

Neha Batsra
10th-B

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I, 2012
SCIENCE
Class – X

Time allowed : 3 hours

Gyan Bhairavi School Maximum Marks : 90

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper comprises of two Sections, A and B. You are to attempt both the sections.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in all the five questions of five marks category. Only one option in such questions is to be attempted.
- (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 7 in Sections-A are two marks questions. These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
- (vii) Question numbers 8 to 19 in Section-A are three marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
- (viii) Question numbers 20 to 24 in Section-A are five marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
- (ix) Question numbers 25 to 42 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.

SECTION - A

1. State a difference between the wires used in the element of an electric heater and in a fuse wire. (1)
2. Give one example each of a plant hormone that
 - (a) Promotes cell division *Auxin*
 - (b) Inhibits growth (1)
3. Name two combustible components of biogas. (1)
4. When lead nitrate solution and potassium iodide solution are mixed together, we get lead iodide and potassium nitrate solution. Write balanced chemical equation for the reaction involved. (2)
5. Describe briefly the method to obtain mercury from cinnabar. Write the chemical equation for the reactions involved in the process. (2)
6. State the physical quantity which is equal to the ratio of potential difference and current. Define its SI unit. (2)
7. Name and state the rule which determine the direction of magnetic field around a straight current carrying conductor. (2)
8. A student takes 2g of Ferrous sulphate crystal in a dry test tube and heats the test tube. Answer the following questions on the basis of the observations made by the student.
 - (i) Write an observation about colour of residue or smell of gas involved.
 - (ii) Name the type of chemical reaction.
 - (iii) Write balanced chemical equation for the reaction involved. (3)

9. When food containing fat or oil is not used and left for a long time, their smell and taste changes. Name the process and state responsible for this change. List two methods to prevent or slow down the above change. (3)
10. What is meant by water of crystallization? How many molecules of water are present in hydrated copper sulphate? Write its formula. What colour change do you observe when it is heated? (3)
11. Name two metals which are purified by electrolytic refining. Mention the anode, cathode and the electrolyte used in the refining process. At which electrode would the pure metal be deposited? (3)
12. A wire of resistance R is cut into five equal parts. These parts are then connected in parallel. If the equivalent resistance of this combination is R_1 , calculate the ratio R/R_1 . Draw a circuit diagram to show two resistors R_1 and R_2 connected in parallel along with a battery, key, ammeter and voltmeter. (3)
13. Amongst iron, silver, nichrome, tungsten, copper which metal/alloy should be used to make the
 (i) Heating element of electric geysers
 (ii) Filament of incandescent bulbs

An electric iron has rating of 750 W, 220 V. Calculate

- (i) Current required and
 (ii) Its resistance when it is in use.

(3)

14. Explain briefly two different ways to induce current in a coil. State the rule which determines the direction of induced current. (3)
15. With the help of a schematic flow chart show the breakdown of glucose in a cell to provide energy
 (i) In the presence of oxygen
 (ii) In the absence of oxygen
 (iii) When there is lack of oxygen (3)
16. Explain with the help of a neat labelled diagram, how the impulse gets transmitted at the synapse between two neurons? (3)
17. Identify the gland and hormone performing the following functions and complete the table. (3)

Function	Endocrine Gland	Hormone
Regulate carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism		
Cause dwarfism		
Regulate sugar level in blood		

18. What is a solar cell? Why and how is a solar cell applications and panel prepared? List two limitations of these panels. (3)
19. What is geothermal energy? How can it be used commercially? List in tabular form three distinguishing features between a thermal power plant and a geothermal power plant. (3)

20. (a) What is an alloy? How is an alloy made? Write the components of (i) solder (ii) brass
(b) How does galvanization protect iron or steel from rusting? Explain. (5)

OR

A divalent metal 'X' occurs in nature in the form of carbonate ore. The metal 'X' is also used in galvanization. Name the metal and write the formula for its carbonate ore. State the steps of extraction of the metal from this ore and give chemical equation for the reactions involved.

21. (a) A metal compound 'A' reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce effervescence. The gas evolved extinguishes a burning candle. If one of the compounds formed is calcium chloride then identify 'A' and the gas evolved? Also write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction which occurred.
(b) (i) Name an antacid. How does its chemical nature help to relieve from stomach indigestion?
(ii) A farmer treats the soil of his fields with quick lime or calcium carbonate. What information do you get about the nature of the soil, from this treatment? State the purpose of the farmer served by treating the soil with quick lime/calcium carbonate. (5)

OR

State the chemical name and formula of bleaching powder. Write the chemical equation for its preparation. List its two uses other than bleaching.

(b) You are provided with three test tubes. One of them contains an acidic solution, the other has a basic solution and the third test tube has distilled water. How will you identify the contents of each test tube, if you are given only blue litmus paper?

22. In a house hold 5 tube lights of 40 W each are used for 5 hours and an electric press of 500W for 4 hours everyday. Calculate the total electrical energy consumed by these appliances in a month of 30 days.
(b) Find the value of 1kwh in joules.
(c) State a difference between kilowatt and kilowatt hour. (5)

OR

Two identical resistors each of resistance 10 ohm are connected in

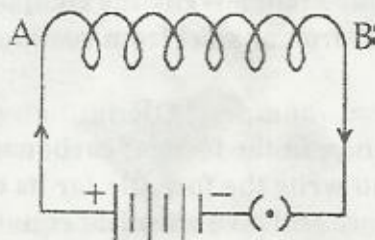
- (i) In series and
(ii) In parallel in turn to a battery of 6V. Calculate the ratio of power consumed by the combination of resistor in the two cases.
(b) List two factors on which the resistance of a conductor depends.
(c) Write a difference between an ammeter and voltmeter.

23. Give the significance of the following in a domestic circuit-

- (i) Electric meter
(ii) Earthing
(b) List two precautions that should be taken to avoid over loading.
(c) Draw a schematic diagram to show a common domestic circuit. (5)

OR

Observe the figure given below and answer the following questions-



- Write the special name given to the coil AB which has many circular turns of insulated copper wire.
- State the nature of magnetic field inside AB when a current is passed through it.
- Re-draw the diagram and sketch the pattern of magnetic field lines through and around AB.
- List two factors on which the strength of the magnetic field produced by AB depends.
- What is the effect of placing an iron core in the coil AB?

24. (a) Draw a sectional view of the heart and label -

- Blood vessel which carries deoxygenated blood from heart to lungs.
 - Blood vessels which brings oxygenated blood from lungs to the heart.
 - Chamber of the heart which receives deoxygenated blood.
 - Largest blood vessel
- (b) Why do arteries have thick elastic walls?

(5)

OR

Draw a diagram of human excretory system and label renal artery and urethra.

State the functions of

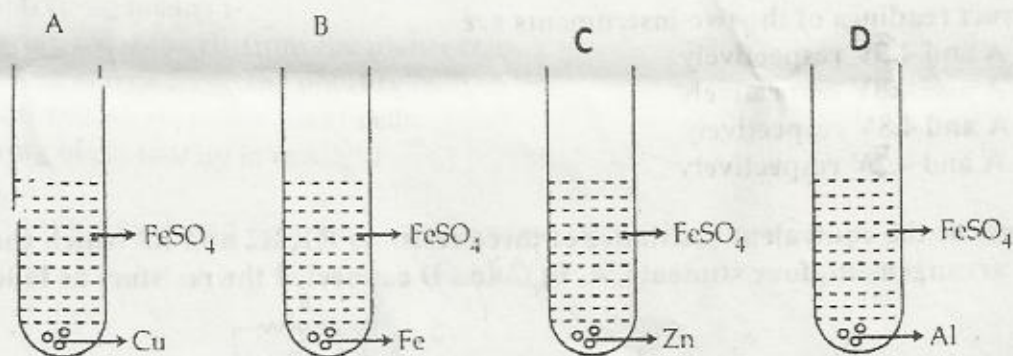
- Renal artery
- Kidney
- Ureter
- Urinary bladder

SECTION- B

- When we add water to quick lime we observe some changes. On the basis of those changes we may conclude that the reaction between quick lime and water is a -
 - combination reaction as well as endothermic reaction
 - combination reaction as well as exothermic reaction
 - displacement reaction
 - double displacement reaction
- When we heat Ferrous sulphate crystals we observe that
 - no gas is evolved
 - a brown coloured gas is evolved
 - a gas having smell of burning sulphur is evolved
 - no residue is left after heating
- Bottle A contains dilute ethanoic acid and Bottle B contains dilute sodium bicarbonate solution. When pH paper is dipped in each of the solutions, the colour seen in A and B respectively are:
 - orange and blue
 - blue and orange
 - green and blue
 - green and orange

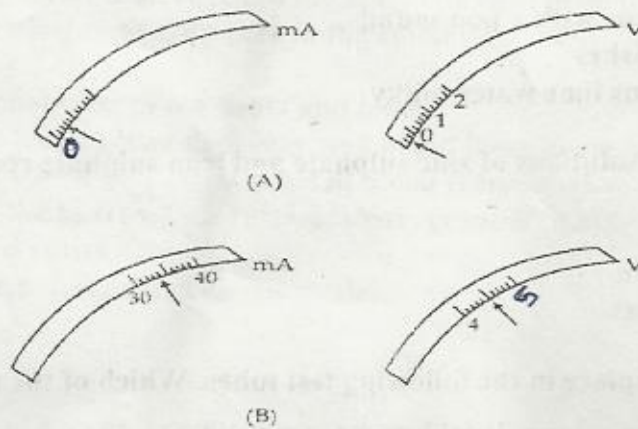
Handwritten notes:
 $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2$
 $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{FeSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

28. The pH values of four solutions A, B, C and D as determined by a student are 4, 7, 12, and 8 respectively. Arrange the four solutions in the decreasing order of their hydrogen ion concentration:-
- (a) C, B, D, A
 (b) C, D, B, A
 (c) A, C, B, D
 (d) A, B, D, C
29. If we bring a match stick near the mouth of the test tube in which a reaction between zinc metal and dilute HCl is taking place we observe that
- (a) the match stick burns faster
 (b) a gas evolves which burns with a pop sound
 (c) the match stick extinguishes
 (d) a gas evolves which turns lime water milky
30. Freshly prepared aqueous solutions of zinc sulphate and iron sulphate respectively appear:
- (a) colourless and blue
 (b) blue and pale green
 (c) colourless and pale green
 (d) pale green and colourless
31. Study the reactions taking place in the following test tubes. Which of the following observations is correct:-



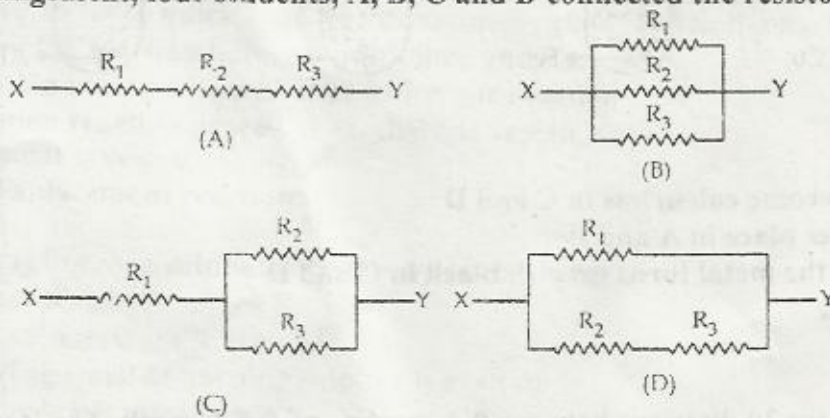
- (a) The solution become colourless in C and D
 (b) No change takes place in A and B
 (c) The surface of the metal turns greyish black in C and D
 (d) All are correct.
32. In an ammeter there are 20 divisions between 0 A marks and 0.5 A mark. The least count of the is:
- (a) 0.005 A
 (b) 0.01 A
 (c) 0.05 A
 (d) 0.025 A

33. We use thick copper wires as connecting wires for studying the dependence of current on the potential difference across a resistor. The reason of using thick copper wire is its
- easy availability
 - low cost
 - high resistance
 - low resistance
34. The rest positions of the needle in a milliammeter and volt meter when no current flows are shown in figure A. When a student used these in his experiments, the final readings of the needle were in the position shown in figure B.



The correct readings of the two instruments are

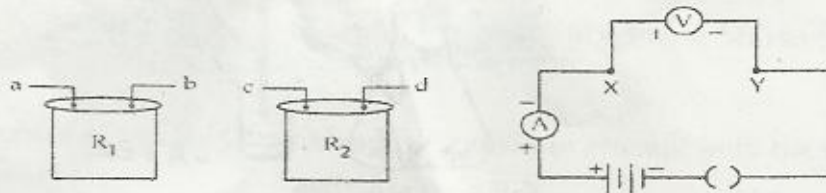
- 34m A and 4.5V respectively
 - 37m A and 4.8V respectively
 - 31m A and 4.8V respectively
 - 31m A and 4.5V respectively
35. To determine the equivalent resistance of three resistors R_1 , R_2 and R_3 which connected in parallel arrangement, four students, A, B, C and D connected the resistors as follows:-



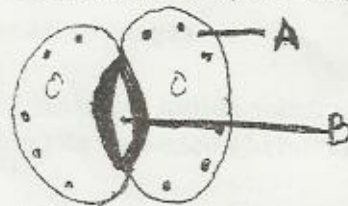
The correct arrangement of the resistors is that of student

- A
- B
- C
- D

36. You have two resistors R_1 and R_2 with their terminals marked a, b, c and d as shown. In order to find the equivalent resistance of series combination of the two resistor R_1 and R_2 how would you connect the terminals of the resistors R_1 and R_2 to the terminals X and Y in the circuit shown in the figure

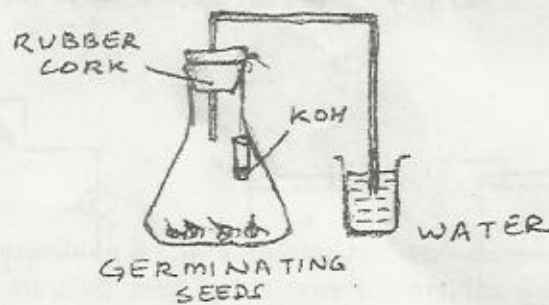


- (a) X to a; b to c and d to Y
 (b) X to a; b to d and c to Y
 (c) X to b; a to d and c to Y
 (d) In any of the three manners given above
37. In the experiment to prove light is essential for photosynthesis, one of the item is not used in the procedure. Identify it.
- (a) Alcohol
 (b) Black paper
 (c) Starch solution
 (d) Water bath
38. A teacher was explaining the procedure to the students for proving light is essential for photosynthesis. One of the step was stated to be destarching the plant. The word destarching means :-
- (a) Removing chlorophyll from the plants cells.
 (b) Removing starch from the plant cells.
 (c) Re-synthesizing starch in plant cells.
 (d) Allowing plant to stay in sunlight
39. The parts shown as A and B in the given diagram respectively are :



- (a) Epidermal cell and stomatal pore
 (b) Guard cell and stomatal pore
 (c) Epidermal cell guard cell
 (d) Guard cell and epidermal cell.
40. Students were observing the temporary mount of a stained epidermal peel Under a microscope. They were later asked to draw the guard cells Surrounding stoma. The correct diagram must illustrate guard cells having:
- (a) Many nuclei and many chloroplast.
 (b) One nucleus and one chloroplast.
 (c) Few nuclei and one chloroplast.
 (d) One nucleus and many chloroplast.

41. In the experiment set up shown below the water level rises in the bent tube because the germinating seeds present in the conical flask



- (a) Take up O_2 from the KOH in the test tube
(b) Take up CO_2 from the atmosphere
(c) Release O_2 into the air which is absorbed by KOH
(d) Release CO_2 into the air in the flask which is absorbed by KOH
42. Before setting up an experiment to show that CO_2 is released by seeds during respiration the seeds should be-
- (a) Dried completely
(b) Boiled to make them soft
(c) Soaked in vinegar
(d) Kept moist till they germinate
