

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NDA PUNE

PERIODIC TEST – I (2018-2019)

Subject – Science

SET-1

Max Marks – 40

Class – 10

Max Time – 90 Min

Marking scheme

S. No.	Answer of the questions	Marks		
1.	1. to kill bacteria which may enter with food. 2. to activate the digestive enzymes.	1		
2.	Cerebellum.	1		
3.	Washing soda. Formula – $\text{NaCO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1+1		
4.	$\text{HCl} + \text{Mg} \rightarrow \text{MgCl}_2$ $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1+1		
5.	Plaster of paris if absorbs moisture then it converts into hard substance called gypsum. That's why it is stored in moisture proof container. $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O} + \frac{3}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1+1		
6.	Planets are much close to earth as compared to stars, so the refraction of light is not that much to cause refraction to the extent of twinkling of stars. Or Dispersion – the phenomena of splitting of white light into seven colour band is known as dispersion of white light. Seven colours are VIBGYOR. Well labelled diagram.	2		
7.	Well labelled diagram of nerve cell.	2		
8.	a. rubbing Mg ribbon with sand paper to remove MgO layer. And keeping it away from eyes. b.oxidation of fats and oils causing change in smell and taste is known as rancidity. c. $2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1 1 1		
9.	a. 0-40cm b. bigger than the object. c. ray diagram.	1 1 1		
10.	a. Ray diagram. lame – formed beyond C, Enlarged, real & inverted. b.Absolute refractive index – the ratio of speed of light in vacuum to the speed of light in the given medium.	2 1		
11.	Plant hormones – Auxin, cytokinin, Abscisic acid. Animal hormones – Adrenaline hormone, Insuline, Growth hormone.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$		
12.	a. <table border="1" data-bbox="319 1989 1220 2024"><tr><td>Aerobic respiration</td><td>Anaerobic respiration</td></tr></table>	Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration	2+3
Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. In presence of oxygen.</td> <td>1. In absence of respiration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Complete breakdown.</td> <td>3. Incomplete breakdown.</td> </tr> </table>	1. In presence of oxygen.	1. In absence of respiration.	2. Complete breakdown.	3. Incomplete breakdown.			
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2. Complete breakdown.	3. Incomplete breakdown.							
	<p>b.Circulatory system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Arteries</td> <td>Veins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Carry oxygenated blood.</td> <td>1. Carries deoxygenated blood.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Thick walls.</td> <td>2. Thin walls.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Well labelled human digestive system.</p>	Arteries	Veins	1. Carry oxygenated blood.	1. Carries deoxygenated blood.	2. Thick walls.	2. Thin walls.	
Arteries	Veins							
1. Carry oxygenated blood.	1. Carries deoxygenated blood.							
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13.	<p>Defect – myopia.</p> <p>Cause – 1. Excessive curvature of eyelens. 2.Enlarged eyeball size.</p> <p>Correction – by using concave lense.</p> <p>Myopic and correction diagrams.</p>	5						
14.	<p>Iron being more reactive displaces copper from its solution to give iron sulphate and copper.</p> <p>$Fe + CuSO_4 \rightarrow FeSO_4 + Cu$</p>	2						
15.	Well labelled stomata diagram.							
16.	<p>Lateral displacement – the distance by which emergent light ray deviates from its original path while refracting through a glass slab.</p> <p>Factors affecting –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Angle of incidence. 2. Thickness of slab. 3. Nature of the material. 	$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$						