Sample Question Paper-1

(Specimen Paper issued by CISCE dated 12th July, 2022 for 2023 Exam)
PHYSICS
Class-10

SOLVED

Time Allowed: 2 hours   Maximum Marks: 80

Answer to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

*You will not be allowed to write during the first **15 minutes**.*

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the top of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

*Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any four** questions from **Section B**.*

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

Section-A

(*Attempt **all** questions from this **section***)

Question 1.

Choose the correct answers from the given options: [15]

(i) S.I. unit of moment is:

(a) kgf.m   (b) Nm

(c) gf.m   (d) Ncm

(ii) Which of the following is the correct expression for gain in kinetic energy, if initial velocity is not zero?

(a) $k = \dfrac{1}{mv^2}$ (b) $k = \dfrac{mv^2}{4}$

(c) $k = \dfrac{mv^2}{2t}$ (d) $k = \dfrac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$

(iii) The energy conversion, when an oscillating pendulum moves from mean to extreme position is:

(a) Kinetic to potential   (b) Potential to kinetic

(c) Potential to kinetic to potential   (d) Kinetic to potential to kinetic

(iv) Which of the following nuclear radiations can be stopped by a sheet of paper?

(a) Alpha   (b) Beta

(c) Gamma   (d) None of these

(v) When seven spectral colours passes through a glass block from air, then which one of the following statements is correct.
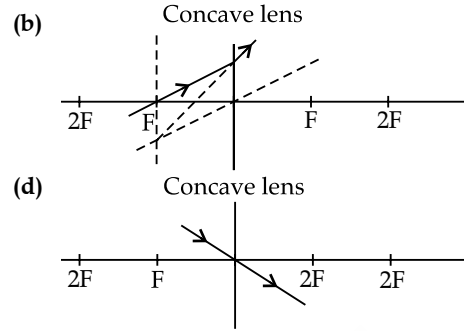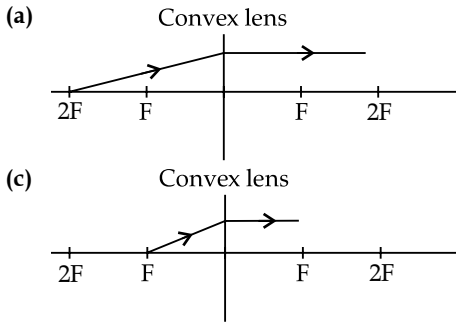
(a) In the glass block, speed of blue light> speed of yellow light.

(b) In the glass block, speed of green light > speed of orange light.

(c) In the glass block, speed of violet light > speed of red light.

(d) In the glass block, speed of orange light > speed of indigo light

(vi) **In which of the following diagrams is the refraction not correct:**

(a) Convex lens

2F F F 2F

(b) Concave lens

2F F F 2F

(c) Convex lens

2F F F 2F

(d) Concave lens

2F F 2F 2F

(vii) **The characteristics of sound which enables to differentiate between two sounds of different intensity is:**

(a) Quality

(b) Amplitude

(c) Pitch

(d) Loudness

(viii) **The ratio of the wavelength of A: wavelength of B is:**

A displacement (m) / (0, 0) / Time (s)

B displacement (m) / (0, 0) / Time (s)
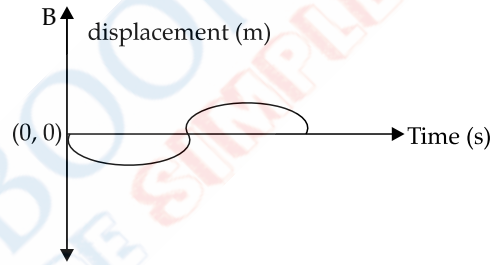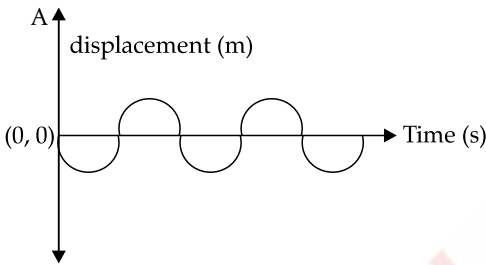
(a) 5 : 2

(b) 1 : 2

(c) 2 : 1

(d) 2 : 3

(ix) **The graph shows I against V relation for three conductors A, B and C. Choose the correct relation for the resistors of A, B and C.**

I / A / B / C / (0, 0) / V
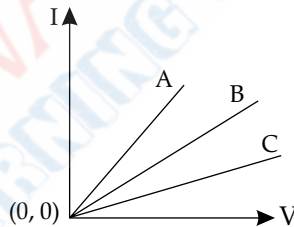
(a) $R_A > R_B > R_C$

(b) $R_B > R_C < R_A$

(c) $R_C > R_B < R_A$

(d) $R_C > R_B > R_A$

(x) **Which of the following is the correct colour code of the three wires live, neutral and earth?**

(a) Live: Green	Neutral: Red	Earth: Yellow
(b) Live: Brown	Neutral: Red	Earth: blue
(c) Live: Brown	Neutral: blue	Earth: Yellow
(d) Live: Red	Neutral: Brown	Earth: Green

(xi) **When a conductor carrying current is placed in a magnetic field, perpendicular to it then the direction of the force experienced can be found out using:**

(a) Lenz's law

(b) Fleming's left hand rule

(c) Flemings right hand rule

(d) Right hand thumb rule

(xii) **Choose the correct statement**

Latent heat absorbed:

(a) is independent of the mass of the substance.

(b) is directly proportional to the increase in the temperature of the substance.

(c) is directly proportional to the specific heat capacity of the substance.

(d) is directly proportional to the specific latent heat of the substance.

(xiii) Which of the following liquids is most suitable for radiators in cars?

    (a) Liquid P with specific heat capacity 4000 J kg^{-1}K^{-1}.

    (b) Liquid Q with specific heat capacity 2000 J kg^{-1}K^{-1}.

    (c) Liquid R with specific heat capacity 1500 J kg^{-1}K^{-1}.

    (d) Liquid S with specific heat capacity 2100 J kg^{-1}K^{-1}.

**(xiv)** While entering from medium A to medium B if light slows down then:

    (a) $\angle i < \angle r$ **(b)** $\angle i = \angle r$

    (c) $\angle i > \angle r$ **(d)** $\angle i \leq \angle r$

**(xv)** The phenomenon of light that causes the diamond to glitter is:

    (a) Refraction   **(b)** Total internal reflection

    (c) Reflection   **(d)** Absorption

Question 2.

   (i)   **(a)** How many pulleys are there in a movable block of a block and tackle system with velocity ratio 5?**[3]**

        (b) A radioactive nucleus emits a beta particle. Does the position of daughter nucleus change in a periodic table as compared to the parent nucleus?

        (c) To which electrically charged plate, the beta radiations will deflect while passing through an electric field?

  (ii)   **(a)** Name the force which produces maximum moment about.   **[2]**

        (b) Calculate this moment in SI unit.   **[2]**
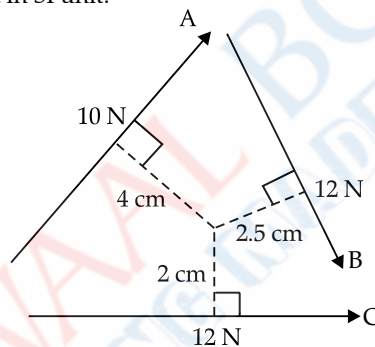
 (iii) State two factors that affects the centre of gravity of the body.   **[2]**

 (iv) If the moment of F about the centre of a wheel O is 6 Nm then calculate the moment of F about A.

                                        F = 20N   **[2]**
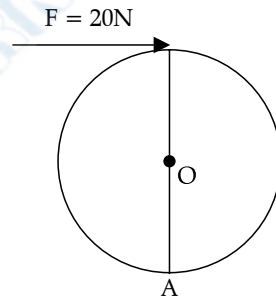
  (v) If kinetic energy of a moving body is 40J, then what will be its kinetic energy when its velocity is doubled?

                                                                       [2]

 (vi) A freely suspended pendulum in air is disturbed once and left to oscillate on its own: **[2]**

        (a) Name the type of vibrations.

        (b) State one way to decrease the frequency of this vibration.

(vii) Two copper wires A and B are of same length present at temperature 30°C. Radius of A is twice the radius of B.   **[2]**

        (a) Which wire has greater resistance?

        (b) Which wire will have greater resistivity?

Question 3.

   (i) A lens X can form an image on the screen.   **[2]**

        (a) Name the lens X.

   **(b)** Is it possible for this lens to form magnified image?

  (ii) **(a)** Is it possible to switch off an appliance by placing the switch in a neutral wire? **[2]**

  (b) Is it possible for current to flow between a neutral and an earth wire?

  (iii) State two factors that affect the strength of an electromagnet. **[2]**

  (iv) Calculate the heat absorbed by 200 g ice at 0°C to change to water at 60°C. [Specific heat capacity of ice = 2100 J kg^{-1} K^{-1}, Specific heat capacity of water = 4200 J kg^{-1} K^{-1}, Specific latent heat of ice = 336000 J kg^{-1}]. **[2]**

  (v) What are background radiations? **[2]**

Section-B

*(Attempt any **four** questions from this **section**)*
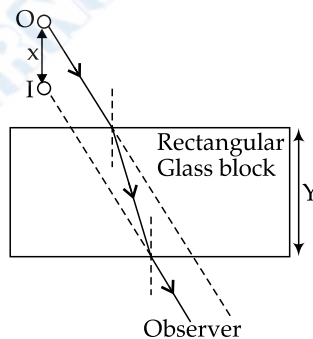
Question 4.

  (i) The diagram (not drawn to the scale) below shows the graphical relation between angle of deviation and angle of incidence, when light passes through a triangular prism of angle 62° of a certain glass material. **[3]**
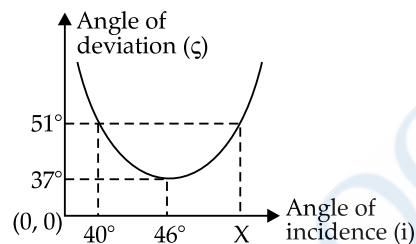
  (a) State the angle of minimum deviation of this prism and the corresponding angle of incidence

  (b) Calculate the value of X.

  (ii) Redraw and complete the path of the ray AB till it emerges out of the prism of critical angle 42°. **[3]**
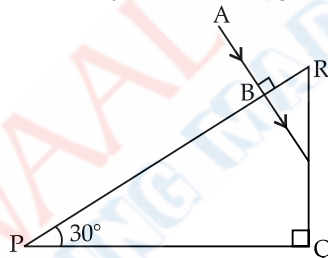

  (iii)

 The above diagram shows that an observer sees the image of an object O at I. **[4]**

  (a) Name and define the phenomenon responsible for seeing the image at a different position.

  (b) State the effect on X when:

  1. Y increases   **2.** Y decreases

Question 5.

  (i) An object of height 20 cm is placed in front of a lens at a distance of 50 cm. Its virtual, diminished image is formed at a distance of 15 cm. **[3]**

  (a) Identify the type of the lens.

  (b) Calculate the focal length of the lens.

  (ii) The diagram below shows the extreme colours of a visible spectrum (X and Y). **[3]**
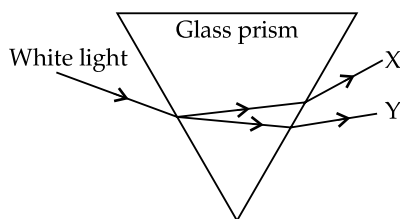
    (a) Identify the colours X and Y.

    (b) Which colour has greater speed in vacuum?

  (iii) The diagram below shows an object AB kept in front of the lens. The path of one ray coming from the object is shown. **[4]**
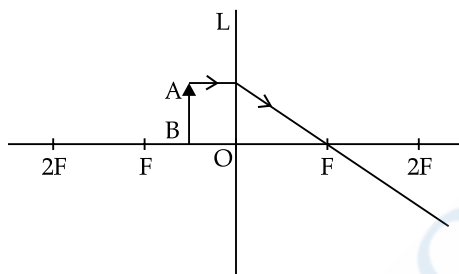

    (a) Name the lens L.

    (b) Redraw and complete the ray diagram showing the formation of the image.

    (c) In which optical instrument is this kind of image formed?

Question 6.

  (i) The diagram below shows a block and tackle system: **[3]**

    (a) Copy and redraw the labelled diagram showing the correct connection of tackle, direction of the forces involved to obtain the maximum V.R. and convenient direction.

    (b) Calculate the M.A. of this pulley system if its efficiency is 80%.
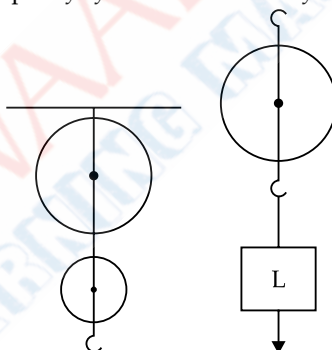
  (ii) The adjacent diagram shows a wheel of diameter 40 cm fixed on a wall capable of rotating around its centre O. If the wheel rotates in an anticlockwise direction, then: **[3]**

    (a) Calculate the clockwise moment.

    (b) State whether X = 100 gf or X < 100 gf or X > 100 gf.

    (c) Give a reason for your answer.
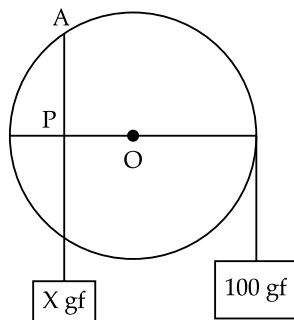
  (iii) A coconut of mass 450 g falls from the top of an 80 m high tree. **[4]**

    (a) Calculate the potential energy possessed by the coconut when it is at the top of the tree.

    (b) Without calculation, state the kinetic energy with which it strikes the ground and state the principle involved to arrive at the answer in *i*). $g = 10$ ms^{-2} **[4]**
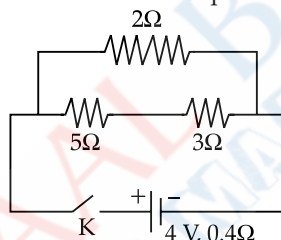
Question 7.

(i) A person standing in front of a cliff fires a gun and hears its echo after 3s. If the speed of sound in air is 336 ms^{-1}. **[3]**

    (a) Calculate the distance of the person from the cliff.

    (b) After moving a certain distance from the cliff he fires the gun again and this time the echo is heard 1.5 s later than the first. Calculate distance moved by the person. **[3]**

(ii) (a) A radioactive nucleus X emits an alpha particle followed by two beta particles and forms nucleus Y. What is the general name of the elements X and Y? **[3]**

    (b) If the atomic number of Y is 80, then what is the atomic number of X?

    (c) If the atomic mass number of Y is 189, then what is the atomic mass number of X?

(iii) A boy tunes a radio channel to a radio station 93.5 MHz. **[4]**

    (a) Name and define the scientific wave phenomenon involved in tuning the radio channel.

    (b) What is the frequency of the channel? Convert this frequency into S.I. unit.

Question 8.

(i) (a) What is the meaning of the statement 'the power rating of an appliance is 60W, 220V'? **[3]**

    (b) In which wire is the fuse connected in a circuit?

    (c) State the function of main switch in an electric circuit.

(ii) (a) Copy and complete the following nuclear reaction. **[3]**

$$_{86}^{-}Rn \rightarrow\ _{-}^{218}Po +\ _{2}^{4}\alpha$$

    (b) What will be the effect on the radiation emitted in the above reaction when it is allowed to pass through an electric field? [Be specific in your answer]

(iii) Observe the given circuit diagram and answer the questions that follow: **[4]**


    (a) Calculate the resistance of the circuit when the key K completes the circuit.

    (b) Calculate the current through 3Ω resistance.

Question 9.

(i) A metal piece present at 120°C is quickly dropped in a calorimeter of mass 80 g containing 200 g of water at 30°C. The final temperature attained by the mixture is 40°C. Calculate the thermal capacity of the metal piece. [Specific heat capacity of water= 4.2 Jg^{-1} °C^1, Specific heat capacity of calorimeter= 0.4 Jg^{-1} °C^1] **[3]**

(ii) The diagram below shows a cooling curve for a substance: **[3]**

    (a) State the temperatures at which the substance condenses and solidifies respectively.

    (b) The temperature range in which the substance is in liquid state.
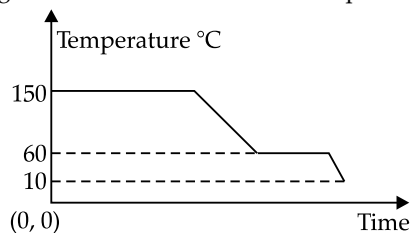
    (c) Why do we prefer ice to ice-cold water for cooling a drink?

(iii) The diagram below shows a magnet placed between two coils A and B. The magnet is moved along the axis towards coil B. **[4]**

    (a) State the polarities induced at the ends Q and R of the coil due to the motion of the magnet

    (b) Name the phenomenon due to which the current is induced in the coils.

    (c) Name the law which helps to find the polarities at the ends Q and R.
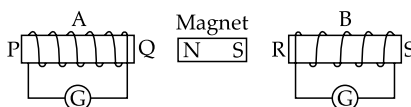
SOLUTIONS

Sample Question Paper-1

Physics

SECTION: A

1. (i) **Option (b) is correct**

(ii) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Gain in K.E. $= \frac{1}{2} m(v^2 - u^2)$

(iii) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: At mean position K.E. is maximum, P.E. is zero. At extreme position, P.E. is maximum and K.E. is zero.

(iv) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Penetration power of alpha radiation is too low.

(v) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Orange light has more speed compared to indigo light in glass.

(vi) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Ray of light passing through F becomes parallel to principal axis after refraction by a convex lens.

(vii) **Option (b) is correct**

Explanation: Intensity is proportional to the square of amplitude.

(viii) **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: In the same time A generates 2.5 wave and B generates only 1 wave.

(ix) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: In this graph, R = 1/slope.

(x) **Option (d) is correct.**

(xi) **Option (b) is correct**

(xii) **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Specific latent heat of substance is amount of heat required to change the state of 1 kg of substance without changing its temperature.

(xiii) **Option (a) is correct**

Explanation: For better coolant specific heat capacity should be higher.

(xiv) **Option (c) is correct**

Explanation: Light slows down in comparatively denser medium.

(xv) **Option (b) is correct**

2. (i) **(a)** There will be 2 pulleys.

(b) Due to beta decay atomic number increases by 1. So, the position of the daughter nucleus shifts in right to periodic table.

(c) Beat particle will be deflected towards the positively charged plate since beta particle itself is negatively charged particle.

(ii) **(a)** Moment of force A is $10 \times (4/100) = 0.4$ Nm

Moment of force B is $12 \times (2.5/100) = 0.3$ Nm

Moment of force C is $12 \times (2/100) = 0.24$ Nm.

So, force A produces maximum moment.

(b) In SI, the moment is 0.4 Nm

(iii) Factors those affect the centre of gravity of a body are (i) shape and (ii) mass distribution.

(iv) Moment of force about centre = 6 Nm

So, the radius of the wheel = 6/20m

So, the diameter of the wheel = $2 \times 6/20 = 0.6$m

So, the moment of force about A = $20 \times 0.6 = 12$ Nm

(v) Initial K.E. $= \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = 40$J

Finally, velocity gets doubled.

So, Final K.E. $= \frac{1}{2} m \times (2v)^2$

$$= 4 \times (\frac{1}{2} mv^2)$$

$$= 4 \times 40 = 160 \text{ J}$$

(vi) **(a)** Damped simple harmonic vibration

(b) Increasing the length of pendulum frequency decreases.

(vii) **(a)** Thinner wire has higher resistance. So, B has higher resistance.

(b) Both have same resistivity since resistivity depends on material and not on dimension.

3. (i) **(a)** The lens is convex since it produces real image.

(b) Yes. When object is between F and 2F magnified real image is produced.

(ii) **(a)** Yes. The flow of current will be disrupted and the appliance will stop functioning.

(b) No. Both are at same potential.

(iii) Two factors that affects the strength of electromagnet:

(i) Strength of current

(ii) Number of turns per unit length

(iv) Heat required to melt the ice $= 0.2 \times 336000$ J

Heat required to raise the temperature of water from 0°C to 60°C $= 0.2 \times 4200 \times 60$ J

Total heat required = 117600 J

(v) Background radiation is a measure of the level of ionizing radioactive radiation present in the environment at a particular place which is not due to deliberate introduction of radioactive sources.

SECTION: B

4. (i) **(a)** From the graph, the angle of minimum deviation is 37° and the corresponding angle of incidence is 46°.

(b) $$\delta = i_1 + i_2 - A$$
From the graph,
$$51° = 40° + X - 62°$$
$$\therefore \quad X = 73°$$

(ii)
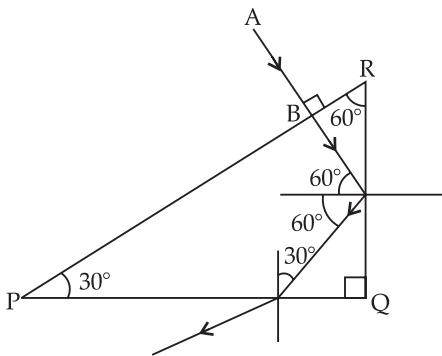
(iii) **(a)** It is due to lateral shift due to refraction through rectangular glass block.

(b) **1.** If Y decreases, X decreases

2. If Y increases, X increases.

5. (i) **(a)** The lens is concave since the image is virtual and diminished.

(b) $u = -50$ cm, $v = -15$ cm
Using lens formula,
$$1/v - 1/u = 1/f$$
Or, $-1/15 + 1/50 = 1/f$
Or, $-35/750 = 1/f$
$\therefore \qquad f = -750/35$ cm
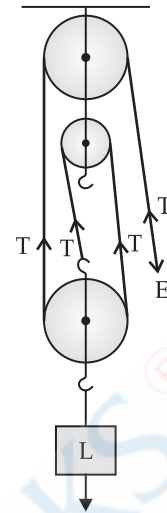$\qquad = -150/7$ cm

(ii) **(a)** X is violet, Y is red.

(b) In vacuum all colours have same speed.

(iii) **(a)** The lens is a convex lens.

(b) Image formation:
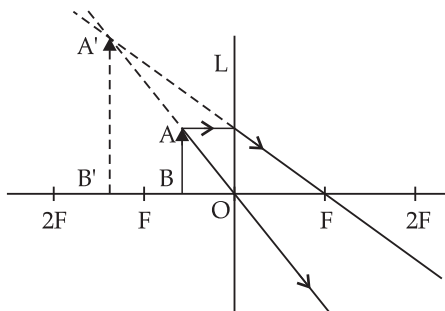
(c) Simple microscope

6. (i) **(a)** Block and Tackle system:

(b) M.A. = V.R. × Efficiency
Or, M.A. = 3 × 0.8
$\therefore$ M.A. = 2.4

(ii) **(a)** Clockwise moment = 100 × 20 = 2000 gf.cm
$= 19.6 \times 10^{-4}$ Nm

(b) X > 100 gf

(c) Anticlockwise moment should be greater than clockwise moment for anti clockwise rotation.

(iii) **(a)** Potential energy = mgh = (450/1000) × 10 × 80 = 360 J

(b) It strikes the ground with the kinetic energy 360 J.
The principle: Conservation of energy.

7. (i) **(a)** If the distance of the cliff is d, then
$$3\,s = 2d/V$$
Or, $3 = 2d/336$
$\therefore \qquad d = 504$ m

(b) If now the distance of the cliff be d', then
$$(3+1.5)\,s = 2d'/V$$
Or, $4.5\,s = 2d'/336$
$\therefore \qquad d' = 756$ m
So, the person moved a distance (756 − 504) = 252 m from the cliff.

(ii) **(a)** The name of X is parent nucleus and the name of Y is daughter nucleus.

(b) Atomic number of X is (80 − 2 + 2) = 80

(c) Mass number of X is (189 + 4) = 193

(iii) **(a)** The phenomenon involved is resonance. Resonance is a forced vibration. When the frequency of an externally applied periodic force on a body is equal to the natural frequency then the body begins to vibrate with higher amplitude.

(b) Frequency of the channel is 93.5 MHz.
$$93.5\,\text{MHz} = 93.5 \times 10^6\,\text{Hz}$$

8. (i) **(a)** It means when the appliance is connected to 220V supply voltage it consumes 60J of energy per second.

(b) Fuse is connected in live wire.

(c) Function of main switch is to make and break the neutral and live lines both simultaneously whenever required.

(ii) **(a)** $^{222}_{86}Rn \rightarrow ^{218}_{84}Po + ^{4}_{2}\alpha$

(b) The α-particles will bend towards the negatively charged plate since α-particles are positively charged.

(iii) **(a)** **Resistance of the circuit:**

5Ω and 3Ω are in series. So, total resistance is 8Ω.

This 8Ω and 2Ω are in parallel. So, total resistance is 8 × 2/(8 + 2) = 1.6Ω

This 1.6Ω is in series with 0.4Ω. So, the total resistance of the circuit is 2Ω.

(b) Circuit current= 4V/2Ω = 2A

P.D. across the 2Ω, 5Ω and 3Ω combination is 2A × 1.6Ω = 3.2V

So, current through 3Ω is 3.2/(5 + 3) = 0.4A

9. (i) From the principle of calorimetry,

m_{metal} × C_{metal} × Change of temperature = $m_{calorimeter}$ × $C_{calorimeter}$ × Change of temperature + m_{water} × C_{water} × Change of temperature

or, m_{metal} × C_{metal} × (120 – 40)

= 80 × 0.4 × (40 – 30) + 200 × 4.2 × (40 – 30)

or, Thermal capacity of metal × 80 = 320 + 8400

∴ Thermal capacity of metal = 109 J °C^{-1}

(ii) **(a)** The substance condenses at 150°C and solidifies at 60°C.

(b) 150°C to 60°C.

(c) Ice is more preferably than ice-cold water for cooling a drink since ice can take more heat (as latent heat) from the drink while melting.

(iii) **(a)** South pole will be induced at both Q and R ends.

(b) Electromagnetic induction.

(c) Lenz's law.

■■