


Series JMS/2

 कोड नं. **31/2/1**
 Code No.

 रोल नं.

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 Roll No.

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **11** हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **27** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **11** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **27** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

विज्ञान SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80



सामान्य निर्देश :

- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पाँच भागों, अ, ब, स, द और य में बाँटा गया है। आपको सभी भागों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- भाग ब, स, द और य के प्रश्नों में आंतरिक चयन दिया गया है।
- भाग अ के प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 2 एक-एक अंक के प्रश्न हैं। इनके उत्तर एक शब्द अथवा एक वाक्य में देने हैं।
- भाग ब के प्रश्न संख्या 3 से 5 दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। इनके उत्तर लगभग 30 शब्दों प्रत्येक में देने हैं।
- भाग स के प्रश्न संख्या 6 से 15 तीन-तीन अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। इनके उत्तर लगभग 50 शब्दों प्रत्येक में देने हैं।
- भाग द के प्रश्न संख्या 16 से 21 पाँच-पाँच अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। इनके उत्तर लगभग 70 शब्दों प्रत्येक में देने हैं।
- भाग य के प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 27 प्रयोगात्मक कौशल पर आधारित दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। इनके संक्षिप्त उत्तर देने हैं।

General Instructions :

- The question paper comprises **five** Sections, A, B, C, D and E. You are to attempt **All** the sections.
- All** questions are compulsory.
- Internal choice is given in Sections B, C, D and E.
- Questions number 1 and 2 in Section A are one-mark questions. They are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
- Questions number 3 to 5 in Section B are two-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
- Questions number 6 to 15 in Section C are three-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
- Questions number 16 to 21 in Section D are five-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
- Questions number 22 to 27 in Section E are based on practical skills. Each question is a two-marks question. These are to be answered in brief.

भाग अ

SECTION A

- वनों के उत्पादों पर आधारित दो उद्योगों के नाम लिखिए। 1
Name two industries based on forest produce.
- विद्युत् टोस्टरों और विद्युत् इस्तरियों के तापन अवयव शुद्ध धातुओं के न होकर मिश्रतुओं के क्यों बने होते हैं ? 1
Why are the heating elements of electric toasters and electric irons made of an alloy rather than a pure metal ?



भाग ब

SECTION B

3. एथीन का आण्विक सूत्र लिखिए और इसकी इलेक्ट्रॉन-बिन्दु संरचना खींचिए । 2
Write the molecular formula of ethene and draw its electron dot structure.
4. कारण दीजिए :
(a) प्लेटिनम, गोल्ड और सिल्वर का उपयोग आभूषणों को बनाने में किया जाता है ।
(b) सोडियम और पोटैशियम जैसी धातुओं का भण्डारण तेल में डुबोकर किया जाता है । 2

अथवा

कुछ देर तक वायु में खुला रखने पर सिल्वर (चाँदी) की वस्तुएँ काली पड़ जाती हैं जबकि कॉपर (ताँबे) के बर्तनों को खुले में रखने पर उनके चमकीले भूरे पृष्ठों पर हरी परत जम जाती है । वायु में उपस्थित उन पदार्थों के नाम लिखिए जो इन धातुओं से अभिक्रिया करते हैं तथा बनने वाले उत्पादों के नाम लिखिए । 2

Give reasons :

- (a) Platinum, gold and silver are used to make jewellery.
(b) Metals like sodium and potassium are stored under oil.

OR

Silver articles become black when kept in open for some time, whereas copper vessels lose their shiny brown surfaces and gain a green coat when kept in open. Name the substances present in air with which these metals react and write the name of the products formed.

5. रूबी का निरपेक्ष अपवर्तनांक 1.7 है । रूबी में प्रकाश की चाल ज्ञात कीजिए । निर्वात में प्रकाश की चाल 3×10^8 m/s है । 2
The absolute refractive index of Ruby is 1.7. Find the speed of light in Ruby. The speed of light in vacuum is 3×10^8 m/s.

भाग स

SECTION C

6. क्वथन नली में कॉपर (II) नाइट्रेट के नीले रंग के चूर्ण को गर्म करने पर काला कॉपर ऑक्साइड, O_2 तथा कोई भूरी गैस X बनती है । 3
(a) इस अभिक्रिया के प्रकार और गैस X को पहचानिए ।
(b) अभिक्रिया का संतुलित रासायनिक समीकरण लिखिए ।
(c) गैस X के जलीय विलयन का pH परास लिखिए ।



On heating blue coloured powder of copper (II) nitrate in a boiling tube, black copper oxide, O_2 and a brown gas X is formed.

- (a) Identify the type of reaction and the gas X.
- (b) Write balanced chemical equation of the reaction.
- (c) Write the pH range of aqueous solution of the gas X.

7. (a) किसी अम्ल को तनुकृत करते समय यह अनुशंसा क्यों की जाती है कि अम्ल को जल में मिलाना चाहिए न कि जल को अम्ल में ?
- (b) शुष्क हाइड्रोजन क्लोराइड गैस शुष्क लिटमस पत्र के रंग में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करती । क्यों ?

3

अथवा

उद्योगों में सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड किस प्रकार बनाया जाता है ? इस प्रक्रिया का नाम लिखिए । इस प्रक्रिया में उपोत्पाद के रूप में कोई गैस X बनती है । यह गैस चूने के जल से अभिक्रिया करके कोई यौगिक Y बनाती है, जिसका उपयोग रसायन उद्योगों में विरंजन कर्मक के रूप में किया जाता है । X और Y को पहचानिए तथा होने वाली अभिक्रियाओं के रासायनिक समीकरण लिखिए ।

3

- (a) While diluting an acid, why is it recommended that the acid should be added to water and not water to the acid ?
- (b) Dry hydrogen chloride gas does not change the colour of dry litmus paper. Why ?

OR

How is sodium hydroxide manufactured in industries ? Name the process. In this process a gas X is formed as by-product. This gas reacts with lime water to give a compound Y, which is used as a bleaching agent in the chemical industry. Identify X and Y and write the chemical equation of the reactions involved.

8. उभयधर्मी ऑक्साइड क्या होते हैं ? एक उदाहरण दीजिए । अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि के लिए संतुलित रासायनिक समीकरण लिखिए ।

3

What are amphoteric oxides ? Give an example. Write balanced chemical equations to justify your answer.

9. कार्बन यौगिकों की समजातीय श्रेणी क्या होती है ? एक उदाहरण दीजिए तथा इसके तीन अभिलक्षणों की सूची बनाइए ।

3

What is a homologous series of carbon compounds ? Give an example and list its three characteristics.



10. तालिका के रूप में स्वपोषी पोषण और विषमपोषी पोषण के बीच तीन विभेदनकारी अभिलक्षणों की सूची बनाइए । 3

List in tabular form three distinguishing features between autotrophic nutrition and heterotrophic nutrition.

11. वाष्पोत्सर्जन किसे कहते हैं ? इसके दो कार्य लिखिए । 3

अथवा

- (a) स्थानान्तरण किसे कहते हैं ? पादपों के लिए यह क्यों आवश्यक है ?
 (b) स्थानान्तरण के फलस्वरूप पादपों में पदार्थ कहाँ पहुँचते हैं ? 3

What is transpiration ? List its two functions.

OR

- (a) What is translocation ? Why is it essential for plants ?
 (b) Where do the substances in plants reach as a result of translocation ?

12. स्त्रीकेसर क्या होता है ? इसके विभिन्न भागों के कार्य लिखिए । 3

What is carpel ? Write the function of its various parts.

13. कोई छात्र जिसने किसी दर्पण को अपने हाथ में पकड़ा हुआ है, दर्पण के परावर्तक पृष्ठ को सूर्य की ओर मोड़ता है । इसके पश्चात् वह परावर्तित प्रकाश को दर्पण के निकट रखी कागज़ की शीट पर भेजता है । 3

- (a) कागज़ को जलाने के लिए उसे क्या करना चाहिए ?
 (b) उसके पास किस प्रकार का दर्पण था ?
 (c) क्या वह इस क्रियाकलाप द्वारा इस दर्पण की सन्निकट फोकस दूरी निर्धारित कर सकेगा ? इस प्रकरण में अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कारण देकर और प्रकाश किरण आरेख खींचकर कीजिए ।

अथवा

10 cm ऊँचा कोई बिम्ब 12 cm फोकस दूरी के किसी उत्तल लेंस के मुख्य अक्ष के लम्बवत् रखा है । लेंस से बिम्ब की दूरी 18 cm है । बनने वाले प्रतिबिम्ब की प्रकृति, स्थिति और साइज़ ज्ञात कीजिए । 3

A student holding a mirror in his hand, directed the reflecting surface of the mirror towards the Sun. He then directed the reflected light on to a sheet of paper held close to the mirror.

- (a) What should he do to burn the paper ?
 (b) Which type of mirror does he have ?
 (c) Will he be able to determine the approximate value of focal length of this mirror from this activity ? Give reason and draw ray diagram to justify your answer in this case.

OR

A 10 cm tall object is placed perpendicular to the principal axis of a convex lens of focal length 12 cm. The distance of the object from the lens is 18 cm. Find the nature, position and size of the image formed.



14. सौर सेल क्या होते हैं ? सौर पैनल की संरचना की व्याख्या कीजिए । सौर सेलों से संबद्ध दो प्रमुख लाभों की सूची बनाइए । 3

What are solar cells ? Explain the structure of solar panel. List two principal advantages associated with solar cells.

15. पृथ्वी के वायुमण्डल के ऊपरी स्तरों में ओज़ोन द्वारा संपादित आवश्यक कार्य लिखिए । यह किस प्रकार बनती है ? वायुमण्डल में ओज़ोन की मात्रा में गिरावट के लिए उत्तरदायी संश्लेषित रसायनों का नाम लिखिए । इन रसायनों के उपयोग में किस प्रकार कमी की जा सकती है ? 3

Write the essential function performed by ozone at the higher levels of the Earth's atmosphere ? How is it produced ? Name the synthetic chemicals mainly responsible for the drop of amount of ozone in the atmosphere. How can the use of these chemicals be reduced ?

भाग द SECTION D

16. (a) मेंडेलीफ के आवर्त नियम को चुनौती देने वाले किन्हीं तीन प्रेक्षणों की सूची बनाइए ।
(b) आधुनिक आवर्त सारणी में,
(i) किसी आवर्त में बाएँ से दाएँ जाने पर,
(ii) किसी समूह (ग्रुप) में ऊपर से नीचे जाने पर,
तत्त्वों के धात्विक लक्षणों में किस प्रकार विचरण होता है ?
अपने उत्तर के लिए कारण दीजिए । 5

अथवा

चार तत्त्वों A, B, C और D के परमाणुओं में इलेक्ट्रॉनों का तीन कोशों में वितरण इस प्रकार है कि इन तत्त्वों के बाह्यतम कोशों में इलेक्ट्रॉनों की संख्या क्रमशः 1, 3, 5 और 7 है । आधुनिक आवर्त सारणी में इन तत्त्वों की समूह (ग्रुप) संख्या लिखिए । B और D परमाणुओं का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विन्यास तथा B और D के संयोग से बने यौगिक का आण्विक सूत्र लिखिए । 5

- (a) List any three observations which posed a challenge to Mendeleev's Periodic Law.
(b) How does the metallic character of elements vary on moving from
(i) left to right in a period,
(ii) from top to bottom in a group
of the Modern Periodic Table ?
Give reason for your answer.

OR

The electrons in the atoms of four elements A, B, C and D are distributed in three shells having 1, 3, 5 and 7 electrons respectively in their outermost shells. Write the group numbers in which these elements are placed in the Modern Periodic Table. Write the electronic configuration of the atoms of B and D and the molecular formula of the compound formed when B and D combine.



17. (a) आयोडीनयुक्त नमक का उपयोग करने की सलाह क्यों दी जाती है ? हमारे भोजन में आयोडीन की कमी के कारण होने वाले रोग का नाम और उसका एक लक्षण लिखिए ।
 (b) हमारे शरीर में तंत्रिका आवेग किस प्रकार गमन करते हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

जलानुवर्तन किसे कहते हैं ? इस परिघटना को निदर्शित करने के लिए किसी प्रयोग की अभिकल्पना कीजिए । 5

- (a) Why is the use of iodised salt advisable ? Name the disease caused due to deficiency of iodine in our diet and state its one symptom.
 (b) How do nerve impulses travel in the body ? Explain.

OR

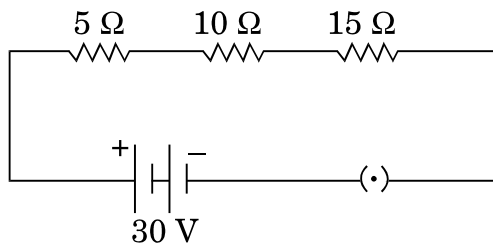
What is hydrotropism ? Design an experiment to demonstrate this phenomenon.

18. (a) समजात संरचनाएँ क्या होती हैं ? एक उदाहरण दीजिए ।
 (b) “किसी नवजात शिशु का लिंग मात्र संयोग है और इसके लिए दोनों जनकों में से किसी को भी उत्तरदायी नहीं माना जा सकता ।” मानवों में लिंग निर्धारण को दर्शाने वाले प्रवाह आरेख की सहायता से इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5
 (a) What are homologous structures ? Give an example.
 (b) “The sex of a newborn child is a matter of chance and none of the parents may be considered responsible for it.” Justify this statement with the help of a flow chart showing sex-determination in human beings.

19. हम यह कब मानते हैं कि कोई व्यक्ति निकटदृष्टि दोष अथवा दीर्घदृष्टि दोष से पीड़ित है ? दीर्घदृष्टि दोष के दो कारणों की सूची बनाइए । किरण आरेखों की सहायता से दीर्घदृष्टि दोषयुक्त नेत्र से संबद्ध दोष को संशोधित करने की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

When do we consider a person to be myopic or hypermetropic ? List two causes of hypermetropia. Explain using ray diagrams how the defect associated with hypermetropic eye can be corrected.

20. (a) किसी प्रयोग की सहायता से आप यह निष्कर्ष किस प्रकार निकालेंगे कि किसी बैटरी से श्रेणीक्रम में संयोजित तीन प्रतिरोधकों के परिपथ के प्रत्येक भाग से समान धारा प्रवाहित होती है ?
 (b) नीचे दिए गए परिपथ पर विचार कीजिए और परिपथ के बन्द होने की स्थिति में परिपथ से प्रवाहित धारा और 15Ω के प्रतिरोध के सिरों पर विभवान्तर ज्ञात कीजिए । 5

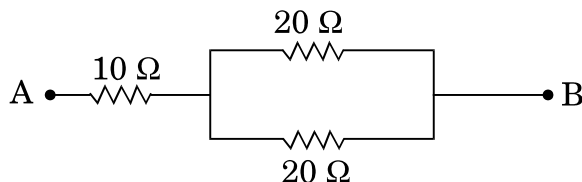


अथवा

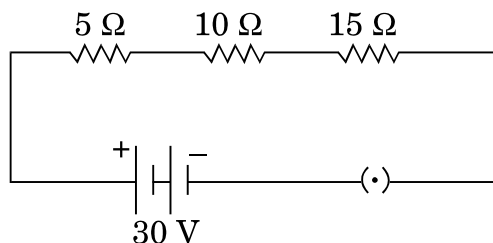


- (a) तीन प्रतिरोधक R_1 , R_2 और R_3 पार्श्वक्रम में संयोजित हैं तथा यह संयोजन किसी बैटरी, अमीटर, वोल्टमीटर और कुंजी से संयोजित है। उपयुक्त परिपथ आरेख खींचिए और प्रतिरोधकों के संयोजन के तुल्य प्रतिरोध के लिए व्यंजक प्राप्त कीजिए।
- (b) नीचे दिए गए नेटवर्क का तुल्य प्रतिरोध परिकलित कीजिए :

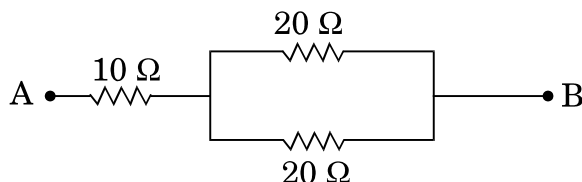
5



- (a) How will you infer with the help of an experiment that the same current flows through every part of a circuit containing three resistors in series connected to a battery?
- (b) Consider the given circuit and find the current flowing in the circuit and potential difference across the $15\ \Omega$ resistor when the circuit is closed.

**OR**

- (a) Three resistors R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are connected in parallel and the combination is connected to a battery, ammeter, voltmeter and key. Draw suitable circuit diagram and obtain an expression for the equivalent resistance of the combination of the resistors.
- (b) Calculate the equivalent resistance of the following network :





21. किसी क्षैतिज कार्डबोर्ड से लम्बवत् गुज़रते किसी सीधे धारावाही चालक के कारण उत्पन्न चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र रेखाओं का पैटर्न खींचिए । दक्षिण-हस्त अंगुष्ठ नियम लिखिए और उसका अनुप्रयोग क्षेत्र रेखाओं की दिशा अंकित करने में कीजिए । इस सीधे चालक से दूर जाने पर किसी बिन्दु पर, जहाँ चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया जाना है, चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र की तीव्रता में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन होता है ? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि के लिए कारण दीजिए ।

5

Draw the pattern of magnetic field lines produced around a current carrying straight conductor passing perpendicularly through a horizontal cardboard. State and apply right-hand thumb rule to mark the direction of the field lines. How will the strength of the magnetic field change when the point where magnetic field is to be determined is moved away from the straight conductor ? Give reason to justify your answer.

भाग य

SECTION E

22. किसी शिक्षक ने विद्यालय की प्रयोगशाला में छात्रों को ऐसीटिक अम्ल, जल, नींबू का रस, सोडियम हाइड्रोजन कार्बोनेट और सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड के जलीय विलयन दिए और pH पत्र द्वारा इन पदार्थों के pH मान ज्ञात करने के लिए कहा । किसी छात्र ने इन पदार्थों के pH मान क्रमशः 3, 12, 4, 8 और 14 लिखे । इनमें से कौन-सा मान सही नहीं है ? कारण देते हुए इसका सही मान लिखिए ।

2

अथवा

चार बीकरों में आयरन सल्फेट का ताजा बना विलयन भरा है और इनमें क्रमशः ऐलुमिनियम, कॉपर, आयरन और जिंक की भलीभाँति स्वच्छ की गई पट्टियाँ रखी गई हैं । लगभग 30 मिनट के पश्चात् कोई छात्र अपने क्या प्रेक्षण लिखेगा ?

2

A teacher provided acetic acid, water, lemon juice, aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate and sodium hydroxide to students in the school laboratory to determine the pH values of these substances using pH papers. One of the students reported the pH values of the given substances as 3, 12, 4, 8 and 14 respectively. Which one of these values is not correct ? Write its correct value stating the reason.

OR

What would a student report nearly after 30 minutes of placing duly cleaned strips of aluminium, copper, iron and zinc in freshly prepared iron sulphate solution taken in four beakers ?



23. किसी परखनली में 2 mL ऐसीटिक अम्ल लेकर उसमें एक चुटकी सोडियम हाइड्रोजन कार्बोनेट मिलाने पर क्या प्रेक्षण किए जाते हैं ? इस प्रकरण में होने वाली अभिक्रिया का रासायनिक समीकरण लिखिए । 2

What is observed when a pinch of sodium hydrogen carbonate is added to 2 mL of acetic acid taken in a test tube ? Write chemical equation for the reaction involved in this case.

24. द्विबीजपत्री बीजों को अंकुरित करने के चार चरणों की क्रमवार सूची बनाइए । 2

अथवा

संयुक्त सूक्ष्मदर्शी की उच्च शक्ति में किसी तैयार स्लाइड का परीक्षण करने के पश्चात् किसी छात्र ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला कि दी गई स्लाइड में किसी एककोशिक जीव में द्वि-खण्डन के विभिन्न चरण दर्शाए गए हैं । उन दो प्रेक्षणों को लिखिए जिनके आधार पर ऐसा निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है । 2

List in proper sequence four steps of obtaining germinating dicot seeds.

OR

After examining a prepared slide under the high power of a compound microscope, a student concludes that the given slide shows the various stages of binary fission in a unicellular organism. Write two observations on the basis of which such a conclusion may be drawn.

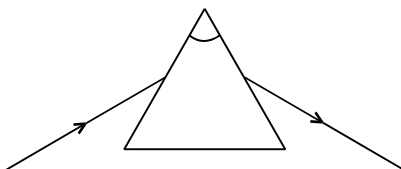
25. अपने विद्यालय की प्रयोगशाला में रंध्रों का प्रेक्षण करने के लिए किसी पत्ती के छिलके का अस्थायी आरोपण तैयार करते समय किसी छात्र द्वारा बरती जाने वाली चार सावधानियों की सूची बनाइए । 2

List four precautions which a student should observe while preparing a temporary mount of a leaf peel to show stomata in his school laboratory.

26. काँच की आयताकार पट्टिका (स्लैब) के किसी एक फलक से लगभग 45° के कोण पर प्रवेश करने वाली प्रकाश किरण का पथ आरेखित कीजिए । इस आरेख पर (i) अपवर्तन कोण, (ii) निर्गत कोण और (iii) पार्श्विक विस्थापन अंकित कीजिए । 2

अथवा

कोई छात्र आरेख में दर्शाए अनुसार किसी काँच के प्रिज़्म से गुज़रने वाली प्रकाश किरण का पथ आरेखित करता है, परन्तु इस आरेख को अधूरा छोड़ देता है और इसे नामांकित भी नहीं करता । इस आरेख को दुबारा खींचकर पूरा कीजिए तथा इस पर $\angle i$, $\angle e$, $\angle r$ और $\angle D$ भी अंकित कीजिए । 2

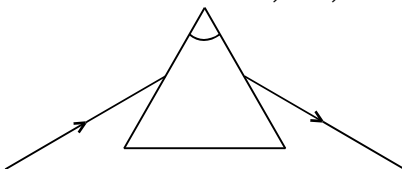


Draw the path of a ray of light when it enters one of the faces of a glass slab at an angle of nearly 45° . Label on it (i) angle of refraction, (ii) angle of emergence and (iii) lateral displacement.

OR



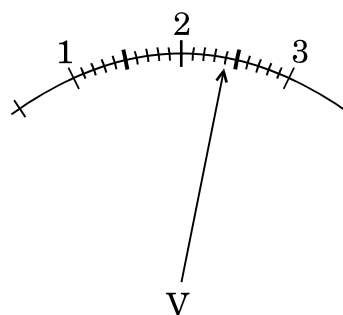
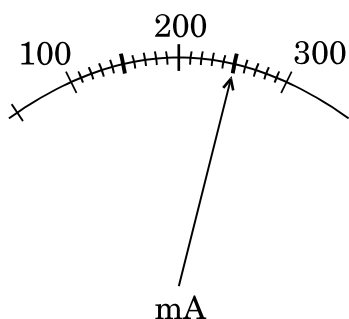
A student traces the path of a ray of light through a glass prism as shown in the diagram, but leaves it incomplete and unlabelled. Redraw and complete the diagram. Also label on it $\angle i$, $\angle e$, $\angle r$ and $\angle D$.



27. किसी परिपथ में जुड़े प्रतिरोधक से प्रवाहित धारा और उसके सिरों पर विभवान्तर आरेख में क्रमशः मिलीअमीटर और वोल्टमीटर द्वारा दर्शाए गए पाठ्यांकों के अनुसार हैं :

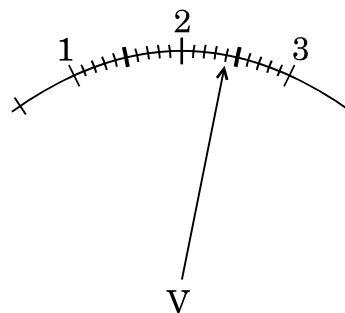
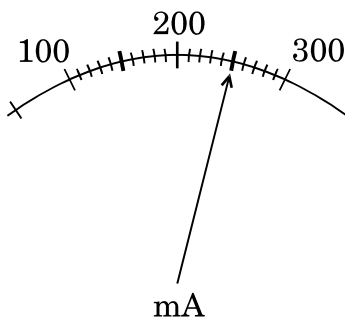
2

- (a) इन मीटरों के अल्पतमांक क्या हैं ?
(b) प्रतिरोधक का प्रतिरोध कितना है ?



The current flowing through a resistor connected in a circuit and the potential difference developed across its ends are as shown in the diagram by milliammeter and voltmeter readings respectively :

- (a) What are the least counts of these meters ?
(b) What is the resistance of the resistor ?

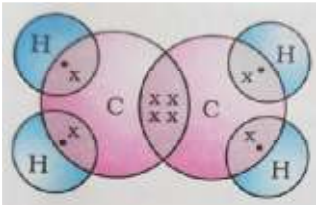


Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination
March 2019
Marking Scheme – SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 086)
(PAPER CODE – 31/2/1)

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.**
3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
4. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled.
5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
8. A full scale of marks 1 to 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
9. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 25 answer books per day.
10. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - 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.
11. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
12. Any unassessed 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.
13. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
14. 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.
15. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

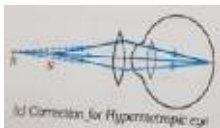
SET 31 / 2 / 1

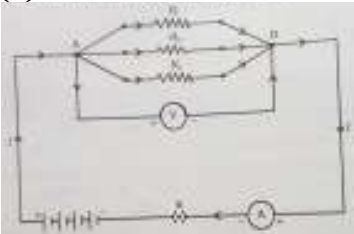
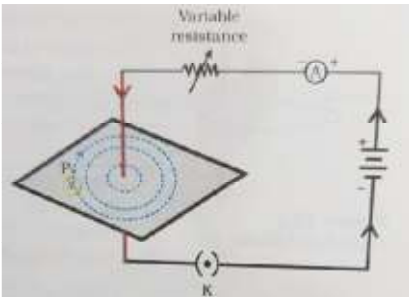
Q.No	Value Point/Expected Answer	Value	Total Marks
SECTION A			
A 1	Timber / Bidi / Paper / Medicine (any Two)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	1
A 2	Due to high resistivity of alloys rather than its constituting metals.	1	1
SECTION B			
A 3	Molecular formula - C ₂ H ₄ .	1	2
		1	
A 4	(a) Lustre, ductile, malleable, least reactive (any two) (b) Na & K are highly reactive (in air & moisture) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> Silver Copper </div> <div> OR sulphur in air Moisture & Carbon dioxide </div> <div> Product Silver sulphide Copper Carbonate </div> </div>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
A 5	$\mu = \frac{\text{Speed of light in vacuum}}{\text{Speed of light in Ruby}} = \frac{c}{v}$ $V = \frac{c}{\mu}$ c= velocity of light μ = refractive index $v = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.7} = 1.76 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
SECTION C			
A 6	(a) Decomposition / Thermal decomposition, The gas X is NO ₂ or (nitrogen dioxide) (b) $2\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} 2\text{CuO} + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (c) Range less than 7 (or 0-----6.9pH) Note: For (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for equation and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for balancing the equation	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	3
A 7	(a) The process of diluting an acid is highly exothermic ,	1	

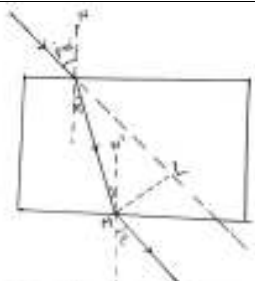
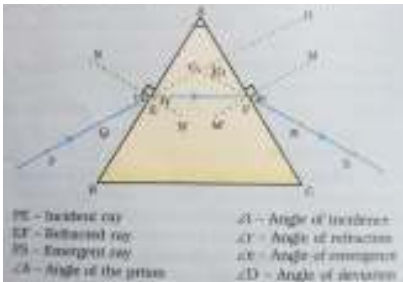
	<p>and on the addition of acid to the water the excess heat is absorbed by water.</p> <p>(b) Because HCl does not form H^+/H_3O^+ ions in dry condition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When electricity is passed through an aqueous solution of sodium chloride (brine) Chlor – alkali process X - Cl_2 Y = $CaOCl_2$ $2NaCl_{(aq)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \rightarrow 2NaOH_{(aq)} + Cl_{2(g)} + H_{2(g)}$ $Ca(OH)_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow CaOCl_2 + H_2O$ 	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3																
A 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal oxides showing both acidic and basic nature Example: Al_2O_3 / ZnO (or any other) $Al_2O_3 + 6HCl \rightarrow 2AlCl_3 + 3H_2O$ $Al_2O_3 + 2NaOH \rightarrow 2NaAlO_2 + H_2O$ <p style="text-align: center;">(Or any other example of equations)</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	3																
A 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of compounds in which the same functional group substitutes for hydrogen in a carbon chain is called a homologous series. Example – Alkane / Alkene / Alkyne / Alcohol or any other one correct example. Characteristics:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They have same general formula (ii) They have same functional group (iii) The difference in the molecular mass of two successive member in $14u$ (iv) The difference in the molecular formula of two successive member is of CH_2 unit. (v) They have similar chemical properties. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	3																
A 10	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Autotrophic Nutrition</th> <th colspan="2">Heterotrophic Nutrition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>They can prepare their own food</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>They cannot prepare their own food.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>They require raw materials like CO_2, H_2O in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll to prepare their food.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>They depend on other plants & animals for their food.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>They store the food in the form of starch.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>They store the food in the form of glycogen.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Any other point</p>	Autotrophic Nutrition		Heterotrophic Nutrition		1	They can prepare their own food	1	They cannot prepare their own food.	2	They require raw materials like CO_2 , H_2O in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll to prepare their food.	2	They depend on other plants & animals for their food.	3	They store the food in the form of starch.	3	They store the food in the form of glycogen.	1 x 3	3
Autotrophic Nutrition		Heterotrophic Nutrition																	
1	They can prepare their own food	1	They cannot prepare their own food.																
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3	They store the food in the form of starch.	3	They store the food in the form of glycogen.																
A 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of water in the form of vapour from the aerial parts/leaves/stems is known as transpiration. Functions:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It helps in the absorption and upward movement of water (ii) movement of dissolved minerals from root to leaves. (iii) It helps in the temperature regulation or cooling of the plant. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1 1+1																	

	<p>(a) The transport of soluble products of photosynthesis (food or glucose) from one part to the other parts of the plant. To provide food to all parts of the plant.</p> <p>(b) Root, fruits, seeds and other growing organs/parts of the plant. (any two)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>3</p>
A 12	<p>Female reproductive part of the plant</p> <p>Stigma – receive pollen grains Style – passage for the growth of pollen tube Ovary – Site for fertilization</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If any two parts with function attempted award 1½ marks only</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1+1</p>	<p>3</p>
A 13	<p>(a) Move the mirror/paper to focus the rays at one point (b) Concave mirror (c) Yes, distance between mirror and focal point gives approximate focal length.</p> <div data-bbox="548 751 945 1094" data-label="Image"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{(-18)}$ $\therefore v = 36\text{cm}$ $m = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{h'}{h} \quad \therefore m =$ $\Rightarrow \frac{36}{-18} = \frac{h'}{10}$ $\Rightarrow h' = -20\text{cm (size of the image)}$ <p>Nature of image – Real and inverted</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>3</p>
A 14	<p>A device that converts solar energy directly into electrical energy.</p> <p>A large no. of solar cells are combined in an arrangement called Solar Cell Panel.</p> <p>Principal Advantages – (i) They have no moving parts (ii) require little maintenance & work quite satisfactorily without the use of any focusing</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	

	device. (iii) These cells can be set up in remote & inaccessible areas where laying of a power transmission may be expensive. <div>(any two)</div>	1+1	3																									
A 15	It shields the surface of the earth from the UV radiation from the sun. $O_2 \xrightarrow{UV} O + O$ $O_2 + O \rightarrow O_3$ {or description of this process in words} Chloro Fluoro Carbons (CFC's) Reduce the use of CFC's by (a) minimizing the leakage through air conditioners and refrigerators / finding substitute chemicals that are ozone friendly.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3																									
A 16	<div>SECTION D</div> <div>(a)</div> <div>(i) No fixed position of H in the periodic table.</div> <div>(ii) Position of isotopes not clear.</div> <div>(iii) Atomic mass does not increase in a regular manner.</div> <div>(or any other)</div> <div>(b)</div> <div>(i) Left to right metallic character decreases</div> <div>Reason: Effective nuclear charge increases / tendency to loose electrons decrease / electro positivity decreases</div> <div>(any one reason)</div> <div>(ii) Top to bottom metallic character increases</div> <div>Reason :- Size of atom increase/tendency to loose electron increases</div> <div>(any one reason)</div> <div>OR</div> <table><tr><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>• Group no.</td><td>1st</td><td>13th</td><td>15th</td><td>17th</td></tr><tr><td>• B =</td><td>2, 8, 3</td><td>D = 2, 8, 7</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>•</td><td>BD₃</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		A	B	C	D		1	3	5	7	• Group no.	1 st	13 th	15 th	17 th	• B =	2, 8, 3	D = 2, 8, 7			•	BD ₃				1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ 1+1 1	5
	A	B	C	D																								
	1	3	5	7																								
• Group no.	1 st	13 th	15 th	17 th																								
• B =	2, 8, 3	D = 2, 8, 7																										
•	BD ₃																											
A 17	<div>(a)</div> <div>• Iodine is essential for functioning of thyroid / formation of thyroxine hormone</div> <div>• Disease is Goitre</div> <div>• Swollen neck</div> <div>(b) Impulse travels from dendrite to cell body, then along the axon to its end. At the end some chemicals are released which fill the gap of synapse, and starts a similar electrical impulse to another neuron and the impulse further travel in the body.</div> <div>(Award marks if attempted as a flow chart also)</div> <div>OR</div> <div>The movement/response of part of plant (root) towards water</div> <div>Experiment:-</div> <div>(i) Soak the seeds in water overnight</div> <div>(ii) Place moist cotton in a perforated petridish</div> <div>(iii) Put the soaked seeds in the petridish & place it on a beaker</div> <div>(iv) Roots pass through pores and grow downwards.</div> <div>(v) After sometime roots will bend towards base of petridish having moisture..</div>	1 1 1 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1	5																									

	(Or Any other relevant experiment)		
A 18	<p>(a) The organs having similar origin / structures but performing different functions Example: limbs of frog, limbs of lizard, bird, human (any two)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>Parents Male x Female</p> <p> XY XX</p> <p>Gametes: X , Y X X</p> <p>Zygote: XX XY</p> <p>Sex: Girl Boy</p> <p>Hence, sex determination is purely a matter of chance.</p>	<p>1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	5
A 19	<p>Myopia:- Difficult to see the objects placed far away / Hypermtropia: Difficult to see very close or nearby objects. Causes of hypermetropia – (i) The focal length of the eye lens is too long (ii) eye ball has become too small</p>  <p>Note: Diagram with brief description -03; only correct diagram with labelling -2 or only explanation 01</p>	<p>1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>3</p>	5
A 20	<p>(a)</p> <p>(i) Join the three resistors of different values in series</p> <p>(ii) Connect them with battery, an ammeter and plug key.</p> <p>(iii) Plug the key and note the ammeter reading</p> <p>(iv) Change the position of ammeter to anywhere in between the resistors and note the ammeter reading each time.</p> <p>(v) The ammeter reading will remain same everytime. Therefore when resistors are connected in series same current flows through all resistors, when it is connected to a battery.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Note: If explained with the help of diagram give full credit</p> <p>(b) Total resistance of the circuit = $R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30 \text{ ohm}$ Potential difference across the circuit / By ohm's law $V = IR \text{ or } I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{30V}{30\text{ohm}} = 1A$ Potential difference across 15 ohm Resistor = $1A \times 15 \text{ ohm} = 15 \text{ volt}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>Total current $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$ Let R_p be the equivalent resistance of R_1, R_2, R_3. Then the total current $I = \frac{V}{R_p}$</p> <p>(i) On applying ohm's law for each R_1, R_2, R_3</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 5$</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1</p>	

	$I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1}, I_2 = \frac{V}{R_2}, I_3 = \frac{V}{R_3}$ $\therefore I = V \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) = \frac{V}{R_p}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{R_p} + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$ <p>(b)</p>  $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$ $\Rightarrow R_p = 10 \text{ ohms}$ <p>Equivalent resistance of the network = $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_p = 10 + 10 = 20 \text{ ohm}$</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
A 21	 <p style="text-align: right;">Diagram 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and direction $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Statement of right hand thumb rule. The magnetic field strength decreases with increase of distance from the current carrying conductor. Reason: There is inverse relation between field strength and distance from current carrying conductor. Note: Direction of magnetic field should be in accordance with direction of current</p>	1+1 1 1 1	5
A 22	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pH value of water given is incorrect. Its correct value is 7 it is neutral in nature. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be no reaction in the beakers having Fe strip & Cu strip. The solution having Al & Zn strip will show reaction / the solution of FeSO_4 having Al & Zn strip will become colourless. 	1+1 1+1	2
A 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brisk effervescence of CO_2 evolved. $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COONa} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 	1 1	

			2
A 24	(i) Soaking of seeds (ii) Emergence of radicle (iii) Splitting of cotyledons (iv) Emergence of plumule OR (i) Elongation of nucleus (ii) Constriction appears due to the division of the cytoplasm	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	2
A 25	(i) Size of the leaf peel should be very small. (ii) Put peel immediately in the drop of water. (iii) Place cover slip carefully to avoid the air bubbles. (iv) It should not be overstained. (v) No fold in the peel (Any four)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
A 26	 Labelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angle of refraction (r_1) • Angle of emergence (e) • Lateral displacement (ML) OR  Labelling of $\angle i + \angle e + \angle r$ & $\angle D$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
A 27	(a) \angle least count of ammeter = 10 mA \angle least count of Voltmeter = 0.1 V (b) $\frac{2.4}{0.25} = 9.6 \text{ ohm (} 250\text{mA} = 0.25\text{A)}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2