

Subject: Science English Medium (CBSE)

Time: 02:30 Hours

Total Marks

4	0
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Student ID

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Name of the Student _____

Name of the School _____

Obtained Marks (in figures)

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 (In words) _____

Signature of the Head Master _____

Signature of the Invigilator _____

Only for Valuation Purpose										
PAPER CODE										
STUDENT CODE										
1		10		Signature and Seal of Centre Superintendent				Signature of Valuer		
2		11								
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8		17		Date:			Date:			
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Instructions:

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. Answers the questions in this sheet only.
3. Question no. 1 to 5 carries 1 Mark each. Question no. 6 to 10 carries 2 Mark each Question no. 11 to 15 carries 3 Marks each. Question no.16 and 17 carries 5 Marks each.

Q.1 Amoeba moves by -

1

- (a) Hand (b) Leg (c) Pseudo podia (d) Alimentary canal

Ans. (c) pseudopodia

Q.2 The silk worm is a

1

- (a) caterpillar (b) larva (c) earthworm (d) roundworm

Ans. a. Caterpillar

Q.3 Acid turns blue litmus into - **1**

- (a) blue (b) white (c) red (d) orange

Ans. c. red

Q.4 The process of making own food by plant is called - **1**

- (a) Evaporation (b) Photosynthesis (c) Respirations (d) Condensation

Ans. b. photosynthesis

Q.5 The process of depositing a layer of Zinc on iron is called - **1**

- (a) Crystallization (b) Rusting (c) Galvanization (d) Evaporation

Ans. C galvanization

Q.6 Explain an experiment to show the transfer of heat through a metal strip. **2**

Ans. Take a rod or flat strip of a metal strip –aluminium or iron. A few small pieces of wax along the rod/strip at equal distances. The rod is clamped between two bricks and heated at the other end.

As the rod gets heated, the wax pieces melt and fall down. This process by which heat is transferred from the hotter end to the colder end.



Q.7 Explain crystallization with an example. **2**

Ans.

Large crystals of pure substances can be formed from their solutions. This process is called crystallization.

Take a spoonful of sugar into 2 cups of water and heat the mixture. Keep adding sugar in the boiling water till no more sugar dissolves. Then the solution is cooled without disturbing. The sugar starts crystallizing into a lump. Diagram page no. 64. Chapter 6.

Q.8 Suggest the methods to find out wind direction at a given place. **2**

Ans. Direction of wind at a place can be indicated by:

1. Weather vanes /weather cocks that moves or rotates in the direction of the wind.
2. Paper gliders and balloons can also indicate the direction of the wind

Q.9 How is clay soil useful for crops?

2

Ans. When the particles of soil has higher proportion of fine particles , the soil is clayey. Clay soil is helpful for the paddy crop because it can hold water for a longer time and has less air space.

Q. 10 Why does an athlete breathe faster and deeper than usual after finishing the race?

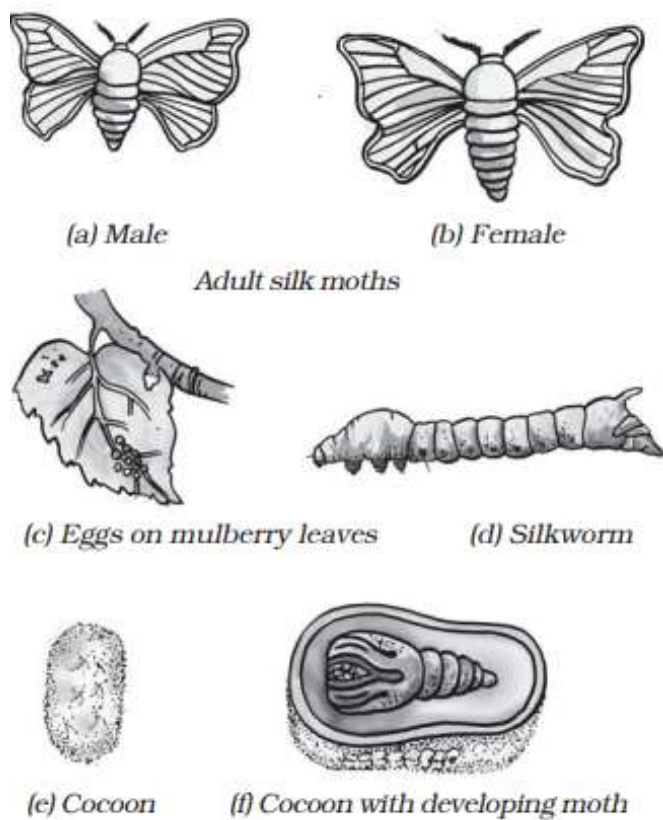
2

Ans. The breathing rates increase during vigorous exercise .After finishing the race, the need for more oxygen to the body is fulfilled by increased breathing rates and hence the athlete breathes deeper and faster.

Q. 11 Draw a sketch diagram of the life history of a silk worn. Explain it briefly in 50 words.

3

Ans.



The female silk moth lays eggs which hatch into larvae which are called caterpillar or silkworms . The caterpillars feed vigorously and develops into a pupa, it weaves a net around itself by secreting protein . The hardened protein covering is called the cocoon of the silk moth. The further development of the cocoon takes place inside the silk moth. The silk yarn is obtained from the cocoon of the silk moth.

Q. 12. Differentiate between weather and climate.

3

Ans. WEATHER..... CLIMATE..... 1.

The day to day condition of the atmosphere at a

Place is the weather at that place.

2. Weather is generally not the same

On any two days and for many days continuously.

3. We do not know how will the weather be next day

1. The average weather pattern taken over a long

time over many years is the climate of that place

2. Climate stays for a long time period as per

Geographical conditions .

3. climatic conditions are taken as an average

Over a Period of long time and space.

Q. 13. Explain laboratory thermometer with diagram.

3

Ans.



It is a tool used in laboratories to measure temperature with high accuracy. It consists of a long narrow uniform glass tube it has a bulb at one end. this bulb contain mercury.

Q. 14. Three liquids are given to you. One is Hydrochloric acid , another is Sodium Hydroxide and the third is a sugar solution. How will you identify them? You have only turmeric as an indicator. **3**

Ans :- With HCl Turmeric gives pale yellow colour and

with NaOH it turns into dark red and

with sugar solution , no changes occurs .

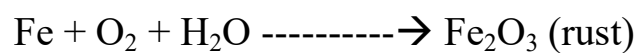
Q.15 What is Rusting? Explain it in 50 words with example. Draw diagram.

3

Ans.

Rusting :- The formation of its compounds on the upper surface of the metal in the presence of both oxygen and water caused oxidation of that metal surface is called rusting.

Example :- When iron nails kept on open area in moisture condition , it becomes oxidized and forms rust



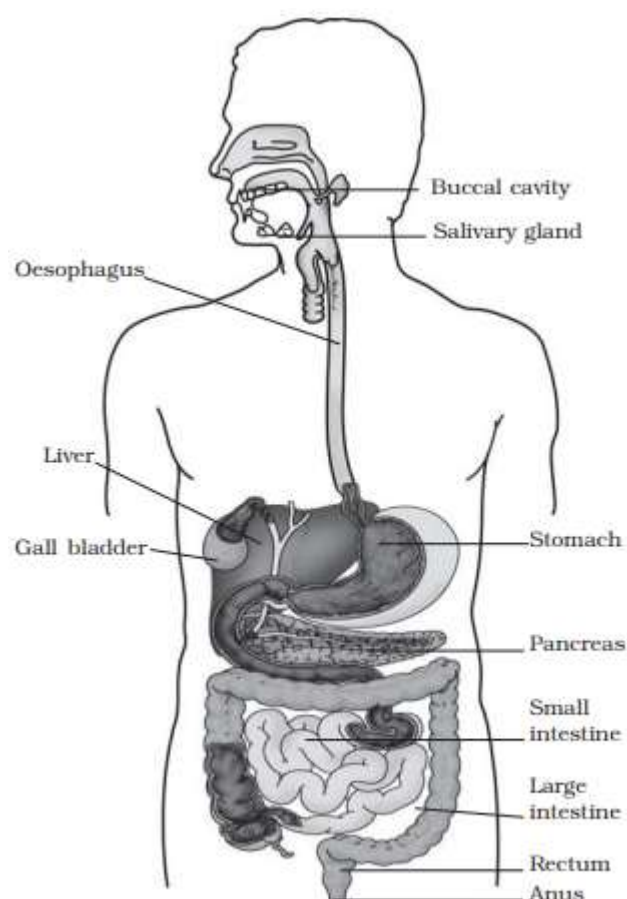
Q.16 Explain the Human Digestive System with a well labeled diagram.

5

Ans.

We take in food through the mouth, digest and utilise it. The unused parts of the food are defecated.

Have you ever wondered what happens to the food inside the body? The food passes through a continuous canal which begins at the buccal cavity and ends at the anus. The canal can be divided into various compartments: (1) the buccal cavity, buccal cavity, (2) buccal cavity, food pipe or oesophagus, (3) oesophagus stomach, (4) stomach small intestine, (5) intestine large intestine large intestine ending in the rectum and (6) the anus. These parts together form the alimentary canal (digestive tract). The food components gradually get digested as food travels through the various compartments. The inner walls of the stomach and the small intestine, and the various glands such as salivary glands, the glands liver and the liver pancreas secrete digestive juices. The digestive juices convert complex substances of food into simpler ones. The digestive tract and the associated glands together constitute the digestive system.



Q.17 How are nutrients replenished in the soil?

5

Ans. Nutrients in the soil are replenished by adding fertilizers and manures . they contain plants nutrients and minerals like nitrogen phosphorus and potassium.
also replenished by growing leguminous plants .