

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

FIRST REHEARSAL EXAMINATION-2023-24

CLASS: X DATE: 30-11-2023

Sub: SCIENCE (086) Set -I

MAX.MARKS: 80 TIME: 3 HOURS

General Instructions:

- i. This question paper consists of 39 questions in 5 sections.
- ii. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
- iii. Section A consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
- iv. Section B consists of 6 Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- v. Section C consists of 7 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- vi. Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- vii. Section E consists of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment of 04 marks each with sub-parts

SECTION - A

Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions 1-20

| Q. No | Questions | Marks | | |
|-------|---|-------|--|--|
| 1 | A student performs an experiment to form a precipitate of Barium sulphate | 1 | | |
| | from Barium chloride and Sodium sulphate. Which of the following options | | | |
| | gives the correct chemical equation of the reaction? | | | |
| | (a) $BaCl + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + NaCl_2$ | | | |
| | (b) $BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow Ba(SO_4)_2 + NaCl_2$ | | | |
| | (c) $BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + 2NaCl$ | | | |
| | (d) $BaCl + NaSO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + NaCl$ | | | |
| | | | | |
| 2 | A student learns that some products are formed as a result of combining two | 1 | | |
| | compounds while some compounds are formed as a result of the dissociation | | | |
| | of one compound. The image shows two reactions. | | | |
| | Reaction P- CaO + $H_2O \rightarrow Ca$ (OH) ₂ | | | |
| | Reaction Q- CaCO ₃ \rightarrow CaO + CO ₂ | | | |
| | Identify the correct option from the following | | | |
| | (a) Both reactions are examples of combination reaction. | | | |
| | (b) Both reactions are examples of a decomposition reaction. | | | |

| | (c) Reaction P is an example of a combination reaction, while | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | (c) Reaction Γ is an example of a decomposition reaction, while reaction Ω is an example of a decomposition reaction | | | | |
| | (d) Reaction P is an example of a decomposition reaction, while | | | | |
| | (d) Reaction P is an example of a decomposition reaction, while reaction Q is an example of a combination reaction | | | | |
| 2 | reaction Q is an example of a combination reaction. | | | | |
| 3 | Which of the following are present in a dilute aqueous solution of | | | | |
| | hydrochloric acid? | | | | |
| | (a) H_3O^+ and Cl^- | | | | |
| | (b) H_3O^+ and OH^- | | | | |
| | (c) Cl^- and OH^- | | | | |
| | (d) Unionised HCl | | | | |
| 4 | Preethi has aqueous solutions of four different salts; Ammonium chloride, | 1 | | | |
| | Ammonium acetate, Sodium chloride and Sodium carbonate. On checking | | | | |
| | the pH of the solutions, she finds that one of the solutions is acidic in nature. | | | | |
| | The acidic salt solution is: | | | | |
| | (a) Ammonium chloride solution | | | | |
| | (b) Ammonium acetate solution | | | | |
| | (c) Sodium chloride solution | | | | |
| | (d) Sodium carbonate solution | | | | |
| 5 | The electronic configurations of three elements X, Y and Z are as follows: 1 | | | | |
| | Element Electronic | | | | |
| | Element Electronic | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | $\begin{array}{c c} \Lambda & 2,4 \\ \hline N & 2.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | | | | |
| | $\frac{Y}{Z}$ | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Out of the three elements, two elements will combine to form an ionic | | | | |
| | compound and the correct formula of the compound is: | | | | |
| | (a) $X_2 Y$ | | | | |
| | (b) YZ | | | | |
| | (c) XZ_3 | | | | |
| | $(d) Y_2 Z$ | | | | |
| 6 | The highly reactive metals like Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium, etc. are | 1 | | | |
| | extracted by the | | | | |
| | (a) electrolysis of their molten chloride | | | | |
| | (b) electrolysis of their molten oxides | | | | |
| | (c) reduction by Aluminium | | | | |
| | (d) reduction by Carbon | | | | |
| 7 | The image shows the electrolytic refining of copper. | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Cathode Anode Cathode Acidified copper sulphate solution Tank Impurities | | | | |

| | Identify the correct option regarding electrolytic refining of copper. | |
|----|---|---|
| | (a) When current is passed, pure copper from the cathode deposits at | |
| | the anode. | |
| | (b) When current is passed, pure copper from the anode deposits in | |
| | the electrolytic solution. | |
| | (c) When current is passed, pure copper from the electrolytic | |
| | solution deposits at the anode. | |
| | (d) When current is passed, pure copper from anode moves into the | |
| | electrolytic solution and then deposits at the cathode. | |
| | | |
| 8 | Choose the correct path of urine in our body. | 1 |
| | (a) Kidney \rightarrow ureter \rightarrow urethra \rightarrow urinary bladder | |
| | (b) Kidney \rightarrow urinary bladder \rightarrow urethra \rightarrow ureter | |
| | (c) Kidney \rightarrow ureter \rightarrow urinary bladder \rightarrow urethra | |
| | (d) Urinary bladder \rightarrow kidney \rightarrow ureter \rightarrow urethra | |
| 9 | The image shows the bread moulds on a bread. How these fungi obtain | 1 |
| | nutrition? | |
| | Bread mould Fungi body | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Proved and a star | |
| | biedu | |
| | | |
| | (a) By using nutrients from the bread to prepare their own food. | |
| | (b) By allowing other organisms to grow on the bread and then | |
| | consuming them. | |
| | (c) By breaking down the nutrients of bread and then absorbing them. | |
| | (d) By eating the bread on which it is growing. | |
| 10 | Identify the parts labelled (A) and (B) in the given figure – | 1 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 25 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | (a) 'A' Plumule and 'B' Radicle | |
| | (h) 'A' Radicle and 'B' Plumule | |
| | (c) 'A' Cotyledon and 'B' Plumule | |
| | (d) 'A' Cotyledon and 'B' Radicle | |
| 11 | The correct sequence of reproductive stages seen in flowering plants are | 1 |
| 11 | (a) gametes zygote embryo seedling | 1 |
| | (a) gametes, Zygote, emoryo, seedling (b) zvgote, gametes, embryo, seedling | |
| | (c) seedling embryo zygote gametes | |
| | (d) gametes embryo, zygote seedling | |
| | (a) fametes, emoryo, zygote, securing | |
| | | |
| 1 | | 1 |

| 12 | What will happen if deer is missing from the food chain given below? | 1 | | |
|--------|--|---------|--|--|
| | 6.3 | | | |
| | MANYA 200 ANALANA | | | |
| | $\mathbb{V} \longrightarrow \mathbb{V} \mathbb{V} \longrightarrow \mathbb{V} \longrightarrow \mathbb{V} \mathbb{V} \mathbb{V} \longrightarrow$ | | | |
| | 97) i d e e | | | |
| | GRASS DEER TIGER | | | |
| | (a) The population of figer will increase. (b) Tiger will stort eating group | | | |
| | (b) The population of grass decrease | | | |
| | (d) Population of tiger decrease and grass increases | | | |
| 13 | A converging lens of focal length 20 cm is placed between an object & a | 1 | | |
| 10 | concave mirror of focal length 10 cm as shown in figure. The final image is: | - | | |
| | f = 20 cm $f = 10 cm$ | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | 40 cm 60 cm | | | |
| | (a) Coinciding with object enlarged, inverted, real | | | |
| | (b) Coinciding with object same size, erect, virtual | | | |
| | (c) Coinciding with object same size, inverted, virtual | | | |
| | (d) Coinciding with object same size, inverted, real | | | |
| 14 | Blue colour of the sky and twinkling of stars are due to | 1 | | |
| | (a) Reflection and Atmospheric refraction of sunlight. | | | |
| | (b) Scattering and Atmospheric refraction of sunlight. | | | |
| | (c) Dispersion and scattering of sunlight. | | | |
| | (d) Atmospheric refraction and dispersion of sunlight. | | | |
| 15 | Which of the following is the phenotype ratio of the F2 generation in | 1 | | |
| | dihybrid crosses? | | | |
| | (a) 1 : 3 : 1 | | | |
| | (b) 1 : 2 : 1 | | | |
| | (c) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 | | | |
| | (d) 1 : 3 : 3 : 1 | | | |
| 16 | Which of the following is a plant hormone? | 1 | | |
| | (a) Insulin | | | |
| | (b) Thyroxin | | | |
| | (c) Oestrogen | | | |
| | (d) Cytokinin | | | |
| 0 no | 17 to 20 are Assertion - Reasoning based questions. These consist of two sta | temente | | |
| - Asse | rtion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate | eontion | | |
| given | below: | - Prion | | |

| (a) Botl | A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A | |
|----------|---|---|
| (b) Both | h A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A | |
| (c) A is | true but R is false | |
| (d) A is | false but R is true | [|
| 17 | Assertion(A): When zinc is added to a solution of Iron (II) sulphate, no | 1 |
| | change is observed. | |
| | Reason (R): - Zinc is more reactive than iron. | |
| 10 | | 1 |
| 18 | Assertion(A): The opening and closing of the pore is a function of the guard | 1 |
| | Cells. Descen (D): The guard calls quall when water flows into them, cousing the | |
| | stomatal pore to open. Similarly, the pore closes if the guard | |
| | cells shrink | |
| 19 | Assertion(A): Strength of an electromagnet can be increased by decreasing | 1 |
| 17 | the number of turns per unit length in solenoid coil | 1 |
| | Reason (R): Strength of an electromagnet can be increased by increasing | |
| | the current flowing through the solenoid. | |
| 20 | Assertion(A): When a nerve impulse reaches the muscle, the muscle fibre | 1 |
| | moves. | |
| | Reason (R): Muscle cells have special minerals that change both their shape | |
| | and their arrangement in the cell in response to nervous | |
| | electrical impulses. | |
| | SECTION – B | |
| | Q. no. 21 to 26 are very short answer questions | - |
| 21 | Study the following equation of a chemical reaction: | 2 |
| | $H_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2HCl$ | |
| | (1) Identify the type of reaction. | |
| | (11) Write a balanced chemical equation of another example of this type of | |
| | reaction. | |
| 22 | What is reproduction? What are the two types? Which one confers new | 2 |
| | characteristics on the offspring and how? | 2 |
| | OR | |
| | Name plants bearing unisexual flowers and bisexual flowers. Give two | |
| | examples of each. | |
| | | |
| 23 | In a food chain comprising of snake, grasshopper, grass and frog, 30,000 | 2 |
| | joules of energy is available to the producer. How much energy will be | |
| | available to secondary consumer to transfer it to the tertiary consumer? Also | |
| | draw a relevant food chain before solving the problem. | |
| | | |
| 24 | Rekha is looking at herself in a convex mirror in a science museum, standing | 2 |
| | 2 m away from the mirror. Her image appears to be around half her actual | |
| | neight. Estimate the local length of the mirror. | |
| | UK | |

| | At what distance from a concave lens of focal length 20 cm, a 6 cm tall object | |
|----|--|---|
| | be placed so as to obtain its image at 15 cm from the lens? | |
| 25 | a) State the law that explains the heating effect of current with respect to the measurable properties in an electrical circuit.b) List any two factors on which the resistance of a conductor depends. | 2 |
| 26 | Identify and define the phenomenon you observe in the figure given below - | 2 |
| | SECTION - C O no. 27 to 33 are short answer questions | |
| 27 | What is the difference between Electrolytic reduction and Reduction using carbon? Give one example of each. | 3 |
| 28 | An element X with electronic configuration 2,8,2 reacts with Cl atom. Write the chemical formula of the compound formed. Show the formation of the compound using electron dot structures. Write any one property of such type of compounds. | 3 |
| | OR (a) Write the steps involved in the extraction of pure metals in the middle of the activity series from their carbonate ores. (b) How is mercury extracted from its sulphide ore? Explain the various steps supported by chemical equations. | |
| 29 | Draw a labelled diagram of open stomata. List two functions of stomata. | 3 |
| 30 | (a) Draw a diagram of a human female reproductive system and label the part (i) where fusion of egg and sperm takes place (ii) where the zygote is implanted (b) Briefly comment what happens when the human egg is not fertilised? | 3 |
| 31 | (a) Revanth claims to have obtained an image twice the size of object with a concave lens. Is he correct? Give reason for your answer. (b) Where should an object be placed in case of a convex lens to form an image of same size as of the object? Show with the help of ray diagram the position and the nature of the image formed. | 3 |

| 32 | Draw a circuit diagram of an electric circuit containing a cell, a key, an | 3 |
|----|--|---|
| | ammeter, a resistor of 4Ω in series with a combination of two resistors (8Ω | |
| | each) in parallel and a voltmeter across parallel combination. Each of them | |
| | dissipates maximum energy and can withstand a maximum power of 16W | |
| | without melting. Find the maximum current that can flow through the three | |
| | without menting. Find the maximum current that can now through the three | |
| 22 | | 2 |
| 33 | Magnetic field lines are shown in the given diagram. A student makes a | 3 |
| | statement that the magnetic field at 'A' is stronger than at 'B'. Justify this | |
| | statement. Also redraw the diagram and mark the direction of magnetic field | |
| | lines. | |
| | В | |
| | | |
| | A N S+ | |
| | | |
| | SECTION - D | |
| | Q.no. 34 to 36 are Long answer questions. | |
| 34 | (a) Define the term 'isomer'. | 5 |
| | (b) Two compounds have same molecular formula C_3H_6O . Write the | |
| | name of these compounds and their structural formula. | |
| | (c) How would you bring the following conversions: | |
| | (i) Ethanol to ethene | |
| | (ii) Ethanol to ethanoic acid | |
| | OP | |
| | (a) State the reason why carbon can neither form C^{4+} cations nor C^{4-} | |
| | anions but forms covalent bonds. Also state reasons to explain why | |
| | covalent compounds | |
| | (i) are bad conductors of electricity. | |
| | (ii) have low melting and boiling points. | |
| | (b) Write the structural formula of benzene, C_6H_6 | |
| | | |
| 35 | a) Sometimes we come across people who are either very short (dwarfs) or | 5 |
| | extremely tall (giants). Explain how this happens? Name the hormone | |
| | responsible for this disease and the organ producing the hormone. | |
| | | |
| | b) Name the hormone which stimulates the cells to grow longer and which | |
| | help in the growth of the stem. | |
| | | |
| | OR | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |



| | (a) | To which homologous series does this compound belong? Define | | | |
|----|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | homologous series. | | | |
| | (b) | How will you convert the above compound to ethane? Write the chemical equation. Describe the type of flame that P produces on combustion | | | |
| | | OR | | | |
| | (b) | Draw the electron dot structure for the above compound P. Write the general formula used to represent compound P. | | | |
| 38 | Mendel wa | as educated in a monastery where he started growing peas. Many | 4 | | |
| | others had studied the inheritance of traits in peas and other organisms | | | | |
| | earlier, but | t Mendel blended his knowledge of science and mathematics and | | | |
| | was the fir | st one to keep count of individuals exhibiting a particular trait in | | | |
| | each gener | ration. This helped him to arrive at the laws of inheritance. | | | |
| | (a) | Mention any two reasons why Mendel selected garden peas? | | | |
| | (b) | What is the transmission of traits (characters) from one | | | |
| | | generation to the next defined as? | | | |
| | (c) | The allele for tallness in pea plant is T. The allele for short pea | | | |
| | | plant is t. Draw a genetic diagram to show the genotype of the | | | |
| | | offspring in F2 generation upon selfing between the offspring of | | | |
| | | F1 generation. | | | |
| | | OR | | | |
| | (c) Define – | | | | |
| | (i |) The law of segregation | | | |
| | (i | i) The law of dominance | | | |

