

STUDENT'S NAME	Kuehal S.N
CLASS	SUBJECT
ROLL NO.	DATE 10/06/2025

(1)

- : Model Question Paper - 03 :-

- : Science :- KSEAB PAPER :-

Ques. 1. Following are the questions of science paper.

PART-A Assessed units

PHYSICS

Ques. 1. Which of the following is not a conductor of heat?

I. Glass II. Iron III. Wood IV. Copper

Ques. 2. [c] Ampere is the unit of _____.

A. Force B. Current C. Voltage D. Time

Ques. 3. [A] Ciliaey muscle.

Ques. 4. Which of the following is not a conductor of heat?

II

Ques. 5. Which of the following has the highest density?

3. Iron B. Gold C. Water D. Oil

[i] Electric Cell

Ques. 6. Which of the following is not a conductor of heat?

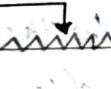
→  A. Copper B. Iron C. Wood D. Glass

Ques. 7. Which of the following is not a conductor of heat?

[ii] Rheostat

→  A. Copper B. Iron C. Wood D. Glass

Ques. 8. (or) Which of the following is not a conductor of heat?

~~→  A. Copper B. Iron C. Wood D. Glass~~

Ques. 9. While live wire and neutral wire are connected directly to the household electrical appliances from the electric power sheet circuit occurs.



Date _____

III

QUESTION PAPER

5. In domestic circuits ~~most~~ resistors should be connected to parallel instead of series because :-

- The parallel circuit divides current through the electrical gadgets.

- when one component fails, the circuit does not fail.

- The total resistance in parallel circuit decreases, so that

- Electrical gadgets get current as per their resistance required.

6. * Every point on the wire carrying current would give rise to the magnetic field.

- * Appears as straight lines at the center of the loop.

- * By applying the right hand rule.

- * It is easy to check that every section to the wire contributes to the magnetic field line in the same direction within the loop.

[OR]

(3)

- This is used as a safety measure for appliances have metallic body in domestic circuit.
- This provides a low resistance conducting path for the current.
- Any leakage of current in the appliance keeps its potential to that of the earth and user may not get a severe electric shock.

7. No, a rainbow as depicted in the figure cannot be obtained on the moon's surface because the moon lacks a significant atmosphere with water droplets necessary for the refraction and dispersion of sunlight that creates a rainbow. Essentially, there is no medium for light to interact with to form the rainbow colour.

(iv)

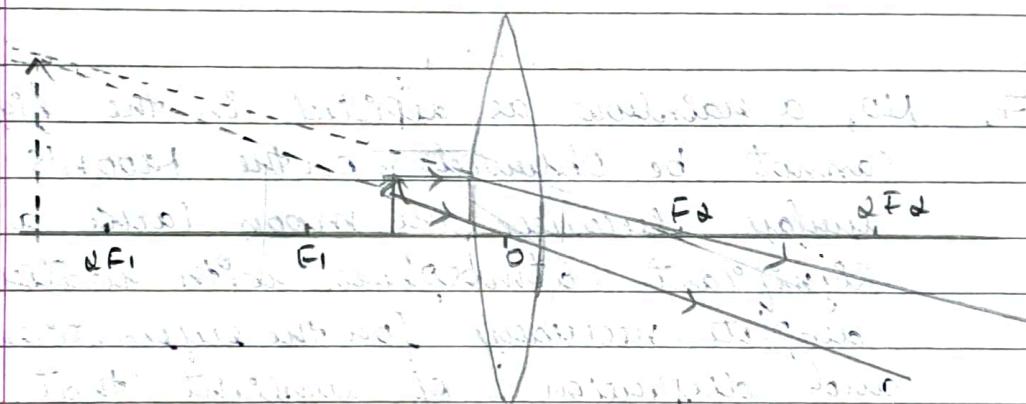
8. Stretch the first finger, the middle finger and the thumb of your left hand mutually perpendicular to each other in such a way that the index finger represents the direction of the current in the conductor, then the thumb will represent the direction of motion of the conductor.

(L1)

Factors on which the force acting on current carrying conductor depends:

- Strength of Magnetic field.
- Strength of electric field.
- Length of conductor.

9. Force on a current carrying conductor due to magnetic field



Position: Image is formed beyond f .

Nature: Image is Virtual & erect.

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10. Hypermetropia - Long sightedness

A person having this defect can see distant objects distinctly but cannot see near objects clearly. In such a case, a farward image is formed behind or beyond the retina.

This defect is due to

- Shortening of the eyeball
- Focal length of eye lens becomes more.

Correction: Using a convex lens of suitable focal length the image can be made to form on the retina.

[OR]

The refractive index of the earth's atmosphere keeps varying in different regions. With increasing altitude, it goes on decreasing due to decreasing density of air. Hence, the starlight entering the earth's atmosphere undergoes continuous refraction & bent towards the normal before reaching our eyes. This causes changes in intensity of starlight entering our eyes. Thus stars appear to be twinkling.

If we consider a planet or a collection of large number of point sized sources of light, the total variation in the amount of light entering our eye from all the

(B)

individual point sized however will average out of zero, thereby nullifying the twinkling effect.

Q

$$R = 4m$$

$$f = +2m$$

$$u = -10m$$

$$v = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{u}$$

Substituting the values we get $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10}$

After simplifying we get $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10}$$

After simplifying we get $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

Now $v = \frac{5}{2} = +2.5m$ (real & inverted)

Also $v = f + u = +2 + (-10) = -8m$

So $m = v - f = +2.5 - 2 = +0.5m$

So $m = +0.5m$ (real & inverted)

Now $m = \frac{v-f}{u} = \frac{+2.5 - 2}{-10} = -0.05m$

So $m = -0.05m$ (real & inverted)

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Q.

a] The Potential difference across the ends of a given conductor is directly proportional to the current flowing through it, provided its temperature remains constant.

b]

The resistivity of a conductor depends on the following factors:

- R is directly proportional to the length of the conductor.

- R is inversely proportional to the area of cross-section.

- The Nature of the material

- Temperature

c]

Q

$$\rho = 10 \Omega \text{ m}$$

B

$$\rho = 0.63 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$$

material A can be used as an insulator because it has high resistivity.

PART-B (8)

[CHEMISTRY]

VII The element which is minimum in density is

13. [C] Sodium carbonate.

14. [B] Concentration of H^+ ions increases.

15. [c] Elements A and C.

VIII Process of coating iron or steel objects with a thin layer of zinc is called galvanisation.

17. Nitric acid is a good oxidising agent and hence it oxidises hydrogen into water.

18.

(i) Acid aldehyde.

(ii) Bromoethane

IX white tooth enamel is calcium phosphate and a very hard substance, which gets affected when pH of our mouth falls below 5.5.

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(a)

ToothPaste which are alkaline are used to clean the teeth by neutralizing the excess of acid in food to prevent tooth decay.

Q. water of crystallization is the number of molecules of water which are loosely bonded to one molecule of salt.

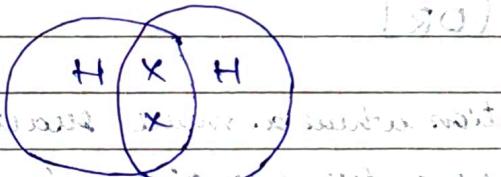
(i) copper sulphate crystals containing water of crystallization are blue but on heating they turn white.

Q. structure of H2O

(i) H_2O structure of water

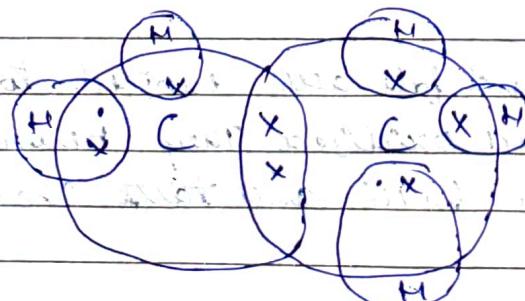


(fig)



H_2 molecule.

(ii) Ethane - C_2H_6 structure of ethane



(10)

IX

Ques.

a]

(i)

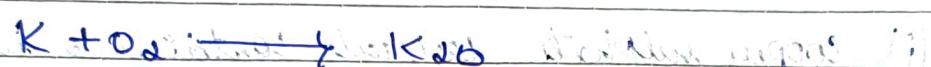


→



Due to double salt formation

(ii)



→



b).



Oxidized reactant = C (O - 3)

Reduced reactant = ZnO

[OR]

(ii)

A chemical reaction where a more reactive element displaces a less reactive element from its salt solution is called displacement reaction.

(iii)

If the decomposition is carried out by heating it is called thermal decomposition.

(iv)

When oils and fats are exposed to air or oxygen are oxidized. They become rancid and their smell and taste change.

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Q3. The reaction between an acid and a base to give a salt and water is known as neutralisation reaction.



Q4.

In which two parts of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker and the test tube.

Q5. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q6. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q7. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q8. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q9. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q10. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q11. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q12. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q13. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q14. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

Q15. In which part of the apparatus does the reaction occur?

Ans: In the apparatus, the reaction occurs in the beaker.

(12) 1/11

Q

25

a)

The cleaning action is characterized by a soap micelle. The ionic end of soap micelle dissolve in water and the other end dissolve in oily slums. These micelles are able to clean because oily slums gather in the centre of micelle. This forms an emulsion in the water. The micelle stay in solution as a colloid and do not come together to precipitate because of ion-ion repulsion. Thus, the dirt suspended in the micelle is also easily removed away and our clothes are cleaned.

b)

Ethanoic acid reacts with absolute ethanol in the presence of an acid catalyst to give an ester.

use of Esters:-

It is used in Perfume, food flavouring, cosmetics, plastics and as solvents.

- Esters are used in paints and varnishes.
- Polyesters are used to make plastics.
- Esters are one of the largest classes of synthetic ~~petrol~~ lubricants.

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(13)

[OR]

Saturated carbon
compoundsunsaturated carbon
compounds

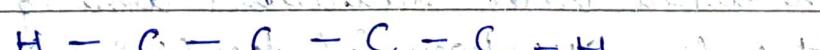
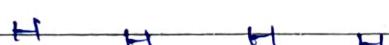
- * Single bond exists b/w two consecutive carbon atoms.
- * Less reactive
- * Give clean flame when they burn.
- * Subjected to substitution reaction.
- * Double and triple bond exists.
- * More reactive
- * Give yellow / black flame.
- * Subjected to both addition and substitution reactions.

Ex: Alkanes, Cycloalkanes

Ex: Alkene, Alkyne, ...

benzene Etc...

b]. Compounds with identical molecular formulae but different structures are called structural isomers.



PART - C'

(14)

) [BIOLOGY]

26. [A] Fragmentation
27. [B] the transpiration of water from root to shoot
28. [B] stigma \rightarrow Pollen tube \rightarrow ovary
29. Both vasectomy in males and tubectomy in females are effective surgical methods
use of contraception that are Permanent and reversible. which is why they
are termed as terminal methods.
30. Ozone is a molecule containing three Oxygen atoms (O_3)

The ultra violet radiations coming from the sun are harmful for living beings. The layer above the atmosphere coming from the sun and does not allow them to reach the earth's surface.

31. Because, during DNA copying certain errors take place leading to changes in the Proteins that are by themselves that lead to altered body defence.

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VIII

3d. Biodegradable substances :- substances that are broken down by biological process are said to be biodegradable.

Ex: plant and animal wastes.

Non-biodegradable substances :- There are other substances also which are not broken down in this manner are said to be non-biodegradable

Ex: plastic.

[OR]

In a food chain, Energy travels upwards through trophic levels from producer (Plants) to consumers. Progressively decreasing decreasing at each level due to energy loss as heat, while harmful materials tend to accumulate and become more concentrated at higher trophic levels.

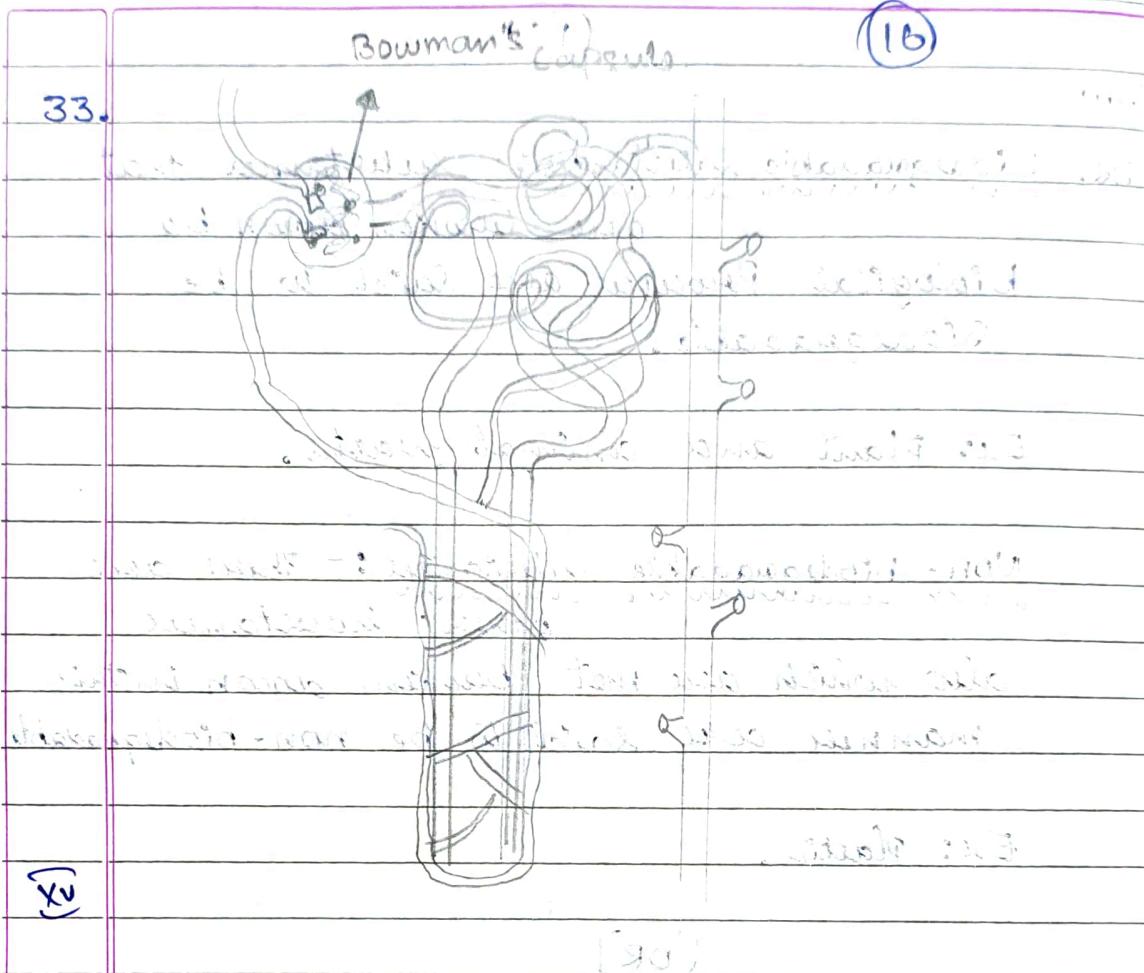


RAJDHANI

33.

Bowman's capsule.

(16)



(XV)

(90)

34. Digestion is the process of breakdown of complex food substance into simpler substance. secretion of various gland like stomach, salivary gland, Pancreas, liver and intestinal gland are involved in the process. Select the gland whose secretion contains lipase and converts fats into simpler fat.

(OR)

Arteries:

- Carry oxygen rich blood away from the heart.
- Have the thickest walls and are the largest blood vessels.

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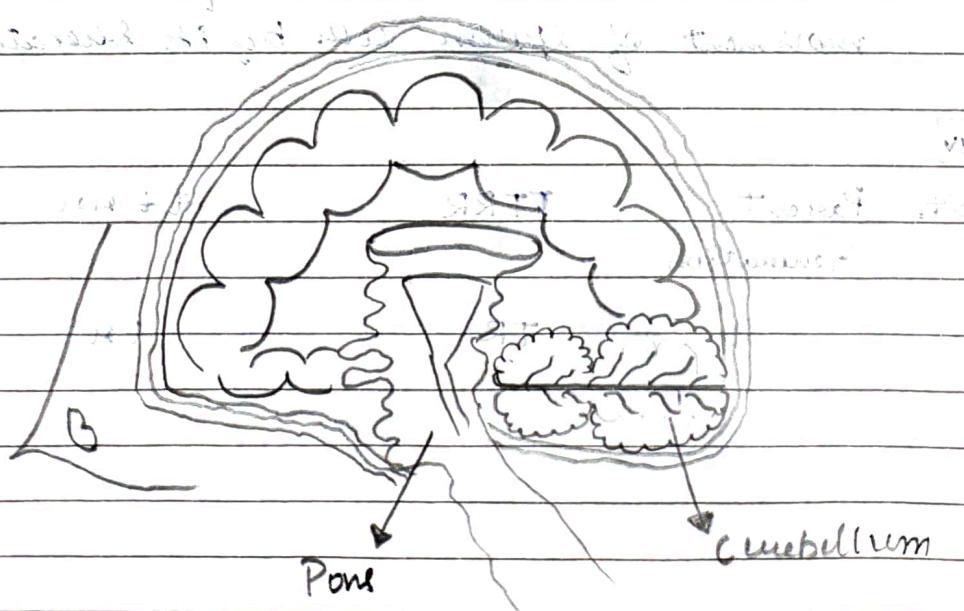
- The aorta is the largest artery, connecting to the heart and picking up oxygenated blood.

Capillaries

- Connect arteries and veins.
- Have thin walls that allow blood to come into close contact with body tissue.
- Surround body cells and tissues to deliver and absorb oxygen, nutrients, and other substances.

Double circulation evolved in mammals, which have a four-chambered heart. This allowed mammals to have more complex movements to escape predators, and to have more energy for food foraging and reproduction.

35.



(18)

36. The uterus providing a protected environment for the developing fetus while the Placenta actively supplies it with nutrients Oxygen and remove waste products.

Different aspects of development like cognitive, social, emotional and physical work together and support each other where one does enhance the growth and progress in another, creating a well rounded individual.

[OR]

The testes are the male reproductive organs that are located outside the abdominal cavity within a Pouch called Scrotum.

Functions of testis: Produce Sperm Produce a hormone called Testosterone, which brings about secondary sexual characters in boys.

Provide nutritional media for the movement of sperm cells by its secretion.

XV

37.

Parent Generation

TTRR

tt rr

TR

tr

First generation.

Tt Rr

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(1a)

Second Generation (F_2)

Gamete

TR	Ter	tR	ter
TR	TTRR	TTR _t	TtRR
Ter	TTTer _t	TtTer _t	Ttter _t
tR	TtRR	TtR _t	TtR _t
ter	TtR _t	Tter _t	Tter _t

Punnett's

Ratio : 9 : 3 : 3 : 1

(XVI)

38.

- a] Touch / thigmotropism, when the tendrils of woody plants come in contact with a support, the plant curves around it and grows faster.
- when tendrils gets attached to a support then, tip of the plant by their auxin hormone at higher concentration and stimulate the elongation of cells, then the plants show directional movement / growth towards light.

(JD)

b]. Thyroxine hormone regulates the carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism in the body so as to provide the best growth balance. Adrenaline hormone is known as the Emergency Hormone.

Adrenaline increases the heart beat and breathing rate which results in the supply of more oxygen to muscles. Hence the rate of metabolism increases.

Q. 10. Ans:

Lipoproteins

Ans:

Ans:

Q. 11. Ans: (i) and (ii) direct drugs.

(ii) Adrenaline directly increases heart rate.

(iii) Glucagon stimulates gluconeogenesis.

(iv) Insulin stimulates glucose uptake by muscle cells.

Q. 12. Ans: (i) and (ii) are correct.

(iii) Glucagon stimulates gluconeogenesis.

(iv) Insulin stimulates glucose uptake by muscle cells.

(v) Glucagon stimulates gluconeogenesis.

(vi) Insulin stimulates glucose uptake by muscle cells.