#### NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

### **TERM-1 EXAMINATION (2025-2026)**

### SCIENCE - Code no. 086

### CLASS - X

Max. Marks: 80 Time Allowed: 3 hours

#### General Instructions:

- (i) This question paper consists of 39 questions in 3 sections. Section A is Biology, Section B is Chemistry and Section C is Physics.
- (ii)All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.

	SECTION- A	MA RK S
1	Which of the following statement is true about the uptake of water in plants?  A. It occurs all the time due to diffusion  B. Water enters the roots due to osmosis  C. At night when transpiration is low, roots don't take up water.  D. The movement of water from roots to leaves is bidirectional.  पौधोंमेंजलअवशोषणकेबारेमेंनिम्नलिखितमेंसेकौनसाकथनसत्यहै?  A. यहविसरणकेकारणहरसमयहोताहै।  B. परासरणकेकारणजलजड़ोंमेंप्रवेशकरताहै।  C. रातमेंजबवाष्पोत्सर्जनकमहोताहै, तोजड़ेंजलग्रहणनहींकरतीं।	1
2	D. जड़ोंसेपत्तियोंतकजलकाप्रवाहद्विदिशात्मकहोताहै। The lining of alimentary canal has certain muscles that contract rhythmically in order to push the food forward. This process is called-A. Translocation B. Transpiration C. Peristalsis D. Auto tropism आहारनालकीपरतमेंकुछमांसपेशियाँहोतीहैंजोभोजनकोआगेधकेलनेकेलिएलयबद्धरूपसेसिकुड़तीहैं।इ सप्रक्रियाकोकहतेहैं-A. स्थानांतरण B. वाष्पोत्सर्जन C. क्रमाकुंचन D. स्व-अनुवर्तन	1
3	Bile juice is created by liver. Which activity will be affected in the absence of bile juice?  A. Digestion of starch	1

- B. Digestion of lipids
- C. Digestion of carbohydrates
- D. Digestion of protein

## पित्तरसयकृतद्वारानिर्मितहोताहै।पित्तरसकीअनुपस्थितिमेंकौनसीक्रियाप्रभावितहोगी?

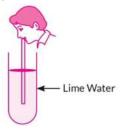
- A. स्टार्चकापाचन
- B. लिपिडकापाचन
- C. कार्बोहाइडेटकापाचन
- D. प्रोटीनकापाचन
- 4 Observe the activity given below. What does it help to conclude, when the person exhales into the test-tube?



- A. Percentage of carbon dioxide is more in inhale air.
- B. Fermentation occurs in the presence of oxygen.
- C. Percentage of carbon dioxide is more in the exhaled air.
- D. Fermentation occurs in the presence of carbon dioxide.

नीचेदीगईक्रियाकलापकोदेखिए।जबव्यक्तिपरखनलीमेंसाँसछोड़ताहै,

तोइससेक्यानिष्कर्षनिकालनेमेंमददमिलतीहै?



- A. साँसकेसाथलीगईहवामेंकार्बनडाइऑक्साइडकाप्रतिशतअधिकहोताहै।
- B. किण्वनऑक्सीजनकीउपस्थितिमेंहोताहै।
- C. साँसकेसाथछोड़ीगईहवामेंकार्बनडाइऑक्साइडकाप्रतिशतअधिकहोताहै।
- D. किण्वनकार्बनडाइऑक्साइडकीउपस्थितिमेंहोताहै।
- 5 In a nerve cell, the site where the electrical impulse is converted into chemical signal is known as-
  - A. Axon
  - B. Dendrites
  - C. Cell body
  - D. Neuro muscular junction

तंत्रिकाकोशिकामें, वहस्थानजहाँविद्युतआवेगरासायनिकसंकेतमेंपरिवर्तितहोताहै, कहलाताहै-

- A. अक्षतंत्
- B. डेंड्राइट
- C. कोशिकाकाय

	D. तंत्रिकापेशीसंधि	
6	Person X suffers from a condition that affects the normal functioning of the pituitary gland. Which of the following is most likely a direct effect of person X conditions?  A. Insufficient growth of the body B. Irregular heartbeat C. Insufficiency of iodine D. Inability to regulate blood sugar	1
7	व्यक्तिX ऐसीस्थितिसेपीड़ितहैजोपिट्यूटरीग्रंथिकेसामान्यकामकाजकोप्रभावितकरतीहै।निम्नलिखितमेंसेकौन सीस्थितिव्यक्तिX कीस्थितिकाप्रत्यक्षप्रभावहै? A. शरीरकाअपर्याप्तविकास B. अनियमितहृदयगति C. आयोडीनकीकमी D. रक्तशर्कराकोनियंत्रितकरनेमेंअसमर्थता In human males, the testes are located outside the abdominal cavity in scrotum	1
	A. They need light B. They need more blood C. They need higher temperature D. They need a lower temperature मानवनरमें, वृषणउदरगुहाकेबाहरअंडकोशमेंस्थितहोतेहैंक्योंकि- A. उन्हेंप्रकाशकीआवश्यकताहोतीहै B. उन्हेंअधिकरक्तकीआवश्यकताहोतीहै C. उन्हेंउच्चतापमानकीआवश्यकताहोतीहै D. उन्हेंकमतापमानकीआवश्यकताहोतीहै	
	The following two questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below:  A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.  C. A is true but R is false.  D. A is false but R is true.	
8	Assertion (A): Reflex action is controlled by spinal cord. Reason (R): Reflex actions are rapid responses that don't involve the brain. अभिकथन (A): प्रतिवर्तीक्रियाएँमेरुरज्जुद्वारानियंत्रितहोतीहैं। कारण (R): प्रतिवर्तीक्रियाएँतीव्रप्रतिक्रियाएँहोतीहैंजिनमेंमस्तिष्कशामिलनहींहोताहै।	1
9	Assertion (A): Pollens grains from the carpel stick to the stigma of stamen. Reason (R): The fertilized egg cells grow inside the ovules and become seeds. अभिकथन (A): अंडपसेपरागकणपुंकेसरकेवर्तिकाग्रसेचिपकजातेहैं। कारण (R): निषेचितअंडाणुबीजांडकेअंदरबढ़तेहैंऔरबीजबनजातेहैं।	1
1	Attempt either option A or B	2

Label A to D in the above diagram A. Each kidney has large numbers of filtrations units. Write the name and В. components of filtration unit. विकल्पA याB मेंसेकिसीएककाप्रयासकरें A. उपरोक्तआरेखमें A से D तककोनामां कितकरें। B. प्रत्येकवृक्कमेंबड़ीसंख्यामेंनिस्यंदनइकाइयाँहोतीहैं।निस्यंदनइकाईकानामऔरघटकलिखिए। Contraceptive is a way to prevent pregnancy. There are many different types of contraception and some are more effective than others. List any two methods practiced only by women. Mention how these method work. गर्भिनरोधकगर्भधारणरोकनेकाएकतरीकाहै।गर्भिनरोधककेकईप्रकारहैंऔरकुछअन्यकीतुलनामेंअधिक प्रभावीहोतेहैं।केवलमहिलाओंद्वाराअपनाएजानेवालेकिन्हींदोतरीकोंकेनामबताइए।बताइएकियेतरीके कैसेकामकरतेहैं। Why does muscle get fatigued after vigorous exercise? Explain with reference to 2 respiration. ज़ोरदारव्यायामकेबादमांसपेशियाँक्योंथकजातीहैं? श्वसनकेसंदर्भमेंसमझाइए।

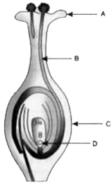
A. What is geotropism? Draw a labelled diagram of a potted plant showing

Attempt option either A or B

3

3

positive geotropism and negative geotropism. B. Name the part of the brain which is responsible for the following action. I) Maintaining posture and balance. II) Thinking III) Blood pressure A. गुरुत्वानुवर्तनक्याहै? एकगमलेमेंलगेपौधेकानामांकितआरेखबनाइएजोधनात्मकगुरुत्वानुवर्तनऔरऋणात्मकगुरुत्वा नुवर्तनदर्शाताहो। अथवा B. मस्तिष्ककेउसभागकानामबताइएजोनिम्नलिखितक्रियाकेलिएउत्तरदायीहै। I) मुद्राऔरसंतुलनबनाएरखना। II) सोचना। III) रक्तचाप। 3 State briefly the changes that take place in a fertilized egg till birth of the child in human female reproductive system and What happens to the egg when it is not fertilized? मानवमादाप्रजननतंत्रमेंबच्चेकेजन्मतकनिषेचितअंडेमेंहोनेवालेपरिवर्तनोंकोसंक्षेपमेंबताएंऔरजबअंडा निषेचितनहींहोताहैतोउसकेसाथक्याहोताहै? During a school health check-up, mina's blood pressure was recorded as 170/110 mm 4 hg. Her teacher explained that this condition is called hypertension, which puts extra strain on the heart and blood vessels, making a person more prone to heart diseases, kidney damage and stroke. He was advised to exercise regularly and reduce her salt intake and follow a healthy lifestyle to control her blood pressure. a) What is the normal range of Blood pressure in human? b) Which instrument is used to measure Blood pressure? c) Mention 2 possible effects of high blood pressure on the body? d) Write the correct sequence of steps followed during journey of oxygenated blood from lungs to various organs of human body. Attempt either option A or B 1 5 A. Asexual reproduction is a mode of reproduction that does not entail the union of sex cells or gametes. Unlike in sexual reproduction wherein male and female gametes unit to reproduce offspring, in asexual reproduction this union is not necessary. The different types of asexual reproduction are binary fission, budding, regeneration, fragmentation, spore formation, vegetative propagation, parthenogenesis and Apomixis. Draw a diagram to show binary fission in Amoeba and Leishmania. i) With the help of example differentiate between regeneration and fragmentation. ii) iii) Why the offspring is usually clone of the parents in asexual reproduction? OR



- B. (i) Name the part marked a in the diagram given
- (ii) How does A reach part D?
- (iii) State the importance of the part D.
- (iv) Name the parts of flower that develop after fertilization into
  - a. Fruit

b. seed

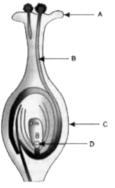
# विकल्पA याB मेंसेकिसीएककाप्रयासकरें

अलैंगिकप्रजनन,

प्रजननकीएकऐसीविधिहैजिसमेंलैंगिककोशिकाओंयायुग्मकोंकामिलनआवश्यकनहींहोता।लैंगिकप्रजन नकेविपरीत, जहाँनरऔरमादायुग्मकमिलकरसंतानउत्पन्नकरतेहैं,

अलैंगिकप्रजननमेंयहमिलनआवश्यकनहींहै।अलैंगिकप्रजननकेविभिन्नप्रकारहैं: द्विविभाजन, मुकुलन, पूनर्जनन, विखंडन, बीजाणनिर्माण, कायिकप्रवर्धन, अनिषेकजननऔरअसंगजनन।

- i) अमीबाऔरलीशमैनियामेंद्विविभाजनकोदर्शानेकेलिएएकआरेखबनाएँ।
- ii) उदाहरणकीसहायतासेपुनर्जननऔरविखंडनमेंअंतरस्पष्टकरें।
- iii) अ<mark>लैंगिकप्रजननमेंसंतानआमतौरपरमाता</mark>-पिताकाक्लोनक्योंहोतीहै? या



- B. (i) दिएगएआरेखमेंa सेचिह्नितभागकानामबताइए।
- (ii) A, भागD तककैसेपहुँचताहै?
- (iii) भागD कामहत्वबताइए।
- (iv) पुष्पकेउनभागोंकेनामबताइएजोनिषेचनकेबादविकसितहोकरनिम्नलिखितबनतेहैं:
- a. फलb. बीज

### **SECTION-B**

- 1 Which of the following is a displacement reaction?
- 7 (a)  $Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + Cu$ 
  - (b)  $2KClO_3 \rightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2$

	(AN ON THE AN OLD THE	
	(c) NaOH + HCl $\rightarrow$ NaCl + H <sub>2</sub> O	
	$(d) CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$	
	निम्नलिखितमेंसेकौन-साविस्थापनप्रतिक्रियाहै?	
	(a) $Zn + CuSO_4 \rightarrow ZnSO_4 + Cu$	
	(b) $2KClO_3 \rightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2$	
	(c) NaOH + HCl $\rightarrow$ NaCl + H <sub>2</sub> O	
1	$ (d) CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2 $	1
1	Which acid is present in ant sting?	1
8	(a) Acetic acid	
	(b) Formic acid	
	(c) Oxalic acid	
	(d) Citric acid	
	चींटीकेडंकमेंकौन-साअम्लहोताहै?	
	(a) सिरकाअम्ल	
	(b) फॉर्मिकअम्ल	
	(c) ऑक्सैलिकअम्ल	
	(d) सिट्टिकअम्ल	
	(a) ।साट्रमञ्जम्ल	
1		1
9	Which of the following statements is correct regarding the reaction of metals with	
	oxygen?	
	A) All metals form acidic oxides.	
	B) Sodium and potassium react vigorously with oxygen to form peroxides or	
	superoxides.	
	C) All metal oxides dissolve in water to form acidic solutions.	
	D) Copper reacts with oxygen to form copper(II) hydride.	
	धातुओंकीऑक्सीजनकेसाथअभिक्रियाकेसंबंधमेंनिम्नमेंसेकौनसाकथनसहीहै?	
	A) सभीधातुएँअम्लीयऑक्साइडबनातीहैं।	
	B)	
	सोडियमऔरपोटैशियमऑक्सीजनकेसाथतीव्रतासेअभिक्रियाकरकेपरॉक्साइडयासुपरऑ	
	क्साइडबनातेहैं।	
	C) सभीधातुऑक्साइडजलमेंघुलकरअम्लीयविलयनबनातेहैं।	
	D) ताँबाऑक्सीजनकेसाथअभिक्रियाकरकेकॉपर(II) हाइड्राइडबनाताहै।	
	B)	
	<i>u</i> )	
2	The pH of a solution is 2. It represents a:	1
0	(a) Strong base	
	(b) Weak base	
	(c) Strong acid	
	(d) Weak acid	
	यदिकिसीविलयनका pH 2 है, तोयहदर्शाताहैकियह:	
	1121 121 121 121 14 151 7 6 21 16 22 11 11 16 1 1.36.	

	(a) मज़बूतक्षार	
	(a) मज़बूराजार (b) कमजोरक्षार	
	(c) मज़बूतअम्ल	
2	(d) कमजोरअम्ल	1
2	When iron nails are dipped in a copper sulphate solution, a reddish-brown deposit forms on the nails. What does this change indicate?	1
	<ul> <li>A) It is only a physical change.</li> <li>B) Iron is more reactive than copper and displaces it from its salt solution.</li> <li>C) Copper undergoes oxidation and forms iron sulphate.</li> <li>D) No chemical reaction takes place</li> </ul>	
	जबलोहेकीकीलेंकॉपरसल्फेटकेघोलमेंडालीजातीहैं, तोकीलोंपरलाल- भूरेरंगकीपरतजमजातीहै।यहपरिवर्तनक्यादर्शाताहै?	
	A) यहकेवलएकभौतिकपरिवर्तनहै। B) लोहाताँबेसेअधिकअभिक्रियाशीलहैऔरउसेउसकेलवणसेविस्थापितकरदेताहै। C) ताँबाऑक्सीकरणकरताहैऔरआयरनसल्फेटबनाताहै। D) कोईरासायनिकअभिक्रियानहींहोती।	
2	Which of the following is NOT a property of covalent compounds?	1
2	(a) Low melting point	
	(b) Poor conductor of electricity	
	(c) Formation of ions in aqueous solution	
	(d) Exist as gases or liquids	
	निम्नलिखितमेंसेकौन-सासहसंयोजकयौगिकोंकागुणनहींहै?	
	(a) निम्नगलनांक	
	(b) बिजलीकाखराबचालक	
	(c) जलमेंआयनकानिर्माण	
	(d) गैसयाद्रवकेरूपमेंपायाजाना	
2	Catenation property is maximum in:	1
3	(a) Silicon (b) Oxygen	
	(c) Sulphur	
	(d) Carbon	
	किसमेंकैटेनेशनगुणसबसेअधिकहै?	
	(a) सिलिकॉन	
	(b) ऑक्सीजन	
	(c) सल्फर	
	(d) कार्बन	
	The following two questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R).	
	Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below:	

	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	
	B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.	
	C. A is true but R is false.	
	D. A is false but R is true.	
2	Assertion (A): Aluminum utensils do not corrode easily.	1
4	Reason (R): A protective layer of aluminum oxide is formed on the surface.	
	सत्यापन (A): एल्युमिनियमकेबर्तनआसानीसेजंगनहींलगते।	
	कारण (R): सतहपरएल्युमिनियमऑक्साइडकीसुरक्षापरतबनतीहै।	
2	State two differences between Ionic and Covalent compounds.	2
5	आयनिकऔरसहसंयोजकयौगिकोंमेंदोअंतरबताइए।	
2	Attempt either option A or B	3
6	Option A	
	Explain why aqueous solution of an acid conducts electricity. Write one example.	
	Option B	
	State the reason why copper is used in making electrical wires. Mention one chemical	
	property of copper	
	वंिकल्पA याB मेंसेकिसीएककाचयनकीजिए।	
	Option A	
	अम्लकाजलीयविलयनविद्युतकासंचालनक्योंकरताहै, इसकीव्याख्याकीजिए।एकउदाहरणलिखिए।	
	Option B	
2	विद्युततारबनानेमेंतांबेकेउपयोगकाकारणबताइए।तांबेकेएकरासायनिकगुणकाउल्लेखकीजिए। (i) Write the balanced equation for the reaction of zinc with dilute H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .	3
7	<ul> <li>(i) Write the balanced equation for the reaction of zinc with dilute H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.</li> <li>(ii) Identify the oxidizing agent and reducing agent.</li> </ul>	3
'		
	(ii) ऑक्सीकरणकारकऔरअपचायककारककीपहचानकीजिए।	
2	Attempt either ention A on D	1
8	Attempt either option A or B OptionA.	4
0	Anamika takes 500ml milk each in two bowls P and Q. She adds curd to both the	
	bowls and baking soda only to bowl Q as shown below.	
	Bowl P – 500 ml milk + 1 teaspoon curd	
	Bowl Q – 500ml milk + 1 teaspoon curd + 1 teaspoon baking soda.	
	(a) In which bowl will the milk form into curd slower? Explain your answer.	
	(b) Is the conversion of milk into curd a physical or chemical change? Justify.	
	Option B.	
	Explain the corrosion of iron. Write any two methods to prevent rusting.	
	वििकल्पA याB मेंसेकिसीएककाप्रयासकरें।	
	विकल्पA	

# अनामिकादोकटोरों P और Q मेंप्रत्येकमें 500 मि.ली. दूधलेतीहै।

वहदोनोंकटोरोंमेंदहीडालतीहैऔरकेवलकटोरा Q मेंबेकिंगसोडाडालतीहै, जैसाकिनीचेदिखायागयाहै:

- कटोरा P 500 मि.ली. दूध + 1 चम्मचदही
- कटोरा Q 500 मि.ली. दूध + 1 चम्मचदही + 1 चम्मचबेकिंगसोडा
- (a)किसकटोरेमेंदूधसेदहीबननेकीप्रक्रियाधीमीहोगी? उत्तरस्पष्टकीजिए।
- (b)क्यादूधसेदहीमेंबदलनाएकभौतिकपरिवर्तनहैयारासायनिकपरिवर्तन? उत्तरकोसहीठहराइए।

विकल्पB

लोहेकेसंक्षारणकीव्याख्याकीजिए।जंगलगनेसेबचावकेकोईदोतरीकेलिखिए।

### 2 Attempt either option A or B

9 Option A

Ravi added dilute hydrochloric acid to a white compound X and observed brisk effervescence. The gas evolved turned lime water milky. On strong heating, compound X released a gas which extinguished a burning splint.

- a) Identify compound X.
- b) Write the balanced equation of X with dilute HCl.
- c) Name the gas released on heating X strongly.
- d) Why did lime water turn milky?
- e) Which type of reaction is this?

OR

Option B

Study the diagram of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) molecule and answer the questions:

(Figure shows electron dot / structural formula of methane molecule)

During the formation of methane, carbon shares its four valence electrons with four hydrogen atoms

forming covalent bonds.

Questions:

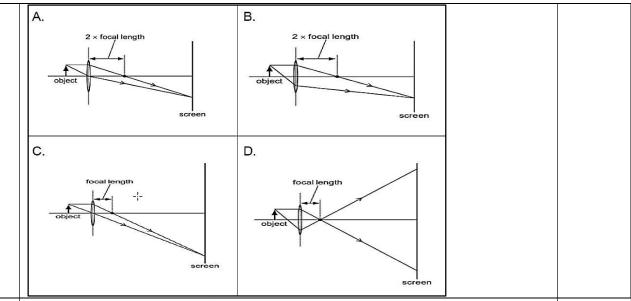
- a) How many covalent bonds are formed in methane?
- b) Draw the electron dot structure of methane.
- c) Why does carbon show the property of catenation?
- d) State two physical properties of methane.
- e) Identify the type of bond present in methane.

विकल्पA याB मेंसेकिसीएककाप्रयासकरें।

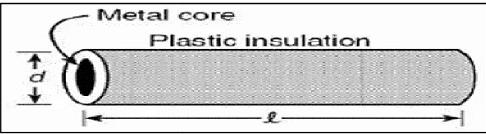
5

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रविनेएकसफेदयौगिकX मेंतनुहाइड्रोक्लोरिकअम्लमिलायाऔरतेज़बुदबुदाहटदेखी।
निकालीगईगैसनेचूनेकेपानीकोदूधियाकरदिया।तेज़गर्मकरनेपर, यौगिकX नेएकगैसछोड़ीजिसने
एकजलतीहुईलकड़ीकोबुझादिया।
a) यौगिकX कीपहचानकीजिए।
b) तनुHCl केसाथX कासंतुलितसमीकरणलिखिए।
c) X कोतेज़गर्मकरनेपरनिकलनेवालीगैसकानामबताइए।
d) चूनेकापानीद्धियाक्योंहोगया?
e) यहकिसप्रकारकीअभिक्रियाहै?
मीथेन (CH4) अणुकेआरेखकाअध्ययनकीजिएऔरप्रश्नोंकेउत्तरदीजिए:
H - C - H
(चित्रमीथेनअणुकाइलेक्ट्रॉनबिंदु / संरचनात्मकसूत्रदर्शाताहै)
मीथेनकेनिर्माणकेदौरान,
कार्बनअपनेचारसंयोजकताइलेक्ट्रॉनोंकोचारहाइड्रोजनपरमाणुओंकेसाथसाझाकरताहै
जिससेसहसंयोजकबंधबनतेहैं।
प्रश्न:
a) मीथेनमें कितनेसहसंयोजकबंधबनते हैं?
(ख) मीथेनकीइलेक्ट्रॉनबिंदुसंरचनाबनाइए।
ग) कार्बनश्रंखलाबद्धताकागुणक्योंप्रदर्शितकरताहै?
घ) मीथेनकेदोभौतिकगुणबताइए।
ङ) मीथेनमेंउपस्थितबंधकेप्रकारकीपहचानकीजिए।
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	SECTION-C	
3	Which diagram shows image formation of an object on a screen by a converging	1
0	lens?	
	निम्नलिखितमेंसेकौन-साआरेखएकअभिसारीलेंस (converging lens) द्वाराकिसीवस्तुकीछविकापर्देपरनिर्माणदिखाताहै?	



- 3 Plastic insulation surrounds a wire having diameter d and length l as shown
- 1 below.



A decrease in the resistance of the wire would be produced by an increase in the:

- A. Length 1 of the wire
- B. Diameter d of the wire
- C. Temperature of the wire
- D. Thickness of the plastic insulation

# एकतार, जिसकीत्रिज्या a औरलंबाई । है, कोप्लास्टिकइन्सुलेशनसेढकागयाहैजैसाकिनीचेदिखायागयाहै। तारकेप्रतिरोध (Resistance) मेंकमीकिसकेबढ़नेसेहोगी?

- A. तारकीलंबाई 1
- B. तारकाव्यास d
- C. तारकातापमान
- D. प्लास्टिकइन्सुलेशनकीमोटाई
- 3 Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below:
- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - C. A is true but R is false.
  - D. A is false but R is true.

	Assertion (A): A concave mirror can be used as a dentist's mirror. Reason (R): A concave mirror can produce a magnified, erect image when the object is placed between its pole and focus.  अभिकथन (A):एकअवतलदर्पण (concave mirror) काउपयोगदंतचिकित्सक (dentist) केदर्पणकेरूपमेंकियाजासकताहै। कारण (R):जबवस्तुकोअवतलदर्पणकेध्रुव (pole) औरफोकस (focus) केबीचरखाजाताहै, तोयहएकबड़ाऔरसीधाप्रतिबिंबबनासकताहै।	
3 3	a) Define the power of accommodation of the human eye. b) What modification in the curvature of the eye lens enables us to see nearby objects? (a) मानवनेत्रकीअनुकूलनशक्ति (Power of Accommodation) कोपरिभाषितकीजिए। (b) ऐसीकौन-सीवक्रतामेंपरिवर्तनहोताहैजिससेआंखनिकटवर्तीवस्तुएंदेखपातीहै?	2
3 4	If the image formed by a mirror for all positions of the object placed in front of it is always diminished, erect and virtual, state the type of the mirror and also draw any one ray diagram to justify your answer. Write one use for such mirrors.  Or  Explain the reason for early sunrise and delayed sunset.  Utanti and the reason for early sunrise and delayed sunset.	2 (0.5+1+ 0.5)
3 5	a) State Ohm's Law. b) Calculate the amount of charge flowing in a wire if it draws a current of 2 mA in 10 seconds. c) A student plots V-I graphs for three samples of nichrome wire with resistances R <sub>1</sub> , R <sub>2</sub> and R <sub>3</sub> . Arrange the three resistances in descending order.  R <sub>3</sub> R <sub>1</sub> R <sub>2</sub> (a) अमिकानियम (Ohm's Law) लिखिए।	3

(b) यदिकोईतार 10 सेकंडमें 2 mA (मिल्लीएम्पीयर) कीधाराखींचताहै. तोउसमेंप्रवाहितहोनेवालेआवेश (charge) कीमात्राज्ञातकीजिए। (c) एकछात्रतीननाइक्रोमतारोंकेलिए  $\tilde{V}-\tilde{I}$  ग्राफबनाताहै, जिनकेप्रतिरोधक्रमशः  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  और  $R_3$  हैं।इनतीनोंप्रतिरोधोंकोघटतेक्रम (descending order) मेंव्यवस्थितकीजिए। a) A prism ABC (with BC as base) is placed in different orientations. A narrow (1+2)beam of white light is incident on the prism as shown in figure below. In which of the following diagrams, after dispersion, the third colour from the top of the spectrum corresponds to the colour of the sky? b) Write laws of refract (ii) (iv) ion. (i) (iii) Explai n the same with the help of ray diagram, when a ray of light passes through a rectangular glass slab. a)एकप्रिज्म ABC (जिसमें BC आधारहै) कोविभिन्नदिशाओंमेंरखागयाहै।एकसंकीर्णश्वेतप्रकाशकीकिरणप्रिज्मपरनीचेदिएगएचित्रके अनसारआपतितकीजातीहै। निम्रलि सेकिस (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) विवर्तन (dispersion) केबाद, स्पेक्ट्रममेंऊपरसेतीसरारंगआकाशकेरंगकेअनुरूपहोताहै? b)अपवर्तनकेनियमलिखिए।जबप्रकाशकीएककिरणएकआयताकारकांचकीपट्टी (rectangular glass slab) मेंसेगुजरतीहै, तबउसेकिरणआरेख (ray diagram) कीसहायतासेसमझाइए। (a) State any three characteristics of magnetic field lines. 3 **(b)** Why do magnetic field lines never intersect each other? Explain. (a)चुम्बकीयक्षेत्ररेखाओंकीकोईभीतीनविशेषताएँलिखिए। (b)चुम्बकीयक्षेत्ररेखाएँकभीएक-दुसरेकोक्योंनहींकाटतीहैं? स्पष्टकीजिए। A photographer uses a convex lens of focal length 25 cm to focus light from a 8 distant tree onto the camera sensor. (1+2+1)

- **A**. Where will the image of the tree be formed?
- **B.** If the height of the tree is 5 m and its image on the sensor is 2.5 cm, calculate the distance of the tree from the lens.

#### OR

- **B**. A 50 cm tall object is placed 50 cm in front of the same lens. Find the nature and position of the image.
- **C**. What is the nature of the image formed on the sensor?

एकफोटोग्राफरएकउत्तललेंस (convex lens) काउपयोगकरताहैजिसकीफोकसदूरी 25 सेमीहै, ताकिएकदूरस्थितपेड़सेआनेवालेप्रकाशकोकैमरेकेसेंसरपरफोकसिकयाजासके।

- A.पेड़कीछविकहाँबनेगी?
- **B.**यदिपेड़कीऊँचाई 5 मीटरहै औरसेंसरपरउसकीछविकीऊँचाई 2.5 cmहै, तोलेंससेपेड़कीदूरीज्ञातकीजिए।

#### OR

- B. एक 50 cm ऊँचावस्तुसमानलेंसकेसामनेरखागयाहै।छविकास्वभावऔरस्थितिज्ञातकरें। C.सेंसरपरबनीछविकीप्रकृतिक्याहोगी?
- 3 Attempt either A or B

### 9 Option A

) (2±2

(2+2+1)

- (a) Derive the expression for the equivalent resistance of three resistors connected in series.
- (b) A wire of resistance  $10 \Omega$  is stretched so that its length becomes three times the original. Calculate its new resistance.
- (c) State the factors on which the resistance of a conductor depends.
- (a)तीनप्रतिरोधोंकोश्रेणीक्रम (series) मेंजोड़नेपरउनकेसमतुल्यप्रतिरोध (equivalent resistance) केलिएव्यंजक (expression) व्युत्पन्नकीजिए।
- **(b)**एकतारजिसकीप्रतिरोध  $10^{\circ}\Omega$  है.
- कोइतनाखींचागयाकिउसकीलंबाईमूललंबाईसेतीनगुनाहोगई।उसकानयाप्रतिरोधज्ञातकी जिए।
- (c)उनकारकोंकोलिखिएजिनपरिकसीचालक (conductor) काप्रतिरोधनिर्भरकरताहै।

## Option B

- (a) 5A current flows through a coil of resistance 2 ohm for 2 minutes. Find the energy dissipated.
- **(b)** Defind commercial unit of energy. Find its value in Joules.
- (c) Draw the magnetic field lines of a solenoid.
- (a) 5A करंटएककुंडलीकेमाध्यमसे 2 ओमप्रतिरोधकेसाथ 2 मिनटतकबहताहै।ऊर्जाकीहानि (energy dissipated) ज्ञातकरें।
- (b) ऊर्जाकीवाणिज्यिकइकाई (commercial unit of energy)

व	<u> </u>	
(0	c) एकसोलनोइड (solenoid) केचुंबकीयक्षेत्ररेखाएँ (magnetic field lines) चित्रितकरें।	