

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT NAME SCIENCE (086) (Q.P. CODE 31/4/1)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	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. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (√)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 0-80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

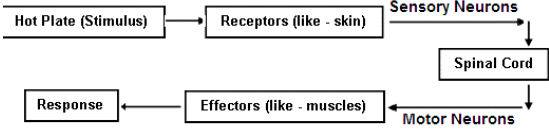
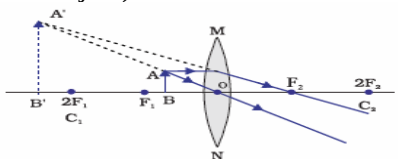
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. Wrong grand total. Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for Spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

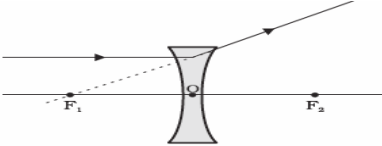
MARKING SCHEME
Secondary School Examination, 2024
SCIENCE (Subject Code-086)
[Paper Code: 31/4/1]

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks	Total Marks				
	SECTION A						
1	(B)/Displacement reaction	1	1				
2	(D)/ HCl and NH ₄ OH	1	1				
3	(D)/Hydrochloric acid and Sulphuric acid	1	1				
4	(C)/Copper and Silver	1	1				
5	(B)/9 and 3	1	1				
6	(B)/ (i)Amino acid, (ii)glucose, (iii)fatty acid and glycerol	1	1				
7	(C)/Absciscic acid	1	1				
8	(A)/Sugarcane, roses, grapes	1	1				
9	(A)/Cotyledon	1	1				
10	(C)/46	1	1				
11	(A)/9/4 x 10 ⁸ m/s	1	1				
12	(C)/Blue	1	1				
13	(C)/I and II	1	1				
14	(A)/15000 J	1	1				
15	(B)/move towards the side AB of the loop	1	1				
16	(B)/(ii) and (iii)	1	1				
17	(B) /Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1	1				
18	(A)/ Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1	1				
19	(A)/ Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1	1				
20	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1	1				
	SECTION B						
21	(a) (i) • HCl gas was evolved (ii) (I) No change in colour (II) Wet blue litmus turns red • HCl gas is acidic in nature OR (b) • Zn + H₂SO₄ ———→ ZnSO₄ + H₂ (g) (Any other example) • Hydrogen burns with a pop sound when a burning matchstick is brought near it.	½ ½ ½ ½ 1 1	2				
22	<table><tr><td>saturated hydrocarbon</td><td>unsaturated hydrocarbon</td></tr><tr><td>Burns with clean blue flame/ Complete combustion</td><td>Burns with yellow flame with lots of black smoke. or Sooty flame / Incomplete combustion</td></tr></table> • Carbon dioxide; Water	saturated hydrocarbon	unsaturated hydrocarbon	Burns with clean blue flame/ Complete combustion	Burns with yellow flame with lots of black smoke. or Sooty flame / Incomplete combustion	½ +½ ½; ½	2
saturated hydrocarbon	unsaturated hydrocarbon						
Burns with clean blue flame/ Complete combustion	Burns with yellow flame with lots of black smoke. or Sooty flame / Incomplete combustion						

	(iii) Testis: • Produces sperms • Secretion of hormone – testosterone	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3						
30	<table><tr><th>Dominant Traits</th><th>Recessive Traits</th></tr><tr><td>(i) When both dominant and recessive traits are inherited, the dominant trait gets expressed.</td><td>(i) When both dominant and recessive traits are inherited, the recessive trait does not get expressed.</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) A single copy of dominant trait is enough to get it expressed.</td><td>(ii) Both the copies of a trait should be recessive to get it expressed.</td></tr></table> • 75% yellow seeds	Dominant Traits	Recessive Traits	(i) When both dominant and recessive traits are inherited, the dominant trait gets expressed.	(i) When both dominant and recessive traits are inherited, the recessive trait does not get expressed.	(ii) A single copy of dominant trait is enough to get it expressed.	(ii) Both the copies of a trait should be recessive to get it expressed.	1 x 2 1	 3
Dominant Traits	Recessive Traits								
(i) When both dominant and recessive traits are inherited, the dominant trait gets expressed.	(i) When both dominant and recessive traits are inherited, the recessive trait does not get expressed.								
(ii) A single copy of dominant trait is enough to get it expressed.	(ii) Both the copies of a trait should be recessive to get it expressed.								
31	•Ability of the eye lens to adjust its focal length. • Image distance remains unchanged •Ciliary muscles – • While focusing on distant objects ciliary muscles relax, eye lens becomes thin and its focal length increases.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	 3						
32	(a) Because a magnetic field exists around the bar magnet (b) Strength of the magnetic field is maximum near the poles of the magnet (c) The lines represent the magnetic field lines (d) Equidistant parallel lines, magnetic field inside the solenoid is uniform	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	 3						
33	(i) •Terrestrial /Grassland / cropland •Aquatic /Pond (ii)First trophic level are always producers or autotrophs as they can capture the solar energy and convert it into chemical energy. • 1% energy is captured. (iii)Because energy flows in one direction only. Justification: when energy passes from one trophic level to other it cannot revert back.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	 3						
SECTION D									
34	(a) A chemical reaction involves the breaking and making of bonds between atoms to produce new substances. / when reactant changes to products. (i) Add lead nitrate solution to potassium iodide solution taken in a test tube. The colour changes from colourless solution to yellow ppt. / $\text{Pb (NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{KI} \longrightarrow \text{PbI}_2 \downarrow + 2\text{KNO}_3$ Yellow (Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ marks if colour is not mentioned in the reaction) (or any example) (ii) Calcium oxide reacts vigorously with water to produce slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) releasing a large amount of heat. / $\text{CaO(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2\text{(aq)} + \text{Heat}$ (Quick lime) (Slaked lime) (or any example) OR (b) (i) •A reactant breaks down to give two or more products. /A reaction which requires energy to split a compound or reactant in two or more simple substances.	1 1+1 1+1 1							

	(I) Water splits into hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. - Electrical energy (II) Silver bromide decomposes into silver and bromine - Light energy (ii) (I) Formation of calcium oxide: $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ - It is an endothermic reaction/decomposition reaction. (II) Formation of calcium hydroxide: $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Heat}$ - It is exothermic/combination reaction	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	5
35	(a) (i) • The pathway in which impulses travel during the reflex action is called a reflex arc. - Because the thinking part of the brain is not fast enough/for quick response to avoid injury. - Reflex arc :  (ii) Peripheral Nervous System Components : Cranial Nerves; Spinal Nerves OR (b) (i) • Touch - The shape of the leaves changes by changing the amount of water in them. - No (ii) Growth of a part of plant in response to the pull of earth or gravity is called geotropism. - Positive geotropism – Movement of plant part towards the earth gravity. Example – Roots grow downwards - Negative geotropism – Movement of plant part away from the force of gravity. Example – Shoots grow upwards.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1+$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$+$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$+$\frac{1}{2}$	5
36	(a) (i) S. No. 3, 2f is 50 cm. $\therefore 2f = 50 \text{ cm}$, or $f = 25 \text{ cm}$. Justification: Object distance(u) and image distance (v) are same so it implies that object is placed at 2F. (ii) S. No. 6, is not correct. Reason: For $u = -15 \text{ cm}$, sign of v must be – ve (as the image is formed on the same side of the lens as the object) 	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	

	(deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark if the direction of the rays are not shown) (iii) Magnification : $m = \frac{v}{u}$ $= \frac{+150\text{ cm}}{-30\text{ cm}} = -5\text{ cm}$ OR (b) (i) Principal axis : It is an imaginary line passing through the two centres of curvatures of a lens.  (ii) $f = -20\text{ cm}$; $h = 5\text{ cm}$; $v = -15\text{ cm}$ $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \text{or}$ $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{(-15)} - \frac{1}{(-20)}$ $= \frac{-1}{60\text{ cm}}$ or $u = -60\text{ cm}$ object is at a distance of 60 cm from the lens Size of the image(magnification): $m = \frac{h'}{h} = \frac{v}{u}$ $h' = \frac{v}{u} \times h = \frac{(-15)}{(-60)} \times 5 = 1.25\text{ cm}$	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	5
	SECTION E		
37	(a) In the test tube containing magnesium. (b) All three metals react with HCl because they are more reactive than hydrogen. (Award marks if student write any less reactive metal with reason) (c) (i) Because HNO_3 is a strong oxidizing agent and oxidizes the H_2 produced to water. - Ultimate products are water, oxides of nitrogen. OR (c) (ii) • Displacement Reaction - If metal X displaces metal Y from its salt solution it is more reactive than Y or vice versa.	1 1 1 1 1 1	4
38	(a) (i) Renal Artery (ii) Glomerulus (b) • Urinary bladder • Nervous control (c) (i) Filtration: Nitrogenous wastes such as urea or uric acid are removed Reabsorption: Glucose, amino acids, salts/some useful materials and major amounts of water reabsorbed OR	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	

	(c) (ii) Tubular part of nephron. - The amount of water absorbed depends on: -how much water is there in the body. -how much dissolved waste is there to be excreted.	1 ½ ½	4
39	(a) $R_s = 4\ \Omega + 6\ \Omega + 16\ \Omega = 26\ \Omega$ (b) $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{8\ \Omega} + \frac{1}{8\ \Omega} = \frac{1}{4}\ \Omega$ $R_p = 4\ \Omega$ (c) (i) Total resistance = $26\ \Omega + 4\ \Omega = 30\ \Omega$ Potential difference = $V = 6V$ Current $I = \frac{V}{R}$ $\frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}\ A$ or $0.2\ A$. OR (c)(ii) $16\ \Omega$ Justification: According to Ohm's law when same current flows, the potential difference across a higher resistance is always higher./ Potential difference across $16\ \Omega = V = IR = 0.2 \times 16 = 3.2V$ Potential difference across $8\ \Omega = V = IR_{(total)} = 0.2 \times 4 = 0.8V$	1 1 1 ½ ½ 1 1	4

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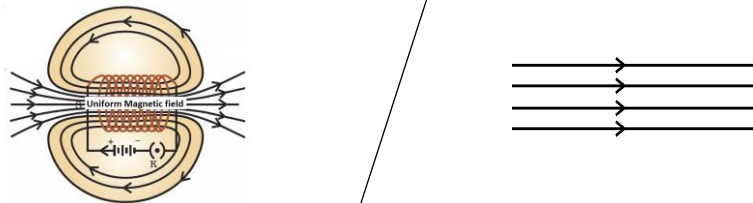
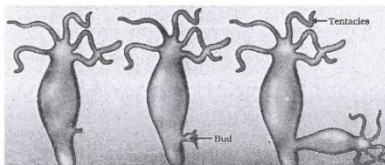
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Maximum Marks: 80X SCIENCE 31/4/2 PAGE 3

	(II) Wet blue litmus turns red • HCl gas is acidic in nature OR (b) • $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2 (\text{g})$ (Any other example) • Hydrogen burns with a pop sound when a burning matchstick is brought near it.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	 2
24	• Wrinkled and yellow, Round and green • Traits are independently inherited.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1	2
25	• Scattering of light. • Example – When sunlight passes through a canopy of dense forest/ when a fine beam of sunlight enters a smoke filled room through a small hole. (or any other)	1 1	2
26	• Joule's Law – Heat produced in a resistor is directly proportional to: -Square of current for a given resistance -Resistance for a given conductor and -Time for which the current flows through the resistor, • If any unduly high electric current flows through the circuit, the temperature of the fuse wire increases. This melts the fuse wire and breaks the circuit.	1 1	2
SECTION C			
27	• Copper Chloride; Blue- green • $\text{CuO} + 2\text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{CuCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ • CuO is basic.	$\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	3
28	• Ability of the eye lens to adjust its focal length. • Image distance remains unchanged • Ciliary muscles – While focusing on distant objects ciliary muscles relax, eye lens becomes thin and its focal length increases.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
29	(i) • Terrestrial /Grassland / cropland • Aquatic /Pond (ii) First trophic level are always producers or autotrophs as they can capture the solar energy and convert it into chemical energy. • 1% energy is captured. (iii) Because energy flows in one direction only. Justification: when energy passes from one trophic level to other it cannot revert back.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
30	Three examples: • In some animals, the temperature at which the fertilized eggs are kept determines whether the animals developing in the eggs will be male or female. • In snails, individuals can change sex. • In human beings, the sex of the individual is genetically determined i.e. genes inherited from parents decide whether the child will be a boy or a girl.	1 1 1	3
31	• Oxygen is added to ethanol to produce ethanoic acid. • Alkaline potassium permanganate or Acidified potassium dichromate. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{Or acidified K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{Heat}]{\text{Alkaline KMnO}_4 + \text{Heat}} \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	

	It is oxidation reaction while other is combustion reaction/ burning of ethanol is exothermic while other is endothermic.	1	3						
32	(a) A solenoid is made by winding insulated copper wire over a non-conducting cylindrical tube closely and tightly wound in the shape of a cylindrical spring. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Solenoid</td> <td>Circular coil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Length of solenoid is much greater as compared to its diameter.</td> <td>Its diameter is much greater as compared to its length.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strong magnetic field</td> <td>Weak magnetic field</td> </tr> </table> (b)  Field lines are in the form of parallel straight lines which indicates that the field is uniform.	Solenoid	Circular coil	Length of solenoid is much greater as compared to its diameter.	Its diameter is much greater as compared to its length.	Strong magnetic field	Weak magnetic field	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Solenoid	Circular coil								
Length of solenoid is much greater as compared to its diameter.	Its diameter is much greater as compared to its length.								
Strong magnetic field	Weak magnetic field								
33	(a) In hydra, a bud develops as an outgrowth due to repeated cell division at one specific site. These buds develop into tiny individuals and when fully mature, detach from the parent body and become new independent individuals.  - Regenerative cells. OR (b) (i) Seminal vesicles and prostate glands: - Secrete a fluid for nourishment of sperms. - Secrete a fluid which makes the transport of the sperms easier (ii) Oviduct: - Egg is carried from ovary to the womb or uterus. - Site of Fertilization (iii) Testis: - Produces sperms - Secretion of hormone – testosterone	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3						
	SECTION D								

34	(a) (i) • Decomposition reaction • A reaction in which a single reactant breaks down to simpler products. (ii) Nitrogen dioxide, NO₂ (iii) $2\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{s}) \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} 2\text{PbO}(\text{s}) + 4\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g})$ (Lead nitrate) (Lead oxide) (Nitrogen dioxide) (Oxygen) (iv) Residue left – Lead oxide. - Dissolve the residue in water and test the solution using litmus paper/Universal indicator. The colour of the litmus paper changes to blue indicating that lead oxide is basic in nature. OR (b) (i) $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{KI}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{PbI}_2(\text{ppt}) + 2\text{KNO}_3(\text{aq})$ - Yes, it is a double displacement reaction. - In this reaction, exchange of ions between the reactants (Lead nitrate and potassium iodide) is taking place. - Lead iodide; $[\text{Pb}^{2+}] [\text{I}^-]$ (ii) Calcium hydroxide is prepared on adding water to quicklime (calcium oxide) / $\text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq}) + \text{Heat}$ (Quick lime) (Slaked lime) - When CO₂ is passed through Ca(OH)₂ It turns milky white/ calcium carbonate is formed. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ (Calcium hydroxide) (Calcium carbonate)	½ ½ ½, ½ 1 1 1 1 1 ½, ½ ½ + ½ ½ ½ 1	5
35	(a) (i) S. No. 3, 2f is 50 cm. ∴ 2f = 50 cm, or f = 25 cm. Justification: Object distance(u) and image distance (v) are same so it implies that object is placed at 2F. (ii) S. No. 6, is not correct. Reason: For u = –15 cm, sign of v must be – ve (as the image is formed on the same side of the lens as the object) (deduct ½ mark if the direction of the rays are not shown) (iii) Magnification : $m = \frac{v}{u}$ $= \frac{+150 \text{ cm}}{-30 \text{ cm}} = -5 \text{ cm}$ OR (b) (i) Principal axis : It is an imaginary line passing through the two centres of curvatures of a lens.	1 1 ½ ½ 1 1 1 1	

	(ii) $f = -20 \text{ cm}; h = 5 \text{ cm}; v = -15 \text{ cm}$ $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \text{or}$ $\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{(-15)} - \frac{1}{(-20)}$ $= \frac{-1}{60 \text{ cm}}$ or $u = -60 \text{ cm}$ object is at a distance of 60 cm from the lens Size of the image(magnification): $m = \frac{h'}{h} = \frac{v}{u}$ $h' = \frac{v}{u} \times h = \frac{(-15)}{(-60)} \times 5 = 1.25 \text{ cm}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	5
36	(a) (i) • The pathway in which impulses travel during the reflex action is called a reflex arc. - Because the thinking part of the brain is not fast enough/for quick response to avoid injury. - Reflex arc : (ii) Peripheral Nervous System Components : Cranial Nerves; Spinal Nerves OR (b) (i) •Touch - The shape of the leaves changes by changing the amount of water in them. - No (ii) Growth of a part of plant in response to the pull of earth or gravity is called geotropism. - Positive geotropism – Movement of plant part towards the earth gravity. Example – Roots grow downwards - Negative geotropism – Movement of plant part away from the force of gravity. Example – Shoots grow upwards.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $1+\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	5
SECTION E			
37	(a) $R_s = 4 \Omega + 6 \Omega + 16 \Omega = 26 \Omega$ (b) $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{8 \Omega} + \frac{1}{8 \Omega} = \frac{1}{4} \Omega$ $R_p = 4 \Omega$ (c) (i) Total resistance = $26 \Omega + 4 \Omega = 30 \Omega$ Potential difference = $V = 6V$ Current $I = \frac{V}{R}$ $\frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ A}$ or 0.2 A.	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	

	OR (c) (ii) $16\ \Omega$ Justification: According to Ohm's law when same current flows, the potential difference across a higher resistance is always higher./ Potential difference across $16\ \Omega = V = IR = 0.2 \times 16 = 3.2V$ Potential difference across $8\ \Omega = V = IR_{(total)} = 0.2 \times 4 = 0.8V$	1 1	4
38	(a) In the test tube containing magnesium. (b) All three metals react with HCl because they are more reactive than hydrogen. (Award marks if student write any less reactive metal with reason) (c) (i) Because HNO_3 is a strong oxidizing agent and oxidizes the H_2 produced to water. Ultimate products are water, oxides of nitrogen. OR (c) (ii) • Displacement Reaction • If metal X displaces metal Y from its salt solution it is more reactive than Y or vice versa.	1 1 1 1 1 1	4
39	(a) (i) Renal Artery (ii) Glomerulus (b) • Urinary bladder • Nervous control (c) (i) Filtration: Nitrogenous wastes such as urea or uric acid are removed Reabsorption: Glucose, amino acids, salts/some useful materials and major amounts of water reabsorbed OR (c) (ii) Tubular part of nephron. The amount of water absorbed depends on : - how much water is there in the body. - how much dissolved waste is there to be excreted.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
Secondary School Examination, 2024
SUBJECT NAME SCIENCE (086) (Q.P. CODE 31/4/3)

General Instructions: -

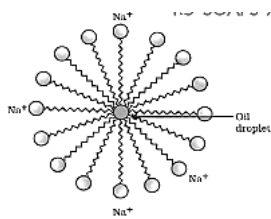
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	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. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 0-80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

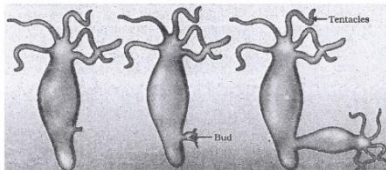
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. Wrong grand total. Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for Spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

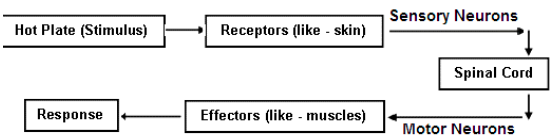
MARKING SCHEME
Secondary School Examination, 2024
SCIENCE (Subject Code–086)
[Paper Code: 31/4/3]

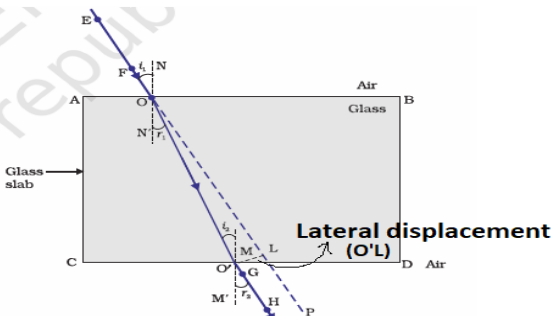
Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks	Total Marks
SECTION A			
1	(A)/15000 J	1	1
2	(A)/ HCl, Mg(OH) ₂	1	1
3	(C)/46	1	1
4	(A)/Cotyledon	1	1
5	(B)/Displacement reaction	1	1
6	(D)/Hydrochloric acid and Sulphuric acid	1	1
7	(C)/Copper and Silver	1	1
8	(C)/ Petals only	1	1
9	(B)/ (i)Amino acid, (ii)glucose, (iii)fatty acid and glycerol	1	1
10	(B)/9 and 3	1	1
11	(C)/Absciscic acid	1	1
12	(B)/(ii) and (iii)	1	1
13	(B)/move towards the side AB of the loop	1	1
14	(A)/9/4 x 10 ⁸ m/s	1	1
15	(C)/Blue	1	1
16	(C)/I and II	1	1
17	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1	1
18	(A)/ Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1	1
19	(B) /Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1	1
20	(A)/ Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1	1
SECTION B			
21	(a) When water is lost through stomata in the leaves by transpiration, it creates a suction force/transpiration pull. Due to which water is pulled up through xylem of the roots to the leaves. OR (b) - Heterotrophic /Holozoic Nutrition. - Amoeba takes in food using temporary finger-like projections/pseudopodia of the cell which fuse over the food particle forming a food vacuole. Inside the food vacuole complex substances are broken down into simpler substances. / (award marks if explained diagrammatically)	2 1 1	2

22	Micelles 	$\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	2
23	(a) (i) • HCl gas was evolved (ii) (I) No change in colour (II) Wet blue litmus turns red - HCl gas is acidic in nature OR (b) • $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2 (\text{g})$ (Any other example) - Hydrogen burns with a pop sound when a burning matchstick is brought near it.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	2
24	Each parent produces gametes that have half the number of chromosomes. During sexual reproduction, a female gamete fuses with a male gamete to form a zygote. Thus, zygote restores the original number of chromosomes in the progeny ensuring equal contribution of both the parents in the progeny.	2	2
25	- Black colour - As there would not be any particle to scatter light.	1 1	2
26	$R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$ $\rho = 1.6 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$ $A = 2 \times (10^{-3} \text{ m})^2$ $l = 1000 \text{ m}$ $\therefore R = (1.6 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}) \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{2 \times (10^{-3} \text{ m})^2}$ $= 8.0 \Omega$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	2
SECTION C			
27	- Ability of the eye lens to adjust its focal length. - Image distance remains unchanged - Ciliary muscles – While focusing on distant objects ciliary muscles relax, eye lens becomes thin and its focal length increases.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
28	(a) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{COOH} + \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{Acid}} \text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}} - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (b) $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ (c) $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]{\text{Hot Conc.}} \text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1 1 1	3
29	(a) Because a magnetic field exists around the bar magnet (b) Strength of the magnetic field is maximum near the poles of the magnet (c) The lines represent the magnetic field lines (d) Equidistant parallel lines, magnetic field inside the solenoid is uniform	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3

30	(a) Two pairs of contrasting characters: • Round and wrinkled shape of seed • Violet and white flowers (Any other) (b) (i) No ; Tt (ii) 25% (iii) TT : Tt – 1:2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} ; \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3				
31	• Plaster of Paris; Calcium sulphate hemihydrate • Prepared from gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) by heating it at 373K • $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O} + 1\frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1 1	3				
32	(a) In hydra, a bud develops as an outgrowth due to repeated cell division at one specific site. These buds develop into tiny individuals and when fully mature, detach from the parent body and become new independent individuals.  • Regenerative cells. OR (b) (i) Seminal vesicles and prostate glands: • Secrete a fluid for nourishment of sperms. • Secrete a fluid which makes the transport of the sperms easier (ii) Oviduct: • Egg is carried from ovary to the womb or uterus. • Site of Fertilization (iii) Testis: • Produces sperms • Secretion of hormone – testosterone	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3				
33	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Biodegradable waste</th><th>Non-biodegradable waste</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Wastes that are broken down by biological processes into simpler substances.</td><td>Wastes that are not broken down by biological processes into simpler substances.</td></tr></tbody></table> • Harmful effects: - Excessive use cause pollution. - Pesticides enter the food chain and cause biomagnification in humans and other animals. - Clogging of drains. - Death of cattle due to ingestion of plastics (any two)	Biodegradable waste	Non-biodegradable waste	Wastes that are broken down by biological processes into simpler substances.	Wastes that are not broken down by biological processes into simpler substances.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Biodegradable waste	Non-biodegradable waste						
Wastes that are broken down by biological processes into simpler substances.	Wastes that are not broken down by biological processes into simpler substances.						
SECTION D							
34	(a) (i) • The pathway in which impulses travel during the reflex action is called a reflex arc. • Because the thinking part of the brain is not fast enough/for quick	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					

	response to avoid injury. - Reflex arc :  (ii) Peripheral Nervous System Components : Cranial Nerves; Spinal Nerves OR (b) (i) •Touch - The shape of the leaves changes by changing the amount of water in them. - No (ii) Growth of a part of plant in response to the pull of earth or gravity is called geotropism. - Positive geotropism – Movement of plant part towards the earth gravity. Example – Roots grow downwards - Negative geotropism – Movement of plant part away from the force of gravity. Example – Shoots grow upwards.	1+½ 1 ½; ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½+½ ½+½	5
35	(a) A chemical reaction involves the breaking and making of bonds between atoms to produce new substances. / when reactant changes to products. (i) Add lead nitrate solution to potassium iodide solution taken in a test tube. The colour changes from colourless solution to yellow ppt. / $\text{Pb (NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{KI} \longrightarrow \text{PbI}_2 \downarrow + 2\text{KNO}_3$ Yellow (or any example) (ii) Calcium oxide reacts vigorously with water to produce slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) releasing a large amount of heat. / $\text{CaO(s)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2\text{(aq)} + \text{Heat}$ (Quick lime) (Slaked lime) (or any example) (Deduct ½ marks if change in colour or heat is not mentioned in the reaction) OR (b) (i) •A reactant breaks down to give two or more products. /A reaction which requires energy to split a compound or reactant in two or more simple substances. (I) Water splits into hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. - Electrical energy (II) Silver bromide decomposes into silver and bromine - Light energy (ii) (I) Formation of calcium oxide: $\text{CaCO}_3\text{(s)} \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} \text{CaO(s)} + \text{CO}_2\text{(g)}$ - It is an endothermic reaction/decomposition reaction.	1 1+1 1+1 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½	

	(II) Formation of calcium hydroxide: $CaO + H_2O \longrightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + \text{Heat}$ It is exothermic/combination reaction	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	5
36	(a) (i) - The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. - The incident ray, the normal to the mirror at the point of incidence and the reflected ray, all lie in the same plane. (ii) $u = -15 \text{ cm}$, $f = -10 \text{ cm}$ (concave mirror) $h = 5.0 \text{ cm}$ Mirror formula $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{-1}{10 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{15 \text{ cm}} = \frac{-1}{30 \text{ cm}}$ or $v = -30 \text{ cm}$. The screen must be placed at a distance of 30 cm from the mirror in front of it $(m) = \frac{h'}{h} = -\frac{v}{u}$ $h = \frac{-v}{u} \times h = -\frac{-30 \text{ cm}}{-15 \text{ cm}} \times 5 \text{ cm} = -10 \text{ cm}$ OR (b)(i) - The incident ray, the refracted ray and the normal to the interface of two transparent media at the point of incidence, all lie in the same plane. - The ratio of sine of angle of incidence to the sine of angle of refraction is a constant, for the light of a given colour and for the given pair of media. / $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \text{constant}$ (ii)  Lateral displacement (O'L) - The emergent ray is parallel to the incident ray. - Labelling of lateral displacement (If labelling is not done deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ marks)	1+1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	5
SECTION E			
37	(a) $R_s = 4 \Omega + 6 \Omega + 16 \Omega = 26 \Omega$ (b) $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{8 \Omega} + \frac{1}{8 \Omega} = \frac{1}{4} \Omega$ $R_p = 4 \Omega$ (c) (i) Total resistance = $26 \Omega + 4 \Omega = 30 \Omega$ Potential difference = $V = 6V$ Current $I = \frac{V}{R}$ $\frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ A}$ or 0.2 A.	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	

	OR (c)(ii) 16 Ω Justification: According to Ohm's law when same current flows, the potential difference across a higher resistance is always higher./ Potential difference across 16 Ω = $V=IR$ = $0.2 \times 16 = 3.2V$ Potential difference across 8 Ω = $V=IR_{(total)}$ = $0.2 \times 4 = 0.8V$	1 1	4
38	(a) In the test tube containing magnesium. (b) All three metals react with HCl because they are more reactive than hydrogen. (Award marks if student write any less reactive metal with reason) (c) (i) Because HNO_3 is a strong oxidizing agent and oxidizes the H_2 produced to water. Ultimate products are water, oxides of nitrogen. OR (c) (ii) • Displacement Reaction • If metal X displaces metal Y from its salt solution it is more reactive than Y or vice versa.	1 1 1 1 1 1	4
39	(a) (i) Renal Artery (ii) Glomerulus (b) • Urinary bladder • Nervous control (c) (i) Filtration: Nitrogenous wastes such as urea or uric acid are removed Reabsorption: Glucose, amino acids, salts/some useful materials and major amounts of water reabsorbed OR (c) (ii) Tubular part of nephron. The amount of water absorbed depends on : -how much water is there in the body. -how much dissolved waste is there to be excreted.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	4