Series #CDBA/S

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code

31/S/1

रोल नं.				
Roll No.				

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.



विज्ञान **SCIENCE**

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 80

	नोट		NOTE
(1)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 27 हैं।	(I)	Please check that this question paper contains 27 printed pages.
(II)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 39 प्रश्न हैं।	(II)	Please check that this question paper contains 39 questions.
(III)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(III)	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.
	•	/I) /\	
(IV)	कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।	(IV)	Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

31/S/1 P.T.O. 1



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 39 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र **पाँच** खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है **क, ख, ग, घ** एवं **ङ**।
- (iii) खण्ड क प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) **खण्ड ख** प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 26 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 30 से 50 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (v) **खण्ड ग** प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 33 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 से 80 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (vi) **खण्ड घ** प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 80 से 120 शब्दों में दिए जाने चाहिए।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ प्रश्न संख्या 37 से 39 तक 3 स्रोत-आधारित / प्रकरण-आधारित इकाइयों के मूल्यांकन के 4 अंकों के प्रश्न (उप-प्रश्नों सहित) हैं ।
- (viii) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, कुछ खण्डों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर दीजिए।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक के प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए और लिखिए। ग़लत उत्तर के लिए कोई ऋणात्मक अंकन नहीं है। 20×1=20

- 1. निम्नलिखित में से किस/किन प्रकरण/प्रकरणों में संयोजन अभिक्रिया होती है ?
 - I. $CuO + H_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
 - II. $ZnO + C \longrightarrow$
 - III. Na + $O_2 \longrightarrow$
 - IV. $CH_4 + O_2 \longrightarrow$
 - (A) केवल III

(B) केवल IV

(C) II और III

(D) I, III और IV

31/S/1

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises 39 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** sections -A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) **Section** A Questions No. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) **Section B** Questions No. **21** to **26** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- (v) **Section C** Questions No. **27** to **33** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- (vi) Section D Questions No. 34 to 36 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- (vii) **Section E** Questions No. 37 to 39 are of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment carrying 4 marks each with sub-parts.
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in some sections. Only one of the alternatives has to be attempted in such questions.

SECTION A

Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions no. 1 to 20. There is no negative marking for incorrect response. $20 \times 1 = 20$

- 1. In the following case(s) the combination reaction occurs in :
 - I. $CuO + H_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
 - II. $ZnO + C \longrightarrow$
 - III. Na + $O_2 \longrightarrow$
 - IV. $CH_4 + O_2 \longrightarrow$
 - (A) Only III

(B) Only IV

(C) II and III

(D) I, III and IV

31/S/1 3 P.T.O.



2.		न विलयन की कुछ बूँदें किसी रंगहीन द्रव में हो सकता है :	डाली ज	ाती हैं। यदि द्रव का रंग लाल हो जाता है, तो
	(A)	हाइड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल	(B)	आसुत जल
	(C)	अमोनियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड	(D)	नींबू का रस
3.	नेटल के	इंक में उपस्थित अम्ल है :		
	(A)	ऐसीटिक अम्ल	(B)	मेथेनॉइक अम्ल
	(C)	टार्टरिक अम्ल	(D)	सिट्रिक अम्ल
4.	निम्नलि त्रि-आब	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	जेसमें दो	C – C एकल आबन्ध तथा एक C ≡ C
	(A)	एथाइन	(B)	प्रोपाइन
	(C)	ब्यूटाइन	(D)	बेन्ज़ीन
5.	सोडियम	•		विलयन साथ-साथ अभिक्रिया करते हैं तो अविलेय पदार्थ बनता है। यह अभिक्रिया
	(A)	संयोजन अभिक्रिया	(B)	अपघटन (वियोजन) अभिक्रिया
	(C)	विस्थापन अभिक्रिया	(D)	द्वि-विस्थापन अभिक्रिया
6.	निम्नलि	खित अभिक्रिया में बने यौगिक ' ${ m A}$ ' का ना	म है :	
		$NaCl + NH_3 + H_2O + CO_2$	• 'A' +	NH ₄ Cl
	(A)	सोडियम कार्बोनेट		
	(B)	अमोनियम कार्बोनेट		
	(C)	सोडियम हाइड्रोजन कार्बोनेट		
	(D)	अमोनियम हाइड्रोजन कार्बोनेट		
7.	दी गई 3	अभिक्रिया के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से सर्ह	किथन च्	युनिए :
		$CuO + H_2 \longrightarrow Cu + H_2O$		
	(A)	CuO का उपचयन हो रहा है तथा H ₂ अप	पचियत ह	हो रही है ।
	(B)	$ m H_2$ का उपचयन हो रहा है तथा $ m CuO$ अ	गचयित ह	हो रहा है ।
	(C)	CuO अपचायी एजेन्ट है।		
	(D)	H ₂ उपचायी एजेन्ट है।		
31/S/		4	4	

2.	A fev	v drops of turmeric solution are ad-	ded to	a colourless liquid. If the liquid
	becon	nes red, the liquid may be:		
	(A)	Hydrochloric acid	(B)	Distilled water
	(C)	Ammonium hydroxide	(D)	Lemon juice
3.	The a	cid present in nettle sting is:		
	(A)	Acetic acid	(B)	Methanoic acid
	(C)	Tartaric acid	(D)	Citric acid
4.	A hyd	drocarbon which contains two C - C	single	e bonds and one $C \equiv C$ triple bond
	is:			
	(A)	Ethyne	(B)	Propyne
	(C)	Butyne	(D)	Benzene
5.	When	aqueous solutions of barium chlorid	le and	sodium sulphate react together, an

- insoluble substance along with aqueous solution of sodium chloride is formed. This reaction is an example of a:
 - (A) combination reaction

- (B) decomposition reaction
- (C) displacement reaction
- (D) double displacement reaction
- **6.** The name of the compound 'A' formed in the following reaction is:

$$NaCl + NH_3 + H_2O + CO_2 \longrightarrow 'A' + NH_4Cl$$

- (A) Sodium carbonate
- (B) Ammonium carbonate
- (C) Sodium hydrogen carbonate
- (D) Ammonium hydrogen carbonate
- 7. Select the correct statement from the following about the reaction:

$$CuO + H_2 \longrightarrow Cu + H_2O$$

- (A) CuO is getting oxidised and H₂ is getting reduced.
- (B) H₂ is getting oxidised and CuO is getting reduced.
- (C) CuO is a reducing agent.
- (D) H₂ is an oxidising agent.

31/S/1 5 P.T.O.

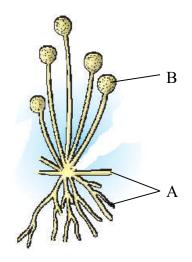


- 8. मानव श्वसन तंत्र में, श्वास भीतर लेते समय वायु का पथ होता है :
 - (A) नासाद्वार \rightarrow कंठ \rightarrow श्वासनली \rightarrow ग्रसनी \rightarrow कृपिका
 - (B) नासाद्वार \rightarrow श्वासनली \rightarrow कंठ \rightarrow ग्रसनी \rightarrow कूपिका
 - (C) नासाद्वार ightarrow ग्रसनी ightarrow कंठ ightarrow श्वासनली ightarrow कूपिका
 - (D) $\,$ नासाद्वार \rightarrow कंठ \rightarrow ग्रसनी \rightarrow श्वासनली \rightarrow कूपिका
- 9. किसी डॉक्टर ने किसी व्यक्ति को इंसुलिन का इन्जेक्शन लगवाने का परामर्श दिया क्योंकि :
 - (A) उसके हृदय की धड़कन धीमी थी।
 - (B) उसका रक्तचाप कम था।
 - (C) वह लम्बाई में बौना दिख रहा था।
 - (D) उसका अग्न्याशय आवश्यक हॉर्मोन को उचित मात्रा में स्नावित नहीं कर रहा था।
- 10. सूरजमुखी पुष्प की गति निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्दीपन की अनुक्रिया है ?
 - (A) गुरुत्व

(B) रसायन

(C) दिन अथवा रात्रि

- (D) जल
- 11. ब्रेड-फफूँदी में, नामांकित संरचनाएँ A और B क्रमशः हैं :



- (A) कवक जाल और बीजाणु
- (B) जड़ और बीजाणुधानी
- (C) कवक जाल और बीजाणुधानी
- (D) जड़ और बीजाणु

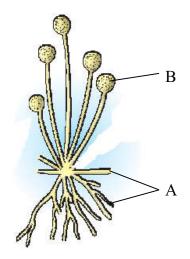
31/S/1

- **8.** In the human respiratory system, the path taken by air when we breathe in is :
 - (A) Nostrils \rightarrow Larynx \rightarrow Trachea \rightarrow Pharynx \rightarrow Alveoli
 - (B) Nostrils \rightarrow Trachea \rightarrow Larynx \rightarrow Pharynx \rightarrow Alveoli
 - (C) Nostrils \rightarrow Pharynx \rightarrow Larynx \rightarrow Trachea \rightarrow Alveoli
 - (D) Nostrils \rightarrow Larynx \rightarrow Pharynx \rightarrow Trachea \rightarrow Alveoli
- **9.** A doctor advised a person to take an injection of insulin because :
 - (A) his heart was beating slowly.
 - (B) his blood pressure was low.
 - (C) he was looking short in height.
 - (D) his pancreas was not secreting the required hormone in proper amounts.
- **10.** The movement of sunflowers is in response to a stimulus such as :
 - (A) gravity

(B) chemicals

(C) day or night

- (D) water
- 11. In bread mould, the structures labelled A and B respectively are:



(A) hyphae and spore

- (B) root and sporangium
- (C) hyphae and sporangium
- (D) root and spores

31/S/1 7 P.T.O.

12.	पादपों ग	में रेज़िन और गोंद जैसे अपशिष्ट उत्पाद संचि	ात रहते है	5 :
	(A)	उन पत्तियों में जो झड़ जाती हैं	(B)	पुराने ज़ाइलम में
	(C)	फ्लोएम में	(D)	कोशिकीय रसधानियों में
13.	50 cm	। फोकस दूरी के अवतल दर्पण द्वारा किसी f	बेम्ब का	–1 आवर्धन का वास्तविक प्रतिबिम्ब बनाया
	गया है	। इस प्रकरण में बिम्ब की अपने प्रतिबिम्ब से	ो दूरी है :	
	(A)	50 cm	(B)	100 cm
	(C)	200 cm	(D)	शून्य
14.	जब हम	। किसी ऐसे परिपथ, जिसके धारा अनुमतांव	का मान	। नियत है, के एक ही सॉकेट से बहुत से विद्युत
	साधित्रों	ं को संयोजित कर देते हैं, तो :		
	(A)	परिपथ के कुल प्रतिरोध में वृद्धि हो जाती	है ।	
	(B)	स्रोत से ली जाने वाली धारा घट जाती है।		
	(C)	धारा अनुमत मान से अधिक हो जाती है।		
	(D)	प्रत्येक साधित्र स्रोत से अधिकाधिक धारा	लेना प्रार	म्भ कर देता है।
15.	निम्नलि	खित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए :		
	I.	किसी आहार श्रृंखला का प्रत्येक चरण पो	षी स्तर व	न्हलाता है ।
	II.	अपघटक मृत जीवों के अवशेषों के जिट कर देते हैं जो मृदा में चले जाते हैं।	ल अका	र्वनिक पदार्थ को सरल पदार्थों में परिवर्तित
	III.	आहार श्रृंखला में निम्न पोषी स्तर से उच्च	पोषी स्त	ार पर ऊर्जा स्तर में वृद्धि होती है।
	IV.	विभिन्न आहार श्रृंखलाओं के श्रृंखलन से	आहार ज	गल बनता है।
	इनमें से	सही कथन है/हैं :		
	(A)	केवल I	(B)	I और IV
	(C)	I, II और IV	(D)	II और IV
16.	जैव-अ	वर्धन से तात्पर्य है :		
	(A)	किसी जीव के शारीरिक भार में वृद्धि होना	1	
	(B)	पादप प्लवकों की उपज में वृद्धि होना।		
	(C)	किसी आहार श्रृंखला के क्रमागत पोषी स्त	ारों में हार्	नेकर रसायनों की मात्रा में वृद्धि होना।
	(D)	किसी क्षेत्र में पौधों और जन्तुओं की संख्य	ा में वृद्धि	् होना ।
31/S/1	1		3	

12.	In nlai	nts, waste products like resins and gui	ms are	e stored in :
12.	(A)	leaves that fall off	(B)	old xylem
	(C)	phloem	(D)	cellular vacuoles
	(C)	pmoem	(D)	certaiai vacaoies
13.		mage formed by a concave mirror fication – 1. In this case the distance		
	(A)	50 cm	(B)	100 cm
	(C)	200 cm	(D)	Zero
14.		we connect too many electrical app g a fixed value of current rating:	olianc	es to a single socket in a circuit
	(A)	the total resistance of the circuit incr	eases	
	(B)	the current drawn from the source de	ecreas	ses.
	(C)	the current increases beyond the rate	ed val	ue.
	(D)	each appliance starts drawing more	and m	nore current from the source.
15.	Consi	der the following statements:		
	I.	Every step in a food chain is called a	a tropl	hic level.
	II.	Decomposers convert complex in organisms into simple substances the	_	
	III.	In a food chain, energy level increation trophic level.	ises fi	rom lower trophic level to higher
	IV.	Linkages between various food chai	ns coi	nstitute a food web.
	The co	orrect statements is/are:		
	(A)	I only	(B)	I and IV
	(C)	I, II and IV	(D)	II and IV
16.	Bioma	agnification refers to the increase in the	ne:	
	(A)	body weight of an organism.		
	(B)	growth of phytoplanktons.		
	(C)	the amount of harmful chemicals in chain.	the s	uccessive trophic levels of a food
	(D)	number of plants and animals in an	area.	
31/S/ ²	1	9		P.T.O.

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प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 20 के लिए, दो कथन दिए गए हैं — जिनमें एक को अभिकथन (A) तथा दूसरे को कारण (R) द्वारा अंकित किया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर नीचे दिए गए कोडों (A), (B), (C) और (D) में से चुनकर दीजिए।

- (A) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (B) अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कारण (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** करता है।
- (C) अभिकथन (A) सही है, परन्तु कारण (R) ग़लत है।
- (D) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, परन्तु कारण (R) सही है।
- 17. अभिकथन (A): साबुन कठोर जल के साथ झाग नहीं बनाते हैं।
 - कारण (R) : कठोर जल में कैल्सियम और मैग्नीशियम के लवण घुले होते हैं जो साबुन से अभिक्रिया करके अघुलनशील पदार्थ (स्कम) बनाते हैं।
- 18. अभिकथन (A) : पादपों और जन्तुओं दोनों में रासायनिक समन्वय दृष्टिगोचर होता है।
 - कारण (R): पादप हॉर्मोन दैशिक वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करते हैं जबिक जन्तुओं में केवल एक ही दिशा में वृद्धि कभी दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होती है।
- **20.** अभिकथन (A) : ओज़ोन (O_3) का एक अणु ऑक्सीजन के तीन परमाणुओं से बनता है।
 - कारण (R): ओज़ोन पृथ्वी के पृष्ठ की सूर्य से आने वाले पराबैंगनी (UV) विकिरणों से सुरक्षा करती है।
- 31/S/1 10



For Questions number 17 to 20, two statements are given — one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below.

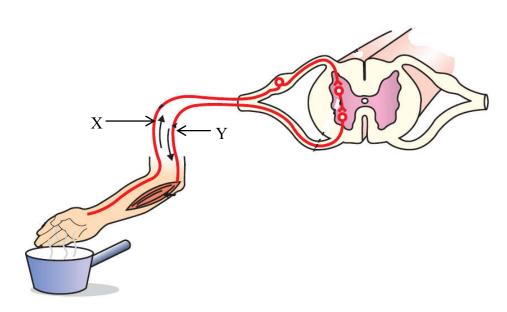
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- 17. Assertion (A): Soaps do not form lather (foam) with hard water.
 - Reason (R): Hard water has calcium and magnesium salts dissolved in it which on reacting with soap form scum.
- **18.** Assertion (A): Chemical co-ordination is seen in both plants and animals.
 - Reason (R): Plant hormones control directional growth, whereas in animals, growth is never seen in one direction only.
- **19.** Assertion (A): The commercial unit of electric energy is kilowatt hour (kWh).
 - Reason (R): $1 \text{ kWh} = 10^6 \text{ joule (J)}$
- **20.** Assertion (A): Ozone (O_3) is a molecule formed by the three atoms of oxygen.
 - Reason (R): Ozone shields the surface of the Earth from ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the Sun.



खण्ड ख

प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 26 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं।

- 21. तन्यता और आघातवर्ध्यता की परिभाषा लिखिए। किसी ऐसे तत्त्व का नाम लिखिए जो इन दोनों गुणों को दर्शाता है तथा अपने उत्तर की पृष्टि भी कीजिए।
- 22. उन दो तरीकों की सूची बनाइए जिनके कारण किसी समष्टि में विभिन्नताएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं। विभिन्नता के महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- 23. (a) नीचे दिए गए आरेख के नामांकित भागों X और Y के नाम लिखिए। प्रत्येक भाग के एक-एक कार्य का उल्लेख कीजिए।



अथवा

- (b) तंत्रिका तंत्र के उन भागों के नाम लिखिए जो निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों में सम्मिलित होते हैं :
 - (i) शरीर की संस्थिति बनाए रखना
 - (ii) लार आना
 - (iii) भूख
 - (iv) प्रश्न का उत्तर देना
- 24. किसी अवतल दर्पण द्वारा उसके ध्रुव और मुख्य फोकस के बीच स्थित किसी बिम्ब का प्रतिबिम्ब बनना दर्शाने के लिए नामांकित किरण आरेख खींचिए।

31/S/1 12

2

SECTION B

Questions no. 21 to 26 are very short answer type questions.

21. Define the terms ductility and malleability. Name an element which exhibits both of these properties giving justification for your answer.

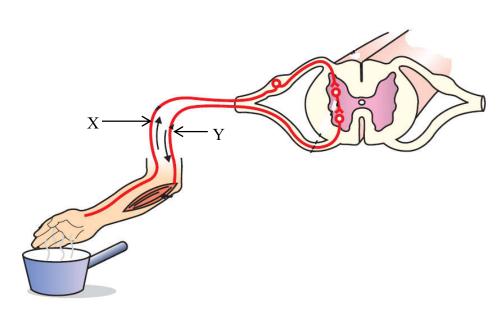
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22. List two ways due to which variations arise in a population. State the importance of variation.

2

23. (a) In the diagram given below, name the labelled parts X and Y. Mention one function for each.

2



OR

(b) Name the parts of the nervous system which are involved in the following activities:

2

- (i) Maintaining body posture
- (ii) Salivation
- (iii) Hunger
- (iv) Answering a question
- **24.** Draw a labelled ray diagram to show the formation of image due to a concave mirror when an object is placed between its pole and principal focus.

2

P.T.O.

31/S/1 13



- आकाश में इन्द्रधनुष बनना दर्शाने के लिए किरण आरेख खींचिए। इस आरेख पर तीन बिन्द् A, 25. (a) B और C नीचे दिए अनुसार अंकित कीजिए।
 - A जहाँ प्रकाश का विक्षेपण होता है
 - B जहाँ परिक्षिप्त प्रकाश का आन्तरिक परावर्तन होता है
 - C जहाँ परिक्षिप्त प्रकाश का अपवर्तन होता है

अथवा

- मानव नेत्र में उपस्थित उन पेशियों के नाम लिखिए जो नेत्र को विभिन्न दूरियों पर स्थित बिम्बों (b) (अर्थात् दुरस्थ के साथ-साथ निकट के बिम्ब) को फोकसित करने योग्य बनाती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए यह किस प्रकार होता है।
- ''शाकाहारी भोजन की आदत अधिक ऊर्जा ग्रहण करने में सहायक होती है।'' इस कथन की पृष्टि 26. कीजिए।

खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 33 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं।

- किसी ऐसी अभिक्रिया का रासायनिक समीकरण लिखिए जिसमें किसी धात् के लवण के 27. (a) विलयन में किसी दूसरी धातु को डुबोए रखने पर रंग में परिवर्तन का प्रेक्षण किया जाता है।
 - जब गर्म कॉपर(II) ऑक्साइड पर हाइड्रोजन गैस प्रवाहित की जाती है, तो कॉपर और भाप (b) बनती है। होने वाली इस अभिक्रिया का संतुलित रासायनिक समीकरण भौतिक अवस्थाओं सहित लिखिए। इसमें होने वाली रासायनिक अभिक्रिया के प्रकार का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- किसी विलयन के pH से क्या तात्पर्य है ? दो शहरों 'A' और 'B' के वर्षा के जल को एकत्रित 28. (a) करने पर उनके pH क्रमशः 6·1 और 5·3 पाए गए। इनमें से किस शहर का जल अधिक अम्लीय था ? अपने उत्तर की पृष्टि कीजिए। कारण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए कि उस तालाब के जलीय जीवों के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा जिसमें शहर 'B' का वर्षा का जल बहकर पहुँचता है।

अथवा

- उन अम्लों और क्षारकों के नाम लिखिए जिनसे निम्नलिखित लवण प्राप्त होते हैं : (b) (i)
 - सोडियम क्लोराइड (I)
 - अमोनियम सल्फेट
 - उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक लवण की प्रकृति, अम्लीय/क्षारीय/उदासीन, का उल्लेख अपने उत्तर की (ii) कारण सहित पृष्टि करते हुए कीजिए।

31/S/1 14 2

2

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3

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25. Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of a rainbow in the sky. Mark (a) on the diagram three points A, B and C as given below: 2 A – where dispersion of light occurs B – where internal reflection of dispersed light occurs C – where refraction of dispersed light occurs OR (b) Name the muscles present in the human eye which enable it to focus on objects at varied distances (i.e., distant as well as nearby objects). Explain 2 how it happens. 26. 2 "A vegetarian food habit helps in getting more energy." Justify the statement. **SECTION C** Questions no. 27 to 33 are short answer type questions. 27. (a) Write a chemical equation for the reaction in which change in colour is observed when a metal is kept immersed in a salt solution of another metal. (b) When hydrogen gas is passed over heated copper(II) oxide, copper and steam are formed. Write the balanced chemical equation with physical states for this reaction. State what kind of chemical reaction is this. 3 28. What is meant by the term pH of a solution? The pH of rain water (a) collected from two cities 'A' and 'B' was found to be 6.1 and 5.3 respectively. The water of which city is more acidic? Justify your answer. State with reason what would happen to the aquatic life of a pond in which the rain water of city 'B' flows. 3 OR Identify the acid and the base from which the following salts are (b) (i) obtained: Sodium chloride (I) Ammonium sulphate (II)

31/S/1 15 P.T.O.

salts, giving reason for your answer.

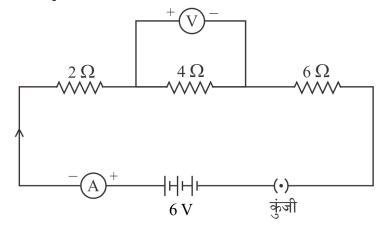
(ii)

Write the nature, acidic/basic/neutral, of each of the above mentioned

- 29. (a) किसी पुष्प के उस भाग का नाम लिखिए जो (i) फल बनने के पश्चात भी बना रहता है।

 (ii) परागण के लिए कीटों को आकर्षित करता है (iii) परागकण उत्पन्न करता है तथा

 (iv) निषेचन के पश्चात बीज में परिवर्तित हो जाता है।
 - (b) परागण के पश्चात, नर जनन-कोशिका किस प्रकार अण्डाशय तक पहुँचती है ? इस घटना के महत्त्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- **30.** किसी नीले रंग के पुष्पों (BB) वाले पौधे का किसी श्वेत रंग के पुष्पों (bb) वाले पौधे के साथ संकरण कराया गया :
 - (a) F_1 पीढ़ी में प्रेक्षण किए जाने वाले लक्षणों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले पद का नाम लिखिए। इसका जीन संयोजन दीजिए।
 - (b) यदि F₁ पीढ़ी के पौधों का स्व-परागण कराया जाए, तो F₂ पीढ़ी में प्राप्त (i) नीले रंग के पुष्पों वाले पौधों तथा (ii) श्वेत रंग के पुष्पों वाले पौधों की प्रतिशतता लिखिए। F₂ पीढ़ी में श्वेत रंग के पुष्पों वाले पौधों का फिर से दृष्टिगोचर होना क्या इंगित करता है ?
- 31. दिए गए परिपथ में कुंजी को बन्द करने पर, निम्नलिखित का निर्धारण कीजिए :



- (i) तीनों प्रतिरोधकों द्वारा लगाया गया कुल प्रतिरोध
- (ii) ऐमीटर का पाठ्यांक
- (iii) वोल्टमीटर का पाठ्यांक

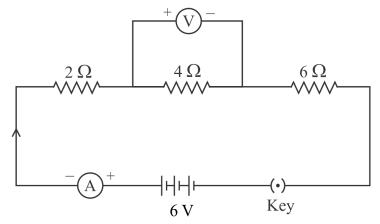
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31/S/1

- 29. (a) Name a part of the flower which (i) persists even after a fruit is formed, (ii) attracts insects for pollination, (iii) produces pollen grains and (iv) changes into seed after fertilisation.
 - (b) After pollination, how does a male germ cell reach the ovary? Mention the significance of this event.
- **30.** A plant having blue coloured flowers (BB) is crossed with a plant having white coloured flowers (bb):
 - (a) Name the term used for the trait, which is observed in F₁ generation. Give its gene combination.
 - (b) If the plants obtained in F_1 generation are self-pollinated, write the percentage of (i) plants with flowers of blue colour, and (ii) plants with flowers of white colour in F_2 generation. What did the reappearance of plants with white coloured flowers in F_2 generation indicate?
- **31.** In the given circuit when key is closed, determine the following:



- (i) Total resistance offered by the three resistors
- (ii) Reading of the ammeter
- (iii) Reading of the voltmeter

3

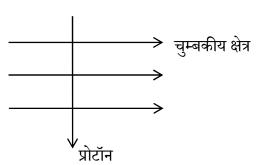
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31/S/1 17 P.T.O.



- (i) दक्षिण-हस्त अंगुष्ठ नियम तथा (ii) फ्लेमिंग का वाम-हस्त नियम लिखिए। **32.** (a)
 - फ्लेमिंग के वाम-हस्त नियम का उपयोग करके आरेख में दर्शाए अनुसार पश्चिम से पूर्व की ओर (b) दिष्ट किसी क्षैतिजत: कार्यरत एकसमान चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र में ऊर्ध्वाधर नीचे की ओर प्रवेश करने वाले प्रोटॉन पर लगने वाले बल की दिशा निर्धारित कीजिए।



किसी त्रिभुजाकार काँच के प्रिज़्म से गुज़रने वाली किसी प्रकाश किरण के अपवर्तन को दर्शाने के लिए **33.** किरण आरेख खींचिए तथा इस आरेख पर (i) आपतन कोण (i), (ii) निर्गत कोण (e) तथा (iii) विचलन कोण (D) अंकित कीजिए। क्या होगा यदि किसी किरण के स्थान पर इसी प्रिज़्म पर कोई श्वेत प्रकाश पुंज आपतन करता है ? इस प्रकरण में होने वाली परिघटना का कारण दीजिए।

खण्ड घ

प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं।

दो तत्त्वों X (परमाणु क्रमांक 12) तथा Y (परमाणु क्रमांक 17) के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विन्यास लिखिए। 34. (a) X तथा Y के संयोग से आयनिक यौगिक का बनना दर्शाइए। बनने वाले यौगिक का नाम और सूत्र लिखिए। उल्लेख कीजिए कि इस यौगिक के जलीय विलयन से विद्युत धारा प्रवाहित करने पर क्या होगा। (i) कैथोड और (ii) ऐनोड पर पहुँचने वाले आयनों के नाम लिखिए।

अथवा

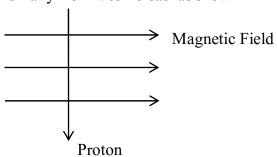
- मध्यम सिक्रयता की दो धातुओं के नाम लिखिए। इन दोनों में से कौन-सी धातु अधिक (b) (i) सक्रिय है ? इस तथ्य का विद्यालय की प्रयोगशाला में प्रायोगिक निदर्शन किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है 🤈
 - मध्यम सक्रियता की कुछ धातुएँ भू-पर्पटी पर अपने-अपने कार्बोनेट के रूप में भी पाई (ii) जाती हैं। इनसे धातुओं को निष्कर्षित करने की प्रक्रियाओं के नाम लिखिए और इनमें होने वाली अभिक्रियाओं के रासायनिक समीकरण दीजिए।

31/S/1 18 3

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- **32.** (a) State (i) right-hand thumb rule, and (ii) Fleming's left-hand rule.
 - (b) Using Fleming's left-hand rule determine the direction of force experienced by a proton, which enters vertically downwards in a uniform magnetic field acting horizontally from west to east as shown in the diagram.



33. Draw a ray diagram to show the refraction of a ray of light through a triangular glass prism and mark on it (i) angle of incidence (i), (ii) angle of emergence (e), and (iii) angle of deviation (D). What would happen, if instead of a ray, a beam of white light falls on the prism? Give reason for the phenomenon that occurs in this case.

SECTION D

Questions no. 34 to 36 are long answer type questions.

Write electronic configurations of two elements X (At. no. 12) and Y (At. **34.** (a) no. 17). Show the formation of ionic compound when X and Y combine with each other. Write the name and formula of the compound formed. State what would happen if electric current is passed through the aqueous solution of this compound. Name the ion that will reach at (i) cathode, and (ii) anode.

OR

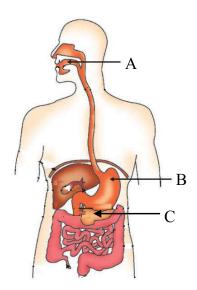
- Write the name of two metals of moderate reactivity. Which one of (b) (i) the two is more reactive? How can this fact be demonstrated experimentally in a school laboratory?
 - (ii) Some metals of moderate reactivity are also found in the Earth's crust in the form of their carbonates. Name the processes involved in the extraction of metal from them, giving chemical equations for the reactions that occur.

31/S/1 P.T.O. 19

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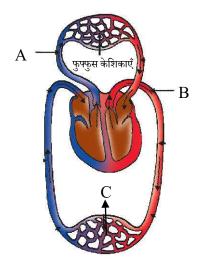
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- मानव के आहार नाल के आरेख का अध्ययन करके इस पर अंकित भागों A, B और C के **35.** (a) (i) नाम लिखिए। प्रत्येक नामांकित भाग में उपस्थित एन्ज़ाइम का नाम लिखिए।
 - व्याख्या कीजिए कि पाचित भोजन किस प्रकार शरीर की प्रत्येक कोशिका तक पहुँचता है और उसका उपयोग होता है।



अथवा

- आरेख में दर्शाए गए मानव हृदय में परिवहन और गैसों के विनिमय के व्यवस्थात्मक (b) (i) निरूपण का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा इस पर अंकित भागों A, B और C के नाम लिखिए। इनमें प्रत्येक भाग के कार्य का उल्लेख कीजिए।
 - व्याख्या कीजिए कि पक्षियों के लिए हृदय का दायाँ और बायाँ पार्श्व किस प्रकार (ii) लाभदायक होता है।

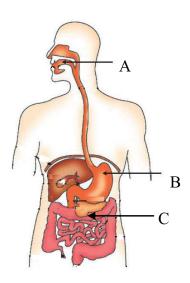


31/S/1 20 5

- 35. (a) (i) Study the diagram below of alimentary canal of man and name the parts marked as A, B and C. Write the name of the enzyme present in each labelled part.
 - (ii) Explain how digested food reaches each and every cell of the body and is utilised.

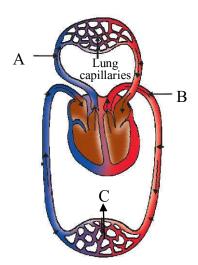
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OR

- (b) (i) Study the diagram below showing schematic representation of transport and exchange of gases in human heart and name the parts labelled as A, B and C. Mention the function of each part.
 - (ii) Explain how separation of right and left side of the heart is useful for birds.



31/S/1 21 P.T.O.

- 36. (a) (i) लम्बाई 'l' और अनुप्रस्थ-काट क्षेत्रफल 'A' के किसी बेलनाकार चालक के प्रतिरोध 'R' और उसके पदार्थ की वैद्युत प्रतिरोधकता 'ρ' के बीच संबंध लिखिए । इस संबंध का उपयोग करके 'ρ' का SI मात्रक निर्धारित की जिए ।
 - (ii) लम्बाई 120 cm और व्यास $0.4~\mathrm{mm}$ के किसी तार के पदार्थ की वैद्युत प्रतिरोधकता ज्ञात कीजिए। इस तार का प्रतिरोध $3~\Omega$ है।

अथवा

- (b) (i) विद्युत धारा के तापन प्रभाव से क्या तात्पर्य है ? प्रतिरोध R के किसी चालक जिससे धारा I समय t के लिए प्रवाहित होती है, में उत्पन्न ऊष्मा की मात्रा के लिए व्यंजक व्युत्पन्न कीजिए।
 - (ii) 10 Ω प्रतिरोध के किसी चालक जिससे 2 A की विद्युत धारा 100 सेकण्ड तक प्रवाहित होती है, में उत्पन्न ऊष्मा की मात्रा परिकलित कीजिए।

खण्ड ङ

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न स्रोत-आधारित/केस-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

- 37. एथेनॉल (सामान्यतः जिसे ऐल्कोहॉल कहते हैं) उद्योगों, अस्पतालों, आदि में विस्तृत रूप से उपयोग किया जाने वाला एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्बन-यौगिक है। बहुत अच्छा विलायक होने के कारण, इसका उपयोग दवाओं जैसे कफ-सीरप, टिंक्चर आयोडीन तथा बहुत से टॉनिकों में किया जाता है। स्वच्छ ईंधन होने के कारण संसार के अधिकांश विकसित देशों में पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल को मिलाने पर प्राप्त मिश्रण का उपयोग किया जाता है।
 - (a) एथेनॉल की संरचना लिखिए।
 - (b) एथेनॉल के पर्याप्त वायु (ऑक्सीजन) में दहन होने पर प्राप्त उत्पादों के नाम लिखिए। 1
 - (c) (i) उल्लेख कीजिए कि क्या होता है जब गर्म एथेनॉल में क्षारीय पोटैशियम परमैंगनेट के 5% विलयन को मिलाया जाता है। बनने वाले उत्पाद की संरचना खींचिए और इस अभिक्रिया में क्षारीय पोटैशियम परमैंगनेट के 5% विलयन की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।

अथवा

31/S/1 22



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- 36. (a) Write the relation between the electrical resistivity ' ρ ' and the resistance 'R' of a cylindrical conductor of length 'l' and area of cross-section 'A'. Use this relationship to determine the SI unit of ' ρ '.
 - (ii) Find the electrical resistivity of the material of a wire of length 120 cm and diameter 0.4 mm. The resistance of this wire is 3Ω .

OR

- (b) (i) What is meant by heating effect of electric current? Derive an expression for the amount of heat produced in a conductor of resistance R through which a current I flows for a time t.
 - (ii) Calculate the amount of heat produced in a conductor of resistance 10Ω through which a current of 2 A flows for 100 seconds.

SECTION E

The following questions are source-based/case-based questions. Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- 37. Ethanol (commonly known as alcohol) is an important carbon compound widely used in industries, hospitals, etc. Because it is a very good solvent, it is used in medicines such as cough syrups, tincture iodine and many tonics. As it is a cleaner fuel, ethanol is used as an additive in petrol in most of the developed countries of the world.
 - (a) Write the structure of ethanol.
 - (b) Name the products formed when ethanol burns in sufficient air (oxygen).
 - (c) (i) State what happens when 5% solution of alkaline potassium permanganate is added to warm ethanol. Draw the structure of the product formed and state the role of 5% solution of alkaline potassium permanganate in the reaction.

OR

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- (c) (ii) उल्लेख कीजिए कि क्या होता है जब एथेनॉल को $443~\rm K$ पर सांद्र $\rm H_2SO_4$ के आधिक्य के साथ गर्म किया जाता है। बनने वाले उत्पाद की संरचना खींचिए और इस अभिक्रिया में सांद्र $\rm H_2SO_4$ की भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- 38. अपने पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रायः मानसून के मौसम में वृक्षारोपण के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रेरित किया जाता है। वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम के लिए काफी संख्या में बाल वृक्षों की आवश्यकता होती है। खेतों और नर्सिरयों में लैंगिक जनन और अलैंगिक जनन द्वारा पौधों का प्रवर्धन किया जाता है। पिछले वर्षों में उद्यानविज्ञानियों ने पौधों के कार्यिक भागों के प्रयोग से पौधों को अधिक संख्या में उगाने की अलैंगिक विधियाँ विकसित की हैं। बहुत से पौधे इस विधि द्वारा प्राकृतिक रूप के साथ-साथ कृत्रिम साधनों द्वारा जनन कर सकते हैं।
 - (a) किसी नए पौधे को प्रवर्धन की लैंगिक अथवा अलैंगिक विधि द्वारा उत्पन्न करने के लिए पौधे के किस विशिष्ट भाग का उपयोग किया जाता है ?
 - (b) कायिक प्रवर्धन द्वारा उगाए जाने वाले किसी एक (i) पुष्प और (ii) फल का उदाहरण दीजिए। 1
 - (c) (i) कायिक प्रवर्धन द्वारा पौधों को उगाए जाने के दो लाभों की सूची बनाइए। 2

अथवा

- (c) (ii) अलैंगिक विधि द्वारा आलू उगाने को दर्शाने के लिए किसी कार्यकलाप का वर्णन कीजिए। 2
- 39. हम अपनी प्रयोगशालाओं में सूक्ष्म बिम्ब के आवर्धित प्रतिबिम्ब का प्रेक्षण करने के लिए संयुक्त सूक्ष्मदर्शी का उपयोग करते हैं। संयुक्त सूक्ष्मदर्शी में दो लेंस होते हैं। देखे जाने वाले बिम्ब के निकट के लेंस को अभिदृश्यक लेंस कहते हैं, यह लेंस बिम्ब का वास्तिवक उल्टा और आवर्धित प्रतिबिम्ब बनाता है। यह प्रतिबिम्ब दूसरे लेंस जिसे नेत्रिका (अभिनेत्र-लेंस) कहते हैं के लिए बिम्ब की भांति कार्य करता है। नेत्रिका लेंस इस बिम्ब का आभासी, सीधा और आवर्धित प्रतिबिम्ब बनाता है। इस प्रकार, देखे जाने वाले बिम्ब का इस सूक्ष्मदर्शी द्वारा बना परिणामी प्रतिबिम्ब बिम्ब के सापेक्ष आभासी, उल्टा और आवर्धित होता है।
 - (a) किसी 2 cm फोकस दूरी के उत्तल लेंस द्वारा किसी बिम्ब का वास्तविक, उल्टा और आवर्धित प्रतिबिम्ब बनता है। इस प्रकरण में बिम्ब-दूरी का परिसर क्या है?

31/S/1 24

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(c)	(ii)	State what happens when ethanol is heated with excess conc.
		H ₂ SO ₄ at 443 K. Draw the structure of the product formed and state
		the role of conc. H_2SO_4 in the reaction.

2

- 38. Plantation drives are often carried out especially during monsoon season for the protection of our environment. Such programmes need a lot of saplings for tree plantation. Plants are propagated by sexual or asexual means in fields and nurseries. Over the years horticulturists have developed asexual methods that use vegetative parts of the plants to multiply. Many plants can reproduce by this method naturally as well as by artificial means.
 - (a) Which specific part of the plant is used for sexual and asexual means of propagation to produce a new plant?

(b) Give one example of (i) a flower, and (ii) a fruit grown by vegetative propagation.

1 2

(c) (i) List two advantages of growing plants by vegetative propagation.

1

OR

(c) (ii) Describe an activity to show how potatoes reproduce asexually.

2

- 39. In our laboratories we use compound microscopes to see the magnified image of a microscopic object. A compound microscope is made up of two lenses. The lens nearest to the object to be viewed, called objective lens, forms real, inverted and magnified image of the object. This image serves as an object for the second lens called eyepiece. The eyepiece forms virtual, erect and magnified image of its object. Thus, the resultant image formed by a microscope is virtual, inverted and magnified with respect to the microscopic object viewed.
 - (a) The image of an object formed by a convex lens of focal length 2 cm is real, inverted and magnified. What is the range of object distance in this case?

- किसी 6 cm फोकस दूरी के उत्तल लेंस द्वारा किसी बिम्ब का आभासी, सीधा और आवर्धित (b) प्रतिबिम्ब बनता है। इस प्रकरण में बिम्ब-दूरी का परिसर क्या है? 1
- कोई बिम्ब 18 cm फोक्स दूरी के किसी उत्तल लेंस के प्रकाशिक केन्द्र से 12 cm की दूरी (i) (c) पर स्थित है। इस प्रकरण में प्रतिबिम्ब बनना दर्शाने के लिए नामांकित किरण आरेख खींचिए। 2

अथवा

किसी उत्तल लेंस द्वारा बना किसी बिम्ब का प्रतिबिम्ब वास्तविक, उल्टा तथा साइज़ में (c) बिम्ब के समान है। यदि बिम्ब और उसके प्रतिबिम्ब के बीच की दूरी 60 cm है, तो लेंस की फोकस दूरी निर्धारित कीजिए। अपने उत्तर की कारण सहित पृष्टि कीजिए। 2

31/S/1 26





(b)	The image of an object formed by a convex lens of focal length 6 cm is
	virtual, erect and magnified. What is the range of object distance in this
	case ?

1

(c) (i) An object is placed at a distance of 12 cm from the optical centre of a convex lens of focal length 18 cm. Draw a labelled ray diagram to show the formation of image in this case.

2

OR

(c) (ii) The image formed by a convex lens is real, inverted and of the same size as the object. If the distance between the objects and the image is 60 cm, determine the focal length of the lens. Give justification for your answer.

2

31/S/1 27

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	ू अंकन योजना
	पूरी तरह से गोपनीय
	(केवल आंतरिक और प्रतिबंधित उपयोग के लिए)
	माध्यमिक विद्यालय पूरक परीक्षा, 2024
	विषय का नामः विज्ञान विषय कोडः 086 पेपर कोडः 31/S/1
	सामान्य निर्देश: -
1	आप जानते हैं कि अभ्यर्थियों के वास्तविक एवं सही मूल्यांकन में मूल्यांकन सब्से महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है।
	मूल्यांकन में एकू छोटी सी गलती गंभीर समस्याओं का कारण बन सकती है जो उम्मीदवारों के भविष्य,
	शिक्षा प्रणाली और शिक्ष्ण पेशे को प्रभावित कर सकती है। ग्लित्यों से बचने के लिए आप्से अनुरोध है
	कि मूल्यांकन शुरू करने से पहले स्पॉट मूल्यांकन दिशानिर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें और समझें।
2	"मूल्यांकन नीति एक् गोपनीय नीति है क्योंकि यह आयोजित परीक्षाओं, किए गए मूल्यांकन और कई
	अन्य पहलुओं की गोपनीयता से संबंधित है। इसके किसी भी तरह से जनता के बीच लीक होने से परीक्षा
	प्रणाली पटरी से उतर सकती है और लाखों उम्मीदवारों के जीवन और भविष्य पर असर पड़ सकता है।
	इस नीति/दस्तावेज़ को किसी के साथ साझा करना, किसी पत्रिका में प्रकाशित करना और समाचार
	पत्र/वेबसाइट् आदि में छापना बोर्ड और आईपीसी के विभिन्न नियमों के तहत कार्रवाई को आमंत्रित
<u></u>	कर सकता है।
3	मूल्यांकन अंकन योजना में दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाना है। इसे अपनी व्याख्या या किसी
	अन्य विचार के अनुसार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अंकन योजना का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना
	चाहिए। हालाँकि, मूल्यांकन करते समय, जो उत्तर नवीनतम जानकारी या ज्ञान पर आधारित हैं और/या
	नवीन हैं, अन्यथा उनकी सत्यता का मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है और उन्हें उचित अंक दिए जा सकते
	हैं। कक्षा-X में, दो योग्यता-आधारित प्रश्नों का मूल्यांकन् करते समय, कूपया दिए गए उत्तर को समझने
	का प्रयास करें और भले ही उत्तर अंकन योजना से न हो, लेकिन उम्मीदवार द्वारा सही योग्यता गिनाई
	गई हो, उचित अंक दिए जाने चाहिए।
4	अंकन योजना में उत्तरों के लिए केवल सुझाए गए मूल्य बिंदु हैं। ये केवल दिशानिर्देशों की प्रकृति में हैं
	और संपूर्ण उत्तर का गठन नहीं करते हैं। विद्यार्थियों की अपनी अभिव्यक्ति हो सकती है और यदि
	अभिव्यक्ति सही है तो उसके अनुसार उचित अंक दिये जाने चाहिए।
5	प्रधान-परीक्षक को पहले दिन प्रत्येक मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा मूल्यांकन की गई पहली पांच उत्तर
	पुस्तिकाओं का अध्ययन करना होगा, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि मूल्यांकन अंकन योजना में दिए
	गए निर्देशों के अनुसार किया गया है। यदि कोई भिन्नता हो तो विचार-विमर्श के बाद उसे शून्य किया
	जाए। मूल्यांकन के लिए शेष उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं यह सुनिश्चित करने के बाद ही दी जाएंगी कि व्यक्तिगत
	मूल्यांकनकर्ताओं के अंकन में कोई महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नता नहीं है।
6	जहां भी उत्तर सही होगा, मूल्यांकनकर्ता (√) अंकित करेंगे। गलत उत्तर के लिए क्रॉस 'X' अंकित किया
	जाए। मूल्यांकनकर्ता मूल्यांकन करते समय सही (🗸) नहीं लगाएंगे जिससे यह आभास होगा कि उत्तर
	सही है और कोई अंक नहीं दिया गया है। यह सबसे आम गलती है जो मूल्यांकनकर्ता कर रहे हैं।
7	यदि किसी प्रश्न के कुछ भाग हैं, तो कृपया प्रत्येक भाग के लिए दाहिनी ओर अंक दें। फिर प्रश्न के
	विभिन्न भागों के लिए दिए गए अंकों को जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए और बाएं हाथ के हाशिये में लिखा जाना
	चाहिए और घेरा बनाया जाना चाहिए। इसका सख्ती से पालन किया जा सके.
8	यदि किसी प्रश्न में कोई भाग नहीं है, तो बाएं हाथ के हाशिए में अंक दिए जाने चाहिए और घेरा लगाना
	चाहिए। इसका भी सख्ती से पालन किया जा सकता है.
9	यदि किसी छात्र ने एक अतिरिक्त प्रश्न का प्रयास किया है, तो अधिक अंकों के योग्य प्रश्न का उत्तर
	बरकरार रखा जाना चाहिए और दूसरे उत्तर को "अतिरिक्त प्रश्न" नोट के साथ काट दिया जाना चाहिए।
10	किसी त्रुटि के संचयी प्रभाव के लिए कोई अंक नहीं काटा जाएगा। इसे केवल एक बार दंडित किया
	जाना चाहिए।
11	त्रिंट का एक पार्ग स्कैन

- प्रत्येक परीक्षक को आवश्यक रूप से पूरे कार्य समय अर्थात प्रतिदिन 8 घंटे तक मूल्यांकन कार्य करना होगा तथा मुख्य विषयों में प्रतिदिन 20 उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं तथा अन्य विषयों में प्रतिदिन 25 उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करना होगा (विवरण स्पॉट गाइडलाइन्स में दिया गया है)।
- सुनिश्चित करें कि आप अतीत में परीक्षक द्वारा की गई निम्नलिखित सामान्य प्रकार की त्रुटियाँ न करें:-13 किसी उत्तर के लिए दिए गए अंक से अधिक अंक देना।
 - किसी उत्तर पर दिए गए अंकों का गलत योग।
 - उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर के पन्नों से मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों का गलत स्थानांतरण। शीर्षक पष्ठ पर गलत प्रश्नवार योग।
 - उत्तर पुस्तिका में उत्तर या उसके किसी भाग को बिना मुल्यांकन किये छोड़ देना।
 - शीर्षक पृष्ठ पर दो कॉलमों के अंकों का गलत योग।
 - गलत योग।
 - शब्दों और अंकों में अंकित चिह्न मेल नहीं खाते/समान नहीं।
 - उत्तर पुस्तिका से ऑनलाइन पुरस्कार सूची में अंकों का गलत स्थानांतरण।
 - उत्तरों को सही के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया, लेकिन अंक नहीं दिए गए। (सुनिश्चित करें कि सही टिक मार्क सही और स्पष्ट रूप से इंगित किया गया है। यह केवल एक पंक्ति होनी चाहिए। गलत उत्तर के लिए एक्स के साथ भी ऐसा ही है।)
 - उत्तर के आधे या कुछ भाग को सही और शेष को गलत चिह्नित किया गया, लेकिन कोई अंक नहीं दिया गया।
- उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मुल्यांकन करते समय यदि उत्तर पूरी तरह से गलत पाया जाता है, तो इसे क्रॉस 14 (X) के रूप में चिह्नित किया जाना चाहिए और शून्य (0) अंक दिए जाने चाहिए।
- किसी भी मूल्यांकन न किए गए भाग, शीर्षक पृष्ठ पर अंक न ले जाना, या उम्मीदवार द्वारा पाई गई कुल 15 त्रृटि से मुल्यांकन कार्य में लगे सभी कर्मियों और बोर्ड की प्रतिष्ठा को नुकसान होगा। इसलिए, सभी संबंधित पक्षों की प्रतिष्ठा बनाए रखने के लिए, यह फिर से दोहराया जाता है कि निर्देशों का सावधानीपूर्वक और विवेकपूर्ण तरीके से पालन किया जाए।
- परीक्षकों को वास्तविक मूल्यांकन शुरू करने से पहले "स्पॉट मूल्यांकन के लिए दिशानिर्देश" में दिए 16 गए दिशानिर्देशों से परिचित होना चाहिए।
- प्रत्येक परीक्षक यह भी सुनिश्चित करेगा कि सभी उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन किया गया है, अंकों को शीर्षक 17 पृष्ठ पर ले जाया गया है, सही ढंग से योग किया गया है और अंकों और शब्दों में लिखा गया है।
- उम्मीदवार निर्धारित प्रसंस्करण शुल्क का भुगतान करके अनुरोध पर उत्तर पुस्तिका की फोटोकॉपी प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं। सभी प्रीक्षकों/अतिरिक्त प्रधान प्रीक्षकों/प्रधान प्रीक्षकों को एक बार फिर याद दिलाया जाता है कि उन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि मूल्यांकन अंकन योजना में दिए गए प्रत्येक उत्तर के लिए मुल्य बिंदुओं के अनुसार सख्ती से किया जाए।

माध्यमिक विद्यालय पूरक परीक्षा, जुलाई 2024 अंकन योजना

कक्षा: दसवीं ; विज्ञान (विषय कोड-086)

[पेपर कोड: 31/S/1]

अधिकतम अंक: 80

тег	आधव			
प्रश्न संख्या	अपेक्षित उत्तर/मूल्य बिंदु	अंक	कुल अंक	
राजा	खण्ड क		9147	
1.	(A)	1	1	
2.	(C)	1	1	
3.	(B)	1	1	
4.	(C)	1	1	
5.	(D)	1	1	
6.	(C)	1	1	
7.	(B)	1	1	
8.	(C)	1	1	
9.	(D)	1	1	
10.	(C)	1	1	
11.	(A)/(C)	1	1	
	* कोई भी सही है क्योंकि आरेख स्पष्ट नहीं है।			
12.	(B)	1	1	
13.	(D)	1	1	
14.	(C)	1	1	
15.	(B)	1	1	
16.	(C)	1	1	
17.	(A)	1	1	
18.	(B)	1	1	
19.	(C)	1	1	
20.	(B)	1	1	
	खण्ड ख			
21.	 तन्यता : धातुओं को पतले तार के रूप में खींचने की क्षमता। 	1/2		
	 आघातवर्ध्यता: धातुओं को पीटकर पतली चादर में बदलना। 	1/2		
	• सोना/चांदी/एल्यूमीनियम/लोहा	1/2		
	(या कोई अन्य सही धातु)			
	पुष्टि:			
	जैसे कॉपर धातु को खींचकर तार बनाया जा सकता है और साथ ही पीटकर पतली शीट भी बनाई जा सकती है/दैनिक जीवन में इन गुणों को प्रदर्शित करने वाली	1/2		
	किसी भी धातु के उपयोग का उदाहरण।		2	



	310		ı
	2. लैंगिक जनन ।	1/2	
	• महत्व: (निम्नलिखित में से कोई एक) 1. किसी स्पीशीज को अस्तित्व में रहने में मदद करता है। 2. किसी जीव को बदलते पर्यावरण के अनुरूप ढलने में मदद करता है। 3. जैव विकास का आधार बनता है। (या कोई अन्य)	1	2
22	(-)		
23.	(a) • X - संवेदी तंत्रिका कोशिका • Y – प्रेरक तंत्रिका कोशिका कार्य:	½ ½	
	X: संकेत को त्वचा में ग्राही से मस्तिष्क/ मेरुरज्जु तक ले जाना । Y: संकेत(आदेश) को मस्तिष्क/ मेरुरज्जु से कार्यकर (पेशी/अंग) तक पहुंचाना ।	1/ ₂ 1/ ₂	
	अथवा		
	(b) (i) अनुमस्तिष्क / पश्चमस्तिष्क (ii) मेडुला/पश्चमस्तिष्क (iii) अग्रमस्तिष्क (iv) प्रमस्तिष्क/अग्रमस्तिष्क	∜2 × 4	2
24.	P: धुव, F: मुख्य फोकस, AB: बिम्ब , A' B': प्रतिबिम्ब]		
	[एनसीईआरटी चित्र 9.7(f) पृष्ठ 140 से आरेख]		
	किरण आरेख ध्रुव और मुख्य फोकस का नामांकन किरणों की दिशा	1 ½ ½	2
25.	Raindrop Sunlight Red C Violet		

		ı	
	सही किरण आरेख	1/2	
	A, B और C का सही चिन्हित	1½	
	अथवा		
	(b)		
	• पक्ष्माभी पेशियाँ	1	
	 पक्ष्माभी पेशियाँ अभिनेत्र लेंस की फोकस दूरी को लेंस की वक्रता 		
	परिवर्तित कर दूरस्थ के साथ-साथ निकट के बिम्ब को दृष्टिपटल पर	1	
			2
	फोकसित करने योग्य बनती हैं ।		۷
26.	• शाकाहारी भोजन की आदत में केवल दो चरणों वाली आहार श्रृंखला शामिल		
	होती है /		
	उत्पादक → शाकाहारी (प्राथमिक उपभोक्ता)		
	(चूंकि प्रत्येक स्तर पर उपलब्ध जैव मात्रा/ कार्बनिक पदार्थों की मात्रा का औसतन	2	
	10 % ही उपभोक्ता के अगले स्तर तक पहुँचता है इसलिए शाकाहारी भोजन		
	जिसमें केवल दो पोषी स्तर में उपभोक्ता को अधिकतम ऊर्जा उपलब्ध होगी।		2
	וויוט אייטרט וויינט ויוטייייייייייייייייייייייייייי		_
27	खण्ड ग		
27.	(a)		
	$Fe(s) + CuSO_4(aq) \rightarrow FeSO_4(aq) + Cu(s)$		
		1	
	(Copper sulphate) (Iron sulphate)		
	नीला हल्का हरा		
	गारा। ६८५म ६८।		
	(कोई अन्य उपयुक्त उदाहरण)		
	(b)		
	• CuO (s) + H₂(g) → Cu(s) + H₂O(g)		
	$CuO(3) + H_2(g) \longrightarrow Cu(3) + H_2O(g)$	1	
	, , , , , ,		
	• रेडॉक्स अभिक्रिया	1	
		<u> </u>	3
28.	(a)		
	• किसी विलयन का pH उसमें H+ आयन सांद्रता का एक माप है / एक संख्या जो	1	
	किसी विलयन की अम्लीय या क्षारीय प्रकृति को इंगित करती है।		
	• शहर B	1/2	
	• pH जितना कम होगा, अम्लीय प्रकृति उतनी ही अधिक होगी।	1/2	
	• अम्लीय वर्षा जल, तालाब के pH को कम कर देता है जिससे जलीय जीवन का	1	
1	अस्तित्व कठिन हो जाता है।		
	अथवा		
	(b)		
1			
1	(i) (I) अम्ल - HCI/ हाइ्ड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल	1/2	
1	क्षार - NaOH/सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड	'2	
	(II) अम्ल - H₂SO₄/ सल्पयूरिक अम्ल		
	क्षार - NH₄OH/अमोनियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड	1/2	
1	אווי ואוואסווי ביווו ואיז פועטואוועט		

		ı	
	• अम्लीय	1/2	
	कारण: प्रबल अम्ल और दुर्बल क्षार का लवण ।	1/2	
			3
29.	(a)		
	(i) बाह्यदल	1/2	
	(ii) पंखुंड़ियाँ (दल)	1/2	
	(iii) परागकोश	1/2	
	(iv) बीजांड	1/2	
	(b)	72	
	• पराग नली के माध्यम से।		
	• नर जनन कोशिका मादा जनन कोशिका (मादा युग्मक) के साथ निषेचित हो	1/2	
	युग्मनज का निर्माण करती है/निषेचन होता है	1/2	2
20			3
30.	(a)		
	• प्रभावी लक्षण,	1/2	
	• Bb	1/2	
	(b)		
	(i) 75%	1/2	
	(ii) 25%	1/2	
	• अप्रभावी लक्षणों (जीन) (श्वेत पुष्प) के दृष्टिगोचर होने के लिए इसकी दोनों प्रतियों		
	का होना आवश्यक है।	1	3
31.	(i) $R = 2 \Omega + 4 \Omega + 6 \Omega = 12 \Omega$	1	
	V 6V		
	(ii) $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6V}{12\Omega} = 0.5 \text{ A}$	1	
	(iii) $V = IR = 0.5A \times 4\Omega = 2V$	1	3
32.	(a)		
J	, , ,		
	(i) कल्पना कीजिए कि आप अपने दाहिने हाथ में विधुत धारावाही चालक को इस		
	प्रकार पकड़े हुए हैं कि आपका अंगूठा विधुत धारा की दिशा की ओर संकेत		
	करता है, तो आपकी अँगुलियाँ चालक के चारों ओर चुंबकीय क्षेत्र की क्षेत्र रेखाओं		
	की दिशा में लिपटी होंगी । इसे दक्षिण-हस्त अंगुष्ठ नियम कहते हैं ।		
	/		
	/		
	Magnetic Field	1	
	.W.		
	V Current		
	[चित्र 12.7, एनसीईआरटी का पृष्ठ 200]		
	नोट : यदि चित्रात्मक रूप से समझाया जाए तो पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ ।		
	(ii) अपने बाएं हाथ की तर्जनी, मध्यमा तथा अंगूठे को इस प्रकार फैलाइए कि ये		
	אין ארווארן אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי	l	I

	sing	I	1
	अंगूठा चालक की गति की दिशा अथवा चालक पर आरोपित बल की दिशा की ओर संकेत करेगा।		
	आर तकत करना। 		
	/		
	Thumb - Motion Current Force	1	
	[एनसीईआरटी का चित्र 12.13, पृष्ठ 203] नोट : यदि चित्रात्मक रूप से समझाया जाए तो पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ ।		
	(b) • कागज़ से बाहर की ओर आते हुए	1	3
33.	GAOD WILLIAM (iii) N GAOD WILLIAM (iii) N R S C		
	नामांकित आरेख [एनसीईआरटी का चित्र 10.4, पृष्ठ 166]	1 ½	
	• श्वेत प्रकाश पुंज सात रंगों (वर्णों) की पट्टी में विभक्त हो जायेगा । • किसी प्रिज्म से गुजरने के पश्चात्, प्रकाश के विभिन्न वर्ण, आपतित किरण के सापेक्ष अलग-अलग कोणों पर झुकते(मुडते) हैं।	¹ / ₂ 1	3
	खंड घ		
34.	(a)		
	 X : 2, 8, 2 Y: 2, 8, 7 (निम्निलिखित संरचनाओं में से कोई एक) 	1/ ₂ 1/ ₂	
	$Mg : + \times \times$		

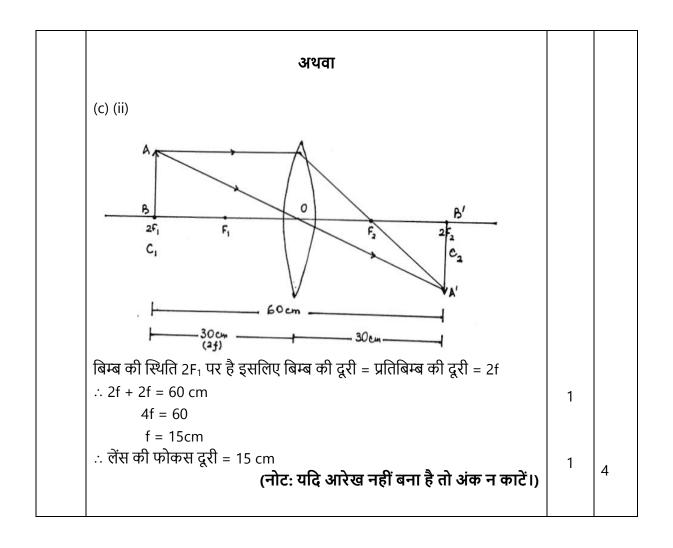
	 म्यामः मैग्नीशियम क्लोराइड सूत्रः MgCl₂/XY₂ यौगिक आयनों में विघटित हो जाएगा/आयन स्वतंत्र रूप से विपरीत इलेक्ट्रोडो पर जाएंगे/ वैधुतअपघटन हो जाएगा। कथोडः Mg²⁺ / मैग्नीशियम आयन / धनायन 	1/2 1/2 1	
	(ii) ऐनोड: Cl ⁻ / क्लोराइड आयन / ऋणायन	1/2	
	अथवा		
	(b) (i) • जिंक, लोहा, सीसा, तांबा (कोई दो) • जिंक लोहे से अधिक अभिक्रियाशील है / लोहा तांबे से अधिक अभिक्रियाशील है/ सीसा तांबे से अधिक अभिक्रियाशील है (या कोई अन्य उपयुक्त संयोजन) • निदर्शन: 1. परखनली में लिए गए कॉपर सल्फेट के घोल में लोहे की कील डालें।	1/2, 1/2	
	2. कुछ समय बाद CuSO₄ का नीला रंग फीका पड़ जाता है। (कोई अन्य प्रासंगिक गतिविधि)	1	
	(ii) • निस्तापन	1/2	
	 कार्बन के उपयोग से अपचयन 	1/2	
	रासायनिक समीकरण : ZnCO₃ — ॐष्या → ZnO +CO2	1/2	
	ZnO + C → Zn + CO	1/2	
			5
35.	(a) (i) A – मुँह (मुखगुहा) B – आमाशय	1/2	
	C – अग्र्याशय	1/ ₂ 1/ ₂	
	एंजाइम	, 2	
	A – लार एमिलेस	1/2	
	B – पेप्सिन	1/2	
	C – ट्रिप्सिन/लाइपेज	1/2	

	(ii) • पचित भोजन को आंत्र की भित्ति अवशोषित कर लेती है । • क्षुद्रांत के आंतरिक आस्तर पर अनेक दीर्घरोम होते हैं जिनमें रुधिर वाहिकाओं द्वारा भोजन को अवशोषित करके शरीर की प्रत्येक कोशिका तक पहुँचाया जाता है। • इस भोजन का उपयोग ऊर्जा प्राप्त करने, नए ऊतकों के निर्माण और पुराने ऊतकों की मरम्मत में होता है (यदि अनुच्छेद में समझाया गया है तो पूर्ण अंक प्रदान करें)	2	
	अथवा		
	(b) (i) A – फुफ्फुसीय धमनी B – महाधमनी C – केशिकाएँ कार्यः A – विऑक्सीजनित रुधिर को हृदय से फुफ्फुस तक ले जाता है। B – ऑक्सीजनित रुधिर को शरीर के विभिन्न भागों तक पहुंचाता है। C – रुधिर एवं आस-पास की कोशिकाओं के मध्य पदार्थों का विनिमय।	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	
	(ii) • ऑक्सीजनित रुधिर और विऑक्सीजनित रुधिर को मिलने से रोकने के लिए। • यह पक्षियों के शरीर के तापक्रम को बनाए रखने के लिए उनके शरीर में उच्च दक्षता पूर्ण ऑक्सीजन की पूर्ति।	2	5
36.	(a) (i) • $R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$ $\rho = \frac{R \times A}{l}$ • SI की इकाई $\rho = \frac{SI$ की इकाई $\rho = \frac{SI}{SI}$ की इकाई $\rho = \frac{\Omega \times m^2}{m}$ $\rho = \Omega M$ (ii) $\rho = 3\Omega$; $\rho = 1.20$ cm = 1.2 m; $\rho = 0.4$ mm or $\rho = 0.2$ mm	1 1 1/2	
	$\rho = \frac{R \times A}{l}$ $A = 3.14 \times (0.2 \text{mm})^2 = 3.14 \times 4 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}^2$ $= 3\Omega \times \frac{3.14 \times 4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2}{1.2 \text{m}}$ $= 3.14 \times 10^{-7} \Omega \text{ m}$	1/2 1 1	



	(b) (i)		
	• जब किसी प्रतिरोधक के माध्यम से विद्युत धारा प्रवाहित की जाती है तो विद्युत ऊर्जा ऊष्मा के रूप में क्षयित होती है । • जब आवेश Q, V के विभवांतर वाले प्रतिरोध R के चालक से प्रवाहित होता है, तो किया गया कार्य W इस प्रकार दिया जाता है-	1	
	X X X Y		
	W= V x Q = V x I x t = IR x I x t = I²Rt (∵V = I x R – ओम का नियम)) जब परिपथ पूर्णतः प्रतिरोधक होता है तो विद्युत ऊर्जा ऊष्मा ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित	1	
	होती है। H= I²Rt (ii) यहाँ I= 2A ; R= 10Ω ; t= 100s	1	
	$H = I^2Rt$ = $(2A)^2 \times 10\Omega \times 100s$	1	
	= 4000 J	1	5
	खण्ड ड		
37.	(a) H H H / CH ₃ CH ₂ OH H H H	1	
	(b) कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड और जल / CO₂ और H₂O	1/2,1/2	
	(c) (i) • एथनॉल ऑक्सीकृत हो एथेनाइक(कार्बोक्सिलिक) अम्ल में बदल जाता है।	1/2	
	• H O	1	
	• ऑक्सीकारक के रूप में कार्य करता है।	1/2	

	(c) (ii) • एथीन / C₂H₄ बनता है।	1/2	
	• ң н		
	$C=C$ $H \cap H_1 \cap CH_2 = CH_2$	1	
	• निर्जलीकारक के रूप में कार्य करता है।	1/2	4
38.	(a) लैंगिक - बीज	1/2	
	अलैंगिक - जड़ें/ तना/ पत्तियाँ।	1/2	
	(b) (i) गुलाब/चमेली (या कोई अन्य)	1/2	
	(ii) अंगूर/संतरा/केला (या कोई अन्य)	1/2	
	(c) (i) (निम्नलिखित में से कोई दो)		
	• आनुवंशिक रूप से समान पौधों का उत्पादन	1,1	
	• बीज से उत्पन्न या उगने वाले पौधों की तुलना में कायिक प्रवर्धन द्वारा उगाए गए		
	पौधे फल और सब्जियां पहले देते हैं।		
	• बीज उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता खो चुके पौधों का प्रवर्धन।		
	(कोई अन्य)		
	अथवा		
	(c) (ii)		
	आलू को छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में इस प्रकार काटिए कि कुछ में गर्त(कलिका) हों अब		
	इन टुकड़ों को नम रुई में कुछ दिनों तक रखें और निरीक्षण करें। कुछ दिनों में इन	2	
	कलिकाओ से प्ररोह विकसित हो जातें हैं ।		
			4
39.	(a) लेंस के प्रकाशिक केंद्र से 2 cm से अधिक और 4 cm से कम	1	
	(b) लेंस के प्रकाशिक केंद्र से 6 cm से कम	1	
	(c) (i)		
	A'		
	M A		
	A O F_2 $2F_2$		
	B' 2F ₁ F ₁ B C ₂	2	
	C_1		
	N OB = 12 cm		
	OF = 12 cm		
	OF = 10 CIII		



Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Secondary School Supplementary Examination, July 2024

SUBJECT NAME: SCIENCE SUBJECT CODE: 086

PAPER CODE: 31/S/1

assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serior problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system at teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. 2 "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. It leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing the policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Nev Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC. 3 Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It shou not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Markin Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, whi evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and dimarks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-base questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, dimarks should be awarded. 4 The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These a in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. It students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due markshould be awarded accordingly. 5 The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by eacevaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per to instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same shou be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant fevaluators s		PAPER CODE: 31/8/1
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9 If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving mo	8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin
]		
marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Ext	9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more
		marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra
Question".		Question".





- A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
- Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.

Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.

- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
- •
- Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
- Wrong grand total.
- Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.
- Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
- Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
- Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
- The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
- Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
- The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

SECONDARY SCHOOL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, July 2024 MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: X SCIENCE (Subject Code-086)

[Paper Code: 31/S/1]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	Marks	Total Marks
	SECTION A		
1.	(A)	1	1
2.	(C)	1	1
3.	(B)	1	1
4.	(C)	1	1
5.	(D)	1	1
6.	(C)	1	1
7.	(B)	1	1
8.	(C)	1	1
9.	(D)	1	1
10.	(C)	1	1
11.	(A)/(C)	1	1
	* Any one is correct as the diagram is not clear		
12.	(B)	1	1
13.	(D)	1	1
14.	(C)	1	1
15.	(B)	1	1
16.	(C)	1	1
17.	(A)	1	1
18.	(B)	1	1
19.	(C)	1	1
20.	(B)	1	1
	SECTION B		
21.	Ductility: ability of metals to be drawn into thin wires.	1/2	
	 Malleability: ability of metals to be beaten into thin sheets. 	1/2	
	Gold/silver/aluminium/iron (or any other correct metal)	1/2	
	Metal can be drawn into wires as well as beaten into thin sheets / example of use of any metal exhibiting these properties in deity life.	1/2	2

	2. Sexual reproduction	1/2	
	2. Sexual reproduction	, 2	
	Importance: (any one of following)		
	1. Helps a species to survive		
	2. Helps an organism to adapt to the changing		
	environment		
	3. Forms the basis of evolution	1	2
	(or any other)	1	2
23.	(a)		
		1/2	
	 X – Sensory neuron Y – Motor neuron 	1/2	
	• Functions:	, -	
	X: to carry message from skin/sense organs to brain / spinal cord	1/2	
	Y: to carry response from brain/spinal cord to muscle /		
	body parts	1/2	
	OR		
	(b)		
	(i) Cerebellum/Hind brain		
	(ii) Medulla/Hind brain		
	(iii) Fore-brain	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
	(iv) Cerebrum/ Fore-brain		2
24.	C P B'		
	[P : Pole, F : Principal Focus, AB : Object, A'B': Image]		
	[Diagram from NCERT fig 9.7(f) page 140]		
	Ray diagram	1	
	Labelling of pole and principal focus	1/2	
	Direction of rays	1/2	2
25.	(a)		
	Sunlight Red C Violet		

	[Fig 10.8 page 16]		
	Diagram Correct labelling of A,B and C	1/2 11/2	
	OR (b)		
	 Ciliary muscles Ciliary muscles adjust/change the focal length of eye lens by changing the curvature of eye lens. 	1	2
26.	A vegetarian food habit involves only two step food chain Producer → Primary consumer(Herbivore) An average of 10% of the amount of organic matter reaches to the next level of consumer, hence it gets more energy.	2	2
	SECTION C		
27.	(a) Fe(s) + CuSO ₄ (aq) \rightarrow FeSO ₄ (aq) + Cu(s) (Copper sulphate) (Iron sulphate) Blue Light Green	1	
	(any other suitable example) (b) • $CuO(s) + H_2(g) \xrightarrow{Heat} Cu(s) + H_2O(g)$ • Redox reaction	1	3
28.	 pH of a solution is a measure of H⁺ ion concentration in it / a number which indicates the acidic or basic nature of a solution. City B Lower the pH, more is the acidic nature. Acidic rain water lowers the pH of pond making the survival of aquatic life difficult. OR (b) (i) (I) Acid – HCl / Hydrochloric acid Base – NaOH/Sodium hydroxide (II) Acid – H₂SO₄/ Sulphuric acid Base – NH₄OH/ Ammonium Hydroxide 	1 1/2 1/2 1 1 1/2 1 1/2	



	• Acidic	1/2	
	Reason: salt of strong acid and weak base.	1/2	3
29.	(a) (i) Sepals	1/2	3
29.	(ii) Petals	1/2	
	(iii) Anther	1/2	
	(iv) Ovule.	1/2	
	(iv) Ovuic.	/2	
	(b)		
	Through the pollen tube.	1/2	
	Male germ cell fuses with female germ cell to produce a		
	zygote/ fertilization takes place	1/2	3
30.	(a)		
	Dominant trait,	1/2	
	• Bb	1/2	
	(b) (i) 75%	1/2	
	(ii) 25%	1/2	
	Two copies of the recessive traits(genes) are required for	1	
	its expression / reappearance.		3
31.	(i) $R = 2 \Omega + 4 \Omega + 6 \Omega = 12 \Omega$	1	
	(ii) $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6V}{12\Omega} = 0.5 \text{ A}$		
	$(11) I = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{12\Omega} = 0.5 \text{ A}$	1	
	(iii) $V = IR = 0.5A \times 4\Omega = 2V$	1	3
32.	(a)		
	(i) Imagine that you are holding a current-carrying straight		
	conductor in your right hand such that the thumb points towards		
	the direction of current. Then your fingers will wrap around the		
	conductor in the direction of the field lines of the magnetic field.		
	This is known as the right-hand thumb rule.		
	/		
		1	
	Magnetic Field		
	Current		
	Current		
	[Fig 12.7, page 200 of NCERT]		
	Note · Award full marks if explained diagrammatically.		

	the direction of current, then the thumb will point in the direction of motion or the force acting on the conductor.		
	/		
	Thumb - Motion Current Force		
	[Fig 12.13, page 203 of NCERT] Note: Award full marks if explained diagrammatically.	1	
	(b) Out of plane of the paper.	1	3
33.	Out of plane of the paper.	1	
	Labelled diagram [Fig 10.4, page 166 of NCERT]	1 ½	
	White light will split into a band of seven colours of spectrum.	1/2	
	 Different colours of white light bend / refract through different angles with respect to incident ray as they pass through a prism. 	1	3
	SECTION D		
34.	(a) • X: 2,8,2 • Y: 2,8,7 • (Any one of the following below formations)	1/2 1/2	
	(Any one of the following below formations)		

	× × × Cl× F 7		
	$Mg : + \times \times$		
	 Name: Magnesium chloride Formula: MgCl₂/XY₂ The compound will dissociate into ions/ions will move freely to the opposite electrodes/electrolysis will occur. 	1 1/2 1/2 1	
	• (i) Cathode: Mg ²⁺ / Magnesium ion/Cation	1/2	
	(ii) Anode: Cl ⁻ /Chloride ion/Anion	1/2	
	OR		
	(b) (i)		
	 Zinc, Iron, Lead, Copper Zinc is more reactive than Iron/Iron is more reactive than 	1/2 , 1/2	
	Copper/Lead is more reactive than Copper (or any other suitable combination)	1	
	 Demonstration: 1. Put iron nail in a solution of copper sulphate taken in a test tube. 		
	 After sometime blue colour of CuSO₄ fades. 	1	
	(Any other relevant activity)		
	(ii)	1/2	
	CalcinationReduction using Carbon	1/2	
	-		
	Chemical Reactions		
	$1. \operatorname{ZnCO}_{3} \xrightarrow{Heat} \operatorname{ZnO} + \operatorname{CO}_{2}$	1/2	
	2. ZnO + C → Zn + CO	1/2	5
35.	(a) (i) A – Mouth/buccal cavity	1/2	
	B – Stomach	1/2	
	C – Pancreas	1/2	

	C – Trypsin/Lipase	1/2	
	(ii)		
	 Digested food is taken up by the walls of the small intestine/ villi 		
	The food is absorbed here		
	 Blood vessels in the villi take absorbed food to each and every cell of the body. 		
	 Utilisation of this food is done to obtain energy, building up new tissues and repair of old tissues. 	2	
	(if explained in paragraph award full marks) OR		
	(b) (i) A – Pulmonary artery	1/2	
	B – Aorta	1/2	
	C – Capillaries	1/2	
	Functions:	/2	
	A – Carries deoxygenated blood from heart to lungs.	1/2	
	B – Carries oxygenated blood to different parts of the	1/2	
	body.	/2	
	C - Exchange of material between blood and surrounding parts.	1/2	
	(ii)		
	To prevent oxygenated and deoxygenated blood from mixing		
	This allows a highly efficient supply of oxygen to the body of birds to maintain their body temperature.	2	5
36.	(a) (i)		
	• $R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$		
	$\rho = \frac{R \times A}{l}$	1	
	• SI unit of $\rho = \frac{\text{SI unit of R} \times \text{SI unit of A}}{\text{SI unit of I}} = \frac{\Omega \times \text{m}^2}{\text{m}}$		
	$= \Omega \text{ m}$	1	
	(ii)R= 3Ω ; $l = 120 \text{ cm} = 1.2 \text{ m}$;	4.6	
	d = 0.4 mm or r = 0.2 mm	1/2	
	$\rho = \frac{R \times A}{I}$		
	$A = 3.14 \times (0.2 \text{mm})^2 = 3.14 \times 4 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}^2$	1/2	
	$3.14 \times 4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2$	1	
	$=3\Omega \times \frac{3.17\times10^{-11}}{4.200}$	1	



	OR		
	(b) (i)		
	When electric current is passed through a resistor electric energy is dissipated and appears as heat energy.	1	
	When charge Q flows through a conductor of resistance R having potential difference of V, the workdone W is given by-		
	$\xrightarrow{X} \xrightarrow{X} \xrightarrow{X} \xrightarrow{Y} \xrightarrow{Y}$		
	$W= V \times Q = V \times I \times t$ $= IR \times I \times t = I^{2}Rt$ $(\because V = IxR - Ohm's Law)$	1	
	When circuit is purely resistive electric energy is converted into heat energy. H= I ² Rt	1	
	(ii) Here $I= 2A$; $R= 10\Omega$; $t= 100s$ $H= I^2Rt$		
	$= (2A)^2 \times 10\Omega \times 100s$	1	5
	= 4000 J	1	3
	SECTION E		
37.	(a) H H H-C-C-O-H / CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	1	
	(b) Carbon dioxide and water / CO ₂ and H ₂ O (c) (i)	1/2, 1/2	
	Ethanol is oxidised to ethanoic acid.	1/2	
	• H O 	1	

	OR (c) (ii) • Ethene/ C ₂ H ₄ is formed.	1/2	
	$C=C$ H $C=CH_2$	1	
	Acts as a Dehydrating agent.	1/2	4
38.	(a) Sexual – Seed Asexual - Roots/stem/leaves.	1/2 1/2	
	(b) (i) Rose/Jasmine (or any other) (ii) Grapes/orange/banana (or any other)	1/2 1/2	
	 (c) (i) (Any two of the following) Production of genetically similar plants Propagated plants bear fruits and vegetables earlier than those produced from seeds. Propagation of plants that have lost capacity to produce seeds. (Any other) OR (c) (ii) 	1, 1	
	Put the small pieces of potato containing notches or buds in moist cotton for few days and observe. Notches or buds will give rise to fresh green shoots and roots.	2	4
39	(a) More than 2cm and less than 4cm from the optical centre of the lens	1	
	(b) Less than 6cm from the optical centre of the lens (c) (i)	1	
	A A A A A A A A A A	2	

OB = 12 cm

OF = 18 cm

A'B': Image

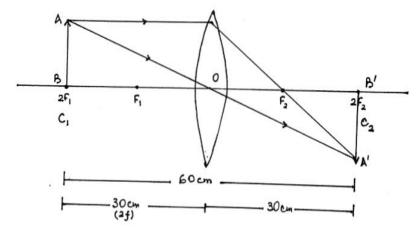
[Fig. 9.16 (f) page 155 NCERT]

(Deduct ½ mark if direction of rays is not shown)

OR

(c) (ii)

As per the information given in the question, the lens lies at the centre of the object placed and image formed.



The position of the object is at $2F_1$ therefore object distance = image distance = 2f

$$\therefore 2f + 2f = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$4f = 60$$

$$f = 15cm$$

 \therefore The focal length of the lens = 15 cm

Note: Do not deduct marks if diagram is not drawn.

1

1

4

