



**Instructions**

1. Make sure to write in the point formation. You handwriting should be neat and clean
2. New section on new page
3. Honesty is the best policy.

**Q1.** Which of the following are not a unit of time?

- A** Second. **B** Parsec.

**Q2.** The physical quantities not having same dimensions are:

- A** Momentum and Planck's constant.

**C** Speed and  $\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$

**D** Surface tension and spring constant.

**Q3.** If momentum (P), area (A) and time (T) are taken to be fundamental quantities, then energy has the dimensional formula:

**A**  $(P^1 A^{-1} T^1)$ .

**C**  $(P^1 A^{-3} T^1)$ .

**D**  $(P^1 A^{-2} T^{-1})$ .

**Q4.** A dimensionless quantity:

**A** May have a unit.

**B** Never has a unit.

**C** Always has a unit.

**D** Doesn't exist.

**Q5.** For two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

**Assertion:** Out of two measurements  $l = 0.7$  m and  $l = 0.70$  m, the second one is more accurate.

**Reason:** In every measurement, the last digit is not accurately know.

**A** (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

**B** (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**C** (c) A is true but R is false.

**D** (d) A is false and R is also false.

**Q6.** The apparent shift in the position of an object with respect to another when one shift his eye sideways is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** 1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

**B** 1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

**C** 1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

**D** 1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

**Q7.** Fill in the blanks by suitable conversions:

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

1 kg  $m^2 s^{-2} = \dots$  g  $cm^2 s^{-2}$ .

**Q22.** It is known that the period T of a magnet of magnetic moment M vibrating in a uniform magnetic field of intensity H depends upon M, H and I where I is the moment of inertia of the magnet about its axis of oscillations.  
Show that  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{MI}{MH}}$ .

**Q23.** What is meant by parallax? How can we find the distance of a nearby star by parallax method?  
**OR**

Given measurement  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ . With the help of these, explain absolute error, relative error and percent-age error.

**Q24.** State the principle of homogeneity of dimensions. Test the dimensional homogeneity of the following equation:  
 $h = h_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ .

**SECTION-C**

**Q25.** Why length, mass and time are chosen as base quantities in mechanics?

**Q26.** Briefly explain how you will estimate the molecular diameter of oleic acid.

**Q27.** If instead of mass, length and time as fundamental quantities, we choose velocity, acceleration and force as fundamental quantities and express their dimensions by V, A and F respectively, show that the dimensions of Young's modulus can be expressed as  $[FA^{-2}V^2]$ .

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**1 Mark**

**2 Marks**

**2 Marks**

**2 Marks**

**2 Marks**

**2 Marks**

**3 Marks**

**SECTION-A**

**SECTION-B**

**Q20.** Answer the following:  
The mean diameter of a thin brass rod is to be measured by vernier callipers. Why is a set of 100 measurements of the diameter expected to yield a more reliable estimate than a set of 5 measurements only?

1. Wein's constant.
2. Planck's constant.
3. Specific heat.
4. Latent heat.
5. Rydberg's constant.