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SET C



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
SCIENCE**

CLASS: X

Sub. Code: 086

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

25.02.2021

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper comprises four sections A, B, C and D. There are 36 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section-A - question no. 1 to 20 - all questions and parts thereof are of one mark each. These questions contain multiple choice questions (MCQs), very short answer questions and assertion - reason type questions. Answers to these should be given in one word or one sentence.
- (iii) Section-B - question no. 21 to 26 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- (iv) Section-C - question no. 27 to 33 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- (v) Section-D - question no. 34 to 36 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- (vi) There is no overall choice. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.
- (vii) Wherever necessary, neat and properly labeled diagrams should be drawn.

SECTION – A

1. What is the role of tartaric acid in baking powder? 1

OR

Name the gas evolved when dil. H_2SO_4 acts on sodium carbonate.
2. Potato chips manufactures fill the packet of chips with nitrogen gas. Why? 1
3. Which of the following pairs will give displacement reactions? 1
 - (a) FeSO_4 solution and Copper metal
 - (b) AgNO_3 solution and Copper metal
 - (c) CuSO_4 solution and Silver metal
 - (d) NaCl solution and Copper metal

4. Why does sky look blue? 1
5. A concave mirror produced two times magnified real image of an object placed at 10cm in front of it. Where is the image located? 1
6. Both a spherical mirror and a thin spherical lens have a focal length of (-) 10 cm. What type of mirror and lens are these? 1

OR

Name the type of mirror used in the following situations

- (a) Head lights of a car
- (b) Side rare view mirror of a vehicle

7. What is the role of the split ring in an electric motor? 1
8. Why don't two magnetic field lines intersect each other? 1
9. How can three resistors of resistances 3 ohm, 3 ohm and 6 ohm be connected to give a total resistance of 5 ohm? 1

OR

Why are the coils of electric toasters and electric irons made of an alloy rather than a pure metal?

10. What creates a steady movement of water into the root xylem from the soil? 1
11. How the energy released during cellular respiration is utilized? 1

OR

Name the enzymes present in the pancreatic juice. (any two)

12. Earthen plates are preferred than plastic plates now a days, why? Give two reasons. 1

OR

The maximum number of trophic levels in a food chain will not exceed more than four or five. Justify this statement.

13. What is the difference between the lymph and the blood plasma? 1

For question numbers 14, 15 and 16, two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

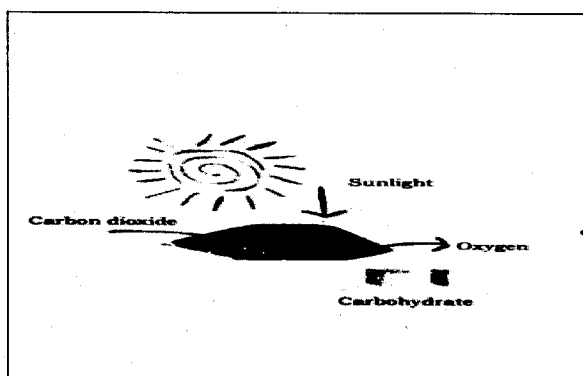
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

14. Assertion: Na and K are stored under kerosene. 1
Reason: Na and K belongs to group 1.

15. Assertion: During pollination pollen from anther is transferred to stigma of the flower. 1
Reason: Male gamete in pollen fuses with egg in ovary to form zygote
16. Assertion: In Mendel's experiment, the tallness(gene denoted by letter 'T' which appeared in the F1 generation is considered to be the dominant trait and the shortness(gene denoted by letter 't' is considered to be the recessive trait 1
Reason: A single copy of "T" is enough to make the plant tall, while both copies have to be "t" for the plant to be short.

Answer Q. No 17 - 20 contain five sub-parts each. You are expected to answer any four subparts in these questions.

17. Read the paragraph, observe the diagram and answer the questions given below. Each question carries 1 mark. 1x4



The process by which an organism takes food and utilizes it, is called nutrition. The mode of nutrition in which an organism prepares its own food is called autotrophic nutrition. Autotrophic nutrition is fulfilled by the process, by which autotrophs intake CO_2 and H_2O , and convert these into carbohydrates in the presence of chlorophyll and sunlight. Water comes to the leaf from the soil, through the xylem tissue in roots and stems. Carbon dioxide comes in the leaves through stomata. Stomatal pores are seen in the lower side of the leaf surface. Stomatal pores are surrounded by guard cells, which controls the opening and closing of the stomata.

i) The standard equation representing the process of autotrophic nutrition.

- (a) $6 \text{ glucose} + 12 \text{ oxygen} \longrightarrow 6 \text{ carbohydrate} + 6 \text{ carbon di oxide}$
 (b) $6 \text{ carbon di oxide} + 12 \text{ water} \longrightarrow \text{glucose} + 6 \text{ oxygen} + 6 \text{ water}$
 (c) $12 \text{ carbon di oxide} + 6 \text{ water} \longrightarrow \text{glucose} + 2 \text{ oxygen}$
 (d) $6 \text{ oxygen} + 6 \text{ water} \longrightarrow 6 \text{ glucose} + 6 \text{ water}.$

ii) The production of food in autotrophs will take place only in presence of sunlight. Which cells in leaf can absorb this light energy

- (a) Epidermal cells
 (b) Xylem tracheid
 (c) Guard cells
 (d) All the above

iii) Which among the following organisms exhibit saprophytic mode of nutrition

- (a) Amar-bell
- (b) Leeches
- (c) Mushroom
- (c) Autotrophic bacteria

iv) The opening and closing of the stomatal pore is regulated by

- (a) Entry and exit of water inside and from the guard cells
- (b) Diffusion of water from epidermal cells to palisade cells
- (c) The pressure exerted by the xylem cells
- (d) Translocation of food from one phloem cell to the other.

v) In parasitic mode of nutrition

- (a) Food is taken inside the body and digested
- (b) Break-down the food outside the body and then absorb it
- (c) Take in the food material through the body surface and digested inside
- (d) Derive the nutrition without killing the host

18. Organic compounds are made up of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and few other elements. However, the number of organic compounds is far bigger than inorganic compounds that do not form bonds. The distinct nature of carbon atom and its capacity to form bonds with other atoms leads to such huge number of organic compounds. The versatile nature of carbon can be best understood with its features such as, tetravalency and catenation. In this section let us learn more about versatility of carbon. Homologous series is a series of compounds with similar chemical properties and some functional group differing from the successive member by CH_2 . Carbon chains of varying length have been observed in organic compounds having the same general formula. Such organic compounds that vary from one another by a repeating unit and have the same general formula form a series of compounds. 1x4

i) C_3H_8 belongs to the homologous series of

- (a) Alkynes
- (b) Alkenes
- (c) Alkanes
- (d) Cyclo alkanes

ii) Why does carbon form compounds mainly by covalent bonding?

- (a) There are four electrons in the outermost shell of carbon.
- (b) It requires large amount of energy to form C^{4+} cation.
- (c) It shares its valence electrons to complete its octet.
- (d) All the above.

iii) Which of the following belongs to homologous series of alkynes?

C_6H_6 , C_2H_6 , C_2H_4 , C_3H_4 .

- (a) C_6H_6
- (b) C_2H_4
- (c) C_2H_6
- (d) C_3H_4

iv) A hydrocarbon has four carbon atoms. Give its molecular formula if it is an alkene.

- (a) C_4H_{10}
- (b) C_4H_8
- (c) C_4H_6
- (d) C_4H_4

v) The first member of the alkyne homologous series is

- (a) propyne
- (b) ethyne
- (c) methane
- (d) ethene

19. Four friends went to a picnic. The weather was pleasant. They played various games and then had 1x4 snacks. Suddenly, Shyam, one of them, noticed seven colours in the sky. He asked others, WOW, what a rainbow! Then Ram, one of them, asked him What is rainbow? He then explained to all about its formation. After that everyone in the group thanked him for the knowledge, he had given to them.

(i) White light is made up of

- (a) Seven colours
- (b) six colours
- (c) all colours
- (d) no colour

(ii) Which device can be used to obtain band of colours from white light?

- (a) Prism
- (b) rectangular glass slab
- (c) lenses
- (d) prism and lenses

(iii) If shyam was facing the rainbow, then where was the sun?

- (a) In front of him
- (b) behind of him
- (c) left side of him
- (d) right side of him

(iv) Splitting of white light into seven colours on passing through a glass prism is called-----

- (a) reflection
- (b) refraction
- (c) scattering
- (d) dispersion

(v) Which of the colours of visible light has minimum frequency

- (a) Violet
- (b) red
- (c) yellow
- (d) Green

20. Rahul once went to a construction site along with his father. There he saw large cranes lifting heavy iron loads. After sometimes, he noticed that all the cranes were lifting a bunch of iron rods and unloading it to other places. He was surprised and then enquired the crane operator about it. The crane operator then explained the use of electricity in lifting the load. A permanent magnet is one that retains its magnetic properties for a long period of time. Examples are iron, nickel, cobalt and some rare earth alloys etc. Temporary magnets are those that simply act like permanent magnets when they are within a strong magnetic field. Electromagnet works on the principle of magnetic effect of electric current. It is formed when a strong magnetic field is produced inside a solenoid to magnetise a piece of magnetic material like soft iron. An electromagnet acquires the magnetic properties only when an electric current is passed through the solenoid. Once the current is switched off, it almost loses its magnetic properties. 1x4

(i) According to you, Which effect of electricity in lifting the load

- (a) Magnetic effect of electric current
- (b) electromagnetic induction
- (c) heating effect
- (d) chemical effect

(ii) Indicate which of the following material does not retain magnetism permanently.

- (a) Soft iron
- (b) stainless steel
- (c) alnico
- (d) None of the above

(iii) The factors on which one magnetic field strength produced by the crane depends are

- (a) Magnitude of current
- (b) Number of turns
- (c) Nature of core material
- (d) All of the above

(iv) A soft iron bar is introduced inside a current –carrying solenoid. The magnetic field inside the solenoid

- (a) Will become zero
- (b) will decrease
- (c) will increase
- (d) will remain unaffected

(v) Magnetic lines of force inside current carrying solenoid are

- (a) Perpendicular to axis.
- (b) Along the axis and are parallel to each other.
- (c) parallel inside the solenoid and circular at the ends.
- (d) circular.

SECTION - B

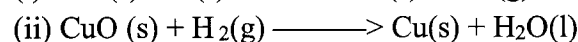
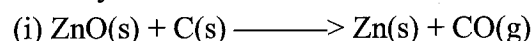
21. Write two difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration with respect to energy production and end products 2

OR

Capillaries are one cell thick blood vessels. Justify this statement.

22. Write two common features of respiratory surfaces. 2

23. Identify the substance oxidised and substance reduced in the following reactions 2



OR

(a) What is observed when a solution of potassium iodide is added to a solution of lead nitrate taken in a test tube?

(b) Write a balanced equation to represent the above reaction.

24. Write any two achievements of Mendeleev's periodic table. 2

25. Draw a ray diagram to show the refraction of light through a glass prism. Mark on it (a) the incident ray. (b) the emergent ray and (c) the angle of deviation 2

26. A parallel combination of three resistors takes a current of 7.5 A from a 30 V supply. If the two resistors are 10 ohm and 12 ohm, find the third one. 2

SECTION - C

27. When a pea plant with round seeds crossed with another pea plant with wrinkled seeds, the first generation (F₁) shows all round seed plants. Write the expected progenies in the second generation when the F₁ is selfed. What is the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of the F₂? (Denote the character round with 'R' and wrinkled with 'r') 3

OR

What leads to variation in a specific population of organisms? Do all these variants have equal chances of survival? Explain

28. "The increase or decrease in the number of a particular organism in a food chain will affect the balance of the food chain thereby the balance of the ecosystem". Explain this statement with one example. 3

29. Give reason: 3

- (a) Separation of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in heart is useful for birds and mammals
- (b) Plants have low energy needs and use relatively slow transport system.
- (c) The trachea is supported by rings of cartilage.

30. Write the molecular formulae and draw the structures of cyclohexane and benzene. 3
31. The atomic number of an element X is 20. 3
- (a) Determine the position of element in the periodic table.
- (b) Write the formula of compound formed when X reacts with another element Y of atomic number 8.
- (c) What is the nature of the above compound formed? Justify your answer.
32. Samples of four metals A, B, C and D were taken and added to the following solutions one by one. 3
- The result obtained has been tabulated as follows.

Metal	FeSO ₄	CuSO ₄	ZnSO ₄	AgNO ₃
A	No reaction	Displacement		
B	Displacement		No reaction	
C	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction	Displacement
D	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction	No reaction

Use the above table to answer the following questions about metals A, B, C and D

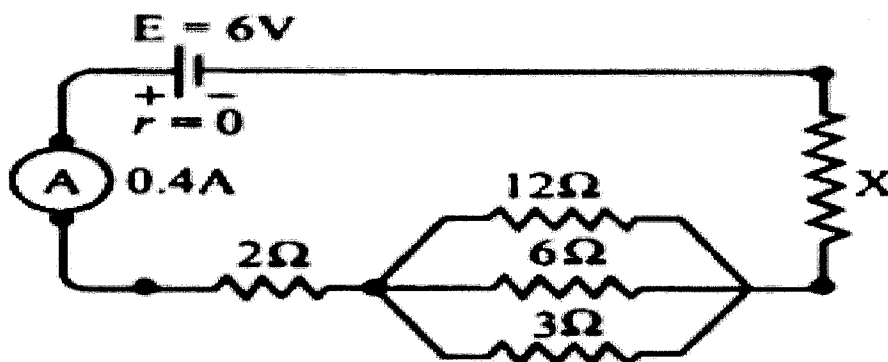
- (a) Which is the most reactive metal?
- (b) What would you observe if B is added to a solution of CuSO₄?
- (c) Arrange the metals A, B, C and D in the order of decreasing reactivity?
33. Draw the ray diagram in each case to show the position and nature of the image formed when the object is placed: 3
- (i) at the Centre of curvature of a concave mirror
- (ii) between the pole P and focus F of a concave mirror

SECTION - D

34. (a) State ohm's law. 5
- (b) Draw a circuit diagram to verify ohm's law
- (c) Derive an expression for the equivalent resistance of three resistors R₁, R₂ and R₃ connected in series.

OR

- (a) Carefully study the circuit diagram shown in below and calculate the value of X



- (b) Two wires A and B are of equal length, different cross sectional areas and made of same metal.
- Name the property which is same for both the wires,
 - Name the property which is different for both the wires.
- (c) Why is the series arrangement not used for domestic circuits?

35. (a) A solution has a pH of 7. Explain how would you

5

- increase its pH
 - decrease its pH
- (b) If a solution changes the colour of the litmus from red to blue, what can you say about its pH ?
- (c) What can you say about the pH of a solution that liberates carbon dioxide from sodium carbonate?
- (d) Which has a higher pH value; a concentrated or dilute solution of hydrochloric acid?
- (e) What would you observe on adding dilute hydrochloric acid to Zn metal in a test tube? How can you identify the gas?

OR

(a) A chemical compound X is used in the soap industry. It is prepared from brine.

- Write the chemical name, common name, and chemical formula of X.
- Write the equation involved in its preparation from brine.
- What happens when it is treated with water containing Ca and Mg salts?

(b) Name the two gases evolved at anode and cathode in chlor- alkali process.

36. (a) Draw a neat diagram of female reproductive system. label the following parts

5

- Site of fertilization
- Site of implantation of the embryo
- Opening of uterus
- Production of eggs

(b) Name the type of reproduction in the following organisms

- Spirogyra
- Bryophyllum
- Plasmodium
- Hydra

End of the Question Paper