

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली

सेकंडरी स्कूल परीक्षा (कक्षा दसवी)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश - पत्र के अनुसार जरूर

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI

Secondary School Examination (Class X)

To be filled in by the Candidate as per Admit Card

लिखें तथा सांचा गोले को फूरे जहर भित्ति से भरें।
Write and darken the appropriate circle as applicable

अनुक्रमांक Roll No.

क्रम संख्या Serial No. :

70

विषय Subject : **SCE**.....
विषय कोड Subject Code : **086**.....

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination : **Saturday - 6/12/2005**

जरूर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the Paper : **English**

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखें
कोहे की रसायनिकी

Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper

Code Number	Set Number
1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (2) <input type="radio"/> (3) <input type="radio"/> (4)

अन्तिम जरूर - पुस्तका (ओ) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used

Person with Benchmark Disabilities : Yes / No	NO
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विकलांग वर्गिक्षण :

Person with Benchmark Disabilities : Yes / No

Person with Benchmark Disabilities : Yes / No	NO
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विकलांगता का कोड (प्रवेश पत्र के अनुसार)

Code of Disability (as per the Admit card) : **-**

वर्गा लेखन - लिखित उत्तरका क्रमावाया वर्ग : हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided : **Yes / No** **NO**

यदि दृष्टिगति है तो उत्तरामध्ये लापू याँ

साप्तरेक का नाम :

If Visually challenged, name of software used :	-
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विषय Subject :
Write within the box

School No. as per admit card :

विषय संख्या जैसा प्रवेश पत्र में दिया गया है।

विषय कोड	केन्द्र संख्या
086	Centre No.

अनुक्रमांक (संख्या में) Roll No. :
Thousands..... Crore Lakhs

Father's/Guardian's Name : **Mandla Sreenivasulu**

परीक्षार्थी के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Candidate : **B.Tezuma**

* एक खाते में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक छाना तिक छाँदौँ दे। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 22 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 22 अक्षर ही लिखें।

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 22 letters, write first 22 letters only.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for Office use

इस पृष्ठ पर परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भेजे गए विवरण को जांच कर ली गई है।
All the particulars filled in by the candidate on this page have been verified.

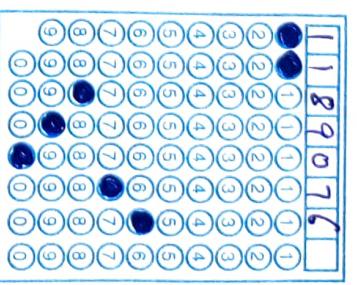
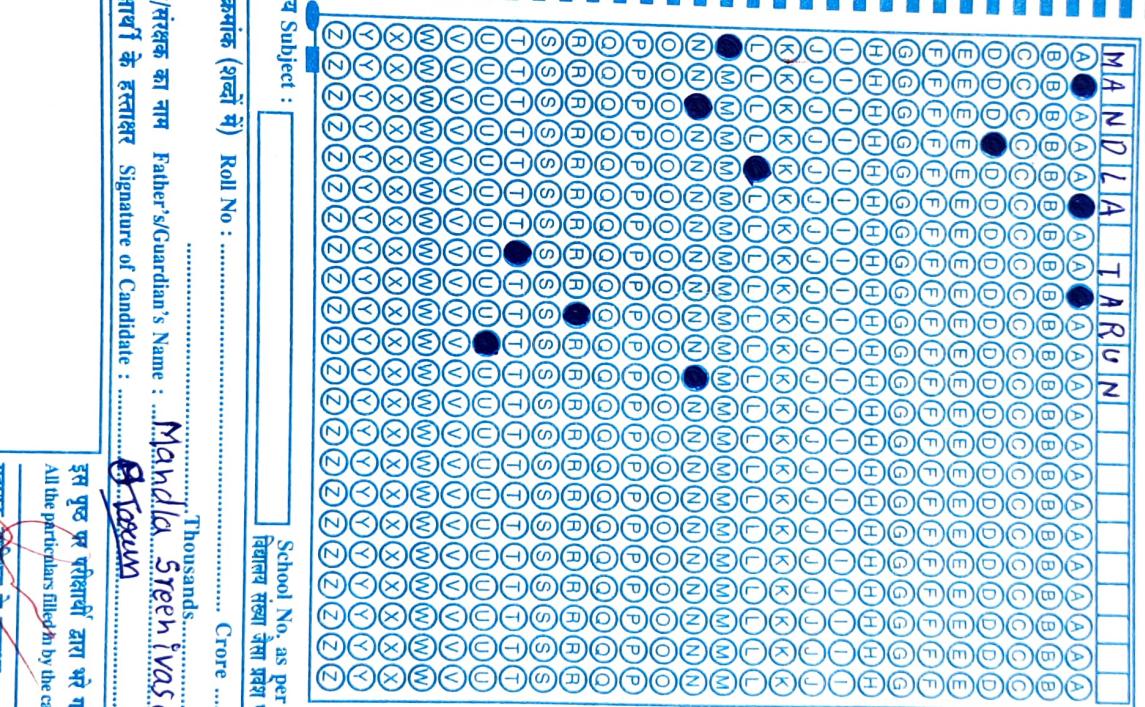
संस्थाकर्ता/प्रधानकार्ता के हस्ताक्षर
Signature of Asstt. Supdt.

परीक्षार्थी की तरफ 'परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश पढ़ें। Please read "Instructions to Candidates" on back side.

Please Do not write beyond this line

अधिकारी की याहर

Page



Section - A - Biology

1. C ✓
2. B ✓
3. B ✓
4. D ✓
5. C ✓
6. B ✓
7. B ✓
8. B ✓
9. d ✓

10. i) ^{such as cow} ~~grass~~ ~~which has cellulose~~ ~~so to digest~~ ~~the cellulose properly they have large longer small intestine, and that of~~ ~~cellulose is harder to digest.~~ ✓

ii) Carnivorous ~~consomes~~ such as Tiger consume meat which are relatively easy to digest, so, carnivorous have relatively smaller small intestine. ✓

11. B) i) As body size increases many cells are not in direct contact with air, which makes only the outer body cells to do diffusion. That's why diffusion is insufficient for supplying oxygen to cells of the body.

ii) That's why big body animals needs a specialised systems or parts to meet their requirement.

12. Q) In humans the sex of a child is determined by the father and not by mother.

Male Human

X Y

Female Human

X

↓

2

XX XY
Female offspring Male offspring.

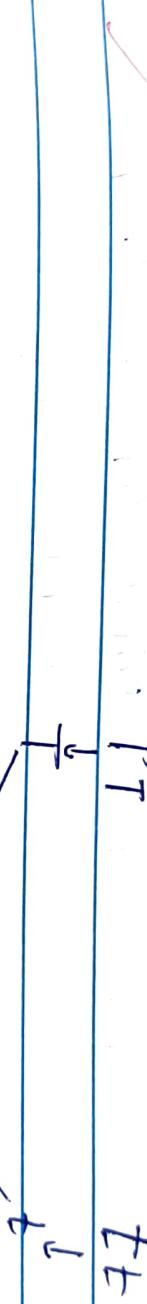
- ii) If sperm cell containing X chromosomes fertilise with the egg it makes a girl child
- iii) If sperm cell containing Y chromosomes fertilise with egg it makes a ~~Male~~ Male child

3

13. i) In the upper layers of Earth atmosphere has O₃ (ozone) layer which protects the earth from ultraviolet radiation.
- ii) If there is the O₃ (ozone) replenish decreases that UV rays will come on earth and will cause many harm to ecosystem, such as it will cause skin cancer to animals which is very dangerous.
- iii) Steps to be taken to limit the damage to this shield are -
- Abolishing the use of CFCs (chloro fluoro carbons) which are used in refrigerants.
 - Less emission of green house gases such as CO₂ etc which reacts with ozone and depletes the shield.

Q) Yes, the recessive trait appear offspring if it is not seen in the parents.

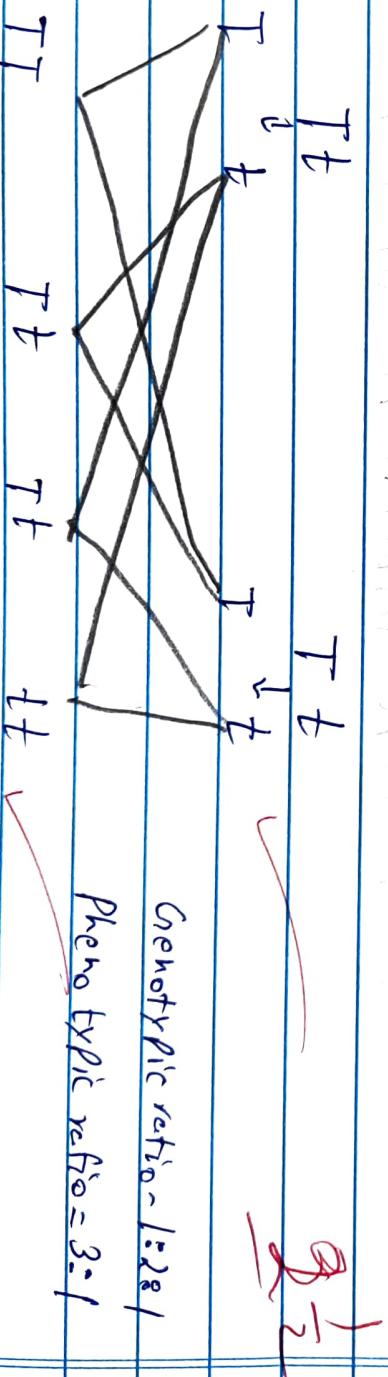
i) If we take two pea plant, one plant tall (TT) and another plant short (tt). In F_1 generation - Tall short



All tall plant as T is dominant trait.

and t is recessive trait.

iii) If we cross Tt & F_1 generations plants again:



In this generation we will see a ~~pea~~ plant to be small in length. Hence we can conclude that if a recessive trait can express itself in the F_2 generation

15. B) Our urinary bladder is like a bag which becomes enlarged when excess urine enters into it and can control that excess urine for a time period. As our nervous system is connected with urinary bladder we are able to control the urge to urinate for some time period.

c) Bowmens capsule

Y

D) i)

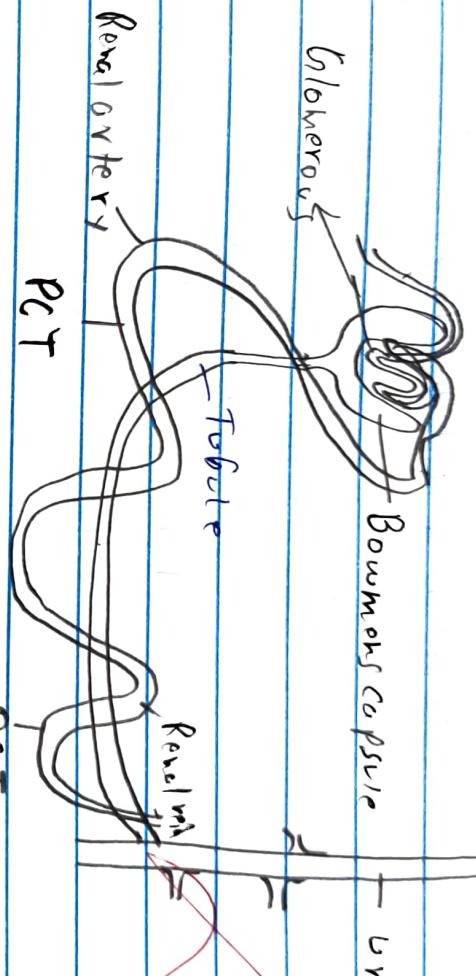
If we consume excess water then the urine formation quantity will be higher. And reabsorption rate will be less.

ii)

If we didn't consume excess water then the urine formation quantity will be lower. and reabsorption rate of water will be high.

16^oB)

9



- i) When the blood comes in the Glomerulus (a thick walled capillary network), it gets the unwanted Nitrogenous waste and some useful substance (Glucose) gets also deposited in the Bowmen's capsule.
- ii) When it travels along the tubule some useful substances (Glucose etc.) are reabsorbed and the remaining urine is collected in the urine collector and goes to urinary bladder and then it gets excreted.

Section-B (Chemistry)

17. A → ①
18. B → ①
19. D → ①
20. C → ①
21. C → ①
22. C → ①
23. B) H_2O only. → ①
24. F → ①
- 25 i) The doctor is using gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). → ②
- ii) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O} + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- iii) When this Calcium Sulphate dehydrate is applied with surgical bandage on the fractured bones of a patient for supporting them in right position. The Calcium Sulphate dehydrate loses its $\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and becomes very hard after some time which helps in curing bone fractures.

26.

a) M is Mg (Magnesium)

N is MgO (Magnesium oxide)

(3)



c)

M or Mg is getting oxidised as there is addition of oxygen.

(1)

28.

i) E can be used as a preservative.

ii)

E can be used as antacid as it is mild base.

iii)

C is the substance which is a strong Acid.

because it is releasing highest amount of H ions that can be seen through its pH.

(2)

27. Carbon - 2, 4 - electronic configuration

In carbon the valence shell has 4 e⁻. Carbon if takes or gives 4 e⁻so, that it can complete its octet than very high amount of energy is needed. So, the carbon shares 4 e⁻ and forms a covalent bond.

Hence carbon if let shows tetravalency.

Q. A) As we know that HNO_3 (Nitric Acid) is a strong oxidising agent.

Al It when dipped in HNO_3 will form a oxide layer which will decrease its reactivity.

B) Na and Mg are very high reactive metals, so carbon is unable to reduce the oxides of Na or Mg. Na and Mg are refined through electrolytic reduction.

C) NaCl is solid state does not possess ions to conduct electricity. But in aqueous state Na^{+} and Cl^{-} which helps in conduction of electricity.

D) Iron articles when kept in open air forms rust ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{xH}_2\text{O}$) which is brownish in colour. To prevent it from rusting a layer of Zn is added on the surface of Iron articles which is known as Galvanisation.

E) Metals like Na, K, Ca and Mg are very reactive metal and reacts with their surroundings, that's why they are not found in free state in nature.

Section-C - Physics

30

(A)

31

(A)

32

(B)

3

✓

33.

Given that 2 bulbs of 50 watt each are used for $t = 6$ hours daily
 and an electric geysser of 1kW is used for 1 hour daily.
 To find - Total energy consumed.

~~Energy consumed by the 2 bulbs of 50 watt operated for 6 hours.~~
 ~~$P = 50 \text{ watt}$~~

$$t = 6 \text{ hours}$$

~~$E = P \times t$~~

$$\Rightarrow 50 \times 6$$

~~$= 300 \text{ watt hour}$~~

~~$2 \text{ bulbs will consume } 2 \times 300 \rightarrow 600 \text{ watt hour or } 0.6 \text{ kWh}$~~

~~$\text{Energy consumed by electric geyser} \rightarrow P = 1 \text{ kW}$~~

~~$t = 1 \text{ hour}$~~

~~$\Rightarrow P \times t \Rightarrow 1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ kWh.}$~~

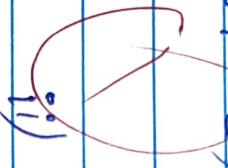
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In Each day total Energy consumed is = $6+1 = 7 \text{ Kwh}$

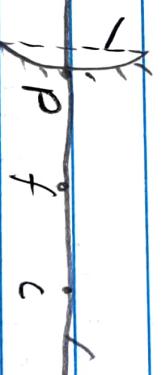
For 30 days energy consumed by the house is = 7×30

~~= 350 Kwh~~

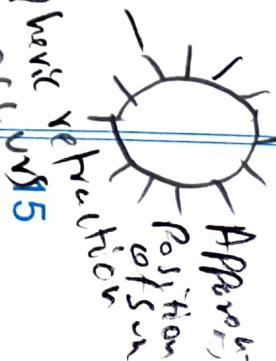
Total 350 units of electric energy is consumed by the house.

~~34.  Aperture - It is the distance between extreme points of a spherical mirror. It determines the size of the mirror.~~

~~Principal focus - It is a line which connects pole and centre of curvature.~~

~~Aperture~~  ~~Principal focus~~

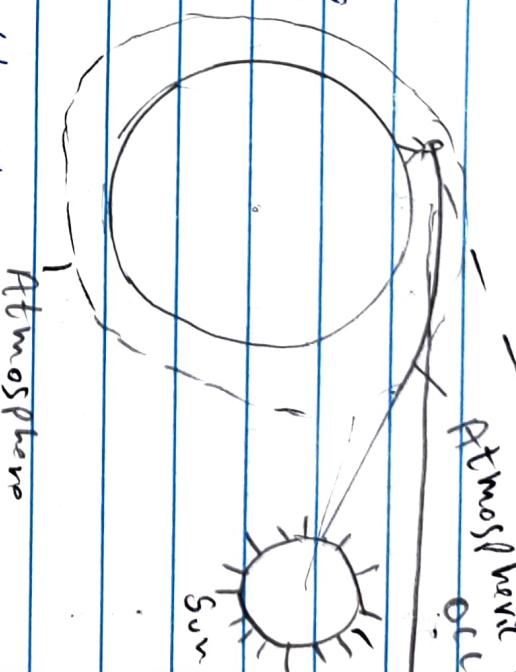
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When the ~~so~~ rays coming from the sun enters the earth atmosphere, it starts bending towards the normal, and when the refracted

~~rays are seen by us we see the sun above the horizon.~~

That's why we see the sun two minutes before the actual sunrise and set two minutes after the actual sunset.



36.

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1\text{ volt}}{1\text{ ampere}}$$

~~when the conductor when in a conductor with potential difference of 1V is there and only 1Ampere of current is flowing through the conductor then 1Ampere resistance is offered by the conductor.~~

$$I = 5\text{ A}$$

$$V = 220\text{ V}$$

$$\text{Finding } R \text{ using ohm's law } V = IR \Rightarrow 220 = 5 \times R \Rightarrow R = \boxed{44\Omega}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{220}{44}}$$

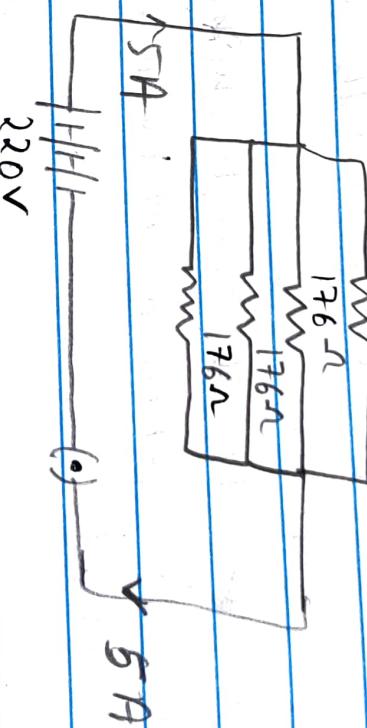
The resistance offered by the circuit is 44Ω .

~~(2)~~ When connecting four 176Ω resistor in parallel we will get 44Ω resistance.

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{176} + \frac{1}{176} + \frac{1}{176} + \frac{1}{176}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{176}$$

$$\boxed{R_p = 44\Omega}$$



Mence four 176Ω resistor st connected in parallel with well

carry $5A$ on $220V$ lines.

Iron powder form

37. (3) Take a rheostat, plug key, battery, ~~iron powder~~, card board and a straight conductor.

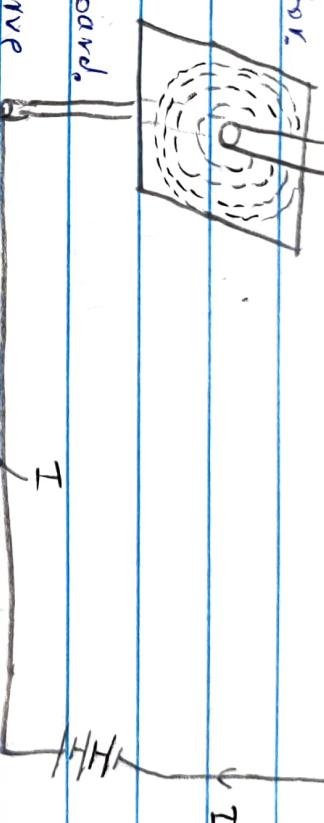
(i) Connect them in ~~as shown in the diagram~~ ~~the~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~diagram~~ and ~~then~~ ~~plug~~ ~~the~~ ~~key~~

(ii) Sprinkle Iron powder on the card board.

(iii) Shake the card board and you will observe

a circular rings that are concentric, and the centre is in the straight conductor.

v) Hence we can conclude that a straight current carrying conductor creates a magnetic field.

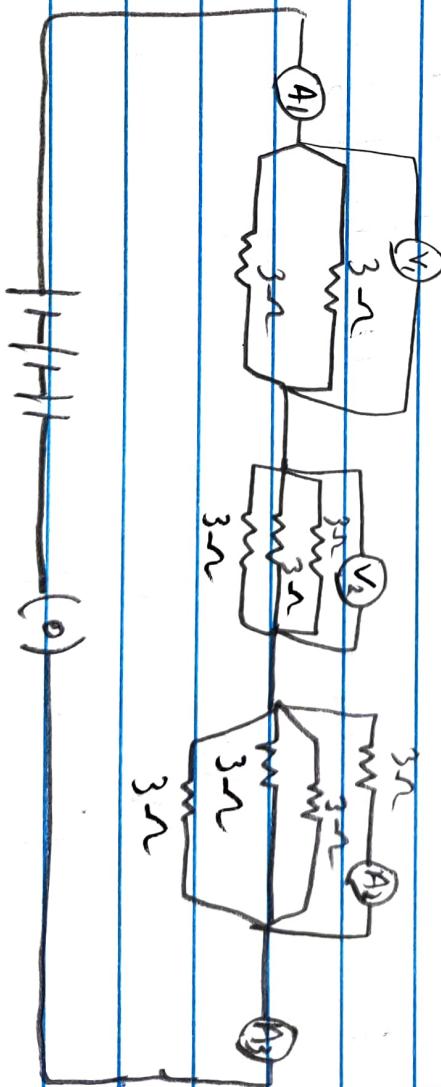


38.

a) And A₁ & A₂ readings are 1A. Same as they are in series

also in a circuit a constant

current is flown



B) Resistance total in the above circuit = $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow R_p = \frac{3}{2} \Omega$ or 1.5Ω

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow R_p = 1\Omega$$

$$\text{In the third branch } \frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \quad R_p = \frac{3}{1} \Omega = 3\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total resistance} &= 1.05 + 1 + 0.75 \\ &= 2.05 + 0.75 \\ &= 3.025 \Omega\end{aligned}$$

~~✓ IR~~ The readings in the A_2 and A_3 are not equal.

Adding the current passing through the all ~~to~~ four 3Ω resistors, ~~is less than~~ we will get A_3 value.

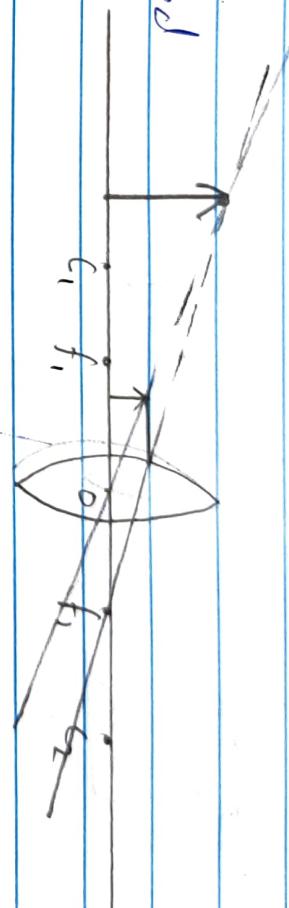
c) Finding the V_1 value, $I = 1A$, $\bar{R} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow (R = 105\Omega)$

$$V_1 = IR$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = 1 \times 1.5 \\ V_1 = 1.5V \end{cases}$$

~~V_1 value is $1.5V$~~

39. i) The object should be placed between the ~~focus~~
 focus and ~~optical centre~~.
 He will obtain enlarged virtual erect image.



ii) Given that $h_o = 3\text{cm}$, $P = 40$, $V = 40\text{cm}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$f = 0.025\text{cm}$$

∴ As focal length is in +ve the spherical lens is convex lens.

Lens formula $\rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{U}$

$$\frac{1}{0.025} = \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{U}$$

20

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{159}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = 1 - 160$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = -\frac{159}{40}$$

$$f = -40 \text{ cm} \approx -0.25 \text{ m}$$

The image is on the left side and is $\frac{40}{159}$ cm away from the optical centre

Magnification = $\frac{v}{u}$

~~$$M = \frac{40}{159} \times \frac{159}{40} = 1$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow \frac{40}{40} \rightarrow 40 \times \frac{159}{159} \Rightarrow -159$$~~

\therefore The image formed is ~~real~~ and inverted

$$M = \frac{h_i}{h_o} \Rightarrow -159 = \frac{3}{h_o}$$

~~$$\therefore h_o = -\frac{3}{159}$$~~

~~$$h_i = -1$$~~

The image is formed below the principal axis at height $\frac{1}{159}$ cm