 | | |

PF(C)-622 (PHY)

[Turn over

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 4. | The resistance of a conductor is $27~\Omega$. If it is cut into three equal parts and connected in parallel, then its total resistance is | | |
| | (A) 6Ω (B) 3Ω | | |
| | (C) 9Ω (D) 27Ω | | |
| | Ans.: | | |
| | (B) — 3 Ω | | 1 |
| 7. | To obtain a diminished image of an object from a cond of the object should be | cave mirror, position | |
| | ($F = \text{principal focus}$, $C = \text{centre of curvature}$, $P = \text{position}$ | ole) | |
| | (A) between C and F (B) beyond C | 7 | |
| | (C) between P and F (D) at F | | |
| | Ans.: | | |
| | (B) — beyond C | | 1 |
| 14. | Convex mirror is commonly used as rear-view mirror | in vehicles. Why? | |
| | Ans.: | | |
| | ★ They always give an erect diminished image. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | ★ Also they have a wider field of view as they are c | urved outwards. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| 16. | Observe the given figure. Name the eye defect indicat | ed in the figure and | |
| | also mention the lens used to correct this defect. | | |
| | | | |
| | Ans.: | | |
| | * Myopia | $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | ★ Concave lens | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|-------------|--|-------|
| 17. | What is Tyndall effect ? | |
| | Ans. : | |
| | The phenomenon of scattering of light by the colloidal particles is called | |
| | Tyndall effect. | 1 |
| 19. | Draw the diagram of an electric circuit in which the resistors R_1 , R_2 | |
| | and R_3 are connected in parallel including an ammeter and a voltmeter | |
| | and mark the direction of the current. | |
| | Ans.: | |
| | Electric circuit connected in parallel. R, R2 R3 Direction of current | |
| | Diagram — $1\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | Parts — $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total | | |
|-------------|--|-------|--|--|
| 22. | Draw the diagram of a simple electric motor. Label the following parts : | | | |
| | (i) Split rings (ii) Brushes. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Ans.: | | | |
| | N S S | | | |
| | Brushes | | | |
| | Split ring | | | |
| | $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | |
| | OR | | | |
| | Split ring | | | |
| | Brushes | | | |
| | $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| 26. | It is advantageous to connect electric devices in parallel instead of | | | | |
| | connecting them in series. Why ? | | | | |
| | OR | | | | |
| | According to Joule's law of heating, mention the factors on which heat | | | | |
| | produced in a resistor depends. According to this law write the formula | | | | |
| | used to calculate the heat produced. | | | | |
| | Ans.: | | | | |
| | * The appliances connected in series need currents of widely different values to operate properly. $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| | * In a series circuit when one component fails the circuit is broken and none of the components work $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| | * But in a parallel circuit current divides through the electrical gadgets $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| | * This is helpful particularly when each gadget has different | | | | |
| | resistance and requires different current to operate properly / Each electrical appliance can be operated separately. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | | |
| | OR | | | | |
| | Heat produced in a resistor is, | | | | |
| | (i) directly proportional to the square of current for a given resistance $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| | (ii) directly proportional to resistance for a given current and $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| | (iii) directly proportional to the time for which the current flows through the resistor $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| | (iv) $H = I^2 Rt$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | | |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total | | |
|-------------|---|-------|--|--|
| 28. | The focal length of a concave lens is 30 cm. At what distance should the object be placed from the lens so that it forms an image at 20 cm from the | | | |
| | lens ? Ans.: | | | |
| | $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$ or, $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{f}$ | | | |
| | $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{-20} - \frac{1}{(-30)} = -\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}$ | | | |
| | $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{-3+2}{60}$ | | | |
| | $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{-60}$ or $u = -60 \text{ cm}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | |
| 31. | An electric refrigerator rated 400 W is used for 8 hours a day. An electric | e | | |
| | iron box rated 750 W is used for 2 hours a day. Calculate the cost of | f | | |
| | using these appliances for 30 days, if the cost of 1 kWh is Rs. 3/ | | | |
| | Ans.: | | | |
| | The total energy consumed by the refrigerator in 30 days | | | |
| | $= 400 \times 8 \times 30 = 96000 \text{ Wh} = 96 \text{ kWh}$ | | | |
| | The total energy consumed by the iron box in 30 days | | | |
| | $= 750 \times 2 \times 30 = 45000 \text{ Wh} = 45 \text{ kWh}$ | | | |
| | The total energy consumed by the refrigerator and iron box is | | | |
| | = 96 kWh + 45 kWh = 141 kWh $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| | The sum of bill amount for 141 kWh at rate of Rs. 3 per 1 kWh | | | |
| | = 141 × 3 | | | |
| | = Rs. 423. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|--|--|--|--|
| 34. | What is dispersion of light? Mention the colour that bends the least and the colour that bends the most when light undergoes dispersion through a prism. | | | | | |
| | OR | | | | | |
| | Mention any four phenomena that can be observed due to atmospheric refraction of light on the earth. | | | | | |
| | Ans.: | | | | | |
| | The splitting of light into its component colours is called dispersion 1 | | | | | |
| | \star The red bends the least $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | |
| | \star The violet bends the most. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | | | |
| | OR | | | | | |
| | ★ The sun is visible to us two minutes before the actual sunrise. | | | | | |
| | ★ The sun is visible to us two minutes after the actual sunset also. | | | | | |
| | ★ The apparent position of the star is slightly different from its actual position. | | | | | |
| | ★ Twinkling of star | | | | | |
| | ★ Formation of rainbow | | | | | |
| | ★ The apparent random wavering or flickering of objects seen through a turbulent stream of hot air rising above a fire or a radiator. | | | | | |
| | (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | | | |
| 35. | Write the disadvantages of constructing hydroelectric plants. Ans.: | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | * Large areas of agricultural land and human habitation are to be sacrified as they get submerged. $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | |
| | * Large eco-systems are destroyed when submerged under the water in dams $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | |
| | * The vegetation which is submerged, rots under anaerobic conditions and gives rise to large amounts of methane which is also a greenhouse gas. $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | |
| | * It creates the problem of satisfactory rehabilitation of displaced people. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | | | | |

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
|-------------|---|-------|
| 38. | State Fleming's right hand rule. | |
| | Ans.: | |
| | ★ Stretch the thumb, forefinger and middle finger in such a way that | |
| | they are perpendicular to each other $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | * Forefinger shows the magnetic field $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | * Thumb finger shows the motion of conductor $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | * Middle finger shows induced current. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| 41. | State the two laws of reflection of light. | |
| | Ans.: | |
| | (i) The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. | |
| | (ii) The incident ray, the normal to the mirror at the point of incidence | |
| | and the reflected ray, all lie in the same plane. | 2 |
| 43. | Write the properties of image formed in a plane mirror. | |
| | Ans.: | |
| | * Image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual and erect. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | * The size of the image is equal to that of the object. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | \star The image formed is as far behind the mirror as the object is in | |
| | front of it. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | * The image is laterally inverted. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |

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|-------------|--|-----------|
| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | Total |
| 45. | Draw the ray diagrams for the image formation in a convex lens when an object is placed (i) at focus F_1 (ii) beyond $2F_1$. Ans.: | |
| | 3 F ₂ g' 2F ₂ | |

48.

- Name the major constituent of biogas. Write the properties of biogas (i) which make it a good fuel.
- (ii) Name the two devices that work using heat energy of the sun.

OR

3

| Qn. Nos. | Value Points | | |
|-------------|--------------|--|---|
| | (i) | Write the advantages of solar cells. | |
| | (ii) | Write any two hazards of nuclear power generation. | |
| | Ans | .: | |
| | (i) | * Methane / CH ₄ . $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | ★ Leaves no residue like ash. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * It burns without smoke / ecofriendly. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * Its heating capacity is high. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | (ii) | ★ Solar water heater $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | ★ Solar cooker. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| | | OR | |
| | (i) | * They have no moving parts. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * Require little maintenance and work quite satisfactorily without the use of any focusing device. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * They can be set up in remote and inaccessible hamlets or $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * Very sparsely inhabited areas in which laying of a power transmission line may be expensive and not commercially viable. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | (ii) | ★ Improper nuclear waste storage and disposal result in environmental contamination $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * There is a risk of accidental leakage of nuclear radiation. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| 50. | (i) | How does overload and short-circuit occur in an electric circuit ? | |
| | | Explain. What is the function of fuse during this situation? | |
| | (ii) | Mention two properties of magnetic field lines. | |
| | Ans | .: | |

| Qn. Nos. | | | Value Points | Total |
|-------------|------|---|--|-------|
| | (i) | * | Overloading can occur when the live wire and the neutral wire come into direct contact. | |
| | | * | This occurs when the insulation of wires is damaged or there is a fault in the appliance / when many electrical appliances are connected to one circuit simultaneously. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * | In such a situation the current in the circuit abruptly increases and short circuit occurs. $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | | * | The heating that takes place in the fuse melts it to break the electric circuit, and prevents the electric circuit and the appliance from a possible damage. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ | |
| | (ii) | * | No two field lines are found to cross each other. | |
| | | * | The density of the magnetic field lines are more in their poles. | |
| | | * | The magnetic field lines emerge from north pole and merge at south pole. | |
| | | * | Inside the magnet, the direction of field lines is from its south pole to its north pole. | |
| | | * | Thus the magnetic field lines are closed curves. | |
| | | | (Any two) $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |