## Section A

> Do as directed.Each carries 1 mark
1 Write the two basic principal in physics.
2 Which is the weakest fundamental force in nature?
3 The electric force between two protons is _______ times the gravitational force between them for any fixed distance. (Fill in blank)
4 The number of significant figure in 0.06900 is
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D) 5
$51 \mu \mathrm{mX} 1 \mathrm{~nm}$
$1 \mathrm{Cm}=$ $\qquad$ ( choose the correct option)
(A) $10^{-13}$
(B) $10^{-15}$
(C) $10^{-17}$
(D) $\quad 10^{-11}$

## Section B

$>$ Answer in short for the following questions Each carries $\mathbf{2}$ marks
6 Write a short note on strong Nuclear Force.
7 Each side of a cube is measured to be 7.203 m . What are the total Surface area and the volume of the cube to appropriate significant figures?
OR

Fill in the blanks
(a) The volume of a cube of side 1 cm is equal to $\qquad$ $m^{3}$
(b) The surface area of solid cylinder of radius 2.0 cm and height 10.0 cm is equal to $\qquad$ $(\mathrm{mm})^{2}$

8 Using Parallax method, explain the measurement of large distance.

## Section C

## > Answer the following questions Each carries 3 marks.

9 When the planet Jupiter is at a distance of 824.7 million kilometers from the earth. Its angular diameter is measured to be 35.72 " of arc. Calculate the diameter of Jupiter.

10 A Physical quantity $P$ is related to four observables $a, b, c$ and $d$ as follows

$$
P=a^{3} b^{2}
$$

$\sqrt{c} d$
The percentage errors of measurement in $a, b, c$ and $d$ are $1 \%, 3 \%, 4 \%$, and $2 \%$ respectively. What is the percentage error in the quantity $P$.

11 Consider a simple pendulum, having a bob attached to a string that oscillations under the action of force of gravity.Suppose that period of oscillations of the simple pendulum depends on its length (I), mass of the bob ( m ) and acceleration due to gravity ( g ).

Derive the expression for the time period using method of dimensions ( OR )

We measure the period of oscillation of a simple pendulum. In successive M easurements the readings turn out to be $2.63 \mathrm{~S}, 2.56 \mathrm{~S}, 2.42 \mathrm{~S}, 2.71 \mathrm{~S}$, and 2.80 S .

Calculate the absolute errors, relative error and percentage error.

## Section D

## > Answer the following question

12 Explain
(a) Error of a sum or a difference
(b) Error of a product or a quotient
(c) Error in case of a measured quantity raised to a power OR
(a) What is called 'error'
(b) Two resistors of resistances $\mathrm{R}_{1}=100 \pm 3 \mathrm{hm}$ and $R_{2}=200 \pm 40 \mathrm{hm}$ are connected
(A) In series
(B) In parallel

Find the equivalent resistance of the
(a) Series combination
(b) Parallel combination

Use for (a) the relation $R=R_{1}+R_{2}$ and

$$
\text { for (b) } \frac{1}{R^{l}}=\frac{1}{R_{1}}+\frac{1}{R^{2}} \text { and } \frac{\Delta R^{l}}{R^{L^{2}}}=\frac{\Delta R_{1}}{R_{1}^{2}}+\frac{\Delta R_{2}}{R_{2}^{2}}
$$

