

Series : KL5NM



SET ~ 2



रोल नं.

Roll No.

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 31/5/2

2 1 1 6 4 2 6 9



विज्ञान
SCIENCE



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 50

Maximum Marks : 50

नोट / NOTE :

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- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 31 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 31 printed pages.
- (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परिशर्तों उता-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 39 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 39 questions.
- (IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में क्या स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it.
- (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण सुबह 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परिशर्तों केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ें और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखें।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This question paper contains 39 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into THREE sections – A, B and C.*
SECTION A : Biology (30 marks)
SECTION B : Chemistry (25 marks)
SECTION C : Physics (25 marks)
- (iii) *The question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs. Marks are given against each question.*
- (iv) *There are Cases Based Questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.*
- (v) *Divide your answer sheet into three sections as per question paper – SECTION A (Biology), SECTION B (Chemistry) and SECTION C (Physics). It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section. Do not mix answers of one section into the other section.*
- (vi) *Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
- (vii) *Kindly note that a separate question paper has been provided for visually impaired candidates.*
- (viii) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.*

SECTION - A
Biology

11

1. In human beings, the implantation of fertilised egg takes place in which part of female reproductive system ?

- (A) Oviduct (B) Cervix
(C) Uterus (D) Vagina

2. Yeast multiplies by which of the following methods ?

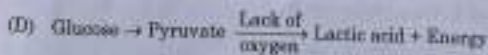
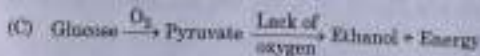
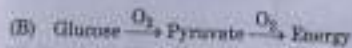
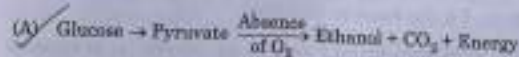
- (A) Fragmentation (B) Binary Fission
(C) Multiple Fission (D) Budding

3. Identify the part that controls the closing and opening of the stomatal pore in leaves of plants.

Select the correct option.

- (A) Stomata (B) Epidermal cells
(C) Guard cells (D) Chloroplasts

4. Choose the equation of reaction that correctly represents anaerobic respiration in muscles :



5. Which of the following is a non-biodegradable pollutant?

- (A) Paper
(B) DIRT
(C) Wood
(D) Vegetable peel

6. When a human egg is fertilised by a sperm having 'Y' chromosome, the zygote has the following combination of chromosomes:

- (A) 44 + XX
(B) 22 + XX
(C) 44 + XY
(D) 22 + XY

7. The reasons for excessive generation of wastes are:

- (i) Use and throw policy.
(ii) Increased availability of packaged food.
(iii) Increased construction wastes.
(iv) Non-sorting of dry and wet wastes.

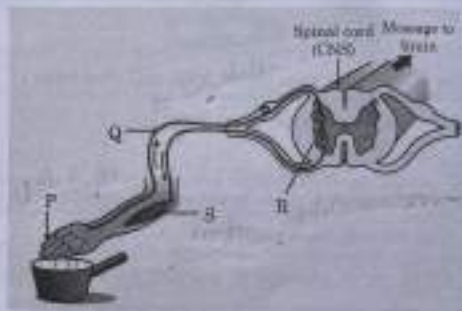
Options:

- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Question No. 8 & 9 consists of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option from (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below:

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

8. Assertion (A) : The peristaltic movements occur all along the gut. 1
Reason (R) : The lining of the gut has muscles that contract rhythmically to push the food in regulated manner.
9. Assertion (A) : Bacteria produced as a result of asexual reproduction would be similar. 1
Reason (R) : There would be only minor differences between the bacteria generated due to small inaccuracies in DNA replication.
10. (A) Observe the given figure and identify the labelled parts P, Q, R and S. 2

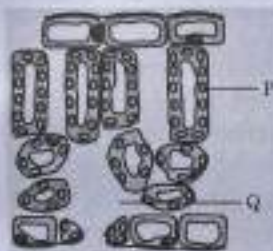


OR

- (B) Which of the plant hormones are responsible for the following processes?
- Promote cell division
 - Inhibition of growth
 - Detachment of light
 - Wilting of leaves

11. Briefly mention the steps in double-circulation through human heart.

12. Given below is a diagrammatic representation of cross-section of a leaf;



(i) Identify 'P' in the given diagram and write down its role in plants.

(ii) Write down a balanced equation of process of photo-synthesis.

13. (a) Mention any one harmful effect of using plastic bags on the environment. Suggest better alternatives to the usage of plastic bags.

(b) Paddy fields require a large amount of water. The pesticides and chemical fertilizers used are washed down into the soil or waterbodies. How do these chemicals reach our bodies? What is this phenomenon known as?

14. (a) Mention the gland and the hormone secreted by it in scary situation in human beings.

(b) Write two responses that enable the human body to be ready to deal with such situation.



15. Kidneys help to regulate the volume of fluid and various metabolic waste products in the body.

Normally, kidney filter about 180 L of fluid daily but the volume actually excreted out is only a litre or two a day.

Patients with kidney failure can be saved by dialysis and kidney transplant.

- (a) Write the structure and function of Bowman's capsule. 1
- (b) Although kidneys filter a large amount (about 180 L daily) of fluids, still the excretion from the body is only about a litre or two. Why? 1
- (c) What is excretion? Why is it necessary for any living organism? 2

OR

- (c) State two similarities between lungs and kidneys. 2

16. (A) (i) Sugarcane does not produce seeds so name the process through which it will be able to reproduce. 1
- (ii) List any two advantages of this method. 1
- (iii) Besides sugarcane, give two more examples of plants that reproduce by this method. 1
- (iv) Why regeneration is not possible in all the types of animals? 2

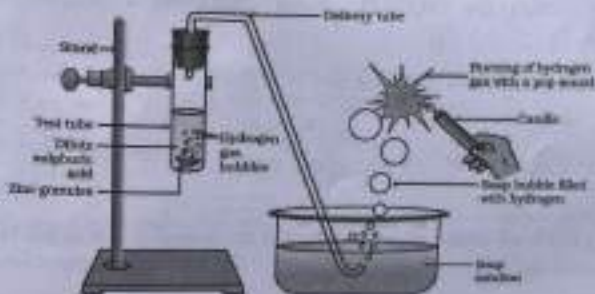
OR

(B) (i) In an angiospermic flower, fertilization is said to take place when male gametes carried in the pollen tube fuse with the female gamete, present in the embryo sac. This results in lot of changes in different parts of the flower. State the changes taking place in the following structures of flower post fertilization:

- (a) Zygote
 - (b) Ovule
 - (c) Ovary
 - (d) Sepals
- (ii) Define germination.

SECTION - B
Chemistry

17. Which of the following set of compounds does not belong to same homologous series ?
- (A) CH_4 and C_4H_{10} (B) C_2H_4 and C_3H_6
(C) C_2H_2 and C_5H_{12} (D) C_4H_4 and C_5H_{12}
18. Which of the following is an amphoteric oxide ?
- (A) Na_2O (B) K_2O
(C) CO_2 (D) Al_2O_3
19. In the following diagram, if acetic acid of same concentration is taken in place of dilute sulphuric acid, then



- (A) Some amount of H_2 gas will be evolved.
(B) H_2 gas will not be evolved.
(C) The amount of H_2 gas evolved is less amount.
(D) In place of H_2 gas, O_2 gas will be evolved.

20. The volume ratio of hydrogen and oxygen gases liberated during electrolysis of water is: (1)

- (A) 1 : 2
- (B) 2 : 1
- (C) 1 : 3
- (D) 4 : 1

21. Study the following table and select the correct option: (1)

	Salt	Acid used	Base used	Nature of Salt
(A)	NaCl	HCl	NaOH	Basic
(B)	Na ₂ CO ₃	H ₂ CO ₃	NaOH	Neutral
(C)	Na ₂ SO ₄	H ₂ SO ₄	NaOH	Acidic
(D)	CH ₃ COONa	CH ₃ COOH	NaOH	Basic

22. Which of the following will not undergo addition reaction? (1)

- (A) C₂H₂
- (B) C₂H₄
- (C) C₂H₆
- (D) C₂H₄

23. On reaction with dilute HCl, which of the following pair of metals will evolve hydrogen gas? (1)

- (A) copper and zinc
- (B) copper and iron
- (C) silver and magnesium
- (D) magnesium and aluminium

24. In the question two statements are given – one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Answer this question selecting the appropriate option from (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below :

Assertion (A) : Reaction of quick lime with water is an exothermic reaction.

Reason (R) : A large amount of heat is evolved on the reaction of quick lime and water.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

25. How is a universal indicator obtained ? How is the wide range of pH of solution tested by it ?

26. What happens when

(i) Calcium carbonate is heated ?

(ii) Silver bromide is exposed to sunlight ?

(iii) Lead is added to copper (II) chloride solution ?

Write balanced chemical equations of the reactions involved in support of your answer.

- (A) (a) Give the chemical name and formula of Plaster of Paris. (1+1) 3
(b) Write the chemical equation of its preparation.
(c) Give any two uses of it.

OR

- (B) (a) Name the acid present in ant's sting. (1) 1
(b) Give reason :
(i) While diluting an acid, it is recommended that the acid should be added to water.
(ii) Baking soda is used as an antacid. (1+1) 2

28. Alcohol forms a homologous series with general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$ and $-OH$ group as functional group. Ethanol is commonly called alcohol and is used in alcoholic drinks. It is good solvent, used in medicines, cough syrups, tonics etc. (1+1) 2

- (a) Write structural formula and name of 4th member of alcohol homologous series.
(b) What happens when ethanol is heated with alkaline $KMnO_4$? Write chemical equation involved.
(c) Write the chemical equation of reaction of ethanol with ethanoic acid in the presence of concentrated H_2SO_4 . Write the name of this reaction.

OR

- (c) What happens when ethanol is heated with excess concentrated sulphuric acid at 443 K? Write chemical equation involved. What is the role of concentrated sulphuric acid in this reaction?

29. Attempt either option (A) or (B):

(A) (i) Give reasons for the following:

(I) Ionic compounds have generally high melting points and boiling points.

(II) Solder, an alloy of lead and tin, is used for welding electrical wires.

(III) Carbon cannot reduce the oxides of Na or Mg.

(ii) The reaction of compound 'X' with aluminium is used to join railway tracks:

(I) Identify the compound 'X'.

(II) Name the reaction.

(III) Write the balanced chemical equation of the reaction of compound 'X' with aluminium.

3+2

OR

(B) (i) Write the balanced chemical equations when:

(I) A mixture of Cu_2O and Cu_2S is heated.

(II) ZnS is heated in the presence of oxygen.

(ii) Give reasons for the following:

(I) The wires carrying current in houses have a coating of PVC.

(II) To make hot water tanks, copper is used and not steel.

(iii) Show the formation of ionic compound CaO with electron dot structure.

{Atomic number : Ca = 20, O = 8}

3+2+1

SECTION - C

Physics

30. To restore clear vision in persons whose size of the eye ball has reduced, he/she is suggested to use suitable
1
- (A) Converging lens (B) Diverging lens
(C) Bifocal lens (D) Cylindrical lens
31. Rays from the sun converge at a point 25 cm behind a convex lens. The distance at which an object be placed in front of the lens to get a virtual image, is :
1
- (A) 20 cm (B) 40 cm
(C) 50 cm (D) More than 50 cm

For question number 32, two statements are given – one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to this question from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
32. Assertion (A) : The needle of a magnetic compass kept in strong external magnetic field, always aligns itself in north-south direction on the earth.
1
- Reason (R) : Behaviour of the needle of a compass is same as that of a freely suspended bar magnet.

P.T.O.



33. (a) Define absolute refractive index of an optical medium.

(b)

Material Medium	Refractive Index
A	1.50
B	1.46
C	1.31
D	1.77

Arrange these material mediums given in the table in increasing order of speed of light through them.

34. (A) (i) How does the change in curvature of the eye lens helps us in the process of seeing the nearby objects clearly?
- (ii) State the range of the power of accommodation of a normal human eye.

OR

- (B) Draw a ray diagram to show the correction of eye defect of an old man who can not see an object placed closer than 1 m from his eye, clearly.

35. (a) Why does an electric bulb become dim when an electric heater in parallel circuit is switched ON?
- (b) How to connect three resistors each of resistance $8\ \Omega$, so that the equivalent resistance of the combination is $12\ \Omega$? Draw diagram of the combination and justify your answer.

36. An object is placed at a distance of 30 cm in front of a convex lens of focal length 15 cm. Use lens formula to determine the position of the image. What will be the size of the image in this case?

M.T.D.

37. (a) Draw the ray diagram for refraction of light through a glass prism and mark angle of refraction and angle of deviation.

(1)

(b) When the path of a light ray refracted through a glass prism is reversed how will the angle of deviation change? Explain.

$$i = r$$

38. Three students Shweta, Ayesha and Samridhi were performing an experiment to understand the factors on which the resistance of a conductor depends. Each one of them completed electric circuit with the help of a cell, an ammeter, a plug key and wire.

4

Shweta put nichrome wire of length 'l' in the circuit and after plugging the key, noted current in the ammeter.

Ayesha put nichrome wire of same thickness but twice the length i.e. '2l' in the circuit and after plugging the key, noted current in the ammeter.

Samridhi took copper wire of length 'l' and same thickness in the circuit and after plugging the key, noted current in the ammeter.

- (a) If the ammeter reading is X ampere with nichrome wire of length 'l', then what will be the ammeter reading if the length of nichrome wire is doubled with same area of cross-section?
- (b) What happens to the ammeter reading if the area of cross-section of nichrome wire is doubled, keeping the length of wire 'l' the same?
- (c) Define 'resistivity'. Write its SI unit. Compare the resistivity of an alloy with its constituents metals.

OR

Handwritten note: $\rho_{alloy} > \rho_{metals}$

- (c) Give reason:
- (i) Tungsten is used almost exclusively for making the filament of electric lamps.
- (ii) Conductors of bread-toasters are made of an alloy rather than a pure metal.

P.T.O.



39. (A) (i) List any two features of the electric current used in the houses of India.
- (ii) Write any two differences between direct current and an alternating current.
- (iii) How will you identify live wire and neutral wire in a domestic electric circuit ?

OR

- (B) (i) Why is fuse an important component in our electric circuits ?
- (ii) Distinguish between overloading and short-circuiting of a circuit.
- (iii) Giving reason explain what type of materials are used in fuse wires.
-