Strictly Confidential- (For Internal and Restricted Use Only) Secondary School Examination SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II March 2016

Marking Scheme – Science (Outside Delhi) 31/1

- 1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. It carries only suggested value points for the answer. <u>These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer</u>. Any other individual response with suitable justification should also be accepted even if there is no reference to the text.
- 2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
- 3. If a question has parts, please <u>award marks in the right hand side for each part</u>. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin.
- 4. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left hand side margin.
- 5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, <u>marks obtained in the question attempted first</u> <u>should be retained</u> and the other answer should be scored out.
- 6. Wherever only two/three of a 'given' number of examples/factors/points are expected only the first two/three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and should not be examined.
- 7. There should be <u>no effort at 'moderation' of the marks</u> by the evaluating teachers. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate may be of no concern of the evaluators.
- 8. All the Head Examiners / Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, the (X) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.
- 9. ½ mark may be deducted if a candidate either does not write units or writes wrong units in the final answer of a numerical problem.
- 10. A full scale of mark 0 to 100 has to be used. <u>Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it</u>.
- 11. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must <u>ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly</u> <u>as per value points given in the marking scheme</u>.

Expected Answer/ Value point Marks Total **SECTION – A** Q1. Propanol, 1/2, 1/2 1 ННН OR CH-3-CH 2-CH2-OH H-C-C-OH ĤН́Н Q2. Its filament breaks up into smaller fragments or pieces, and each fragment grows into a new filament/individual. 1/2, 1/2 1 Q3. Ultraviolet rays from the sun penetrate down the earth and cause health 1 1 hazards/skin cancer in human beings Q4. • Concave Mirrors / Converging Mirrors $\frac{1}{2}$ • When a solar furnace is placed at the focus of a large concave mirror/ reflector, it focuses a parallel beam of light on the furnace, consequently a high temperature is achieved after some time. $3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ 2 Q5. Chipko Andolan (Hug the Trees Movement) - Women of Reni • village in Garhwal hugged the tree trunks preventing the contractors from felling the trees. 1 • This Andolan quickly spread to other parts of the country and forced the government to rethink their priorities in the use of forest produce, consequently the local people benefitted. The environment was saved from permanent damage/ affected the • quality of soil and the sources of water. 1/2, 1/2 2 Q6. Burning of fossil fuels produces green house gases(CO, CO₂, water vapour, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur). High concentration of CO₂ causes global warming. 1, 1 2 Q7. $2CH_3COOH + 2Na \rightarrow 2CH_3COONa + H_2$ Sodium ethanoate/ Sodium acetate a) 1/2, 1/2 b) $CH_{3}COOH + NaOH$ $CH_3COONa + H_2O$ Sodium ethanoate/ sodium acetate 1/2, 1/2 c) $CH_3COOH + C_2H_5OH$ — \rightarrow CH₃COOC₂H₅ + H₂O Ethyl ethanoate/ ester 1/2, 1/2 3

MARKING SCHEME CLASS X – OUTSIDE DELHI **Code No. 31/1**

Q8.

1/2, 1/2

3

3

$$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H \\ H & H \\ H & -C & -C & = 0 \\ H & H \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Propanone(ketone);} & \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \\ H & H \\ H & -C & -C & -C \\ H & H \\ H & O & H \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Isomers(same molecular formula but different structural} \\ \text{formula/different functional group)} \end{array}$$

Q9.

Electronic Configuration of X - 2,8,6Valence electrons - 6 Valency = 8-6= 2 Ecompute with hydrogen, U.Y. or U.S.

• Formula with hydrogen- H_2X or H_2S

$$(H) \times X \times H$$

Sulphur; NonMetal

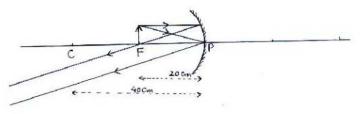
Q10. Atomic number of X = Mass number of X - No of neutrons 1/2 = 35 - 18 = 17 $1/_{2}$ Therefore Electronic configuration of X = 2,8.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Group number =17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Period no = 3Valency = 8-7 = 11/2, 1/2 3 Q11. Reproduction – It is a (biological) process by which new individuals of the same species are produced by the existing organisms 1 • Populations of organisms live in well defined places called niches in the ecosystem using their ability to reproduce. 1⁄2 • Reproduction involves DNA copying which is the source of information for making proteins thereby controlling body design 1/2 • These body designs allow the organism to use a particular niche for the stability of the population of a species 1/2 3

(Minor) variations may also lead to the stability of the species ¹/₂
 Q12. Regeneration- It is the ability of an organism to give rise to a new organism/ individual from their body parts 1

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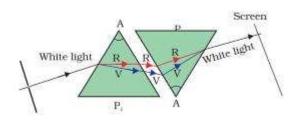
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Regeneration in hydra-• When the body of hydra by any means is cut into number of pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ • Each piece contains specialized cells $1/_{2}$ • These cells proliferate and make large number of cells 1/2 • From this mass of cells different cells undergo changes to become various cell types and tissues finally developing into a new organism $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 Q13. a) i) Involvement of two different individuals 1/2. 1/2 ii) Creation of new combination of variants b) i) pollen/pollen grain ii) by pollination/ agents of pollination iii) It (pollen tube) helps male gamete to reach egg (ovule) iv) Converts into embryo 3 $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ Q14. • When a cross was made between a tall pea plant with round seeds and a short pea plant with wrinkled seeds, the F1 progeny plants are all tall with round seeds: this indicates that tallness and round seeds are the 1 dominant traits. • When the F1 plants are self pollinated the F2 progeny consisted of some tall plants with round seeds and some short plants with wrinkled seeds which are the parental traits 1 • There were also some new combinations like tall plants with wrinkled seeds and short plants with round seeds $1/_{2}$ $1/_{2}$ 3 • Thus it may be concluded that tall and short traits and round and wrinkled seed traits have been inherited independently OR A flow chart depicting the same Note: Any other contrasting characters can also be taken Q15. • Different forms of organisms/ life have evolved during the course of evolution, and classification deals with grouping of these organisms into groups and subgroups based on their similarities and differences. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ • The more characteristics any two species have in common more closely they are related/ will have a more recent ancestor(and vice versa) 1 • Thus classification helps tracing the evolutionary relationships between the two organisms hence classification and evolution are interlinked. 1 3 Q16. Object position: At C (Centre of curvature) 1⁄2 Object distance = 40 cm $\frac{1}{2}$ Position of the image - at infinity 1⁄2 Reason – Focal length of the mirror = 20 cm If the object is moved 20 cm towards the mirror then its new position would be at the focus of the mirror. 1/2



(deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark if arrows are missing/ not marked) 1

Q17. Description of activity- When a glass prism is used to obtain a spectrum of sunlight, a second identical prism in an inverted position with respect to the first position will allow all the colours of spectrum to recombine .Thus a beam of white light will emerge from the other side of the second prism.



1 ½

3

1 ¹/₂ 3

Q18Two reasons for the conservation of the environment:(a)1) To save air, water and soil from pollution2) To maintain ecological balance in nature
$$2 x \frac{1}{2}$$
(b)Green dustbins- for biodegradable waste, and blue dustbins for non
biodegradable waste for proper disposal of waste without wasting time
and energy in segregating the biodegradable and non - biodegradable
wastes $2 x \frac{1}{2}$ (c)Values - cooperative spirit, concern about environment, civic sense
Or any other $2 x \frac{1}{2}$ (c)Values - cooperative spirit, concern about environment, civic sense
Or any other $2 x \frac{1}{2}$ Q19.P= Ethanol/C2H₅OH
EthaneQ= Ethene/CH2=CH2
EthaneR=Ethane/C2H6
I \frac{1}{2}Cuch H2SO4
EthaneCh2=CH2
H2
Ethane $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Ch2=CH2
EthaneNickel Catalyst
Ethane $1 \frac{1}{2}$ C2H6/ CH3-CH3+ TO2
2CO2+ 3H2O
2 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Note: Correct equation even without balancing be given full credit $1 \frac{5}{2}$ Q20.Placenta- A special tissue that helps human embryo in obtaining
nutrition from mother's blood
Structure- this is a disc which is embedded in the uterine wall which $1, 1$ Outside Delhi - $31/1$ Page 5

contains villi on the embryo side of the tissue, and on the mother's side are blood spaces which surround the villi
 Function- This provides a large surface area for glucose and oxygen to pass from the mother to the embryo, and the developing embryo will also generate waste substances which can be removed by transferring them into the mothers blood through the placenta
 Q21. Evolution- The gradual unfolding of organisms from pre-existing organisms through change since the origin of life
 It occurs because there is an inbuilt tendency to variation during reproduction due to errors in DNA copying and as a result of sexual

1,1

1

1.1

1

1

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 $\frac{1}{2}$

1 1/2

 $\frac{1}{2}$

1 1/2

5

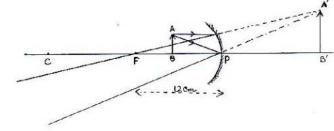
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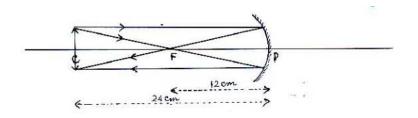
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<u>reproduction.</u> It is observed that although fossils appeared different from the existing species they may show certain features similar to the existing species thus providing linkages between pre-existing and existing forms Provide information about the extinct species which were different from the existing species.

Q22. (i) Range of distance – between 0 cm - < 12 cm ii) larger than the object



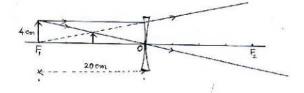
iii) Image also at 24 cm in front of the mirror



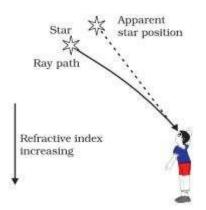
Q23. Optical centre- the central point of a lens. a) 1 b) f = -20 cm1/2 $h_2 = ?$ $h_1 = 4 \text{ cm}$ v = -10u = ? $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u}$ 1/2 = -1 - 1 = -1 + 1-10 -20 10 20 =<u>-2+1</u>=-<u>1</u> 20 20 u = -20 cm1

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$$h_i = \frac{v}{u} h_o$$
$$= \frac{-10 \text{ cm}}{-20 \text{ cm}} \times 4 = 2 \text{ cm}$$

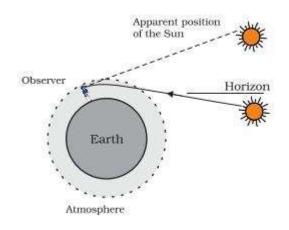


Q24 Atmospheric refraction- refraction of light caused by the earth's atmosphere due to change in the refractive indices of different layers Twinkling of stars- stars are distant point sized source of light. The path of the rays of light coming from the star goes on varying due to atmospheric refraction slightly. Thus apparent position of the stars fluctuates and the amount of star light entering the eye flickers giving the twinkling effect



Advanced sunrise – when the sun is slightly below the horizon, light rays coming from the sun travel from the rarer to denser layers of air. Because of atmospheric refraction of light, light appears to come from a higher position above the horizon. Thus sun appears earlier than actual sunrise.

Delayed sunset- Same reason as similar refraction occurs at the sunset.



1 5

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1⁄2

1

1

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5

| 25 (c) | 26 (c) | 27 (d) | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| 28 (d) | 29 (a) | 30 (b) | | |
| 31 (a) | 32 (a) | 33 (d) | 1 x 9 | 9 |

New bud

| Q34. | Brisk effervescence | 1/2 | |
|------|---|-----|---|
| - | Evolution of colourless /odourless gas | 1/2 | |
| | $CH_{3}COOH + NaHCO_{3} \rightarrow CH_{3}COOONa + H_{2}O + CO_{2}$ | 1 | 2 |

Q35. • Budding

Yeast cell

Chain of buds

1 ¹/₂ 2

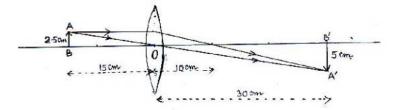
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1

1

1⁄2

Q36.



Developing bud

Marking of O , F and size of the image

(Three/ four diagrams in proper sequence)

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