

Section-A

1. (C) 2,2,4.



3. (A) calcium phosphate

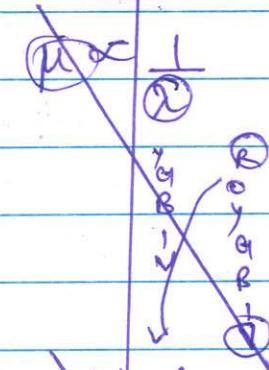
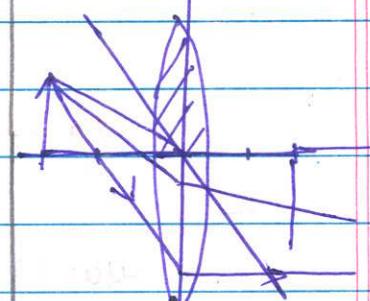
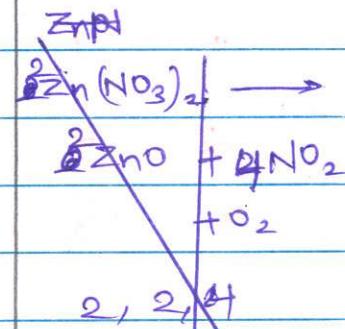
4. (C) 7

5. (B) Al, Al_2O_3

6. (D) Translocation

7. (C) Receptors in skin \rightarrow sensory neuron \rightarrow relay neuron \rightarrow Motor neuron \rightarrow effector muscle in arm

8. (A) Nose

Rough

least bend
least N

9. (c) It has a very small surface area for glucose and oxygen to pass from mother to embryo.

10. (A) (i) & (ii)

11. (C) The Brightness of the image will be reduce

(B) Refraction, dispersion, and internal reflection

13. (A) Red

14. (C) A solenoid

15. (A) both pointing into the plane of paper

16. (D) cropland ecosystem

17. (A) Both (A) Assertion & (R) Reason are true and R is correct

ppc explanation of A.

18. (D) A is false but R is true

19. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) is correct, but
 Reason (R) is NOT correct explanation of Assertion (A).

20. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but
 Reason (R) is NOT correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Section B.

21. (a) * Copper ^(II) oxide is formed. Its colour is Black.



22. (1) The intermolecular forces of attraction between carbon compounds is weak. Due to this, they have low melting & boiling point.

(2) The carbon compounds do not contain ions and they form covalent bonds. As they don't conduct electricity.

23. (a) (i) Cramps are caused due to formation of lactic Acid in muscle cells.

(ii) Due to lack of oxygen, another pathway for breakdown of glucose is chosen. This is anaerobic respiration as performed in absence of oxygen. The products are different from aerobic respiration i.e. Lactic Acid.

24. (1) Plasmodium reproduce by multiple fission. In this process a single cell of plasmodium forms a protective coating (cyst) during unfavourable condition. The cell divides multiple times at once producing several daughter cells.

(2) Leishmania reproduce by binary fission. In this process, the unicellular organism Leishmania divides into two daughter cells. This happens by division of nucleus and cytoplasm of the cell longitudinally.

25. (a) The convex lens converges the sunlight by refracting (bending) the rays of sunlight & bringing it to one point.
 Thus, the rays come together to produce heat & burn paper.

& Copier L

- (b) Principal focus. Bright spot represents the image of sun.

26. $Q = 500C$

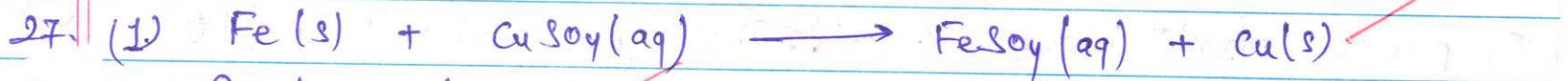
$$I = 25mA = \frac{25}{1000}A$$

$$t = ?$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{Q}{I}$$

$$= \frac{500}{\frac{25}{1000}A} = \frac{500 \times 1000}{25} A$$

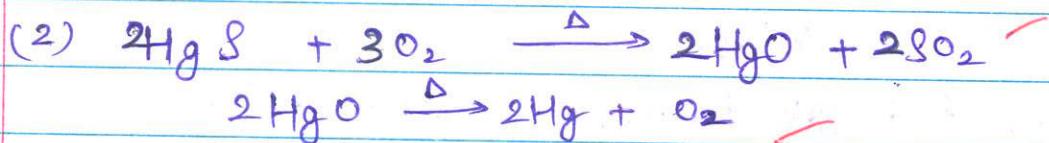
$$= [200000] \text{ s. or } [333.333] \text{ m.s^-1}$$



(2) Displacement reaction. In this reaction, a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its compound (solution)

(3) Zinc (Zn) & Aluminium (Al).

28. (1) cinnabar. Mercury is found in its sulphide ore in nature.



The condition required is heat. In first reaction presence of oxygen is also needed to oxidise mercury.

29. (i) Growth Hormone is secreted by pituitary gland. This helps in growth and development of bones and muscles in our body.

Hence, it promotes the growth of height.

(ii) Thyroxine Hormone is secreted by Thyroid gland. It regulates the metabolism of carbohydrates, protein and fats in the body.

7
833
1090
20
20000

1mm = 100cm.

1m = 100cm

100cm = 1000 mm.

1mm = $\frac{1}{1000}$ m

1mm = 10^{-3} m

$\text{Hg}_2\text{S}, \text{Hg}_2\text{O}$

2000s Ag_2S .

2000(HgS).

333
2000s

60

60,000

18/6

18/2

333

60

19980

?

30. (a) F₁ progeny plants were all tall. Their gene combination is (Tt)

↳

(b) Gene for shortness was suppressed in plants of F₁ progeny because they were recessive gene. Recessive gene shows appearance of a trait only in presence of another identical gene. In this case, a dominant gene for tallness was present. Hence, gene for shortness could not be expressed.

(c) 3:1 for tall plants : short plants.

The conclusion of experiment is that traits are controlled by two copies of gene, each acquired from one parent.

But only one copy shows its appearance in the progeny, other is suppressed. Hence, there are two types of genes,

one dominant and other recessive. However, the suppressed copy of gene may show its appearance in next generation, if another identical copy is present.

31. (a) (b) (i) The splitting of white light into its component colours due to dependence of wavelength on refractive index on wavelength of light, is called dispersion.

Hg₂S

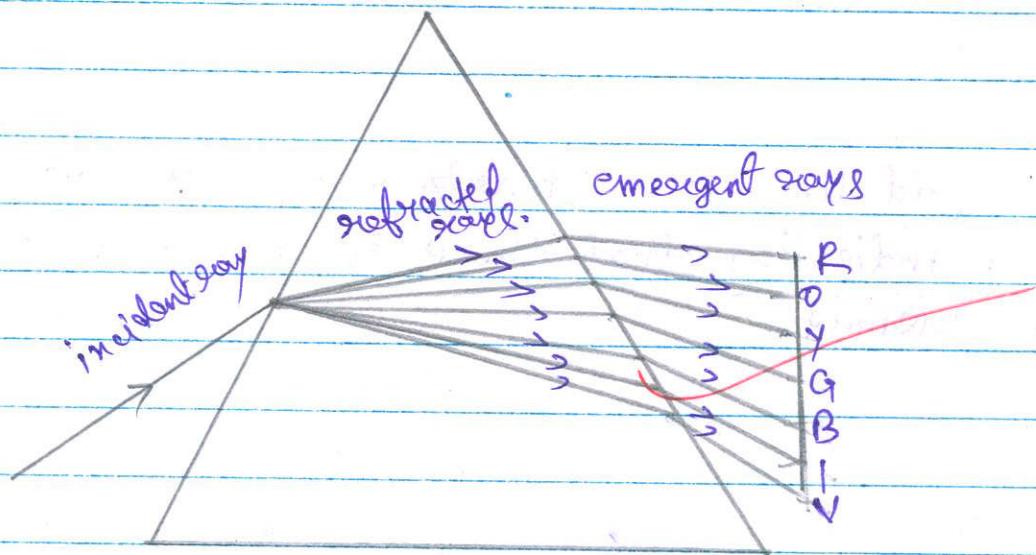
HgS.

HgO

HgO

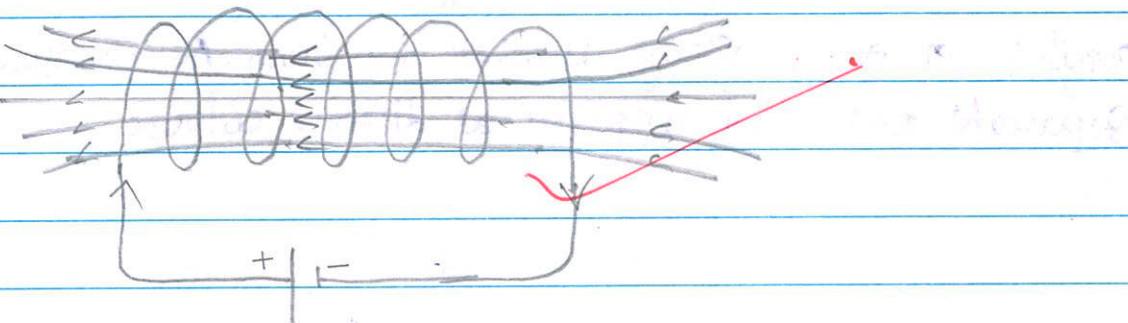
(2) Dispersion of white light is caused by refraction. The white light is mixture of seven colours i.e. VIBGYOR. Since, the refractive index of a medium is different for different wavelengths of light, the components of white light bends at different angles on entering another medium. As a result, they separate out and appear as distinct colours.

(3)



32. (a) When bundle of soft iron is placed inside a coil of a solenoid carrying current, then the bundle of soft iron is magnetised due to magnetic field produced by the steady current. The device obtained is electromagnet. It is called so because the magnet is obtained by magnetic field due to an electric current.

(b)



The magnetic field lines are ~~are~~ nearly straight and parallel to each other indicating that there is a uniform magnetic field inside solenoid.

33. (1) Food chain is a straight series of organisms that feeds on one another. It is generally depicted by a straight line. However, one organism is fed by several other kinds of organisms which in turn are fed by many more organisms. So, A branched chain of food chain A food chain with several branches showing the flow of energy to different organisms from one is called food web.

(2) If population of deer decreases, then the population of organisms in 3rd trophic level will (Tigers) will decrease as they'll have less food to eat and hence, they'll die. In contrast, the population of organisms in first trophic level (grass) will increase dramatically as there will be less organisms to feed on them.

34.

Section D

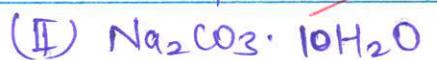
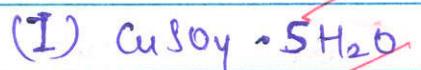
34. (a) (i) crystals of ferrous sulphate has ^{molecules of} 1 water of crystallisation. These are present as an essential part of crystal in fixed numbers per unit formula of the compound. On heating

ferrous sulphate crystals, these molecules of water comes out of the crystals and becomes free water which can be seen in the test tube.

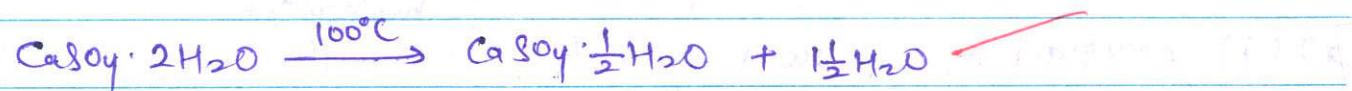


(ii) Green colour of FeSO_4 crystal will fade and the crystal will become white in colour.

(iii) Seven molecules.



(iv) When gypsum is heated at 100°C (373K), then it loses $\frac{1}{2}$ molecule of water of crystallisation to become plaster of paris with only $\frac{1}{2}$ molecule of water of crystallisation.



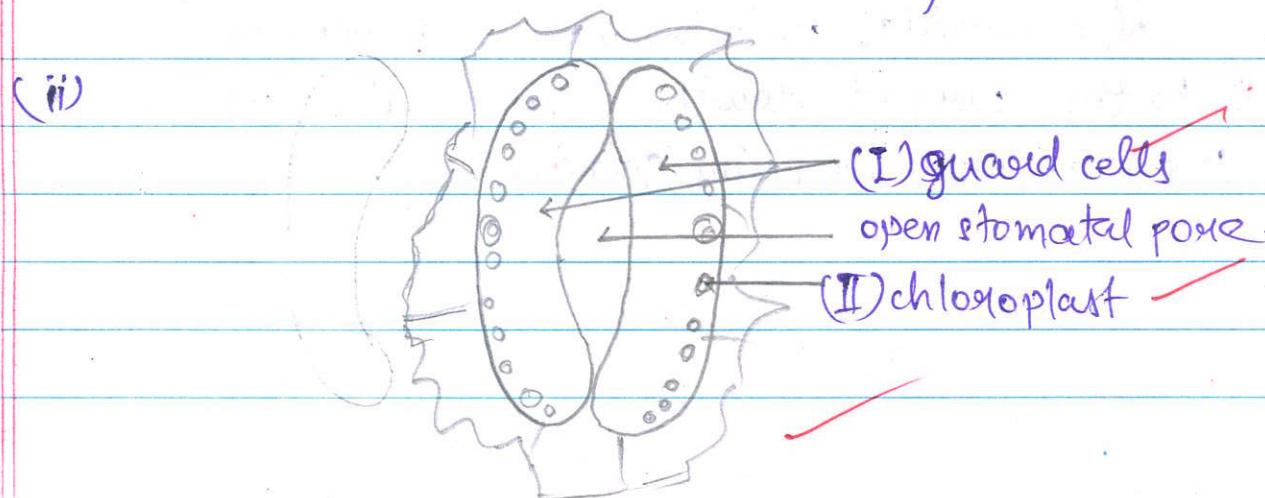
uses of P.O.P:-

- ① for setting fractured bones in right position
- ② for making decoration items & toys.

Q5. (b) (i) Lime water turns milky due to formation of calcium carbonate, white precipitate in it.



Now, in diagram (I), the ~~air~~ atmospheric air is passed into the solution. Since, atmospheric air contains a very small percentage of CO_2 , the solution turns milky slowly and takes a long time. While, air exhaled from mouth [diagram (II)] has a large percentage of CO_2 and hence it turns the lime water milky faster (comparatively).



Functions of stomata.

(i) It helps in gaseous exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide for photosynthesis and respiration.

(ii) It helps to remove excess water from plant, during transpiration.

36. (a) (i) $V = IR$

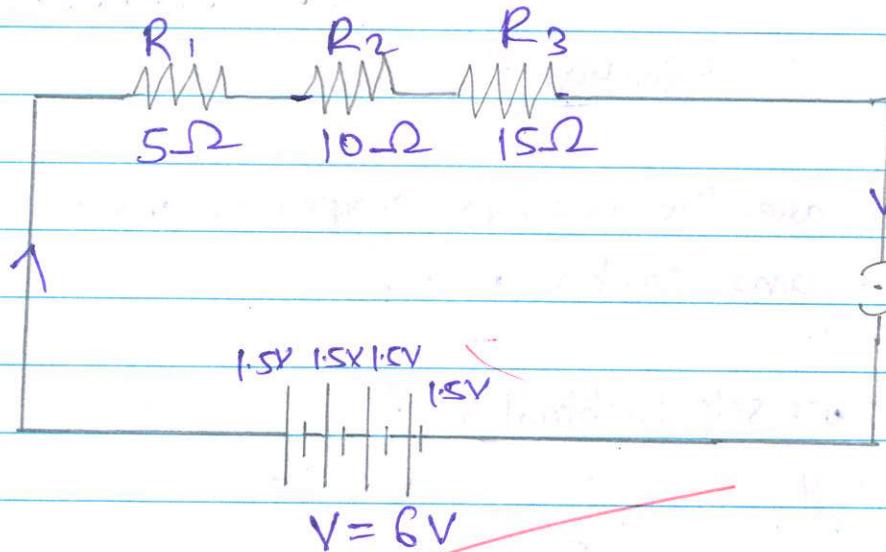
when R is constant, $V \propto I$.

So, if voltage is decreased to one-third, then current will also become one-third of its initial value.

* Ohm's Law: The voltage across the two terminals

of a metallic conductor wire is proportional to the current flowing through it provided the temperature remains same.

(ii)



$$\frac{1.5 \times 4}{6.0}$$

$$5) \frac{10}{10+15} = \frac{10}{25}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(I) \quad R_{eq} &= R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \\ &= 5 + 10 + 15 \\ &= 30\Omega\end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6V}{30\Omega} = [0.2A]$$

$$\begin{aligned}(II) \quad V_2 &= IR_2 \\ \Rightarrow &\Rightarrow V_2 = 0.2 \times 10 \\ \Rightarrow &[V_2 = 2V]\end{aligned}$$

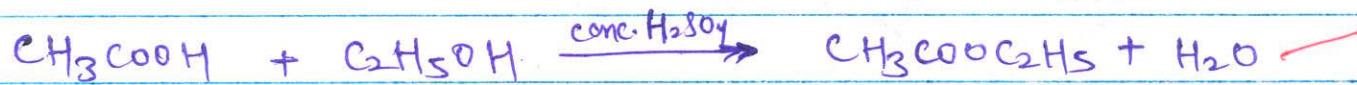
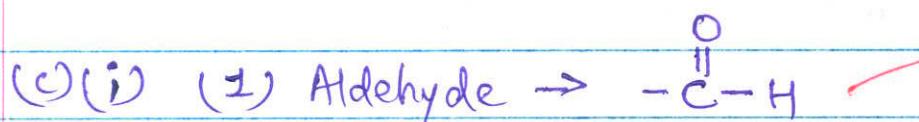
B

Section-E

37. (a) Hydrocarbons are the organic compounds which contain only hydrogen and carbon in it.

(b) (1) Catenation or self combination

(2) Tetravalency.



38. (a) *Self pollination occurs when the pollen grain is transferred from anther to stigma of the same flower.

* Cross pollination takes place when the pollen grain is transferred from anther of one flower to stigma of another.

flower of same species.

(b) * Corolla made of colourful petals attracts insects for pollination.

* All the petals fall off and detaches from plant after fertilisation.

(c) (ii) Plumule is known as future shoot.

and radicle is known as future root.

* Cotyledon has stored food inside it. This is necessary for germination of seed and keeping seed alive in dormant state.

39. Rx (a) principal axis is a straight line passing from ~~and normal~~
~~to~~ the pole of concave mirror and its centre of curvature.

(b) focal length (f) = 10cm.

$$R=2f \Rightarrow R=2 \times 10$$

$$\boxed{R=20\text{ cm}}$$

(c) Convex mirror

