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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE – 560 003

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ — 2019

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2019

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 02. 04. 2019]

Date : 02. 04. 2019]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **83-E (Bio)**

CODE NO. : 83-E (Bio)

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SCIENCE

(ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ / **Biology**)

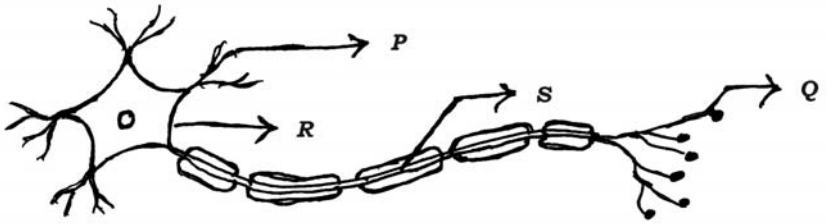
(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : **100**

[Max. Marks : 100

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
3.	The correct path of the movement of nerve impulses in the following diagram is  (A) $Q \rightarrow S \rightarrow R \rightarrow P$ (B) $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S$ (C) $S \rightarrow R \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P$ (D) $P \rightarrow R \rightarrow S \rightarrow Q$ *Ans.* : (D) — $P \rightarrow R \rightarrow S \rightarrow Q$	1

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
6.	By constructing Khadin check-dams in level terrains, (A) underground water level decreases (B) underground water level increases (C) vegetation in the nearby areas are destroyed due to excess moisture (D) underground water gets polluted *Ans.* : (B) — underground water level increases	1
9.	Part of the flower that develops into fruit and part of the seed that develops into root respectively are (A) ovary and plumule (B) plumule and radicle (C) ovary and radicle (D) ovary and ovule *Ans.* : (C) — ovary and radicle	1
10.	A pure dominant pea plant producing round — yellow seeds is crossed with pure recessive pea plant producing wrinkled — green seeds. The number of plants bearing round — green seeds in the F_1 generation of Mendel's experiment is (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 9 *Ans.* : (A) — 0	1

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
11.	The functions of hormones are given in **Column-A** and the names of the hormones are given in **Column-B**. Match them and write the answer along with its letters : ***Column - A*** ***Column - B*** (A) Prepares the body to deal with the situation — (i) Growth hormone (B) Regulates metabolism for body growth — (ii) Testosterone (C) Regulates blood sugar levels — (iii) Adrenaline (D) Regulates the growth and development of the body — (iv) Progesterone (v) Insulin (vi) Thyroxine (vii) Oestrogen. *Ans.* : (A) — (iii) Adrenaline (B) — (vi) Thyroxine (C) — (v) Insulin (D) — (i) Growth hormone 4×1	4
13.	What are fossils ? *Ans.* : The preserved traces of the living organisms are called fossils.	1

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
18.	Under what condition lactic acid is produced in the muscle cells ? *Ans.* : Lactic acid is produced when there is lack of oxygen in the muscle cells.	1
21.	Explain the process of translocation of food materials in plants. OR Explain the process of digestion in the small intestine of man. *Ans.* : ★ Translocation of food materials occurs in the phloem tissue of plants. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ This process takes place in the sieve tubes with the help of adjacent companion cells both in upward and downward directions. 1 ★ This process is achieved by osmotic pressure. $\frac{1}{2}$ OR Digestion of food in small intestine : ★ Small intestine is the site of complete digestion of proteins, carbohydrates and fats. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Glands present in the walls of small intestine secrete intestinal juice. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Enzymes in the intestinal juice convert proteins into amino acids, complex carbohydrates into glucose and fats into fatty acids and glycerol. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Digested food is absorbed by the villi present in the walls of intestine. $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2

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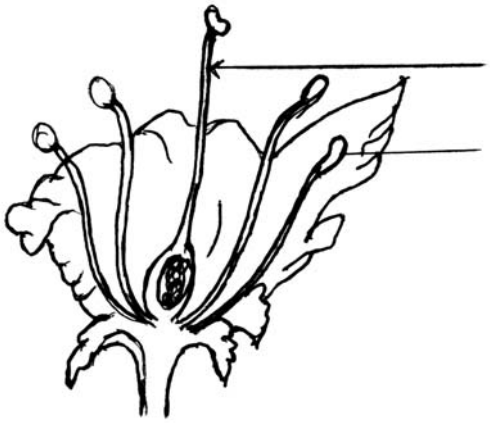
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
24.	Draw the diagram showing the longitudinal section of a flower. Label the following parts : (i) Style (ii) Anther. *Ans.* :  Longitudinal section of a flower. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
27.	List the disadvantages of using fossil fuels. OR List the advantages of 'reduce' and 'reuse' to save environment. *Ans.* : ★ Fossil fuels are formed from biomass which contains hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen and sulphur. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ When these are burnt, the products are oxides of carbon, water, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of sulphur. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur and carbon monoxide are poisonous at high concentration. They may lead to acid rain. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. When its concentration in the atmosphere increases continuously, leads to intense global warming. $\frac{1}{2}$ OR	2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	Advantages of reduce and revise to save environment : *Reduce* : By the practice of 'Reduce', we can save (a) Electricity (b) Water (c) Food (d) Natural resources. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ *Reuse* : By the practice of 'Reuse' (a) Environment pollution can be controlled (b) Materials are available for immediate use (c) Energy can be saved (d) Use of raw materials can be minimised. (Consider other related ans. also) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
30.	Growth of thread like structures along with the gradual spoilage of tomato can be observed when a cut tomato is kept aside for four days. Interpret the causes for this change. *Ans.* : ★ The thread like structures that grow on the tomato are hyphae of Rhizopus (Bread mould) $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ They have blob like structures called sporangia $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Sporangia contain spores, they reproductive structures $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ When spores come into contact with moist surface, they begin to grow $\frac{1}{2}$ Therefore cut tomato gets spoiled gradually.	2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
33.	A food chain in a polluted aquatic ecosystem is given. Observe it and answer the following questions. Fresh water → Algae → Fishes → Birds. (i) Which organisms are disturbed more due to biomagnification ? Why ? (ii) This ecosystem will be destroyed gradually due to biomagnification. Why ? OR A student places a piece of cucumber, a glass piece, a banana peel and a plastic pen in a pit and closes it. What changes can be observed in these materials after a month ? Give scientific reason for these changes. *Ans.* : (i) ★ Birds are disturbed more due to biomagnification. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ As the birds occupy the top most level in the given food chain, the maximum concentration of harmful chemicals causing bio-magnification get accumulated in their body. $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) ★ Biomagnification is the process of accumulation of non-degradable chemicals in the various trophic levels of food chain. $\frac{1}{2}$	

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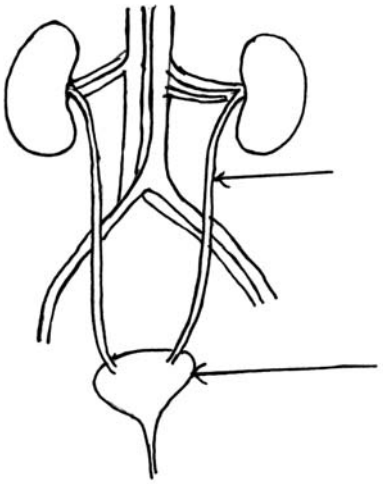
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	★ As the chemicals are non-degradable or cannot be washed, they cannot be removed from the organisms of the food chain. This leads to gradual destroying of the ecosystem. $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	OR	
	★ Cucumber piece and banana peel are organic substances. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ They are biodegradable substances, and are ecofriendly. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Glass piece and plastic pen are inorganic / synthetic substances. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ They are non-biodegradable substances and cause soil pollution. $\frac{1}{2}$	2
37.	Draw the diagram showing the structure of human excretory system. Label the following parts. (i) Urinary bladder (ii) Ureter. *Ans.* :  Human excretory system. $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
40.	Explain the function of auxin hormone. *Ans.* : When growing plants detect light, auxin is synthesised at the shoot tip and it helps the cells to grow longer. When light is coming from one side of the plant, auxin diffuses towards the shady side of the shoot. This concentration of auxin stimulates the cells to grow longer on the side of the shoot which is away from the light.	2
44.	Name the type of asexual reproduction that occurs in the following. (i) Pomegranate (ii) Hydra (iii) Planaria (iv) Plasmodium. *Ans.* : (i) Pomegranate — Vegetative propagation $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) Hydra — Budding $\frac{1}{2}$ (iii) Planaria — Regeneration $\frac{1}{2}$ (iv) Plasmodium — Multiple fission. $\frac{1}{2}$	2

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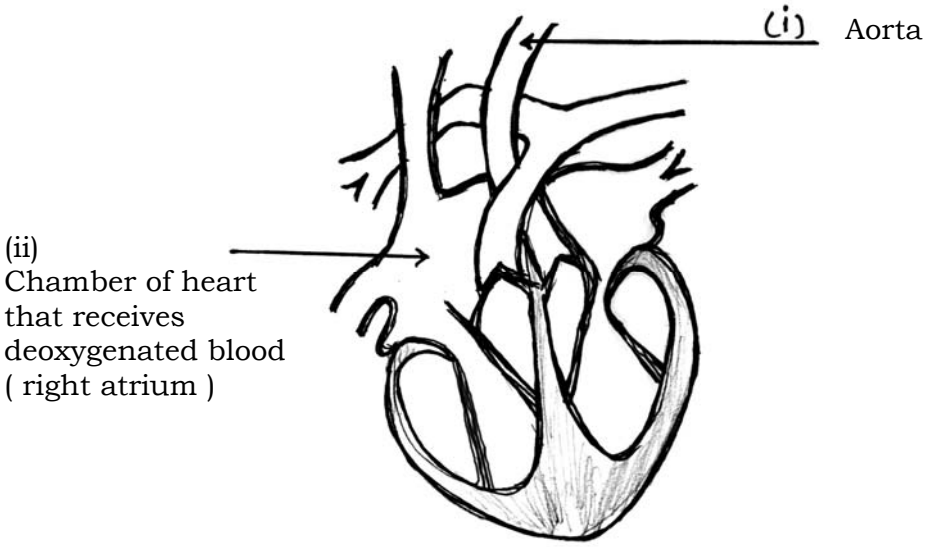
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
47.	Draw the diagram showing the sectional view of the human heart. Label the following parts. (i) Aorta (ii) Chamber of heart that receives deoxygenated blood. *Ans.* :  Sectional view of human heart. $2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3
52.	(i) Write the differences between homologous organs and analogous organs. (ii) Write the differences between the sex chromosomes of man and sex chromosomes of woman. (iii) Sex of a child is determined by the father. How ? *Ans.* :	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total

(i) Differences between homologous organs and analogous organs

Homologous organs	*Analogous organs*
★ Organs of different organisms have common origin	★ Organs of different organisms have different origin
★ They have similar structure and perform different function	★ They have different structure and perform similar function
★ Ex : Forelimbs of frog and forelimbs of bird	★ Ex : Wings of bird and wings of bat.

(any *two* differences) 1 + 1

(ii) Woman has a perfect pair of sex chromosomes, both called *X*. $\frac{1}{2}$

Man has a normal sized chromosome *X* and another short sized chromosome *Y*. $\frac{1}{2}$

(iii) A child who inherits *X* chromosome from her father will be a girl and a child who inherits *Y* chromosome from his father will be a boy. Both the girl and the boy inherit only *X* chromosome from the mother. Therefore sex of a child is determined by the father. 1 4

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S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2019

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 02. 04. 2019] ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **83-E (Chem.)**

Date : 02. 04. 2019] **CODE NO. : 83-E (Chem.)**

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SCIENCE

(ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ / **Chemistry**)

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : **80**

[Max. Marks : 80

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
2.	The functional groups present in propanol and propanal respectively are (A) — OH and — CHO (B) — OH and — COOH (C) — CHO and — COOH (D) — CHO and — CO *Ans.* : (A) — OH and — CHO	1
5.	The chemical equation that represents neutralization reaction among the following is (A) $BaCl_2 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + 2HCl$ (B) $MnO_2 + 4\ HCl \rightarrow MnCl_2 + 2H_2O + Cl_2$ (C) $2\ NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$ (D) $AgNO_3 + HCl \rightarrow AgCl + HNO_3$ Ans. : (C) — $2\ NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$	1

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
8.	The electronic configuration of element *X* is 2, 8, 8, 1 and the electronic configuration of element *Y* is 2, 8, 7. Then the type of bond formed between these two elements is (A) covalent bond (B) hydrogen bond (C) metallic bond (D) ionic bond *Ans.* : (D) — ionic bond	1
12.	Name the acid present in the stinging hair of nettle leaves. *Ans.* : Methanoic acid	1
15.	What is roasting in metallurgy ? *Ans.* : Heating of metallic ores strongly in the presence of excess air.	1
20.	Name the brown fumes liberated when lead nitrate is heated. Write the balanced chemical equation for this reaction. *Ans.* : ★ Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) 1 ★ $2\ Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow 2PbO + 4NO_2 + O_2$ 1	2
23.	What are structural isomers ? Name the first member of alkanes that shows structural isomerism. *Ans.* : Compounds with identical molecular formula but different structures are called structural isomers 1 Butane or C_4H_{10} 1	2
25.	Draw the diagram of arrangement of apparatus used to show the reaction of zinc granules with dilute sulphuric acid and testing hydrogen gas by burning. Label the following parts. (i) Soap solution (ii) Delivery tube. *Ans.* :	

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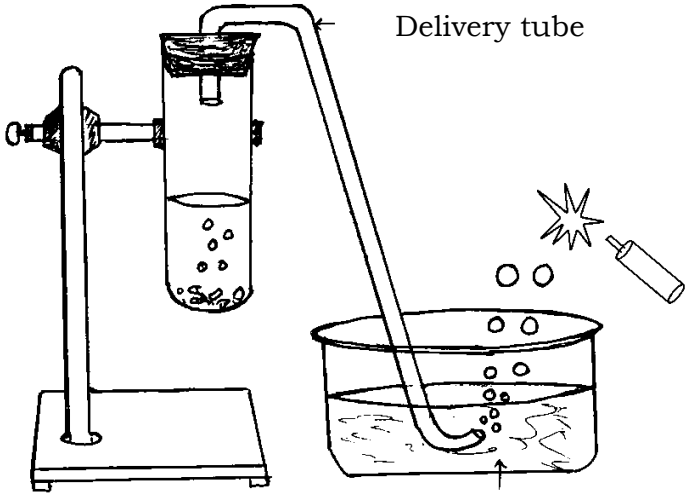
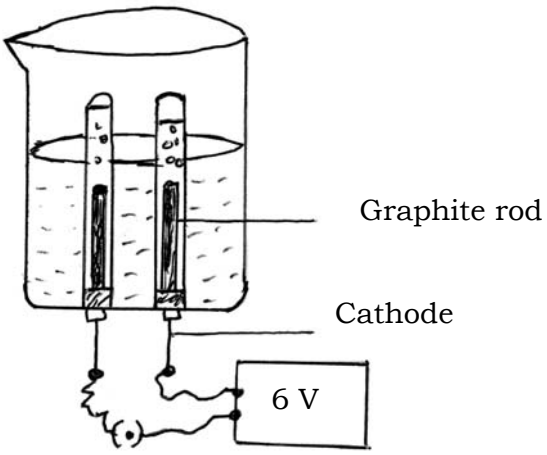
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
29.	Draw the diagram of the apparatus used in the electrolysis of water. Label the following parts. (i) Graphite rod (ii) Cathode. *Ans.* :  (Cathode can be labelled by connecting graphite rod to the negative terminal of the battery) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
32.	There is no change in the colour of red litmus and blue litmus paper when introduced into an aqueous solution of sodium chloride. After passing direct current through the same solution, red litmus changes to blue colour. Which product is responsible for this change ? Mention any two uses of this product. *Ans.* : Sodium hydroxide / NaOH. 1 (i) De-greasing metals (ii) Soaps and detergents (iii) Paper making (iv) Artificial fibres. (Any *two*) $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
36.	(i) Write the differences between saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons. (ii) Write the molecular formula and structural formula of an alkene having five carbon atoms. OR (i) Carbon atom does not form C^{4-} anion and C^{4+} cation. Why ? (ii) How can ethanol be converted into ethanoic acid ? *Ans.* :	

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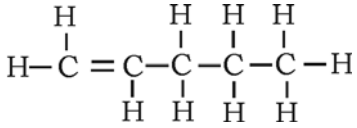
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	(i) Saturated hydrocarbons : ★ In carbon compounds, carbon atoms are satisfied by a single bond between them $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ These compounds are normally not very reactive. $\frac{1}{2}$ Unsaturated hydrocarbons : ★ In carbon compounds, carbon atoms have double or triple bonds between them $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ They are more reactive than the saturated carbon compounds. $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) C_5H_{10} $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ OR (i) ★ Carbon can gain four electrons. But it would be difficult for the nucleus with six protons to hold on to ten electrons, that is four extra electrons. 1 ★ It can lose four electrons but it would require a large amount of energy to remove four electrons leaving behind a carbon cation with six protons in its nucleus holding on to just two electrons. 1 (ii) Alkaline potassium permanganate or acidified potassium dichromate is added to ethyl alcohol. When it is heated it oxidises to form ethanoic acid. 1 OR $CH_3 - CH_2 - OH \xrightarrow[\text{Or}\ \text{Acidic } K_2Cr_2O_7 + \text{Heat}]{\text{Alkaline } KMnO_4 + \text{Heat}} CH_3COOH$	3 3

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
39.	Observe the given table and answer the following question :	

Elements	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*
Atomic number	11	4	2	7	19

Identify the two elements that belong to the same period and the two elements that belong to the same group. Give reason for your conclusion.

Ans. :

★ Element *B* and element *D* are in same period because their atoms have two shells. $1\frac{1}{2}$

★ Element *A* and element *E* are in the same group because their outermost shell has one electron. $1\frac{1}{2}$

3

41. Give reasons :

(i) Ionic compounds in solid state do not conduct electricity, whereas in molten state are good conductors of electricity.

(ii) Silver articles when exposed to air gradually turn blackish.

(iii) Chemical reaction does not take place when copper is added to iron sulphate solution.

OR

Give reasons :

(i) "Alloys of iron are more useful when compared to pure iron."

(ii) Copper loses its brown layer gradually when exposed to air.

(iii) Aluminium oxide is called amphoteric oxide.

Ans. :

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	(i) ★ In the solid state ionic compounds do not conduct electricity because movement of ions in the solid is not possible due to their rigid structure, because of the strong force of attraction between the positive and negative ions. 1 ★ In molten state, electrostatic forces of attraction between the oppositely charged ions are overcome due to the heat. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Thus the ions move freely and conduct electricity. $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) Silver reacts with sulphur in the air to form a coating of silver sulphide. 1 (iii) Reactivity of copper is less than that of iron. 1	4
	OR	
	(i) ★ Pure iron is very soft $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Stretches easily when hot. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Alloys are hard. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ The properties of iron can be changed if it is mixed with other substances. $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) Copper reacts with moist carbon dioxide in the air and slowly loses its shiny brown surface and gains a green coat. 1 (iii) Aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) reacts with both acids as well as bases to produce salt and water. 1	4

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ದಿನಾಂಕ : 02. 04. 2019]

Date : 02. 04. 2019]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **83-E (Phy)**

CODE NO. : 83-E (Phy)

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SCIENCE

(ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ / **Physics**)

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : **80**

[Max. Marks : 80

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
1.	The change that occurs in the eye to see the distant objects clearly is (A) focal length of the eye lens decreases (B) curvature of the eye lens increases (C) focal length of the eye lens increases (D) ciliary muscles of the eye contract *Ans.* : (C) — focal length of the eye lens increases	1

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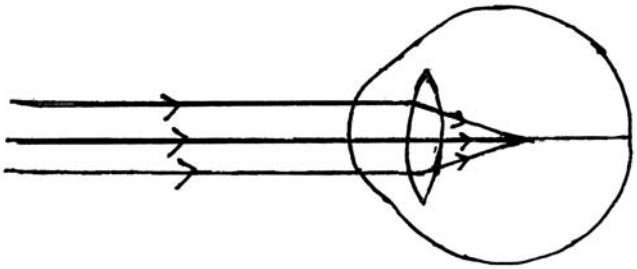
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
4.	The resistance of a conductor is 27 Ω . If it is cut into three equal parts and connected in parallel, then its total resistance is (A) 6 Ω (B) 3 Ω (C) 9 Ω (D) 27 Ω *Ans.* : (B) — 3 Ω	1
7.	To obtain a diminished image of an object from a concave mirror, position of the object should be (F = principal focus, C = centre of curvature, P = pole) (A) between C and F (B) beyond C (C) between P and F (D) at F *Ans.* : (B) — beyond C	1
14.	Convex mirror is commonly used as rear-view mirror in vehicles. Why ? *Ans.* : ★ They always give an erect diminished image. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Also they have a wider field of view as they are curved outwards. $\frac{1}{2}$	1
16.	Observe the given figure. Name the eye defect indicated in the figure and also mention the lens used to correct this defect.  *Ans.* : ★ Myopia $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Concave lens $\frac{1}{2}$	1

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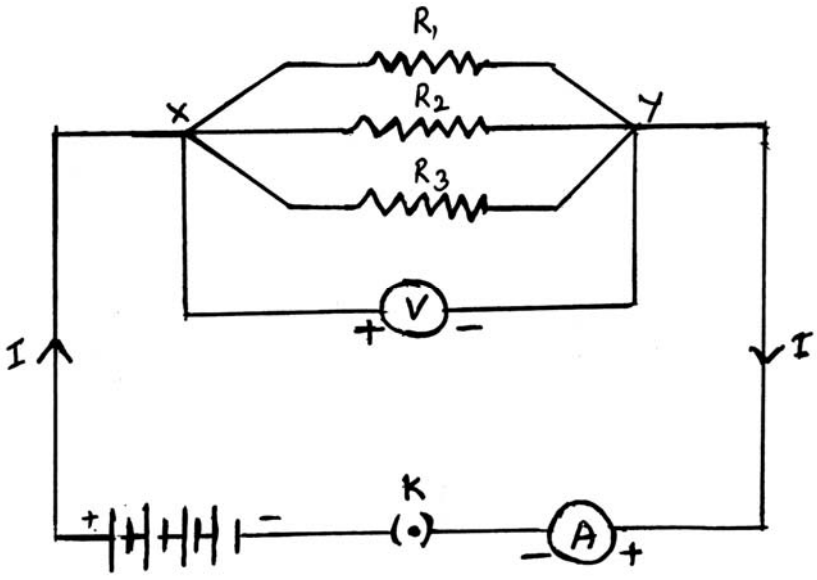
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
17.	What is Tyndall effect ? *Ans.* : The phenomenon of scattering of light by the colloidal particles is called Tyndall effect.	1
19.	Draw the diagram of an electric circuit in which the resistors R_1, R_2 and R_3 are connected in parallel including an ammeter and a voltmeter and mark the direction of the current. *Ans.* : Electric circuit connected in parallel.  Direction of current Diagram — $1\frac{1}{2}$ Parts — $\frac{1}{2}$	2

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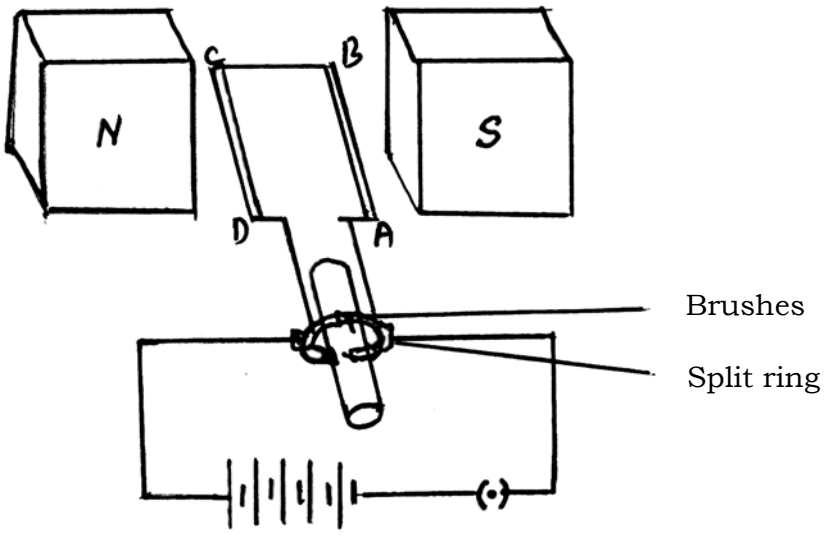
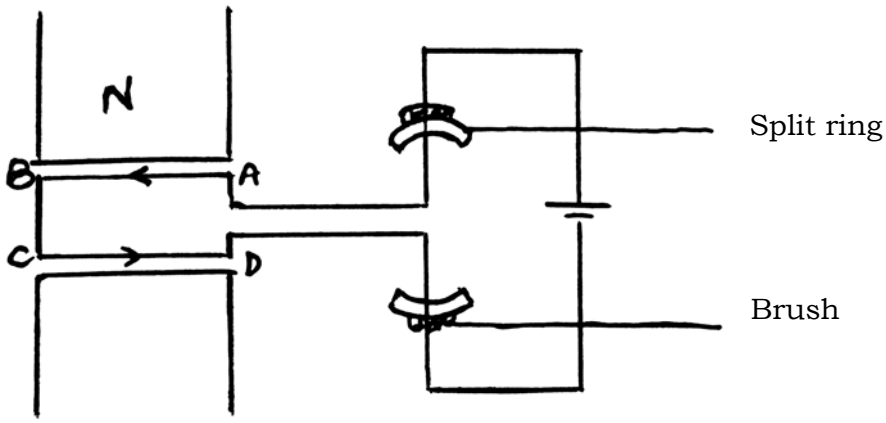
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
22.	Draw the diagram of a simple electric motor. Label the following parts : (i) Split rings (ii) Brushes. *Ans.* :  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ OR  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2 2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
26.	It is advantageous to connect electric devices in parallel instead of connecting them in series. Why ? OR According to Joule's law of heating, mention the factors on which heat produced in a resistor depends. According to this law write the formula used to calculate the heat produced. *Ans.* : ★ The appliances connected in series need currents of widely different values to operate properly. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ In a series circuit, if one component fails, the circuit is broken and none of the components work. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ But in a parallel circuit current divides through the electrical gadgets. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ This is helpful particularly when each gadget has different resistance and requires different current to operate properly / Each electrical appliance can be operated separately. $\frac{1}{2}$ OR Heat produced in a resistor is, (i) directly proportional to the square of current for a given resistance $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) directly proportional to resistance for a given current, and $\frac{1}{2}$ (iii) directly proportional to the time for which the current flows through the resistor $\frac{1}{2}$ (iv) $H = I^2Rt$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
28.	The focal length of a concave lens is 30 cm. At what distance should the object be placed from the lens so that it forms an image at 20 cm from the lens ? *Ans.* : $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$ or, $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{f}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{-20} - \frac{1}{(-30)} = -\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{-3+2}{60}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{-60}$ or $u = -60$ cm $\frac{1}{2}$	2
31.	An electric refrigerator rated 400 W is used for 8 hours a day. An electric iron box rated 750 W is used for 2 hours a day. Calculate the cost of using these appliances for 30 days, if the cost of 1 kWh is Rs. 3/-. *Ans.* : The total energy consumed by the refrigerator in 30 days $= 400 \times 8 \times 30 = 96000$ Wh $= 96$ kWh $\frac{1}{2}$ The total energy consumed by the iron box in 30 days $= 750 \times 2 \times 30 = 45000$ Wh $= 45$ kWh $\frac{1}{2}$ The total energy consumed by the refrigerator and iron box is = 96 kWh + 45 kWh = 141 kWh $\frac{1}{2}$ The sum of bill amount for 141 kWh at rate of Rs. 3 per 1 kWh is $= 141 \times 3$ = Rs. 423. $\frac{1}{2}$	2

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
34.	What is dispersion of light ? Mention the colour that bends the least and the colour that bends the most when light undergoes dispersion through a prism. OR Mention any four phenomena that can be observed due to atmospheric refraction of light on the earth. *Ans.* : The splitting of light into its component colours is called dispersion 1 ★ The red colour bends the least $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ The violet colour bends the most. $\frac{1}{2}$ OR ★ The sun is visible to us two minutes before the actual sunrise. ★ The sun is visible to us two minutes after the actual sunset also. ★ The apparent position of the star is slightly different from its actual position. ★ Twinkling of star ★ Formation of rainbow ★ The apparent random wavering or flickering of objects seen through a turbulent stream of hot air rising above a fire or a radiator. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2 2

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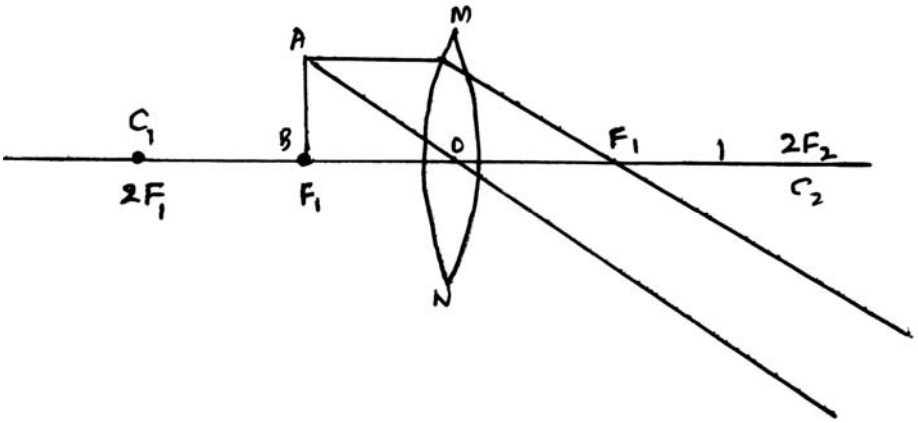
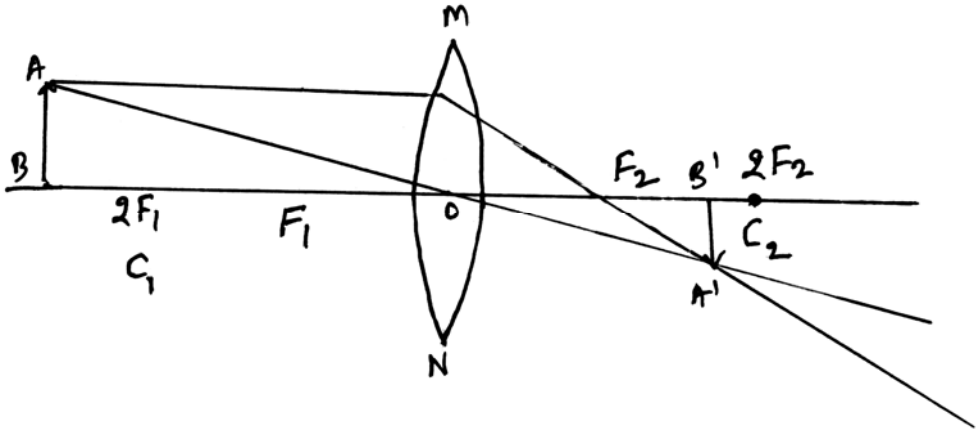
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
35.	Draw the ray diagrams for the image formation in a convex lens when an object is placed (i) at focus F_1 (ii) beyond $2F_1$. *Ans.* : (i)  (ii)  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$	3
38.	(i) Name the major constituent of biogas. Write the properties of biogas which make it a good fuel. (ii) Name the two devices that work using heat energy of the sun. OR	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	(i) Write the advantages of solar cells. (ii) Write any two hazards of nuclear power generation. *Ans.* : (i) ★ Methane / CH_4 . $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Leaves no residue like ash. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ It burns without smoke / ecofriendly. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Its heating capacity is high. $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) ★ Solar water heater $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Solar cooker. $\frac{1}{2}$ OR (i) ★ They have no moving parts. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Require little maintenance and work quite satisfactorily without the use of any focusing device. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ They can be set up in remote and inaccessible hamlets or $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Very sparsely inhabited areas in which laying of a power transmission line may be expensive and not commercially viable. $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) ★ Improper nuclear waste storage and disposal result in environmental contamination $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ There is a risk of accidental leakage of nuclear radiation. $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
40.	(i) How does overload and short-circuit occur in an electric circuit ? Explain. What is the function of fuse during this situation ? (ii) Mention two properties of magnetic field lines. *Ans.* : (i) ★ Overloading can occur when the live wire and the neutral wire come into direct contact. ★ This occurs when the insulation of wires is damaged or there is a fault in the appliance / When many electrical appliances are connected to one circuit simultaneously. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ In such a situation, the current in the circuit abruptly increases and short circuit occurs. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ The joule heating that takes place in the fuse melts it to break the electric circuit, and prevents the electric appliances from possible damage. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ (ii) ★ No two field lines are found to cross each other. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ The density of the magnetic field lines are more in their poles. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ The magnetic field lines emerge from north pole and merge at south pole. $\frac{1}{2}$	

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	★ Inside the magnet, the direction of field lines is from its south pole to its north pole. $\frac{1}{2}$ ★ Thus the magnetic field lines are closed curves. (Any *two*) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$	4

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