

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

Marking Scheme – Science (Outside Delhi) 31/1

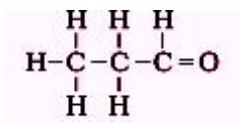
1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. It carries only suggested value points for the answer. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. Any other individual response with suitable justification should also be accepted even if 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 award marks in the right hand side for each part. 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, marks obtained in the question attempted first should be retained 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 no effort at 'moderation' of the marks 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
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 ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points given in the marking scheme.

MARKING SCHEME
CLASS X – OUTSIDE DELHI

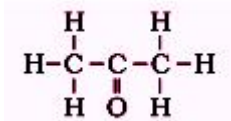
Code No. 31/1

Expected Answer/ Value point		Marks	Total
SECTION – A			
Q1.	Propanol, <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;"> $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ & & \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$ </div> <div>OR $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$</div> </div>	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	1
Q2.	Its filament breaks up into smaller fragments or pieces, and each fragment grows into a new filament/individual.	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	1
Q3.	Ultraviolet rays from the sun penetrate down the earth and cause health hazards/skin cancer in human beings	1	1
Q4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concave Mirrors / Converging Mirrors 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. 	$\frac{1}{2}$ $3 \times \frac{1}{2}$	 2
Q5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chipko Andolan (Hug the Trees Movement) – Women of Reni village in Garhwal hugged the tree trunks preventing the contractors from felling the trees. 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 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	 2
Q6.	Burning of fossil fuels produces green house gases(CO , CO_2 , water vapour, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur). High concentration of CO_2 causes global warming.	1, 1	2
Q7.	$2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + 2\text{Na} \rightarrow 2\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} + \text{H}_2$		
a)	Sodium ethanoate/ Sodium acetate	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	
b)	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COONa} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Sodium ethanoate/ sodium acetate	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	
c)	$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Ethyl ethanoate/ ester	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	3

Q8. • Propanal (aldehyde); 1/2, 1/2



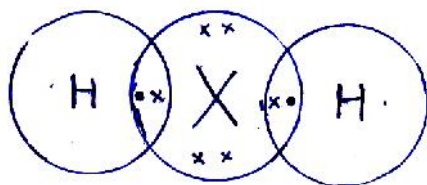
• Propanone(ketone); 1/2, 1/2



• Isomers(same molecular formula but different structural formula/different functional group) 1 3

Q9. • Electronic Configuration of X – 2,8,6
Valence electrons – 6
Valency = 8-6= 2 1/2, 1/2

• Formula with hydrogen- H_2X or H_2S



1/2, 1/2

Sulphur ; NonMetal 1/2, 1/2 3

Q10. Atomic number of X = Mass number of X – No of neutrons 1/2

$$= 35 - 18 = 17 \quad \text{1/2}$$

Therefore Electronic configuration of X = 2,8,7 1/2

Group number = 17 1/2

Period no = 3 1/2, 1/2 3

Valency = 8-7 = 1

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

• (Minor) variations may also lead to the stability of the species 1/2 3

Q12. Regeneration- It is the ability of an organism to give rise to a new organism/ individual from their body parts 1

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	$\frac{1}{2}$	
• These cells proliferate and make large number of cells	$\frac{1}{2}$	
• 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		
ii) Creation of new combination of variants	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	
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	4 x $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Q14. • When a cross was made between a tall pea plant with round seeds and a short pea plant with wrinkled seeds, the F ₁ progeny plants are all tall with round seeds: this indicates that tallness and round seeds are the dominant traits.	1	
• When the F ₁ plants are self pollinated the F ₂ 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	$\frac{1}{2}$	
• Thus it may be concluded that tall and short traits and round and wrinkled seed traits have been inherited independently	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
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)	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Object distance = 40 cm	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Position of the image - at infinity	$\frac{1}{2}$	
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.	$\frac{1}{2}$	



1 3

 $1\frac{1}{2}$  $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$
$$2 \times \frac{1}{2} \quad 3$$
 $3x \frac{1}{2}$ 

1

1.1

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

1, 1 5

Q21. Evolution- The gradual unfolding of organisms from pre-existing organisms through change since the origin of life

1

It occurs because there is an inbuilt tendency to variation during reproduction due to errors in DNA copying and as a result of sexual reproduction.

1,1

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

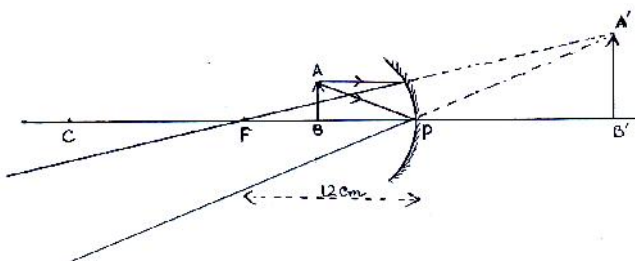
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Provide information about the extinct species which were different from the existing species.

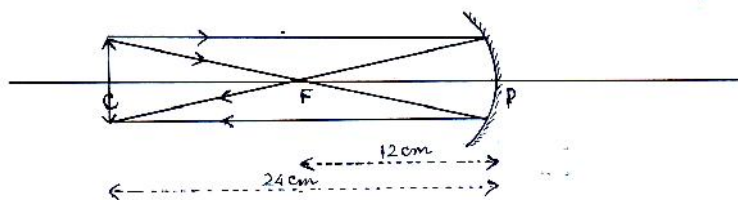
1 5

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

1

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5

Q23. a) Optical centre- the central point of a lens.

1

b) $f = -20$ cm

 $\frac{1}{2}$

$h_1 = 4$ cm $v = -10$ $u = ?$ $h_2 = ?$

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

 $\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{-1}{-10} - \frac{1}{-20} = \frac{-1}{10} + \frac{1}{20}$$

$$= \frac{-2+1}{20} = \frac{-1}{20}$$

$$u = -20 \text{ cm}$$

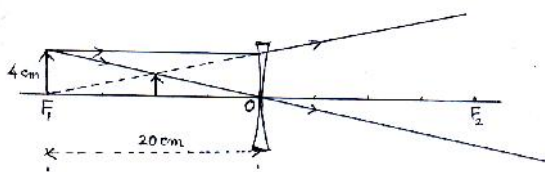
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$$h_i = \frac{v}{u} h_o$$

$$= \frac{-10 \text{ cm}}{-20 \text{ cm}} \times 4 = 2 \text{ cm}$$

1/2

1/2



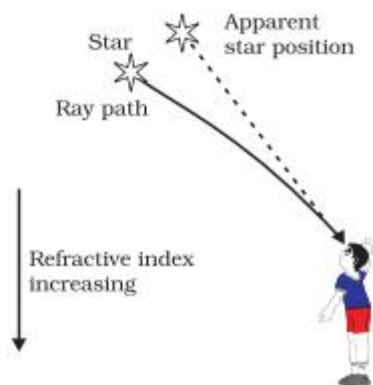
1 5

Q24 Atmospheric refraction- refraction of light caused by the earth's atmosphere due to change in the refractive indices of different layers

1

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

1

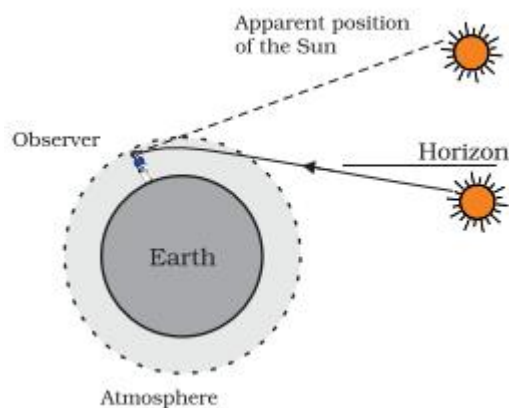


1

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



1 5

SECTION – B

25 (c)

26 (c)

27 (d)

28 (d)

29 (a)

30 (b)

31 (a)

32 (a)

33 (d)

1 x 9

9

Q34. Brisk effervescence

 $\frac{1}{2}$

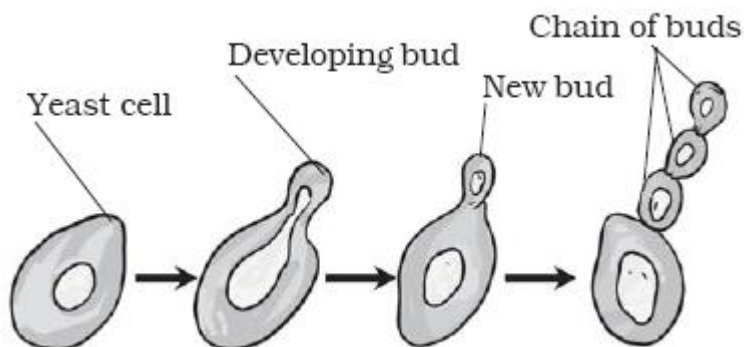
Evolution of colourless /odourless gas

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

1

2

Q35. • Budding

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

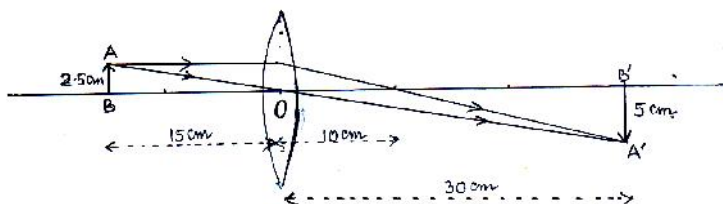
(Three/ four diagrams in proper sequence)

1 $\frac{1}{2}$

2

Q36.

1



Marking of O , F and size of the image

1

2