

COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23

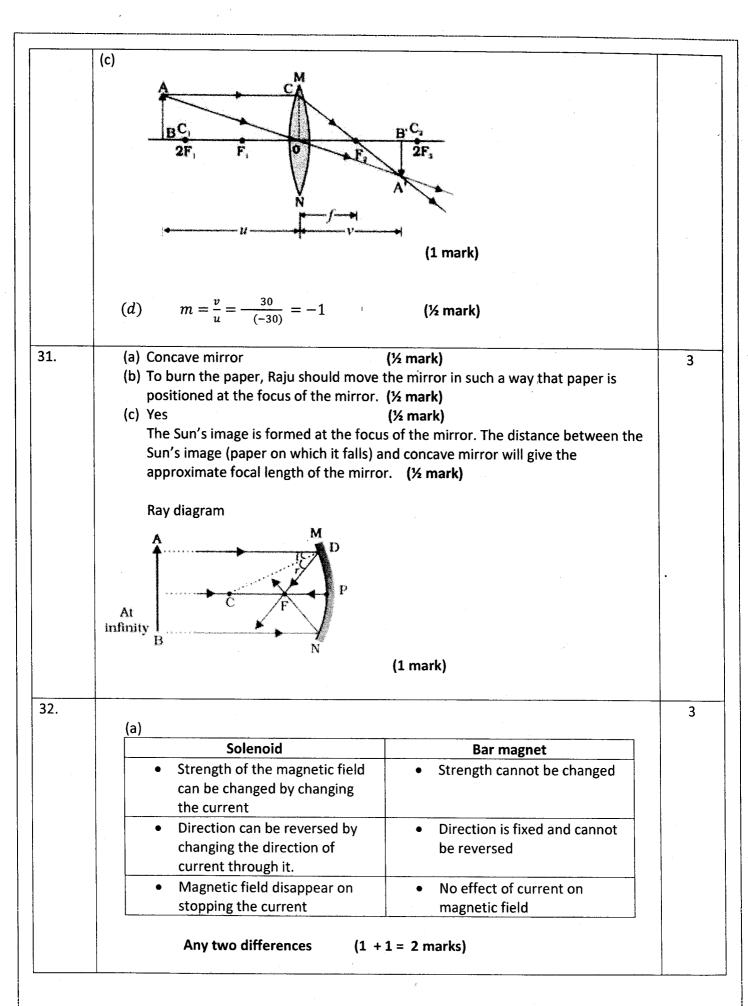
SCIENCE-086 CLASS - X MARKING SCHEME [Max.Marks: 80]

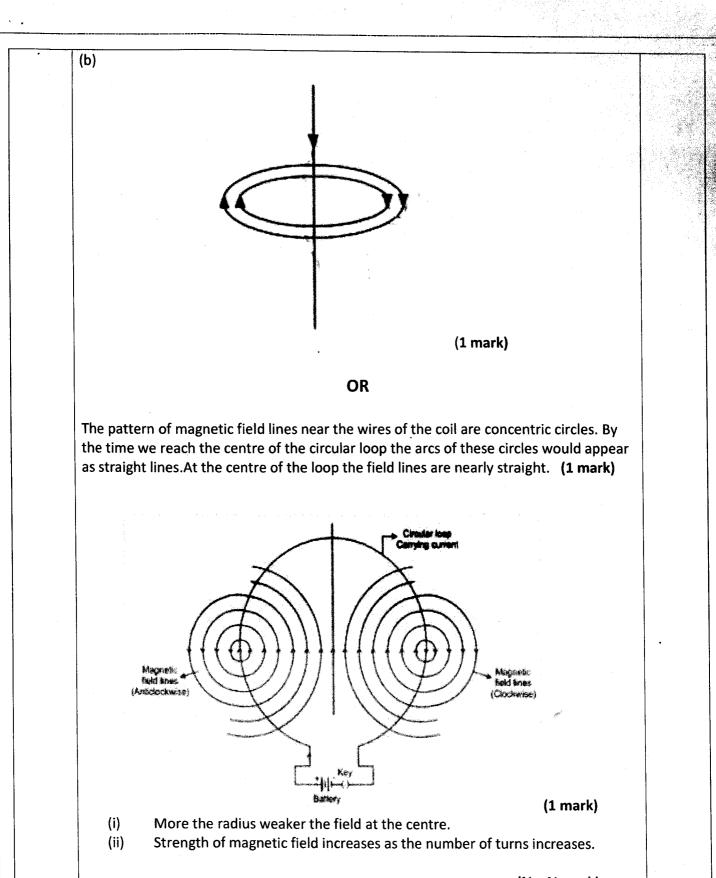


Qn. No.	Questions	Marks
	SECTION – A	
1.	(a) $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$	1
2.	(c) Vanilla essence	1
3.	(a) black copper oxide	1
4.	(d) It is a decomposition reaction and endothermic in nature	1
5.	(c) H ₂ SO ₄	1
6.	(c) Ethane	1
7.	(b) Electrical conductivity in the solid state	1
8.	(d) 0%, 25%	1
9.	(d) IV	1
10.	(b) B and D	1
11.	(c) Gustatory receptor	1
12.	(d) Cytoplasm and mitochondria	· 1
13.	(c) volt-ampere	1
14.	(b) Element in heater has high melting point and fuse wire has low melting point	1
15.	(d) 4R	1
16.	(d) Out of the page	1
17.	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
18.	(d) A is False but R is true	1
19.	(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A	1
20.	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1

	SECTION B	
21.	The reaction in which iron oxide is heated with aluminium powder and thereby iron oxide get reduced to iron metal with the evolution of heat. (1 mark)	2
	$Fe_2O_3 + 2AI \longrightarrow 2Fe + AI_2O_3 + Heat$ (1 mark)	
	OR	
	heat	
	2HgS + 3O ₂ → 2HgO + 2SO ₂ (1 mark)	
	heat	
	2HgO→ 2Hg + O ₂ (1 mark)	
22.	(Any two – 1 mark each)	2
	(a) Veins are closer to the surface of your body, and arteries are deep inside our	
	muscles. (b) The walls of a vein are thinner than an artery.	
	(c) Veins carry blood towards your heart. Arteries carry blood away from heart.	
	(d) Valves are present in veins and absent in arteries.	
23.	Due to deficiency of iodine in diet. (1 mark)	2
	Thyroid gland and thyroxine hormone. (½ +½ mark)	
24.	(a) Due to transpiration water is released out through stomata. (1 mark)	2
	(b) Phloem and translocation is the process involved in transport of food in plants. (½ + ½ mark)	
25.	The refraction of light by earth's atmosphere having different layers of air with varying	2
	optical density is called atmospheric refraction. (1 mark)	
	Twinkling of stars. (½ mark) Advanced sunrise and delayed sunset. (½ mark)	
	OR Conditions for observing rainbow:	
	1.The presence of water droplets in the atmosphere. (½ mark)	
	2. The Sun must be at the back of the observer. (½ mark)	
	Light	
	from sun refraction	
	internal reflection	
	refraction	
	(1 mark)	
	(I lidik)	1

26.	(Any two - 1 mark each)	2
	(a) Plastic is non-biodegradable so will not be degraded by microbes(b) Plastic will settle in the ocean bed and can cause suffocation to some animals	
	and cause their death	
	(c) They may be converted to micro plastics which will accumulate in the organs of	
	aquatic animals	
	(d) It can be ingested by aquatic animals and cause diseases to them.	
	SECTION C	
27.	(a) Yellow coloured Pbl ₂ . (½ mark)	3
	$Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2KI \rightarrow Pbl_2 + 2KNO_3$ (1 mark)	
	Double displacement reaction or Precipitation reaction. (½ mark)	
	(b) Reducing agent – CO and Oxidizing agent - Fe ₂ O ₃ (½ + ½ mark)	
28.	(a) $Ca(OH)_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow CaOCl_2 + H_2O$ (1 mark)	3
	(b) The process of dissolving an acid in water is highly exothermic. If water is added to a concentrated acid, the heat generated may cause the mixture to splash out and cause burns. (1 mark)	
	(c) Quick lime and Slaked lime or CaO and Ca(OH) ₂ (½ + ½ mark)	
29.	(a) Reflex arc is an immediate response. (½ mark) (b) Spinal cord is a part of central nervous system which is involved in reflex action.	3
	(½ mark) (c) Flowchart. (2 marks)	
	Stimulus Sense organ Sensory neuron Spinal cord (CNS)	•
	Response - Effector - Motor neuron - Relay neuron	
	OR	
	 (a) It affects digestion, absorption and assimilation. (1½ marks) (b) It is a mixed gland- exocrine and endocrine in function. (½+½+½ marks) Exocrine as it secretes digestive juices for digesting protein, carbohydrate and lipids. Endocrine as it produces hormones like insulin and glucagon which regulate blood sugar. 	
30.	(a) 15 cm (½ mark)	3
	(b) (v) th is wrong (½ mark)	
	Object is at 70 cm; it indicates that the object is beyond $2F_1$. Then image should be between F_1 and $2F_1$ (btw 15cm and 30 cm.) (½ mark)	





(% + % mark)

Definition: The entry of pesticide or toxic chemical from one trophic level to next in succession in called bio magnification. (1 mark)

Eg: Phytoplankton→ zooplankton→ small fishes → large fishes → man (1 mark)

3

	 (a) The pesticides applied to agricultural crops leach to the nearby water bodies during rain. (½ mark) (b) The concentration of pesticide is low in producers and it increases up the trophic level hence the concentration of pesticide will be highest in the last trophic level that is human who consume the fishes. (½ mark) 	
	SECTION D	
34.	(a) Compound 'X' is Ethyl ethanoate. (½ mark) Esterification reaction (½ mark) Con.H₂SO₄ CH₃-COOH + C₂H₅-OH	5
	(b) Electron dot structure of Ethane [C ₂ H ₆] molecule. (1 mark)	
	 (c) It is due to the reaction of soap with the calcium and magnesium salts in hard water and forms an insoluble precipitate called scum. (1 mark) (d) C₂H₂ - C₃H₄ and C₅H₁₂ - C₆H₁₄ (½ + ½ mark) 	·
	OR	•
	 (a) (i) CH₃-CH₂-CH₂-CHO - Butanal (1 mark) (ii) CH₃-CH₂-CH₂-Cl - Chloropropane (1 mark) (b) Saturated hydrocarbons will generally give a clean flame while unsaturated hydrocarbons will give a yellow flame with lots of black smoke. (1 mark) alkaline KMnO₄ / acidified K₂Cr₂O₇ (c) C₂H₅-OH	
	Heat (d) $443 \text{ K, Conc. } H_2SO_4$ CH_3-CH_2-OH $CH_3-CH_3-CH_2-OH$ $CH_3-CH_3-CH_3-CH_3-CH_3-CH_3-CH_3-CH_3-$	
35.	(a) Asexual. Vegetative propagation. (½ + ½ mark) (b) Advantages of vegetative propagation (Any two – 2 marks) (i) It is much easier, low cost, quicker method compared to sexual reproduction. (ii) Plants which produce non-viable seeds or too few seeds or have lost the ability to produce seeds can be made to reproduce vegetatively to produce daughter organisms.	5

,	(iii) Plants produced by vegetatively reproduction are genetically similar to the parent.	
	(c) Spore formation. (½ mark)	
	(d) Humidity or warmth. (½ mark)	
	(e) Sporangia is blob like structure containing spores. (1 mark)	
	OR	
	→ Kidney Ureser Urinary bladder	
	Urethra	
	Urmary opening	
	Diagram and label any three parts. (½ x 4 = 2 marks)	
	Filtration involves the transfer of soluble components, such as water and waste,	
1	from the blood into the glomerulus. (1 mark)	
	 Reabsorption involves the absorption of molecules, ions, and water that are necessary for the body to maintain homeostasis from the glomerular filtrate back into the blood. (1 mark) 	
	 Secretion involves the transfer of hydrogen ions, creatinine, drugs, and urea from the blood into the collecting duct, and is primarily made of water. (1 mark) 	
36.	(a) Let three resistors R ₁ , R ₂ , R ₃ connected in series. If potential difference across	5
	resistance R_1 is V_1 , R_2 is V_2 and R_3 is V_3 . Let potential difference across battery be V_2	•
	then: $V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$	
	Applying Ohm's law to the whole circuit: V = IR(1)	
	Applying Ohm's law to the three resistors	
	separately, we get:	
	$V_1 = I \times R_1$ (2)	
	$V_2 = I \times R_2$ (3)	
	$V_3 = I \times R_3$ (4)	
	Substituting (2), (3), (4) in (1)	
	$IR = IR_1 + IR_2 + IR_3$ (½ mark)	
	$IR = I(R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$	
	$R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \dots (1/2 mark)$	

(b)

- A parallel circuit divides the current through the electrical appliances. Hence
 each device gets required current from the mains to work properly.
- The total resistance in a parallel circuit is decreased. This is helpful
 particularly when each gadget has different resistance and requires different
 current to operate properly.
- When one component of the circuit fails rest of them work properly.

Devices can be operated separately with individual switch. (ANY TWO 1+1 = 2 marks)

(c)
$$R_S = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = X$$

X = nR

(½ mark)

$$\frac{1}{Rp} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{Rp} = \frac{n}{R}$$

$$R_P = \frac{R}{n}$$

(½ mark)

$$\frac{X}{Y} = \frac{nR}{R/n}$$

 $= n^2$

(½ mark)

SECTION E

37.

- (a) Q Mg and R K/Na (1/2 + 1/2 mark)
- (b) S < P < Q < R

(1 mark)

(c) M_2O_3 is amphoteric in nature. (½ mark) Al_2O_3 or ZnO (½ mark) $Al_2O_3 + 6HCl \rightarrow 2AlCl_3 + 3H_2O$ (1 mark)

OR

(c) Nitric acid is a strong oxidising agent. It oxidises the H₂ produced to water and itself gets reduced to any of the nitrogen oxides (N₂O, NO, NO₂). (1 mark)

Mg and Mn (½ + ½ mark)

