

## SAMPLE PAPER September 2014 (SA-I)-01

### Subject- Science

**Time: - 3Hrs.**

**Class -X**

**Maximum Marks 90**

#### General Instructions:

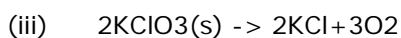
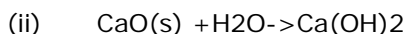
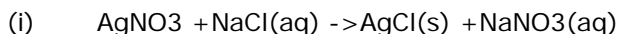
1. The question paper comprises of two sections A and B .You are to attempt both the section.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in all the five questions of five marks category. Only one option in each question is to be attempted.
4. All questions of section A and all questions of section B are to be attempted separately.
5. Question No. 1 to 3 in section A are one mark question. These are to be attempted separately.
6. Question No. 4 to 7 are two marks question, to be answered in about 30 words each.
7. Question No. 8 to 19 are three marks question. To be answered in about 50 words each.
8. Question No.20 to 24 are five marks questions. To be answered in about 70 words each.
9. Question No.25 to 42 in section B are multiple choice based on practical skills. Each question is a one mark question. You are to choose one most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.
10. An additional 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper only and will not write any answer script during the period.

#### Section -A

1. Give an example of a metal which can be cut with knife.
2. Write a balance equation to represent the following reaction: -Aluminum reacts with copper chloride to give aluminum chloride and copper.
3. State and define the unit of current.
4. Name the respiratory organs of (a) Fish (b) Mosquito (c) Earthworm (d) Dogs
5. Surface of some metals lose their brightness when they kept in air for a long time. Why?
6. The atomic no. of sodium is 11, fluorine is 9 and Neon is 10. Why are sodium and fluorine very reactive while Neon show almost no reactivity?
7. Although bile juice has no digestive enzyme. It is still considered to be very important for digestion of food .Give two reasons.
8. Define neutralization reactions. Give an example in daily life application .
9. Describe an activity to show that acid produce ions only in aqueous solution.
10. What is osmoregulation? How does it takes place in human beings ?
11. Define phototropism. Which hormone is responsible for it . How?
12. Calculate the number of electrons that will constitute a flow of charge 5 C. ( charge of one electron is  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ ).

13. what is bio gas? How is it produced . Mention one feature of bio gas that make it an ideal fuel.

14.(a) classify the following reaction into different types-



(b) which of the above reaction is/are precipitation reaction ? why is/are the reaction called precipitation reaction?

15. When water is added to a white powder „A‟ vigorous reaction takes place & a large amount of heat is released. „A‟ is also used for white washing.

(a). identify the „A‟

(b)give the balanced equation.

(c )give the name and formula of the product.

16. A piece of wire having resistance R is cut into four equal parts -

(a) How does the resistance of each part compared with the original resistance.

(b) If four parts are joined together in parallel , how will resistance of combination with the resistance of original wire ?

17 .What is meant by the term of magnetic field lines ? list any two properties of field lines.

18 .An electric room heater is rated at 2KW .calculate the cost of using it for 2 Hrs. daily for the month of September ,if each unit cost is 4 Rupees.

19. Mention the name of secretory part / gland and function of following hormones.-

(a) Insulin

(b) Progesterone

(c )Oxytocin

20. A person has lost his control over muscular activities.

a) What can be the possible cause?

b) What would you advice the person to overcome the problem?

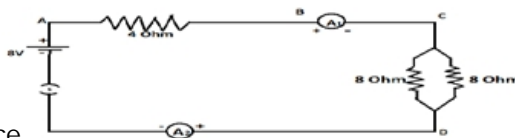
c) Which value is inculcated?

21.(a) Give two example of renewable & non- renewable energy sources.

(b) Why is there need for harnessing non-conventional sources of energy. (

c ) Write the name of eco-friendly energy sources.

22. Find out the following in the electric circuit given in the figure-



(a) Potential difference across 4 ohm resistance

(b) Difference in ammeter reading if any of A1 & A2

23. ( a) Explain in brief the mechanism of circulation of blood in human body.  
(b) Lymph is another type of fluid involved in transportation. Justify the statement by two reasons.  
OR

(a) Explain the excretory system in human beings. (see fig. 6.13 page no. 110 NCERT textbook)  
(b) List any two strategies used by plants for excretion.

24. Account for the following -

(a) melting point of ionic compounds are high

(b) Aluminum is more active than iron yet there is less erosion of aluminium when both are exposed to air.

(c) Solder is used for welding electrical wires together

(d) a sulphide ore is converted into its oxide to extract the metal .

(e) tarnished copper vessels are cleaned with tamarind juice.

OR

(a) Write balanced chemical equation for reaction taking place when -

(i) Zinc carbonate is calcinated

(ii) Zinc sulphide is roasted

(iii) Zinc oxide is reduced to zinc

(iv) Cinnabar is heated in air

(v) Manganese dioxide is heated with aluminum powder

25. Bottle A contains acetic acid and bottle B contains sodium carbonate solution. When pH paper is dipped in each of the solutions, the colour seen in A and B respectively will be:

a) blue, orange

b) orange, green

c) orange, blue

d) green, blue

#### SECTION :-B

26. On putting a few drops of a liquid on a pH strip the colour of the pH strip changes to green, the liquid is most probably

(a) Lemon juice

(b) Dilute HCl

(c) NaOH solution

(d) Water

27. Colourless gas is liberated when HCl acid is added to a solution of washing soda, the name of the gas is

(a) Carbon dioxide

(b) Nitrogen dioxide

- (c) Sulphur di oxide                      (d) Sulphur tri oxide

**28.** The colour of metal deposited when iron nails are dipped in aqueous solution of copper sulphate is (a)reddishbrown                      (b) Green

- (c) Grey                      (d) Silvery white

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**29.** A voltmeter connected in parallel to a resistor reads 0.1 volt. There is:

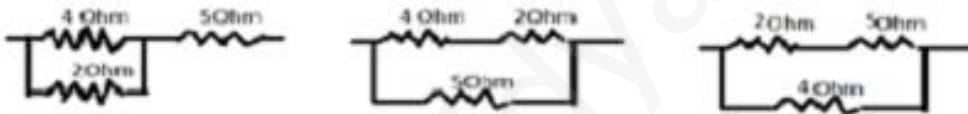
- (a) Zero error (b) Positive error (c) Negative error (d) Both (b) & (c)

**30.** A solution of ammonium chloride is

- (a) Acidic                      (b) Basic  
(c) Neutral                      (d) Amphoteric

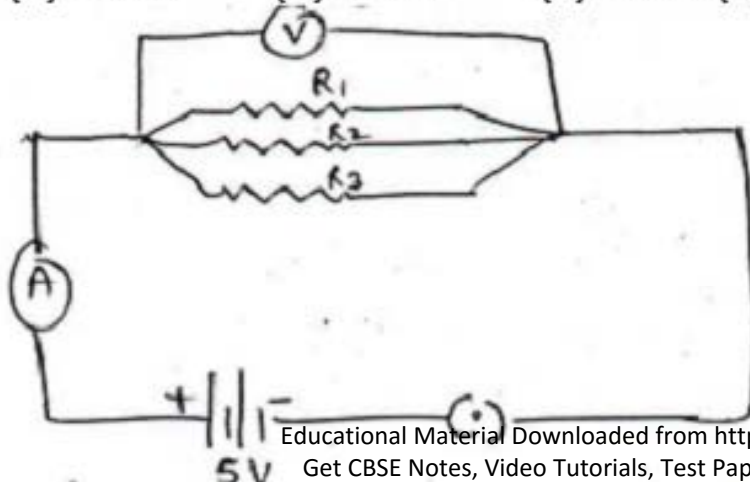
**31.** The equivalent resistance of 4 ohm, 5 ohm, 2 ohm, is 6.33 ohm. Then how can they be connected z

- (a) X                      b) Y                      c) Z                      (D) None of these

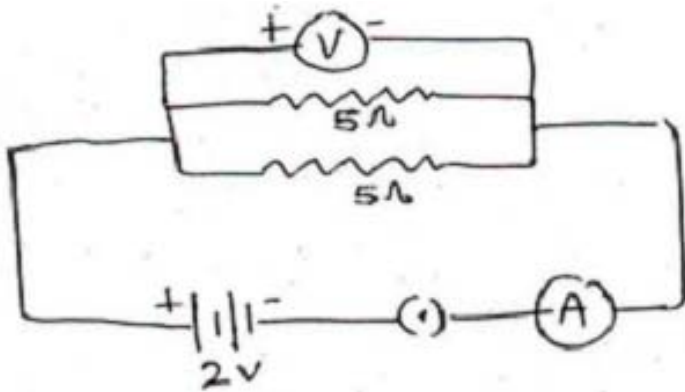


**32.** In given circuit voltmeter reading will be

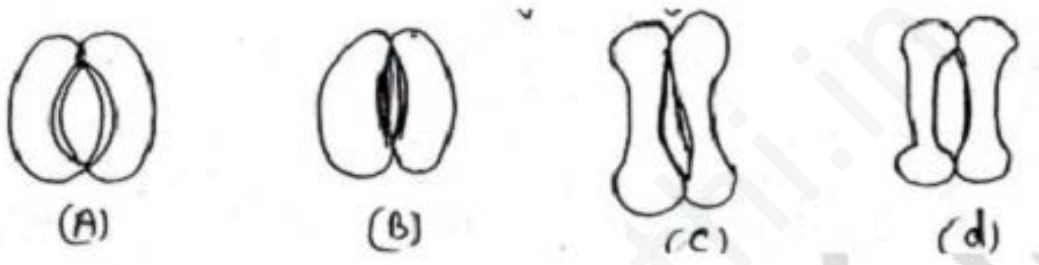
- (a) 0 volt                      (b) 5 volt                      (c) 1 volt(d) 2 volt



- 33.** The oxygen evolved during photosynthesis comes from
- (a) Splitting of carbon dioxide      (b) From air  
(c) Splitting of water                  (d) None of above
- 34.** Before the testing of leaf for starch at end of experiment light is necessary for photosynthesis, the experimental leaf should be boiled in
- (a) water                                  (b) alcohol  
(c) KOH solution                      (d) HCl solution
- 35.** In the experiment demonstrating respiration in germinating seeds, KOH is used to
- (a) absorb  $\text{CO}_2$  produced by the seeds  
(b) Absorb  $\text{O}_2$  present in flask  
(c) Absorb  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  vapour released by the seed  
(d) Liberate  $\text{O}_2$  to be used by the seed
- 36.** For the experiments "light is necessary for photosynthesis" the potted plant was first kept in darkness for a day this is to
- (a) deactivate chloroplast              (b) destarch leaves  
(c) activate chloroplast                  (d) prepare leaves for photosynthesis
- 37.** Which of the following part of the leaf will become blue black after the treatment of iodine solution
- (a) uncovered part of leaf              (b) Covered part of leaf  
(c) Both of these                          (d) None of these
- 38.** The opening and closing of stomata are connected with the
- (a) Intensity of light                      (b) Turgor pressure  
(c) loss of water                          (d) all of these
- 39.** In the circuit below the voltmeter and ammeter reading would be respectively
- (a) 0 volt and 0 Ampere each              (b) 2 V and 5A each  
(c) 2V and 2A                              (d) 2 V and 0.8A



40. which of the following in figure of open stomata of monocot plant



- (a) A                      (b) B                      (c) C                      (d) D

41. A rheostat is connected in circuit to

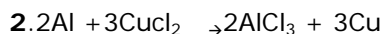
- (a) Provide fixed resistance in circuit
- (b) Stop current in circuit
- (c) Provide safe path to current
- (d) Increase or decrease current in the circuit

42. While preparing a temporary stained mount of a leaf epidermal peel, the extra strain is removed by :

- a) Washing with water
- b) Washing with alcohol
- c) Soaking with filter paper
- d) Absorbing with cotton

**MODEL ANSWERS SAMPLE PAPER NO 1(SA-I)****Section -A**

1. Sodium(Na)



3. Ampere, if 1C of charge flows in 1second then current is said to be 1A.

4. (1) gills (2) Trachea (3) Skin (4) lungs

5. This is due to formation of undesirable compound such as oxides, Sulphide, Carbonates on the surface of metals due interaction with air & moisture.

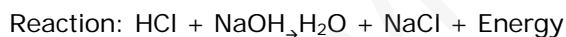
6. Na=2,8,1Ne=2,8 F=2,7

Sodium Na & fluorine F have tendency to lose or gain electrons to complete their Octet. Where as Ne has its Octet complete and is extra stable

7. (1) Bile juice helps in to emulsify fat.

(2) Due to basic nature it neutralizes the acidic traces reaching the small intestine.

8. Reaction between acid & base gives salts & water and release energy that is Neutralization.



Antacid ( $Mg(OH)_2$ ) is used to cure acidity in stomach.

9. Heat a pinch of NaCl with con.  $H_2SO_4$  in a test tube. Pass HCl gas on dry blue

Litmus paper no change in colour takes place. Now pass HCl through blue litmus solution it turns red. This is because in aqueous solution  $H^+$  ions produced.

10. Balance the water & salt level in body is called osmoregulation. It takes place nephron by the ADH (anti diuretic hormone). It effects the permeability of cells of nephron for absorption of water.

11. The growth movement of plants induced by stimulus of light is called phototropism.

Auxins hormone is responsible for it. High amount of Auxins is present in shady or dark half region of shoot apex which causes high growth & turns the plant towards light source.



$$12 \text{ } 1 \text{ electron} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$1 \text{ C} = 1 / 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$5 \text{ C} = 5 / 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$= 3.12 \times 10^{-19}$$

**13.** The fuel gas produced by the animals & plant waste is called bio gas which contains methane. It is non polluting & has high calorific value.

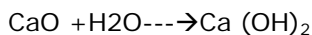
**14.** (a) 1. Double displacement reaction

2. Combination reaction

3. Decomposition reaction

(b) Double displacement reaction is a precipitation reaction because in this Reaction one insoluble product settles down at the bottom of test tube & get Separated from soluble product.

**15.** A is calcium oxide CaO



**16.** (a) Resistance of a wire is proportional to its length. Therefore cut into four pieces, resistance of each pieces will be R/4.

(b) When 4 pieces each of resistance R/4 are connected parallel, the combined Resistance will be R

$$1/R = 1/R/4 + 1/R/4 + 1/R/4 + 1/R/4$$

$$1/R = 4/R + 4/R + 4/R + 4/R$$

$$1/R = 16/R$$

$$R = R/16$$

**17.** Intensity of magnetic field around a bar magnet is shown by lines that are called Magnetic field lines.

1. They emerge from north pole & enter S pole

2. Two magnetic lines of force never intersect each other



18.  $P=2\text{KW}=2000\text{W}$   $t=60\text{Hrs}$  September=30days

Energy Units consumed=  $P \cdot T / 1000$

=  $2000 \cdot 60 / 1000 = 120\text{KWH/Unit}$

Total Cost=  $120 \cdot 4 = 480\text{Rs.}$

19 (1) Insulin -beta cells of pancreas, control sugar level

(2) Progesterone - corpus luteum of ovary, maintains pregnancy & fixes the embryo to uterus wall.

(3) Oxytocin - Pituitary gland, milk secretion, birth hormone

20.a) Cerebellum control is lost due to taking of excess of alcohol

b) Advice - Not to take alcohol

c) Value- concern for human life

21.a) Renewable -wind , solar energy

Non Renewable -coal, petroleum, natural gas

b) Sources of fossils are limited & will exhausted with in few decade and rapid growth of population is increasing demand of more energy.

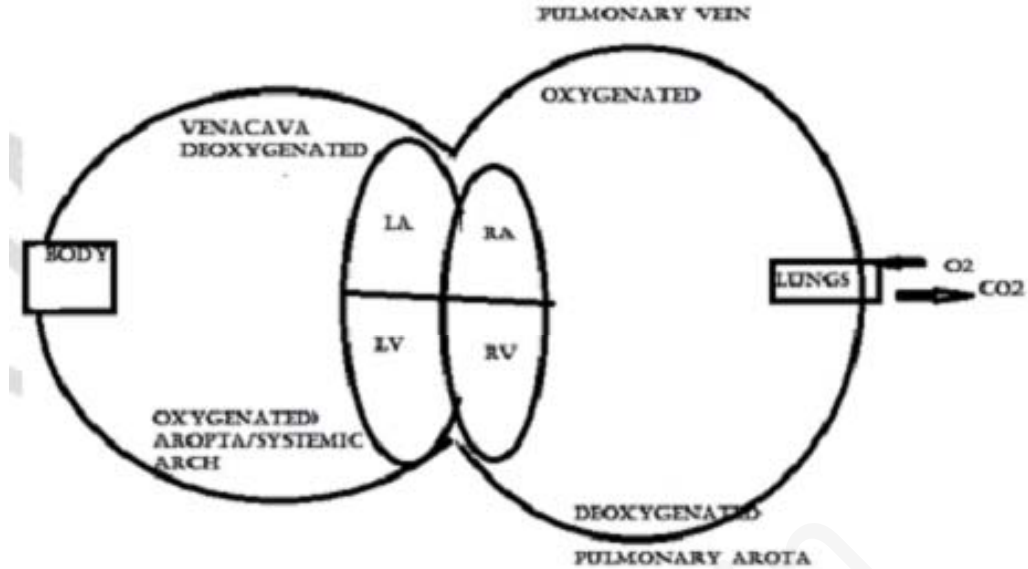
c) Solar energy

22. a) Total  $R=4+4=8\text{ ohm}$   $V=8\text{volt}$

$$I = V/R = 8/8 = 1\text{A}$$

$$\text{Potential difference across } 4\text{ohm} = V = IR = 1 \cdot 4 = 4\text{V}$$

b) No, There is no difference in ammeter reading of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  because both are in Serie.



- b)1. It drains tissue fluid from the extra cellular space back into blood.
2. it takes lymphocytes and antibodies from the lymph nodes to the blood.
3. Some of the fluid from digestive tract is absorbed in the lymph and store the fluid Temporarily.

OR

DIAGRAM OF EXCRETORY SYSTEM

- B) 1. Transpiration      2. Bark formation      3. Stomata (gas exchange)

24. A) due to presence of strong electrostatic force of attraction between ions

B) This is due to the formation of thin protective oxide layer on the surface of Aluminum but in case of iron the oxide layer peels off exposing fresh surface to Corrosion.

- C) Because it has low melting point  
 D) This because oxide can be reduced easily.  
 E) Because the carbonate layer dissolves in tamarind juice.

OR

- A)  $ZnCO_3$  calcination-----  $> ZnO + CO_2$   
 B)  $2ZnS + 3O_2$ roasting-----  $> 2ZnO + 2 SO_2$   
 C)  $ZnO + C$  heating-----  $> Zn + CO$   
 D)  $2 HgS + 3 O_2$  heat-----  $> 2HgO + 2 SO_2$   
 E)  $3 MnO_2 + 4 Al$ heat-----  $> 3 Mn + 2Al_2O_3$

**SECTION -B**

25. C  
28. A (reddish brown)  
31. A (X)  
34. B (alcohol)  
37. A (uncovered part)  
40. D (d)
26. A (Lemon juice)  
29. (b) Positive error  
32. B (5V)  
35. A (absorb CO<sub>2</sub> by seed)  
38. D (all these)  
41. D (increase or decrease current in circuit)
27. A (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
30. A (acidic)  
33. C (splitting of water)  
36. A (deactivate chloroplast)  
39. D (21V & 0.8A)  
42. C