(Arrivator district)				
		Register Number : 01030		
std: 10	QUARTERL	Y EXAMINATION SCIENCE	N - 2024 Marks : 75 Time : 3.00 hrs	
		PART – I		
 Note: i) Answer ii) Choose the m 1. To project the a) Newton's la c) Law of cons 2. Where should is obtained by 3. A charge of 12 the bulb? a) (4. Which of the ff a) 6.023 × 10²² 5 is an in a) Ag 6. A 25% alcohoid a) 25 ml alcohoid a) 25 ml alcohoid c) 25 ml alcohoid c) 25 ml alcohoid a) 0viparous 8. Which is the sal ventricle → c) atrium → w 9. Vomiting centural a) Medulla ob 10. Which one is a) Pineal glar 11. Syngamy ressal Zoospores 12. 9:3:3:1 ratio field 	all the questions. A solution of solution of the solution of linear means object be placed solution flows throws throws throws of M a b) 17 following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atoms of He b) 1 for the solution means following has the small atom solution where the solution means is located in longata b). Store for the solution solution we have the solution where the solution we have the solution means is located in longata b). Condition solution means is located in b). Considiant solution means have the solution we have the solution we have the solution means have the soluti	r and write the code with following principle(s) is b) Newtor omentum d) so that a real and inverted f b) 2f c) infinity ough a bulb in 5 second. V A c) 2.4 A allest mass? atom of He c) 2 kg of rm amalgam c) Mg er b) 25 ml alcohol d) 75 ml alcohol d) 75 ml alcohol oung ones are c) Ovoviviparous blood flow tteries b) atrium - → veins d) ventricle omach c) cerebrun Gland"? gland c) Thyroid gland of c) Zygote d) C	th the corresponding answer (are required? a's law of gravitation Both (a) and (c) 1 image of same size () d) between f and 2f What is the current through d) 24 A THe d) 1 mole atoms of He (d) A1 in 25 ml of water in 25 ml of water d) All the above → ventricle → veins → arteries (e) → vein → atrium → arteries (f) All the above (f) All	
Note A norman	any cover 'sussting	PART - II	7×2 -14	
 13. Define inertia 14. Distinguish b 15. Match the fol 1. Galvanis 2. Calcinat 3. Redox re 4. Dental f 16. Define Atomi 17. The aquatic a 18. What is respin 19. Write the den 	any seven question a. Give its classificat etween ideal and rea- lowing: sation - ion - eaction - illing - city. Give any two en- nimals live more in a ratory quotient? tal formula of rabbit	ion. al gas. Silver – tin amalgam Alumino thermic proce Heating in the absence Coating with Zn examples for hetero diato cold region. Why?	ss f of air d omic molecules.	

20. Identify the parts A, B, C and D in the given figure.



- 21. What are Okazaki fragments?
- 22. The work done in moving a charge of 10 C across two points in a circuit is 100 J. What is the potential difference between the point?

PART - III

Note : Answer any seven questions (Q. No : 32 is compulsory)

- 23. State and prove the law of conservation of linear momentum.
- 24. Differentiate convex lens and concave lens.
- 25. Derive the ideal gas equation
- 26. Give the salient features of "Modern atomic theory"
- 27. A is a reddish brown metal, which combines with O_2 at < 1370K gives B, a black coloured compound. At a temperature >1370K, A gives C which is red in colour. Find A, B and C with reaction.
- 28. Differentiate Monocot root and Dicot root
- 29. With a neat labeled diagram explain the structure of a neuran.
- 30. What are the conditions which occur due to lack of ADH and insulin? How are the conditions different from one another.
- 31. With a neat labeled diagram describe the parts of a typical angiospermic ovule.
- 32. (i) A solution is prepared by dissolving 45 g of Sodium Chloride in 180 g of water. Calculate the
 - mass percentage of solute.
 - (ii) 7.5 litres of ethanol is present in 15 litres of aqueous solution of ethanol. Calculate volume percent of ethanol solution.

Note : - 1. Answer all the questions.

2. Each question carries seven marks. 3. Draw diagram wherever necessary.

- 33. (a) (i) List any four properties of light (ii) State Newton's second law
 - (iii) Define Ampere

(OR)

- (ii) State Boyle's law
- (b) (i) List the merits of LED bulb 34. a) (i) Calculate the % of each element in calcium carbonate((C-12,O-16,Ca-40)
 - (ii) The average atomic mass of hydrogen is
 - (iii) State two conditions necessary for rusting iron.

(OR)

- b) (i) In what way hygroscopic substances differ from deliquescent substances.
 - (ii) Write the uses of Aluminium
- 35. a) i) Give the importance of transpiration ii) Define triple fusion.
 - iii) What are allosomes?

(OR)

- b) i) Explain the male reproductive system of Rabbit with a labeled diagram ..
- ii) Why is the circulation in man referred to as double circulation?

Std: 10 Science

 $3 \times 7 = 21$

 $7 \times 4 = 28$