

SCHEME OF VALUATION

(SCORING INDICATORS)

REVISION:-

COURSE CODE:-

COURSE TITLE:-

QUESTION NO.	SCORING INDICATOR	SPLIT UP SCORE	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL	
I	<u>Part A</u>				
	1.	Temperature - Kelvin (K) Luminous Intensity - Candela (cd)	1 1	2	2
	2.	Statement	2	2	2
	3.	definition Stress - Restoring force developed per unit area.	1	2	2
		" strain - $\frac{\text{Change in dimension}}{\text{Original dimension}}$	1		
	4	Statement	2	2	2
	5	Definition or figure of node	1	2	2
		" of antinode	1		
	II	<u>Part B</u>			
		1.	Statement of third law	1	
		$\text{momentum of } m_2 \text{ before collision} = m_2 u_2$ $\text{momentum of } m_2 \text{ after collision} = m_2 v_2$	1		
		Rate of change of momentum = $\frac{m_2 v_2 - m_2 u_2}{t}$	1		

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	<p>Action = $\frac{m_2 v_2 - m_2 u_2}{t}$</p> <p>lly Reaction = $\frac{m_1 v_1 - m_1 u_1}{t}$</p> <p>From third law</p> <p>Action = - Reaction</p> $\frac{m_2 v_2 - m_2 u_2}{t} = \frac{m_1 v_1 - m_1 u_1}{t}$ $m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
2.	<p>Definition of resolution</p> <p>Resolution of a force into rectangular & resolution</p> <p>Horizontal component = $F \cos \theta$</p> $= 30 \times \cos 60 = 15 \text{ N}$ <p>Vertical component = $F \sin \theta$</p> $= 30 \sin 60 = 25.98 \text{ N}$	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
3.	<p>Definition of impulse</p> <p>Impulse = $F \times t$</p> $= ma \times t$ $= m \frac{(v-u)}{t} \times t$ $= mv - mu = \text{change in momentum}$	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>

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4	Statement figure Explanation & equation	2 1 3.	6	6
5	Definition of wavelength " frequency velocity velocity = $\frac{\lambda}{T}$. $\frac{1}{T} = f$ $\therefore v = f\lambda$	1 1 1 1 1 1	6	6
6	Statement equation. figure of Atomises Explanation using Bernoulli's principle	2 1 1 2	6	6.
7	Definition of free vibration. " of forced vibration Resonance - { frequencies are equal { maximum amplitude	2 2 1 1	6	6

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	$= k m \frac{dv}{dt} = k m a$ <p>$F = k m a$, In S.I unit, $k=1$ $F = m a$.</p>	1 1	4	6
$\frac{1}{v} \textcircled{a}$	<p>statement</p> <p>fig</p> <p>Applying Pythagoras theorem</p> $R^2 = OD^2 + CD^2$ $R = \sqrt{p^2 + 2pq \cos \theta + q^2}$ $\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{q \sin \theta}{p + q \cos \theta} \right)$	2 1 1 2	2 4	6
\textcircled{b}	<p>Parallel forces - definition</p> <p>Conditions</p>	1 2	3	3
c	<p>$P = 4N$ $Q = 5N$ $\theta = 60$</p> $R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \theta}$ <p>Substitution</p> $R = 7.81N$ $\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{Q \sin \theta}{P + Q \cos \theta} \right)$ $\alpha = \tan^{-1} (0.66) = 33.67^\circ$	1 2 1 1 1	6	6

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	<u>PART C.</u>			
III	(a) Definition of speed, velocity and acceleration	3	3	3.
	(b) $S_n = S_1 - S_2$ — ①	1		
	$S_1 = un + \frac{1}{2} an^2$	1		
	$S_2 = u(n-1) + \frac{1}{2} a(n-1)^2$	1		
	Substitute in eqn ①	1		
	$S_n = u + a(n - \frac{1}{2})$	2		
c	$S_n = u + a(n - \frac{1}{2})$	1		
	$30 = u + 4.5a$	1		
	$80 = u + 6.5a$	1		
	on solving $a = 25 \text{ m/s}^2$	1	6	6
	$u = -82.5 \text{ m/s}$	1		
	$S_9 = 130 \text{ m}$	1		
	OR.			
IV	(a) Definition of fundamental and derived quantity.	1		
	example	1	3	3
b	any four advantage	4	4	
	unit of velocity	1		6
	unit of acceleration	1	2	
c	Statement of Second Law	2	2	
	$F \propto \frac{dp}{dt}$	1		
	$F = K \frac{d}{dt}(mv)$	1		

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QUESTION NO.	SCORING INDICATOR	SPLIT UP SCORE	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL	
<u>VI</u>					
(a)	definition - Couple Derivation of workdone. figure Workdone $W = F \times AA' + F \times BB'$ $W = F \cdot AB \times \theta$ $W = C\theta$		2	2	
(b)	Power $P = 2\pi NC$ Substitution $P = 4396 \text{ W}$	1 1 2	4	6	
(c)	Definition - Resultant Definition - equilibrant	1/2 1/2	3	3	
<u>VII</u>					
(a)	Stokes law $F = 6\pi r \eta v$ Gravitational pull $(mg) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho g$ upthrust $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 d g$ When the sphere acquires terminal velocity Gravitational pull $mg = \text{upthrust} + \text{viscous force}$ $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho g = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 d g + 6\pi r \eta v$	1 1 1 1 1			

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QUESTION NO.	SCORING INDICATOR	SPLIT UP SCORE	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL
	Simplifying $\eta = \frac{2r^2(\rho-d)g}{9v}$	1	6	6
(b)	Kinetic energy Potential energy Pressure energy	3	3	3
c.	$v = \frac{2}{9} \frac{r^2(\rho-d)g}{\eta}$	2		
	Substitution	2	6	6.
	Answer $32.08 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$.	2		
<u>VII</u> (a)	Young's modulus Bulk modulus Rigidity modulus	3		
(b)	equation $a_1 v_1 = a_2 v_2$	2	2	
	$a_1 v_1 = a_2 v_2$	2		
	$\pi r_1^2 v_1 = \pi r_2^2 v_2$	2.		
	$v_2 = \frac{v_1 r_1^2}{r_2^2}$			
	$v_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}$ $r_1 = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ $r_2 = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ $v_2 = 9$.			

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c	Substitution	1	4	6
	Answer = 4.5 m/s	1		
	$v = \frac{\pi p r^4}{8 \eta l}$	2		
	Experimental setup and diagram	2	6	6.
	Procedure of experiment $\eta = \frac{\pi h d g r^4}{8 v l}$	2		
Tx (a)	Definition of eqn. $a \propto x$ differential equation.	2		
	$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \omega^2 y = 0$	1		
	b Definition	2		
c	Explanation of any method	4	6	6
	$\lambda = 2L = 0.92 \text{ m}$	1	6	6.
	$f = 384 \text{ Hz}$	1		
	$v = f \lambda$ Substitution	2		
	Answer 353.3 m/s	2		

x.

(a) Diagram of labelled nodes and antinodes
Any ^{two} characteristics

1

2

(b)

figure
frequency of first three modes

2+

2+2

b

(c)

$$v = 2f(l_2 - l_1)$$

$$l_1 = 0.176 \text{ m} \quad l_2 = 0.532 \text{ m}$$

$$f = 484 \text{ Hz}$$

Substituting and solving

$$\text{Answer } v = 344.6 \text{ m/s}$$

2

1

b

2

1