Series HRK/1

SET-3

कोड नं. Code No.

31/1/3

रोल नं. 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 **24** 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 36 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 अविध के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 24 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 36 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.

संकलित परीक्षा - II SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II विज्ञान SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे] [अधिकतम अंक : 90

Time allowed: 3 hours [Maximum marks: 90

[P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देशः

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को **दो** भागों, **भाग-अ** और **भाग-ब**, में बाँटा गया है। आपको दोनों भागों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने हैं।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं।
- (iii) पूरे प्रश्न-पत्र में किसी प्रश्न में कोई चयन प्राप्त नहीं है।
- (iv) आपको **भाग अ** और **भाग व** के सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर पृथक-पृथक भाग के आधार पर लिखने हैं।
- (v) भाग अ के प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 3 के प्रश्न एक-एक अंक के हैं। इनके उत्तर एक शब्द अथवा एक वाक्य में दें।
- (vi) भाग अ के प्रश्न संख्या 4 से 6 के प्रश्न दो-दो अंकों के हैं। इनके उत्तर लगभग 30 शब्दों में देने हैं।
- (vii) भाग अ के प्रश्न संख्या 7 से 18 के प्रश्न तीन-तीन अंकों के हैं। इनके उत्तर लगभग 50 शब्दों में देने हैं।
- (viii) भाग अ के प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 24 के प्रश्न पाँच-पाँच अंकों के हैं। इनके उत्तर लगभग 70 शब्दों में देने हैं।
 - (ix) भाग व के प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 33 के प्रश्न प्रयोगात्मक कौशल पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक का है। दिए गये चार विकल्पों में से आपको केवल एक सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनना है।
 - (x) भाग ब के प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 के प्रश्न प्रयोगात्मक कौशल पर आधारित दो-दो अंकों के प्रश्न हैं। इनके उत्तर संक्षिप्त में देने हैं।

31/1/3

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper comprises **two** sections, **A** and **B**. You are to attempt both the sections.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) There is no choice in any of the questions.
- (iv) All questions of Section A and all questions of Section B are to be attempted separately.
- (v) Question numbers 1 to 3 in Section A are one-mark questions. These are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
- (vi) Question numbers 4 to 6 in Section A are two-marks questions.

 These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
- (vii) Question numbers 7 to 18 in Section A are three-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
- (viii) Question numbers 19 to 24 in Section A are five-marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
 - (ix) Question numbers 25 to 33 in Section B are multiple choice questions based on practical skills. Each question is a one-mark question. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.
 - (x) Question numbers **34** to **36** in Section B are two-marks questions based on practical skills. These are to be answered in brief.

31/1/3 3 [P.T.O.

भाग-अ

SECTION-A

1. उस समजातीय श्रेणी के पहले दो सदस्यों के अणु-सूत्र लिखिए जिसका प्रकार्यात्मक समूह –OH है।

Write the molecular formula of first two members of homologous series having functional group –OH.

2. प्लैज्मोडियम किस प्रकार जनन करता है ? यह विधि लैंगिक है अथवा अलैंगिक ? 1

How does *Plasmodium* reproduce. Is this method sexual or asexual ?

3. झील को प्राकृतिक पारितंत्र क्यों माना जाता है?

Why is a lake considered to be a natural ecosystem?

4. कोई बिम्ब 30 cm बक्रता त्रिज्या के अवतल दर्पण के सामने 12 cm दूरी पर स्थित है। दर्पण द्वारा बने प्रतिबिम्ब के चार अभिलक्षणों की सूची बनाइए।

2 An object is placed at a distance of 12 cm in front of a concave mirror of radius of curvature 30 cm. List four characteristics of the image formed by the mirror.

31/1/3 4

5. कम अवधि के उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखकर किए गए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दोहन के लाभ, किस प्रकार, दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण से किए जाने वाले हमारे संसाधनों के प्रबन्धन के लाभों से भिन्न हैं?

2

How do advantages of exploiting natural resources with short term gains in mind differ from the advantages of managing our resources with a long-term perspective?

2

6. वन्य जीवन से क्या तात्पर्य है ? यह हमारे लिए महत्वपूर्ण क्यों है ? What is meant by wildlife ? How is it important for us ?

7. नीचे दिए गये रासायनिक समीकरणों <mark>को पूरा कीजि</mark>ए

3

- (i) $C_2H_5OH+O_2 \longrightarrow$
- (ii) $C_2H_5OH = \frac{\text{Hig } H_2SO_4}{443K}$
- (iii) CH₃CO<mark>OH</mark>+NaHCO₃

Complete the following chemical equations:

- (i) $C_2H_5OH+O_2 \longrightarrow$
- (ii) $C_2H_5OH \xrightarrow{Conc.H_2SO_4} 443K \rightarrow$
- (iii) CH₃COOH+NaHCO₃ →

31/1/3

5

8. दो कार्बन यौगिकों के अणु सूत्र C_4H_8 और C_3H_8 हैं। इनमें से किस यौगिक की संकलन अभिक्रिया दर्शाने की अधिक संभावना हो सकती है? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। इस प्रकरण में संकलन अभिक्रिया की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या के लिए रासायनिक समीकरण भी दीजिए।

3

The molecular formula of two carbon compounds are C_4H_8 and C_3H_8 . Which one of the two is most likely to show addition reaction? Justify your answer. Also give the chemical equation to explain the process of addition reaction in this case.

9. आधुनिक आवर्त सारणी के ऊर्ध्व स्तम्भों और क्षैतिज पंक्तियों के नाम लिखिए। किसी

ऊर्ध्व स्तम्भ में ऊपर से नीचे जाने पर तत्वों के धात्विक अभिलक्षण में क्या परिवर्तन

होता है ? किसी क्षैतिज पंक्ति में बायीं ओर से दायीं ओर जाने पर परमाणु त्रिज्या के

साइज़ में क्या परिवर्तन होता है? उपरोक्त दोनों प्रकरणों के उत्तरों के पक्ष में कारण

दीजिए।

3

Write the names given to the vertical columns and horizontal rows in the Modern Periodic Table. How does the metallic character of elements vary on moving down a vertical column? How does the size of atomic radius vary on moving left to right in a horizontal row? Give reason in support of your answer in the above two cases.

31/1/3

6

10. कोई तत्व P (परमाणु संख्या 20) किसी अन्य तत्व Q (परमाणु संख्या 17) से अभिक्रिया करके कोई यौगिक बनाता है। नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का कारण सहित उत्तर दीजिए:

आधुनिक आवर्त सारणी में P और Q की स्थितियाँ, तथा P और Q की अभिक्रिया द्वारा बने यौगिक का अणु-सूत्र लिखिए।

3

3

3

An element P (atomic number 20) reacts with an element Q (atomic number 17) to form a compound. Answer the following questions giving reason:

Write the position of P and Q in the Modern Periodic Table and the molecular formula of the compound formed when P reacts with Q.

11. मेंडल के प्रयोग यह किस प्रकार दर्शाते हैं कि विभिन्न लक्षण स्वतंत्र रूप से वंशानुगत होते हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए।

How did Mendel's experiments show that different traits are inherited independently? Explain.

- 12. किसी उदाहरण की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक किस प्रकार जीवों के विकास के पक्ष में प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करता है:
 - (a) समजात अंग
 - (b) समरूप (समवृत्ति) अंग
 - (c) जीवाश्म

31/1/3 7 [P.T.O.

Explain with the help of an example each, how the following

provide evidences in favour of evolution:

(a) Homologous organs (b) Analogous organs (c) Fossils 13. क्या होता है, जब : 3 (a) संयोग से कोई *प्लैनेरिया* कई भागों में कट जाता है? (b) *ब्रायोफिलम* की पत्ती गीली मृदा पर गिर जाती है ? (c) परिपक्व होकर राइजोपस की बीजाणुधानी (स्पोरैंजिया) फट जाती है ? What happens when: (a) Accidently, Planaria gets cut into many pieces? (b) Bryophyllum leaf falls on the wet soil? (c) On maturation sporangia of *Rhizopus* bursts? 14. लैंगिक जनन में सम्मिलित किन्हीं चार चरणों की सूची बनाइए और इसके दो लाभ लिखिए। 3 List any four steps involved in sexual reproduction and write its two advantages. 15. गर्भाशय में होने वाले परिवर्तनों का उल्लेख कीजिए जब : 3 (a) भ्रूण स्थापित (आरोपित) हो जाता है। (b) मादा युग्मक / अण्ड का निषेचन नहीं होता। 8 31/1/3

State the changes that take place in the uterus when:

- (a) Implantation of embryo has occurred.
- (b) Female gamete / egg is not fertilised.
- 16. किसी दर्पण से 30 cm दूरी पर स्थित मोमबत्ती की ज्वाला का प्रतिबिम्ब दर्पण के सामने उसके ध्रुव से 60 cm दूरी पर स्थित पर्दे पर बनता है। दर्पण की प्रकृति क्या है? इसकी फोकस दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए। यदि ज्वाला की ऊँचाई 2.4 cm है, तो इसके प्रतिबिम्ब की ऊँचाई ज्ञात कीजिए। उल्लेख कीजिए कि यह प्रतिबिम्ब सीधा होगा अथवा उल्टा।

The image of a candle flame placed at a distance of 30 cm from a mirror is formed on a screen placed in front of the mirror at a distance of 60 cm from its pole. What is the nature of the mirror? Find its focal length. If the height of the flame is 2.4 cm, find the height of its image. State whether the image formed is erect or inverted.

3

3

17. मानव नेत्र की समंजन क्षमता के विषय में लिखिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि जब हम नेत्र से किसी वस्तु की दूरी को परिवर्तित कर देते हैं, तो नेत्र से प्रतिबिम्ब की दूरी परिवर्तित क्यों नहीं होती?

Write about power of accommodation of human eye. Explain why the image distance in the eye does not change when we change the distance of an object from the eye?

31/1/3 9 [P.T.O.

- 18. आपको 'पर्यावरण दिवस' पर विद्यालय की प्रातःकालीन सभा में ''ओज़ोन परत और उसका संरक्षण'' विषय पर बोलने के लिए चुना गया है।
 - (a) पर्यावरण के बचाव के लिए ओज़ोन परत की सुरक्षा क्यों की जानी चाहिए?

3

5

(b) ऐसे किन्हीं दो उपायों की सूची बनाइए जिनके विषय में बलपूर्वक आग्रह करके आप अपने मित्रों में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करेंगे और जो पर्यावरण के साथ-साथ ओजोन परत के संरक्षण में भी सहायक होंगे।

You have been selected to talk on "ozone layer and its protection" in the school assembly on 'Environment Day.'

- (a) Why should ozone layer be protected to save the environment?
- (b) List any two ways that you would stress in your talk to bring in awareness amongst your fellow friends that would also help in protection of ozone layer as well as the environment.
- 19. मेंडल के प्रयोगों द्वारा यह किस प्रकार ज्ञात हुआ कि
 - (a) लक्षण प्रभावी अथवा अप्रभावी होते हैं?
 - (b) दो लक्षणों का वंशानुगत होना एक-दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होता है ?

How do Mendel's experiments show that

- (a) traits may be dominant or recessive?
- (b) inheritance of two traits is independent of each other?
- 20. (a) मानव नरों के उस अंग का नाम लिखिए जो शुक्राणुओं के निर्माण के साथ-साथ एक हॉर्मोन का स्रवण भी करता है। इसके द्वारा स्नावित हॉर्मोन का नाम और कार्य लिखिए।
 - (b) मानव मादा जनन तंत्र के उन भागों का नाम लिखिए जहाँ निषेचन होता है।

31/1/3

- (c) व्याख्या कीजिए कि माता के शरीर के भीतर विकसित होते भ्रूण का पोषण किस प्रकार होता है।
- 5
- (a) Name the organ that produces sperms as well as secretes a hormone in human males. Name the hormone it secretes and write its functions.
- (b) Name the parts of the human female reproductive system where fertilisation occurs.
- (c) Explain how the developing embryo gets nourishment inside the mother's body.
- 21. (a) विचलन कोण की व्याख्या किरण आरेख खींचकर कीजिए।
 - (b) किसी कांच के प्रिज़्म से गुजरने पर आपतित श्वेत प्रकाश के अवयवी वर्ण स्पेक्ट्रम के रूप में विभक्त क्यों हो जाते हैं, व्याख्या कीजिए?
 - (c) इन्द्रधनुष का बनना नामांकित किरण आरेख खींचकर दर्शाइए।

5

- (a) Draw a ray diagram to explain the term angle of deviation.
- (b) Why do the component colours of incident white light split into a spectrum while passing through a glass prism, explain?
- (c) Draw a labelled ray diagram to show the formation of a rainbow.
- 22. (a) प्रकाश किरण आरेखों की रचना करते समय हम ऐसी दो किरणों को चुनते हैं, जिनकी दर्पण से परावर्तन के पश्चात् की दिशा ज्ञात करना सरल होता है। ऐसी दो किरणों की सूची बनाइए और अवतल दर्पण के प्रकरण में परावर्तन के पश्चात् इन किरणों के पथों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन्हीं दोनों किरणों का उपयोग, अवतल दर्पण के ध्रुव और फोकस के बीच स्थित किसी बिम्ब के प्रतिबिम्ब की स्थिति, प्रकाश किरण आरेख खींचकर ज्ञात करने में कीजिए।

31/1/3 11 [P.T.O.

- (b) कोई अवतल दर्पण अपने सामने 20 cm दूरी पर स्थित किसी बिम्ब का तीन गुना आवर्धित प्रतिबिम्ब पर्दे पर बनाता है। पर्दा बिम्ब से कितनी दूरी पर है?
- (a) To construct a ray diagram we use two rays which are so chosen that it is easy to know their directions after reflection from the mirror. List two such rays and state the path of these rays after reflection in case of concave mirrors. Use these two rays and draw ray diagram to locate the image of an object placed between pole and focus of a concave mirror.
- (b) A concave mirror produces three times magnified image on a screen. If the object is placed 20 cm in front of the mirror, how far is the screen from the object?
- 23. उत्तल लेंस के प्रकरण में बिम्ब दूरी (u) के साथ प्रतिबिम्ब दूरी (v) में विचरण को दर्शाने वाली नीचे दी गयी प्रेक्षण तालिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए और परिकलन किए बिना ही निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

क्रम संख्या	बिम्ब दूरी <i>u</i> (cm)	प्रतिबिम्ब दूरी v (cm)
1	- 90	+ 18
2	- 60	+ 20
3	- 30	+ 30
4	- 20	+ 60
5	- 18	+ 90
6	- 10	+ 100

31/1/3

5

5

- (a) उत्तल लेंस की फोकस दूरी क्या है ? अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में कारण दीजिए।
- (b) उस प्रेक्षण की क्रम संख्या लिखिए जो सही नहीं है। यह निष्कर्ष आपने किस प्रकार निकाला?
- (c) कोई भी उचित पैमाना लेकर प्रक्षेण संख्या 4 के लिए प्रकाश किरण आरेख खींचिए और आवर्धन का लगभग मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

Analyse the following observation table showing variation of image distance (v) with object distance (u) in case of a convex lens and answer the questions that follow, without doing any calculations:

S. No.	Object distance <i>u</i> (cm)	Image distance v (cm)
1	-90	+18
2	-60	+20
3	-30	+ 30
4	-20	+ 60
5	- 18	+ 90
6	-10	+ 100

- (a) What is the focal length of the convex lens? Give reason in support of your answer.
- (b) Write the serial number of that observation which is not correct. How did you arrive at this conclusion?
- (c) Take an appropriate scale to draw ray diagram for the observation at S. No. 4 and find the approximate value of magnification.
- 24. साबुन और अपमार्जक दोनों ही लवणों के प्रकार हैं। इन दोनों में अन्तर लिखिए। साबुन की सफाई प्रक्रिया की क्रिया विधि लिखिए। साबुन कठोर जल के साथ झाग क्यों नहीं बनाते? साबुनों के स्थान पर डिटरजेन्टों का उपयोग करने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली किन्हीं दो समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

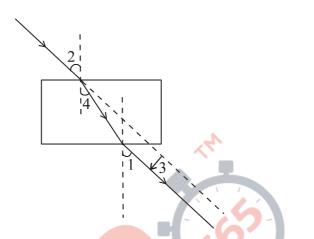
Soaps and detergents are both types of salts. State the difference between the two. Write the mechanism of the cleansing action of soaps. Why do soaps not form lather (foam) with hard water? Mention any two problems that arise due to the use of detergents instead of soaps.

5

भाग-ब

SECTION-B

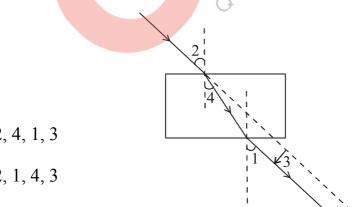
25. नीचे दिए गए आरेख में आपतन कोण, निर्गत कोण, अपवर्तन कोण तथा पार्श्विक विस्थापन को अंकों 1, 2, 3, और 4 द्वारा सही क्रम में किस प्रकार दर्शाया गया है?



1

- (a) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (b) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (c) 1, 2, 4, 3
- (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

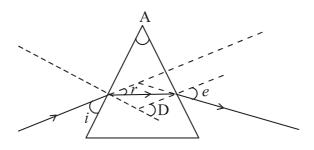
The correct sequencing of angle of incidence, angle of emergence, angle of refraction and lateral displacement shown in the following diagram by digits 1, 2, 3 and 4 is:



- (a) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (b) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (c) 1, 2, 4, 3
- (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

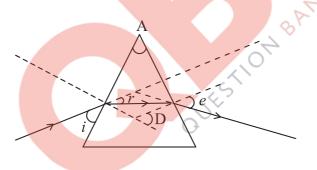
1

26. नीचे दिए गए आरेख में सही अंकित कोण है:



- (a) $\angle A$ और $\angle e$
- (b) ∠ *i*, ∠ A और ∠ D
- (c) $\angle A, \angle r$ और $\angle e$
- (d) $\angle A, \angle r$ और $\angle D$

In the following diagram the correctly marked angles are:



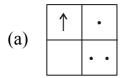
- (a) $\angle A$ and $\angle e$
- (b) $\angle i$, $\angle A$ and $\angle D$
- (c) $\angle A$, $\angle r$ and $\angle e$
- (d) $\angle A$, $\angle r$ and $\angle D$

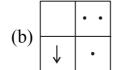
31/1/3

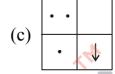
27. यदि आप उत्तल लेंस द्वारा किसी दूरस्थ बिम्ब, जिसकी आकृति नीचे दी गई है, के प्रतिबिम्ब को पर्दे पर फोकसित करते हैं,

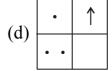


तो पर्दे पर इस बिम्ब के प्रतिबिम्ब की आकृति होगी:







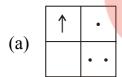


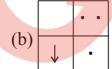
1

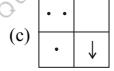
If you focus the image of a distant object, whose shape is given below, on a screen using a convex lens,

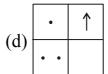


the shape of the image of this object on the screen would be:









28. तीन छात्रों A, B और C ने किसी दूरस्थ भवन को अवतल दर्पण की सहायता से पर्दे पर फोकसित किया। अवतल दर्पण की फोकस दूरी निर्धारित करने के लिए उन्होंने निम्नलिखित दूरियाँ मापीं:

छात्र A: दर्पण से पर्दे तक की दूरी

छात्र B: भवन से पर्दे तक की दूरी

छात्र C: भवन से दर्पण तक की दूरी

सही फोकस दूरी मापने वाला/वाले छात्र है/हैं:

- (a) केवल A
- (b) केवल B
- (c) A और B
- (d) B और C

Three students A, B and C focussed a distant building on a screen with the help of a concave mirror. To determine focal length of the concave mirror they measured the distances as given below:

1

Student A: From mirror to the screen

Student B: From building to the screen

Student C: From building to the mirror

Who measured the focal length correctly:

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) A and B
- (d) B and C

31/1/3

- 29. प्रयोगशाला में साबुनीकरण की अभिक्रिया को दर्शाने / निदर्शित करने के लिए तेल और क्षार का नीचे दिया गया कौन सा संयोजन सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त रहेगा?
- 1

- (a) सरसों का तेल और कैल्सियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड
- (b) एरण्ड का तेल और कैल्सियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड
- (c) तारपीन का तेल और सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड
- (d) सरसों का तेल और सोडियम हाइड्रॉक्साइड

For demonstrating the preparation of soap in the laboratory which of the following combinations of an oil and a base would be most suitable?

- (a) Mustard oil and calcium hydroxide
- (b) Castor oil and calcium hydroxide
- (c) Turpentine oil and sodium hydroxide
- (d) Mustard oil and sodium hydroxide
- 30. आपके पास चार परखनिलयों, A, B, C और D में क्रमशः सोडियम कार्बोनेट, सोडियम क्लोराइड, चूने का पानी और नीले लिटमस का विलयन भरे हैं। इनमें से किस / किन परखनिलयों के पदार्थ का उपयोग ऐसीटिक / एथेनॉइक अम्ल के सही परीक्षण के लिए करना उपयुक्त होगा?
 - (a) केवल A
 - (b) A और B
 - (c) B और C
 - (d) A और D

1

You have four test tubes, A, B, C and D containing sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, lime water and blue litmus solutions respectively. Out of these the material of which test tube / test tubes would be suitable for the correct test of acetic / ethanoic acid?

- (a) only A
- (b) A and B
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and D
- 31. किसी छात्र ने चार परखनलियाँ P, Q, R और S लीं और प्रत्येक में लगभग 8 mL आसुत जल भरा। तत्पश्चात् उसने परखनली P में Na_2SO_4 , Q में K_2SO_4 , R में $CaSO_4$, S में $MgSO_4$ की समान मात्राएँ घोलीं। प्रत्येक परखनली में साबुन के विलयन की समान मात्रा मिलाकर और उसे भली-प्रकार विलोडित करने पर उसे जिन परखनलियों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में झाग प्राप्त होंगे, वह परखनलियाँ हैं:

1

- (a) P और Q
- (b) P और R
- (c) P, Q और S
- (d) Q, R और S

31/1/3

A student took four test tubes P, Q, R and S and filled about 8 mL of distilled water in each. After that he dissolved an equal amount of Na₂SO₄ in P, K₂SO₄ in Q, CaSO₄ in R and MgSO₄ in S. On adding an equal amount of soap solution and shaking each test tube well, a good amount of lather will be obtained in the test tubes:

- (a) P and Q
- (b) P and R
- (c) P, Q and S
- (d) Q, R and S
- 32. निम्नलिखित में से समजात अंगों के समुच्चय को चुनिए:
 - 1
 - (a) कबूतर और तितली के पंख
 - (b) चमगादड़ और कबूतर के पंख
 - (c) गाय, बत्तक और छिपकली के अग्रपाद
 - (d) तितली और चमगादड़ के पंख

Select the set of homologous organs from the following:

- (a) Wings of pigeon and a butterfly
- (b) Wings of bat and a pigeon
- (c) Forelimbs of cow, a duck and a lizard
- (d) Wings of butterfly and a bat

31/1/3 21 [P.T.O.

33. चने के बीज के भ्रूण का प्रेक्षण करते समय किसी छात्र ने नीचे दिए अनुसार भ्रूण के विभिन्न भागों की सूची बनाई:

बीजावरण, बीजाण्डद्वार, बीजपत्र, अन्तःकवच, प्रांकुर, मूलांकुर। इस सूची को देखकर शिक्षक महोदय ने यह टिप्पणी की, कि इनमें से केवल तीन भाग ही सही हैं। इन तीन सही भागों का चयन कीजिए:

1

- (a) बीजपत्र, बीजावरण, प्रांकुर
- (b) बीजपत्र, प्रांकुर, मूलांकुर
- (c) बीजपत्र, अंतःकवच, मूलांकुर
- (d) बीजपत्र, बीजाण्डद्वार, प्रांकुर

A student while observing an embryo of a gram seed listed various parts of the embryo as listed below:

Testa, Micropyle, Cotyledon, Tegmen, Plumule, Radicle. On examining the list the teacher commented that only three parts are correct. Select these three correct parts:

- (a) Cotyledon, Testa, Plumule
- (b) Cotyledon, Plumule, Radicle
- (c) Cotyledon, Tegmen, Radicle
- (d) Cotyledon, Micropyle, Plumule

31/1/3

34. उस अलैंगिक जनन के प्रकार का नाम लिखिए जिसमें एक जनक कोशिका से दो संतित कोशिकाओं का निर्माण होता है और जनक कोशिका का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो जाता है। उस प्रथम चरण का उल्लेख कीजिए जिससे इस प्रकार के जनन का आरम्भ होता है। इस जनन के पहले दो चरणों के आरेख खींचिए।

2

Name the type of asexual reproduction in which two individuals are formed from a single parent and the parental identity is lost. Write the first step from where such a type of reproduction begins. Draw first two stages of this reproduction.

35. कोई छात्र 10 cm फोकस दूरी का उत्तल लेंस लेकर मोमबत्ती की ज्वाला को लेंस से लगभग 60 cm दूरी पर रखता है और ज्वाला के प्रतिबिम्ब को पर्दे पर फोकसित करता है। इसके पश्चात् वह ज्वाला को धीरे-धीरे लेंस की ओर सरकाता जाता है और हर बार प्रतिबिम्ब को पर्दे पर फोकसित भी करता है।

2

- (a) ज्वाला के प्रतिबिम्ब को फोकसित करने के लिए वह पर्दे को किस ओर सरकाता है- लेंस की ओर अथवा लेंस से दूर ?
- (b) प्रतिबिम्ब के साइज़ में क्या परिवर्तन होता है?
- (c) ज्वाला को लेंस के निकट लाने पर प्रतिबिम्ब की तीव्रता में क्या परिवर्तन होता है?
- (d) लेंस से लगभग कितनी दूरी पर ज्वाला को रखने पर उसका समान साइज़ का उल्टा प्रतिबिम्ब बनाता है ?

31/1/3

[P.T.O.

A student places a candle flame at a distance of about 60 cm from a convex lens of focal length 10 cm and focuses the image of the flame on a screen. After that he gradually moves the flame towards the lens and each time focuses the image on the screen.

- (a) In which direction-toward or away from the lens, does he move the screen to focus the image?
- (b) How does the size of the image change?
- (c) How does the intensity of the image change as the flame moves towards the lens?
- (d) Approximately for what distance between the flame and the lens, the image formed on the screen is inverted and of the same size?
- 36. जब आप किसी परखनली में सोडियम हाइड्रोजन कार्बोनेट का पाउडर लेकर उसमें ऐसीटिक अम्ल डालते हैं, तो तुरन्त ही तीव्र बुदबुदाहट के साथ कोई गैस निकलती है। इस गैस का नाम लिखिए और उस परीक्षण का वर्णन कीजिए जो इस गैस की पहचान की पृष्टि करता है।

A gas is liberated immediately with a brisk effervescence, when you add acetic acid to sodium hydrogen carbonate powder in a test tube. Name the gas and describe the test that confirms the identity of the gas.

31/1/3

MARKING SCHEME CLASS X – DELHI

Code No. 31/1/3

	Expected Answer/ Value point	Marks	Tota I
	SECTION – A		
Q 1.	CH ₃ OH, C ₂ H ₅ OH	1/2, 1/2	1
02	Multiple Coning Angered	1/ 1/	1
Q2.	Multiple fission; Asexual	1/2, 1/2	1
Q3.	Because a lake is a self-sustaining system.	1	1
QJ.	Because a take is a sen-sustaining system.	1	1
Q4.	Virtual, erect, diminished, laterally inverted	4 x ½	2
Ų 1.	virtual, erect, animinofied, fatorally inverted	1 24 72	
Q5.	Former leads to huge immediate profits / selfish gains while latter leads to	1	
	sustainable approach so that the resource may last for future generations too.	1	2
Q6.	Wildlife – All naturally occurring plants, animals and their species which are		
	not cultivated / domesticated / trained	1	
	Importance –		
	i. Help in maintaining ecological balance		
	ii. Provide great aesthetic value for human beings		
	iii. They have economical importance also		
	(any two)	½ x 2	2
Q7.	i. $C_2H_5OH + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$	1	
	Conc. H ₂ SO ₄		
	ii. C_2H_5OH $C_2H_4 + H_2O$		
	443K	1	
	iii. $CH_3 COOH + NaHCO_3 \rightarrow CH_3 COONa + H_2O + CO_2$	1	3
Q8.	• C ₄ H ₈	1	
	It is an unsaturated compound / due to the presence of a double bond.	1	
	• $C_4H_8 + H_2 \xrightarrow{N_1/Pd} C_4H_{10}$ (or any other example)	1	3
	(or any other example)	1	3
Q9.	Vertical Columns – Groups	1/2	
٧,	Horizontal Rows – Period	1/2	
	Metallic character increases	1/2	
	Reason: Ability to lose electrons increases on moving down the group due to	72	
	increase in distance between the nucleus and the valence electrons /decrease in		
	the attraction between the nucleus and the valence electrons.	1/2	
	Atomic radius decreases	1/2	
	Reason: the nuclear charge increases on moving from left to right across a	/2	
	period resulting in increase in the attraction between the nucleus and the		
	valence electrons.	1/2	3

Q10. Position of P Group - 2 Because it has 2 valence electrons/ 2, 8, 8, 2 1/2				_		
Period – 4 Because it has 4 shells/ 2, 8, 8, 2 Position of Q Group – 17 Because it has 7 valence electrons/ 2, 8, 7 Period – 3 Because it has 3 shells/ 2, 8, 7 Period – 3 Because it has 3 shells/ 2, 8, 7 Period – 3 Because valency of P is 2 and that of Q is 1 V ₂ , V ₂ Q11. Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross; and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ ; The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. Q12. a) Homologous Organs – The study of these organs suggests that these organisms with organs having same structure but performing different functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species						
Position of Q Group – 17 Because it has 7 valence electrons/ 2, 8, 7	Q10.	Position of P			1/2	
Period – 3 Because it has 3 shells/ 2, 8, 7			Period – 4	Because it has 4 shells/ 2, 8, 8, 2	1/2	
Formula PQ2 Because valency of P is 2 and that of Q is 1 ½, ½		Position of Q	Group – 17	Because it has 7 valence electrons/ 2, 8, 7	1/2	
Q11. Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross; and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2; The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. Q12. a) Homologous Organs – The study of these organs suggests that these organisms with organs having same structure but performing different functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notehes develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gamete • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species			Period – 3	Because it has 3 shells/ 2, 8, 7	1/2	
Q11. Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross; and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2; The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. Q12. a) Homologous Organs – The study of these organs suggests that these organisms with organs having same structure but performing different functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. (b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. (c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria (b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. (c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: (a) Formation of male and female gamete (b) Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation (c) Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual (c) Plays an important role in the origin of new species		Formula	PQ ₂	Because valency of P is 2 and that of Q is 1	1/2, 1/2	3
two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2; The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. 1+1+1					,	
appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. Q12. a) Homologous Organs – The study of these organs suggests that these organisms with organs having same structure but performing different functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species	Q11.		<u>-</u>			
characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. 1+1+1 Q12. a) Homologous Organs – The study of these organs suggests that these organisms with organs having same structure but performing different functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species		V 1	•	• •		
Q12. a) Homologous Organs – The study of these organs suggests that these organisms with organs having same structure but performing different functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \] b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. \frac{1}{2}					1+1+1	3
organisms with organs having same structure but performing different functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. 1 Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species						
functions have evolved from a common ancestor, e.g. forelimbs of different vertebrates. b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants: c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species	Q12.					
b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species 1/2 x 2						
b) Analogous Organs – The study of these apparently similar organs suggests that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants: c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. 1 Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species 1/2 x 2						
that the organisms with apparently similar organs do not share common ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species 1/2 x 2					1/2	
ancestory. Similarity in these organs is superficial/ Design and the structure of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species						
of these organs are very different, e.g. Wings of bird and wings of butterfly. c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species 1/2 x 2						
c) Fossils – Provide the missing link between the species, e.g. Fossils of dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. 1 Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species						
dinosaurs with feathers/ fossils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct example. Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species		of these of	gails are very differ	tent, e.g. wings of butterny.	1/2+1/2	
example. 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2		c) Fossils – I	Provide the missi	ng link between the species, e.g. Fossils of		
Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species		dinosaurs v	with feathers/ foss	sils of prehistoric horse/ or any other correct		
Q13. a) Each piece regenerates into new Planaria b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. 1 Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species 1/2 x 2		example.		A P		2
b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. 1 Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species				8	1/2	3
b) Bud, at its notches develop into new plants. c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. 1 Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species	013	a) Fach niece	regenerates into n	ew Planaria		
c) It releases spores which germinate into new mycelium in moist conditions. Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species	Q13.				1	
Q14. Steps of Sexual Reproduction: • Formation of male and female gametes • Transfer of male gamete to female gamete • Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation • Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: • Increases genetic variation • Plays an important role in the origin of new species		b) Bud, at its i	notches develop in	to new plants.	1	
 Formation of male and female gametes Transfer of male gamete to female gamete Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: Increases genetic variation Plays an important role in the origin of new species ½ x 2 		c) It releases	spores which germ	inate into new mycelium in moist conditions.	1	3
 Formation of male and female gametes Transfer of male gamete to female gamete Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: Increases genetic variation Plays an important role in the origin of new species ½ x 2 						
 Transfer of male gamete to female gamete Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: Increases genetic variation Plays an important role in the origin of new species ½ x 2 	Q14.	_				
 Fusion of gametes resulting in zygote formation Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: Increases genetic variation Plays an important role in the origin of new species ½ x 2 				•		
 Zygote grows into an embryo forming a new individual Advantages: Increases genetic variation Plays an important role in the origin of new species ½ x 2 			_	=		
Advantages: Increases genetic variation Plays an important role in the origin of new species 1/2 x 2			_	• •	1/2 v 4	
 Increases genetic variation Plays an important role in the origin of new species ½ x 2 			is into an emoryo	ionning a new marvidual	/2 A T	
• Plays an important role in the origin of new species 1/2 x 2			netic variation			
Q15 a) When implantation of embryo has occurred the uterine wall thickens and is				origin of new species	½ x 2	3
Q15 a) When implantation of embryo has occurred the uterine wall thickens and is						
	Q15		•			
richly supplied with blood to nourish the growing embryo.		richly supp	lied with blood to	nourish the growing embryo.	1 1/	
b) The thick and energy lining of the uterus slevyly breaks and comes out		b) The thiele	and anonay lining	r of the utariis clevely breeks and comes out	1 ½	
b) The thick and spongy lining of the uterus slowly breaks and comes out through the vagina as blood and mucus.				-	1 1/2	3
unough the vagina as stood and mucus.	<u> </u>	anough the	ragilla as vivou a	ind muous.	1 /2	3

Delhi – 31/1/3 Page 3

Q16. $h_1 = +2.4 \text{cm}$ $u = -30 \text{cm}$ $v = -60 \text{cm}$ $f = ?$ $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $= \frac{1}{-60 \text{cm}} + \frac{1}{-30 \text{cm}}$ $\therefore f = -20 \text{cm}$ $m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = -\frac{v}{u}$ $\therefore h_2 = -h_1 \times \frac{v}{u} = -2.4 \text{ cm} \times \frac{-60 \text{cm}}{-30 \text{cm}} = -4.8 \text{ cm}$ $(-ve \text{ sign of } h_2 \text{ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted)}$ Q17. • Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. • Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. 1 Or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
 ∴ f = -20cm 1 m = h₂/h₁ = -v/u ∴ h₂ = - h₁ × v/u = -2.4 cm × -60 cm/-30 cm (-ve sign of h₂ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted) Q17. • Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F₁ generation, but on selfing the F₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F₁ and f₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F₁ and f₂ generations of new recombination in F₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. 	
$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = -\frac{v}{u}$ $\therefore h_2 = -h_1 \times \frac{v}{u} = -2.4 \text{ cm} \times \frac{-60 \text{ cm}}{-30 \text{ cm}} = -4.8 \text{ cm}$ $(-\text{ve sign of } h_2 \text{ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted)}$ $Q17. \bullet \text{ Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens.}$ $\bullet \text{ Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed.}$ $\bullet \text{ As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance.}$ $Q18. \text{a)} \text{ Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun}$ $\bullet \text{ Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion.}$ $\bullet \text{ Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection.}$ $Q19. \text{a)} Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F1 generation, but on selfing the F1 progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and its reappearance in F2 confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2. The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.$	
$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = -\frac{v}{u}$ $\therefore h_2 = -h_1 \times \frac{v}{u} = -2.4 \text{ cm} \times \frac{-60 \text{ cm}}{-30 \text{ cm}} = -4.8 \text{ cm}$ $(-\text{ve sign of } h_2 \text{ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted)}$ $Q17. \bullet \text{ Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens.}$ $\bullet \text{ Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed.}$ $\bullet \text{ As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance.}$ $Q18. \text{a)} \text{ Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun}$ $\bullet \text{ Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion.}$ $\bullet \text{ Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection.}$ $Q19. \text{a)} Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F1 generation, but on selfing the F1 progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and its reappearance in F2 confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2. The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.$	
$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = -\frac{v}{u}$ $\therefore h_2 = -h_1 \times \frac{v}{u} = -2.4 \text{ cm} \times \frac{-60 \text{ cm}}{-30 \text{ cm}} = -4.8 \text{ cm}$ $(-\text{ve sign of } h_2 \text{ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted)}$ $Q17. \bullet \text{Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens.}$ $\bullet \text{ Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed.}$ $\bullet \text{ As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance.}$ $Q18. \text{ a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun}$ $\bullet \text{ Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion.}$ $\bullet \text{ Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection.}$ $Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F1 generation, but on selfing the F1 progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and its reappearance in F2 confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2. The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.$	
 ∴ h₂ = -h₁ × v/u = -2.4 cm × -60 cm/-30 cm = -4.8 cm (-ve sign of h₂ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted) Q17. • Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F₁ generation, but on selfing the F₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F₁ and its reappearance in F₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F₂. The appearance of new recombination in F₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. 	
 ∴ h₂ = -h₁ × v/u = -2.4 cm × -60 cm/-30 cm = -4.8 cm (-ve sign of h₂ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted) Q17. • Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F₁ generation, but on selfing the F₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F₁ and its reappearance in F₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F₂. The appearance of new recombination in F₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. 	
(-ve sign of h ₂ (image size) indicates that the image is inverted) Q17. • Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. • Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F1 generation, but on selfing the F1 progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F2 generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F1 and F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and its reappearance in F2 confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2. The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
Q17. • Ability of the eye lens to focus nearby as well as distant objects on the retina by changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. • Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. 1 Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	3
changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. • Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. 1 Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
changing the curvature / focal length of the eye lens. • Image distance in the eye is the distance between the eye lens and the retina and it is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. 1 Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
is fixed. • As the object approaches from infinity towards the eye, the focal length of the eye lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. 1 Q18. a) Because Ozone layer protects/ shields earth from harmful UV radiations of the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
lens decreases (or vice a versa) so as to maintain the same image distance. 1	
the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F1 generation, but on selfing the F1 progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F2 generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F1 and F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and its reappearance in F2 confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2. The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	3
the sun b) • Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. • Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F1 generation, but on selfing the F1 progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F2 generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F1 and F2 generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F1 and its reappearance in F2 confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F2. The appearance of new recombination in F2 generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
b) Conducting poster making competition highlighting effects of ozone layer depletion. Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
depletion. Conducting street plays highlighting the ways of environment protection. (or any other) Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F₁ generation, but on selfing the F₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F₁ and F₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F₁ and its reappearance in F₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F₂. The appearance of new recombination in F₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other. 1	
Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
Q19. a) Mendel conducted a Monohybrid cross/ (crossed pure tall pea plants with pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	3
pure dwarf pea plants), observed only tall pea plants in the F ₁ generation, but on selfing the F ₁ progeny both tall and dwarf pea plants were observed in F ₂ generation in the ratio 3:1. Appearance of tall character in F ₁ and F ₂ generations shows tallness to be a dominant character. But absence of dwarf character in F ₁ and its reappearance in F ₂ confirms that dwarfness is a recessive character. b) Mendel conducted a dihybrid cross and observed that though he started with two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
two types of parents, he obtained four types of individuals in F ₂ . The appearance of new recombination in F ₂ generations along with parental type characters show that traits are inherited independently of each other.	
020 a) - Tartar	5
Q20. a) • Testes	
• Testosterone ½	
Functions of Testosterone – I) Formation of sperms	
II) Development of secondary sexual	
characters ½ x 2	
b) Fallopian Tubes/ Oviduct ½ c) Placenta, a special disc–like tissue embedded in the mother's uterine wall	
c) Placenta, a special disc–like tissue embedded in the mother's uterine wall and connected to the foetus/ embryo ½, 1	

	QD303-Question Bunk Software	1	
	Placenta provides a large surface area for glucose and oxygen/ nutrient to	1	_
	pass from the mother's blood to the developing embryo/ foetus.	1	5
Q21.	a) N G D N F R S		
	Diagram Direction of rays Marking ∠ D	1 ½ ½	
	b) Different colour of white light bend through different angles with respect to the incident light, as they pass through the glass prism. Thus, each colour emerges along a different path, forming a spectrum.	1	
	C) Raindrop Violet Diagram Labelling	1	5
Q22.	 a) Listing of any two (out of four) rays and stating their path after reflection from a concave mirror. Ray diagram Using these two rays for the ray diagram when the object is in between the pole and the focus of the mirror. 	1, 1	
	b) $u = -20 \mathrm{cm}$ $m = -3$ $m = \frac{v}{-u}$	1/2	
	$\therefore v = -m \times u$	1/2	
	= -(-3)(-20 cm) = -60 cm	1/2	
	Distance between the object and the screen is 40 cm	. 2	
	= -60 cm - (-20 cm) = -40 cm	1/2	5

Q23.	a) $f = +15 \text{ cm}$	1/2	
	Reason: Objects at S. No. (3) indicates $u = -30 \mathrm{cm}$, $v = +30 \mathrm{cm}$		
	Thus, object is at 2F $(2f = 30 \text{ cm})$		
	$\therefore f = 15 \text{ cm}$	1	
	b) Observation at S. No. (6)	1/2	
	The value, $u = -10$ cm, indicates that the object is in between the optical		
	centre and the focus (i.e., less than the focal length) of the lens and hence the image should be on the same side as the object. Thus the image distance cannot be positive.	1	
	c) $u = -20 \text{ cm}$; $v = +60 \text{ cm}$; $f = +15 \text{ cm}$		
	R ₁ B 20an 60cm R ₂ Ab	1 1/2	
	$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{-4.5 \mathrm{cm}}{+1.5 \mathrm{cm}} = -3$	1/2	5
Q24.	 Soaps are the sodium or potassium salts of long chain carboxylic acids while detergents are the ammonium or sulphonate salts of long chain carboxylic acids. 	1	
	• The dirt is oily in nature and when soap is added to water, its molecules form structures called micelles in which carbon chain of the molecules dissolves in the oil while the ionic end dissolves in water and faces outside. The micelles thus help in dissolving the dirt in water. (Note: 1 mark to be awarded if only		
	labelled diagram of micelle is given)	2	
	• Ca ²⁺ and Mg ²⁺ present in hard water form insoluble substance (scum) with		
	soap.	1	
	• Two problems –		
	(i) Non-biodegradable (ii) Water pollution / soil pollution	1	5
	(Note: 1 mark to be awarded for any one of the problems.)	1	J
	(11000. I mark to be awarded for any one of the problems.)		
	SECTION – B		
	25) b 26) a 27) c		
	28) a 29) d 30) d		
	31) a 32) c 33) b	1 X 9	9

Q34.	Binary Fission	1/2	
	Elongation of cell and its nucleus	1/2	
	Correct diagram showing progressive elongation of the nucleus and cytoplasm.	1	2
00.5			
Q35.	Away from the lens		
	Size increases		
	Intensity decreases		
	• About 20 cm	4 x ½	2
Q36.	Carbon-dioxide/ CO ₂	1	
	Lime water turns milky on passing CO ₂ through it.	1	2

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
	भाग - अ		
1.	CH ₃ OH; C ₂ H ₅ OH	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	1
2.	बहुखंडन ; अलैंगिक	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	1
3.	क्योंकि झील एक स्वपोषणीय निकाय है।	1	1
4.	आभासी, सीधा, आकार में छोटा, पार्श्व परिवर्तित	4x½	2
5.	कम अवधि के उद्देश्य के लिए किए जाने वाले संसाधनों के दोहन में अत्यधिक मुनाफा होता है / लालच होता है जबिक दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के लिए किए जाने वाले संसाधनों के उपयोग / दोहन संपोषणीय उपागम से किए जाते हैं ताकि संसाधनों का लाभ भावी पीढ़ियों को भी मिलता रहे।	2	2
6.	वन्य जीवन : प्रकृति में पाए जाने वाले सभी पादप, जंतु एवं उनकी विभिन्न प्रजातियाँ (स्पीशीज) जिन्हें उगाया / पाला / प्रशिक्षित नहीं किया जाता।	1	
7.	महत्व : (i) पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखने में सहायल (ii) मानवों के लिए अत्यधिक सौंदर्य संवेदनापरक मूल्य प्रदान करना (iii) आर्थिक महत्व (कोई दो) i) $C_2H_5OH + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$ 1 ii) $C_2H_5OH + CH_3COOH \xrightarrow{\text{trig}} H_2SO_4 \atop 443K \rightarrow C_2H_4 + H_2O$ iii) $CH_3COOH + NaHCO_3 \longrightarrow CH_3COONa + H_2O + CO_2$	1/ ₂ x 2 1 1	3
8.	• C_4H_8 / X • यह असंतृप्त यौगिक है / इसमें एक द्विआबंध है। • $C_4H_8+H_2$ Ni/Pd \rightarrow C_4H_{10}	1 1 1	3

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
0		1 /	
9.	• ऊर्ध्वाधर स्तंभ – समूह	1/2	
	• क्षैतिज पंक्तियाँ – आवर्त	1/2	
	• धात्विक लक्षणों में वृद्धि होती है।	1/2	
	कारण : किसी समूह में ऊपर से नीचे जाने पर नाभिक और संयोजकता		
	इलेक्ट्रॉनों के बीच की दूरी बढ़ जाती है / नाभिक और संयोजकता इलेक्ट्रॉनों		
	के बीच आकर्षण घट जाता है, अत: तत्वों के इलेक्ट्रॉन त्यागने की प्रवृत्ति		
	बढ़ जाती है।	1/2	
	परमाणु त्रिज्या घट जाती है।	1/2	
		7.2	
	कारण : किसी आवर्त में बाईं से दाईं ओर जाने पर नाभिक के आवेश में		
	वृद्धि होने के कारण वह संयोजकता इलेक्ट्रानों को अधिक बल से आकर्षित		
	करता है।	1/2	3
10.	P का इलेक्ट्रॉन विन्यास - 2, 8, 8, 2	1/2	
		1/2	
	Q का इलेक्ट्रॉन विन्यास - 2, 8, 7	72	
	Q की इलक्ट्रीन विन्यास - 2, 8, 7 P की स्थित - समूह 2, आवर्त 4 Q की स्थित - समूह 7, आवर्त 3 PQ2; [संयोजकताएँ P-2; Q-1]	1/2	
	Q की स्थि <mark>त - समूह 7, आवर्त 3</mark>	1/2	
		1/ 1/	3
	PQ_2 ; [संयोजकताएँ $P-2$; $Q-1$]	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	3
11.	मेंडल ने एक विकल्पी जोड़े के स्थान पर दो विकल्पी जोड़ों के साथ प्रयोग		
	किया तो यह पाया कि \mathbf{F}_1 संतति में जनकों के लक्षणों का केवल एक		
	समुच्चय ही प्राप्त होता है, जबिक $\mathrm{F_2}$ संतति में जनकों के दोनों लक्षण पाए	1	
	जाते हैं तथा साथ ही लक्षणों के नए संयोजन भी मिलते हैं जो यह दर्शाते हैं	1	
	कि लक्षण स्वतंत्र रूप से वंशानुगत होते हैं।	1	3
12	• mana sin , mana sin' at seemen at me even men at a 4 fe		
12.	• समजात अंग : समजात अंगों के अध्ययन से यह सूचना प्राप्त होती है कि		
	वह अंग जिनकी आधारभूत संरचनाएँ समान हैं परंतु वे भिन्न कार्य करते हैं,	1/2	
	उनका विकास समान (उभयनिष्ठ) पूर्वजों से हुआ है। विभिन्न उदाहरण : कशेरुकों (मेंढक, छिपकली, पक्षी, मानव) की अग्रबाहु	1/2	
	ाचा । । । । ५५।१८५ । ५५२।१५५। (१७५४, १७४५)१।, ४वा, भागप) का अग्नबाहु	/2	

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
	 समरूप /समवृत्ति अंग : दिखने में समान इन अंगों के अध्ययन से यह ज्ञात होता है कि जीवों के एक समान दिखाई देने वाले अंग समान (उभयनिष्ठ) पूर्वजों का होना नहीं दर्शाते, परंतु विभिन्न संरचनाएँ होने के कारण ये अंग यह दर्शाते हैं कि इन अंगों का अनुकूलन एक जैसे कार्यों के लिए हुआ है। उदाहरण : पक्षी के पंख, तितली के पंख, चमगादड़ के पंख 	1/ ₂ 1/ ₂	
	• जीवाश्म : जीवाश्म दो सपीशीज़ के बीच की विलुप्त कड़ी प्रदान करते हैं। उदाहरण : आर्कियोपेट्रिक्स / परों सिहत कुछ डायनासोर के जीवाष्म / प्रागैतिहासिक घोड़े का जीवाश्म (अथवा अन्य कोई)	1/2	3
13.	• प्रत्येक टुकड़ा विकसित होकर पूर्ण (नए)प्लेनेरिया का निर्माण कर लेता है।	1	
	• पत्तियों की कोर की कलिकाएँ मृदा में गिरकर नए पौधे में विकसित हो जाती हैं।	1	
	 बीजाणुधानी बीजाणु मुक्त करती है, जो आई अवस्था में अंकुरित होकर राइजोपस के नए जीव उत्पन्न करते हैं। 	1	3
14.	राइजोपस के नए जीव उत्पन्न करते हैं। लैंगिक जनन के कारण : • नर और मादा युग्मकों का निर्माण • नर युग्मक का मादा युग्मक तक स्थानांतरण • युग्मकों का संलयित होकर युग्मनज का निर्माण • युग्मनज का वृद्धि करके भ्रूण में परिवर्तित होकर नई व्यष्टि बनना लाभ : • जननिक विभिन्नताओं में वृद्धि • नई स्पीशीज के उद्भव में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका	$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
15.	a) भ्रूण के गर्भाशय में स्थापित होने के पश्चात इसकी आंतरिक पर्त (भित्ति) मोटी होती जाती है तथा भ्रूण के पोषण हेतु रुधिर का प्रवाह भी बढ़ जाता है। भ्रूण को माँ के रुधिर से पोषण प्राप्त करने के लिए एक विशेष संरचना (प्लैसेंटा) गर्भाशय की भित्ति में विकसित हो जाती है।	1½	
	b) गर्भाशय की मांसल और स्पांजी अंत:भित्ति की पर्त धीरे-धीरे टूटकर योनि मार्ग से रुधिर और म्यूकस के रूप में निष्कासित होती है।	1½	3

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
16.	$h_1 = +2.4 \text{ cm}$; $u = -30 \text{ cm}$; $v = -60 \text{ cm}$; $f = ?$		
	$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$	1/2	
	$= \frac{1}{-60 \text{cm}} + \frac{1}{-30 \text{cm}}$	1/2	
	$\therefore f = -20 \text{cm}$	1	
	$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = -\frac{v}{u}$	1/2	
	$\therefore h_2 = -h_1 \times \frac{v}{u} = -2.4 \text{ cm} \times \frac{-60 \text{ cm}}{-30 \text{ cm}} = -4.8 \text{ cm}$	1/2	3
17.	• मानव नेत्र के लेंस द्वारा अपनी फोकस दूरी / वक्रता में परिवर्तन करके		
	नेत्र से दूरस्थ बिंबों एवं <mark>नेत्र के निकट की वस्तुओं (बिं</mark> बों) को रेटिना (दृष्टिपटल) पर फोकसित करने की क्षमता / योग्यता	1	
	 प्रतिबिंब दूरी - नेत्र लेंस से रेटिना (दृष्टिपटल) के बीच की दूरी और यह दूरी निश्चित होती है। 	1	
•	जैसे-जैसे बिंब अनंत से नेत्र की ओर आता जाता है, नेत्र की वक्रता बढ़ती (फोकस दूरी घटती) जाती है जिसके कारण नेत्र लेंस से रेटिना के बीच की दूरी (प्रतिबिंब दूरी) सदैव समान बनी रहती है।	1	3
18.	 a) क्योंिक ओज़ोन परत सूर्य से आने वाले हानिकर पराबैंगनी विकिरणों से हमारी सुरक्षा करती है। 	1	
	b) • पोस्टर निर्माण प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करना जिनमें ओज़ोन परत के क्षयित होने के प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डाला गया हो।	1	
	 नुक्कड् नाटकों का आयोजन जिनमें पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा के उपायों पर प्रकाश डाला गया हो। 	1	3

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
19.	a) मेंडल ने एक विकल्पी जोड़े- परागित शुद्ध लंबे मटर के पौधों का शुद्ध बौने मटर के पौधों के साथ संकरण कराने के पश्चात यह प्रेक्षण किया कि F_1 पीढ़ी में केवल लंबे मटर के पौधे ही प्राप्त हुए। परंतु F_1 पीढ़ी के पौधों का स्व:परागण कराने पर प्राप्त F_2 पीढ़ी में उसे लंबे तथा बौने दोनों प्रकार के मटर के पौधे प्राप्त हुए जिनमें इनका अनुपात $3:1$ था। F_1 तथा F_2 दोनों ही पीढ़ियों में लंबे पौधों का प्रकट होना यह दर्शाता है कि पौधों का लंबा होना प्रभावी लक्षण है। F_1 पीढ़ी में बौने पौधों का न पाया जाना यह दर्शाता है कि बौनापन निष्प्रभावी लक्षण है।	2½	
	b) मेंडल ने जब एक विकल्पी जोड़े के स्थान पर दो विकल्पी जोड़ों वाले पौधों का प्रयोग किया तो प्रेक्षण करने पर यह पाया कि यद्यपि उसने दो प्रकार के जनकों के साथ प्रयोग आरंभ किया था, परंतु F_2 पीढ़ी में उसे चार प्रकार के पौधे प्राप्त हुए। F_2 पीढ़ी में जनकों के साथ-साथ अन्य नए संयोगों का प्रकट होना यह दर्शाता है कि लक्षण स्वतंत्र रूप से वंशानुगत होते हैं।	½ 1	5
20.	से वंशानुगत होते हैं। a) • वृषण • टेस्टोस्टेरॉन • टेस्टोस्टेरॉन के कार्य - (i) शुक्राणु उत्पादन का नियंत्रण (ii) द्वितीयक लैंगिक लक्षणों का विकास	1/ ₂ 1/ ₂ 1/ ₂ 1/ ₂ 1/ ₂	
	 b) फैलोपियन निलका / अंडवाहिका c) • प्लैसेंटा एक विशेष प्रकार की तश्तरीनुमा संरचना होती है जो गर्भाशय की भित्ति में धँसी होती है। • प्लैसेंटा माँ के शरीर से भ्रूण को ग्लूकोस, ऑक्सीजन एवं अन्य पोषकों को स्थानांतिरत करने के लिए बृहद क्षेत्र प्रदान करता है। 	½ ½, 1 1/2, 1	5

कोड 31/1/3

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
21.	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	1	योग
	काँच के प्रिज्म से गुजरने पर श्वेत प्रकाशपुंज के विभिन्न वर्णों का आपितत प्रकाश के सापेक्ष विभिन्न कोणों पर मुड़ना जिसके कारण प्रकाश का प्रत्येक वर्ण विभिन्न कोणों पर निर्गत होकर स्पेक्ट्रम का निर्माण करता है। वर्षा की बूँर सूर्य का प्रकाश वाल बैंगनी आरेख नामांकन	1 1 1	5

कोड 31/1/3

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
23.	 a) • चार किरणों में से किन्हीं दो किरणों की सूची और प्रत्येक किरण के अवतल दर्पण से परावर्तन के पश्चात के पथ की दिशा का उल्लेख। • किरण आरेख : इस आरेख में ऊपर ली गई किरणों की सहायता से दर्पण के ध्रुव और मुख्य फोकस के बीच बिंब की स्थिति के लिए 	1+1	
	किरण आरेख खींचना b) $u = -20 \text{ cm}$; $m = -3 \text{ cm}$; $m = -3$	1	
	$\therefore v = -m \times u$	1	
	= -(-3) (-20 cm) = -60 cm	1/2	
	∴ परदे से बिंब की दूरी = -60 cm -(20 cm) = -40 cm	1/2	5
23.	a) $f = +15 \text{ cm}$ कारण : क्रम संख्या 3 में बिंब दूरी $u = -30 \text{ cm}$; प्रतिबिंब दूरी $v = +30 \text{ cm}$	1/2	
	अत: बिंब $2f$ पर स्थित है अर्थात $2f=30~\mathrm{cm}$	1	
	b) क्रम संख्या 6 का प्रेक्षण सही नहीं है। कारण : $u = -10$ cm इंगित करता है कि बिंब प्रकाशिक केंद्र और मुख्य फोकस के बीच है (अर्थात $u < f$), अतः प्रतिबिंब उसी ओर	1/2	
	बनेगा जिस ओर बिंब है और प्रतिबिंब दूरी (v)धनात्मक नहीं हो सकती।	1	
	c) किरण आरेख जब $u = -20$ cm; $f = +15$ cm; $v = +60$ cm		
	R ₁ B 20an 60an R ₂	1½	
	$m = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{-4.5 \mathrm{cm}}{+1.5 \mathrm{cm}} = -3$	1/2	5

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
24.	 साबुन - लंबी शृंखला के कार्बोक्सिलिक अम्लों के सोडियम अथवा पोटैशियम लवण होते हैं, जबिक अपमार्जक (डिजरजैंट) लंबी शृंखला के कार्बोक्सिलिक अम्लों के अमोनियम अथवा सल्फोनेट लवण होते हैं। 	1	
	 धूल (मैल) की तैलीय प्रकृति होती है और जब साबुन को जल में मिलाया जाता है तो साबुन के अणु विशेष संरचनाएँ बनाते हैं जिन्हें मिसेल कहते हैं। मिसेल में साबुन की कार्बन शृंखला तेल में घुल जाती है और आयनिक भाग जल में घुला होता है और यह बाहर की ओर होता है। इस प्रकार मिसेल 		
	मैल को जल में घोलने में सहायता करती है। (नोट : यदि केवल मिसेल का नामांकित आरेख दिया है तो 1अंक दिया जाए।)	2	
	• कठोर जल में उपस्थित Ca^{2^+} और Mg^{+2} आयन साबुन के साथ अघुलनशील पदार्थ (स्कम) बनाते हैं।	1	
	• दो समस्याएँ : (i) अजैव निम्नीकरणीय (ii)जल प्रदूषण /मृदा प्रदूषण (नोट : कोई एक समस्या लिखे जाने पर 1 अंक दिया जाए।)	1	5
25.	धाग - ब b	1	1
26.	a	1	1
27.	c	1	1
28.	a	1	1
29.	d	1	1
30.	d	1	1
31.	a	1	1
32.	c	1	1
33.	b	1	1

		4/10	31/1/3
प्रश्न संख्या	प्रस्तावित उत्तर / मूल्यांकन बिंदु	अंक	योग
34.	द्विखंडन	1/2	
	कोशिका और केंद्रक का दीर्घीकृत होना	1/2	
	आरेख में केंद्रक और कोशिका द्रव्य का क्रमागत दीर्घीकरण दर्शाना	1	2
35.	 लेंस से परे साइज़ में वृद्धि होती है। तीव्रता घटती है। 		
	• लगभग 20 cm	4 X ½	2
36.	 तीव्रता घटती है। लगभग 20 cm a) कार्बन-डाइऑक्साइड CO₂ चूने के पानी से प्रवाहित करने पर यह दूधिया हो जाता है। 	1	2
	चून के पाना स प्रवाहित करन पर यह दूषिया हा जाता है।		