

UP Board Class 10 Science 2024 Code : 824 IL Question Paper with solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours 15 minutes	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :34
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. (i). First **15 minutes** are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.
2. (ii). The question paper is divided into **two parts – Part A and Part B**.
3. (iii). **Part A** and **Part B** are further divided into **three sub-sections: 1, 2, and 3**.
4. (iv). In **Part A** of the question paper, there are **Multiple Choice Type Questions**. Candidates must select the correct alternative and mark it on the **OMR Answer Sheet** using a **blue or black ballpoint pen**. Completely fill the respective circle. **Do not erase, cut, or use a whitener** on the OMR Answer Sheet after marking your answer.
5. (v). Each question in **Part A** carries **1 mark**.
6. (vi). **Part B** contains **descriptive questions**.
7. (vii). The marks allotted for each question are clearly mentioned.
8. (viii). All the questions in **Sub-Sections of Part B** must be attempted **at a time**. Start each Sub-Section from a new page.
9. (ix). **All questions are compulsory**.

Part–A (Sub-Section 1) (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Which mirror should be used to form an apparent and enlarged image of an object?

- (A) Convex
- (B) Concave
- (C) Plane
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Concave

Solution:

Concave mirrors are used to form an apparent and enlarged image of an object. The concave mirror can create a magnified image when the object is placed between the focal point and the

mirror surface.

 Quick Tip

Concave mirrors are commonly used in magnifying glasses and makeup mirrors.

2. Which lens should be used to form an apparent and enlarged image of an object?

- (A) Convex
- (B) Concave
- (C) Plane
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Convex

Solution:

Convex lenses are used to form an apparent and enlarged image of an object. These lenses converge light to form a magnified image, commonly used in magnifying glasses.

 Quick Tip

Convex lenses are often used for corrective eyewear and magnifying tools.

3. The reason for the blue colour of the sky is:

- (A) Scattering of light
- (B) Reflection of light
- (C) Absorption of light
- (D) Diffraction of light

Correct Answer: (A) Scattering of light

Solution:

The blue colour of the sky is due to the scattering of light. The shorter wavelength of blue light is scattered more by the molecules and particles in the Earth's atmosphere, making the sky appear blue.

 Quick Tip

Rayleigh scattering explains why shorter wavelengths like blue are scattered more than longer wavelengths like red.

4. The speed of light is maximum in:

- (A) Water
- (B) Glass
- (C) Diamond
- (D) Vacuum

Correct Answer: (D) Vacuum

Solution:

The speed of light is maximum in a vacuum. This is because the speed of light is slower in materials such as glass, water, or diamond, which have refractive indices greater than 1. In a vacuum, the refractive index is 1, so light travels at its maximum speed.

 Quick Tip

The speed of light in a vacuum is approximately 3×10^8 meters per second.

5. If three resistors of different values of resistance are connected in a series combination, then all of them will definitely have the same value of:

- (A) Potential difference between their ends
- (B) Amount of heat produced in them
- (C) Electric current flowing through them
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Electric current flowing through them

Solution:

In a series circuit, the electric current remains the same through all the components. The potential difference across each resistor will be different depending on the value of resistance, according to Ohm's law. Hence, the electric current flowing through each resistor in the series combination is the same.

 Quick Tip

In a series circuit, current is the same through all components, but the potential difference varies across each component.

6. In an electrical circuit, the unit of potential difference between the ends of a resistance is:

- (A) Ohm
- (B) Ampere
- (C) Volt
- (D) Watt

Correct Answer: (C) Volt

Solution:

The unit of potential difference (also called voltage) is the **Volt** (V). The potential difference is defined as the work done per unit charge in moving a charge between two points. The unit of resistance is **Ohm**, and the unit of current is **Ampere**.

 Quick Tip

The potential difference (Voltage) across a resistor is calculated by Ohm's law: $V = IR$, where I is the current, and R is the resistance.

7. In a magnetic field, the direction of the force acting on a current-carrying conductor perpendicular to the field is:

- (A) Parallel to the direction of the magnetic field
- (B) Parallel to the direction of current flowing in the conductor
- (C) Perpendicular to both these directions
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Perpendicular to both these directions

Solution:

The direction of the force acting on a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field is given by **Fleming's Left Hand Rule**. According to this rule, the force is perpendicular to both the magnetic field and the direction of current flow.

 Quick Tip

To apply Fleming's Left Hand Rule, stretch the thumb, index, and middle fingers of the left hand such that they are perpendicular to each other. The index finger gives the direction of the magnetic field, the middle finger gives the direction of the current, and the thumb gives the direction of the force.

(Sub-section 2)

8. General formula of alkanes is:

- (A) C_nH_{2n-2}
- (B) C_nH_{2n+2}
- (C) C_nH_{2n}
- (D) C_2H_4

Correct Answer: (B) C_nH_{2n+2}

Solution:

The general formula for alkanes, which are saturated hydrocarbons, is C_nH_{2n+2} , where n represents the number of carbon atoms. Alkanes follow this formula, and examples include methane (CH_4), ethane (C_2H_6), and propane (C_3H_8).

 Quick Tip

Alkanes are also known as paraffins, and they are characterized by having only single bonds between carbon atoms.

9. Homologous series in the following are :

- (i) C_2H_4 and C_3H_6
- (ii) CH_3OH and CH_3CHO
- (iii) $HCHO$ and CH_3CHO

The correct option in context of the above is :

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (i) and (iv)
- (C) (ii) and (iv)
- (D) (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer: (D) (i) and (iii)

Solutions: The compounds in options (i) and (iii) are part of homologous series. - C_2H_4 (ethene) and C_3H_6 (propene) are alkenes, which form a homologous series. - $HCHO$ (formaldehyde) and CH_3CHO (acetaldehyde) are aldehydes, which also form a homologous series.

 Quick Tip

Homologous series are groups of organic compounds that differ by a constant structural unit, such as a CH_2 group.

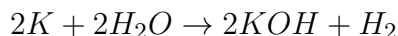
10. Which of the following metal forms hydrogen gas with cold water?

- (A) Copper
- (B) Gold
- (C) Potassium
- (D) Aluminium

Correct Answer: (C) Potassium

Solution:

Potassium reacts vigorously with cold water to produce hydrogen gas and potassium hydroxide. This is a typical reaction of alkali metals with water. The reaction can be represented as:



Copper and gold do not react with cold water, and aluminium reacts very slowly in cold water but reacts readily in hot water.

 Quick Tip

Alkali metals such as potassium and sodium react vigorously with cold water to produce hydrogen gas and metal hydroxides.

11. Solution having zero pH is:

- (A) Acidic
- (B) Alkaline
- (C) Neutral
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Acidic

Solution:

A solution having a pH of zero is extremely acidic, such as strong hydrochloric acid (HCl) at high concentrations. A pH of zero means that the concentration of hydrogen ions $[H^+]$ is very high.

 Quick Tip

Strong acids like HCl can have a pH close to 0, which is extremely acidic.

12. Which of the following compound is formed by combining CO_2 and H_2O in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll?

- (A) Glucose
- (B) $CHCl_3$

- (C) CCl_4
(D) $CFCl_3$

Correct Answer: (A) Glucose

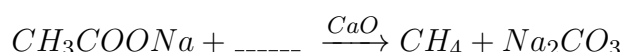
Solution:

The process of photosynthesis in plants combines CO_2 and H_2O in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll to produce glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) and oxygen. This process is fundamental to plant life and provides energy for plants.

 Quick Tip

Photosynthesis is essential for producing glucose, which plants use as an energy source.

13. Which of the following compound is used to complete the following chemical equation?



- (A) KOH
(B) NaOH
(C) NH_4OH
(D) $Ca(OH)_2$

Correct Answer: (B) NaOH

Solution:

The chemical reaction shows the formation of methane (CH_4) and sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) from sodium acetate (CH_3COONa) and calcium oxide (CaO). The compound used to complete the reaction is sodium hydroxide ($NaOH$), which is involved in the reaction to form methane.

 Quick Tip

In reactions involving sodium acetate and calcium oxide, sodium hydroxide is often required to complete the reaction.

(Sub-section 3)

14. Function of phloem in plants is:

- (A) Transportation of water and minerals
- (B) Transpiration
- (C) Translocation of foods
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Translocation of foods

Solution:

The phloem in plants is responsible for the translocation of food, specifically sugars produced during photosynthesis, from the leaves to other parts of the plant. It is the vascular tissue involved in transporting nutrients like glucose throughout the plant.

 Quick Tip

Remember that xylem carries water and minerals, while phloem carries food throughout the plant.

15. In humans, digestion starts with which organ?

- (A) From mouth
- (B) From liver
- (C) From small intestine
- (D) From gall bladder

Correct Answer: (A) From mouth

Solution:

Digestion in humans begins in the mouth where food is mechanically broken down by chewing and mixed with saliva, which contains enzymes like amylase that start the process of carbohydrate digestion.

 Quick Tip

The mouth plays a critical role in digestion by starting the breakdown of carbohydrates and preparing food for further digestion in the stomach and intestines.

16. Which of the following is a plant hormone?

- (A) Thyroxin
- (B) Gibberellin
- (C) Estrogen
- (D) Insulin

Correct Answer: (B) Gibberellin

Solution:

Gibberellins are plant hormones that regulate growth and development processes such as seed germination, stem elongation, and flowering. Thyroxine, estrogen, and insulin are animal hormones, not plant hormones.

💡 Quick Tip

Gibberellins help in the growth and elongation of plants, especially in seed germination and sprouting.

17. Growth hormone is secreted by the:

- (A) Thyroid gland
- (B) Pituitary gland
- (C) Adrenal gland
- (D) Pancreas

Correct Answer: (B) Pituitary gland

Solution:

The growth hormone, also known as somatotropin, is secreted by the pituitary gland. It plays a key role in promoting growth and regulating various metabolic processes in the body. The thyroid gland secretes thyroid hormones, the adrenal gland secretes adrenaline, and the pancreas produces insulin.

💡 Quick Tip

The pituitary gland is often referred to as the "master gland" because it secretes hormones that regulate many bodily functions, including growth.

18. Which one of the following is formed inside the anther?

- (A) Calyx
- (B) Pollen grain
- (C) Ovary
- (D) Embryo sac

Correct Answer: (B) Pollen grain

Solution:

The pollen grains are produced inside the anther of a flower. The anther is part of the male reproductive organ (stamen) and contains pollen sacs where the pollen grains mature. The other options are unrelated to the process inside the anther.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that pollen grains are essential for the fertilization process in plants. They carry male gametes.

19. Reproductive organ of flower is:

- (A) Calyx
- (B) Corolla
- (C) Gynoecium
- (D) Stem

Correct Answer: (C) Gynoecium

Solution:

The gynoecium is the female reproductive organ of a flower, consisting of one or more carpels. The carpels contain the ovary, style, and stigma. The calyx and corolla are part of the flower's non-reproductive structures.

💡 Quick Tip

The gynoecium contains the ovary where ovules are produced and eventually fertilized.

20. Atmospheric ozone layer protects the Earth from:

- (A) X-rays
- (B) Ultraviolet rays
- (C) Gamma rays
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Ultraviolet rays

Solution:

The ozone layer in the Earth's stratosphere absorbs and blocks most of the harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from the Sun, particularly UV-B rays, which can cause skin cancer and other health issues. X-rays and gamma rays are not significantly blocked by the ozone layer.

💡 Quick Tip

Protecting the ozone layer is crucial for safeguarding life on Earth from harmful UV radiation.

Part-B
(Sub-section 1)
(Descriptive Questions)

21. A convex mirror of radius of curvature 4 meters is attached to a motor-bike to watch any other vehicle coming from behind. Calculate the location and position of the image of a vehicle which is 8 meters behind the bike at the time, as seen in the mirror.

Solution:

The radius of curvature $R = 4$ m, so the focal length $f = \frac{R}{2} = 2$ m.

The object distance $u = -8$ m (since the object is behind the mirror).

Using the mirror formula:

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

Substitute the values:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{8}$$

Solving for v (image distance):

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{v} &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8} \\ v &= \frac{8}{5} = 1.6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the image will be formed at a distance of 1.6 m behind the mirror (virtual image).

💡 Quick Tip

In convex mirrors, the image is always virtual, erect, and diminished regardless of the object position.

22. A person suffering from short-sightedness can see up to 80 meters. Calculate the nature and focal length of the lens to correct his vision so that he may see the objects at infinite distance.

Solution:

The far point of the person is 80 m, and the person needs a lens that can focus at infinity.

For short-sightedness, a diverging lens (concave lens) is required. The formula for the focal length of a lens is:

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

where $v = \infty$ and $u = -80$ m (since the far point is 80 meters).

Substituting the values:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{-80} = \frac{1}{80}$$

Thus, the focal length $f = -80$ m. This means a concave lens of focal length 80 m is needed.

💡 Quick Tip

For short-sightedness, use a concave lens to diverge the light rays and bring the focus to the far point.

23. What is the Fleming's left-hand rule? On which factors does the force acting on a current-carrying conductor depend when placed in a magnetic field?

Solution:

Fleming's left-hand rule states that if the left hand is held with the thumb, index finger, and middle finger mutually perpendicular to each other, then:

- The thumb points in the direction of motion (force),
- The index finger points in the direction of the magnetic field,
- The middle finger points in the direction of the current.

The force acting on a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field depends on the following factors:

1. The strength of the magnetic field (B).
2. The magnitude of the current (I) passing through the conductor.
3. The length of the conductor (l) that is within the magnetic field.

The force is given by:

$$F = B \cdot I \cdot l$$

where F is the force, B is the magnetic field strength, I is the current, and l is the length of the conductor in the field.

💡 Quick Tip

Use the left-hand rule to predict the direction of the force when a current-carrying conductor is placed in a magnetic field.

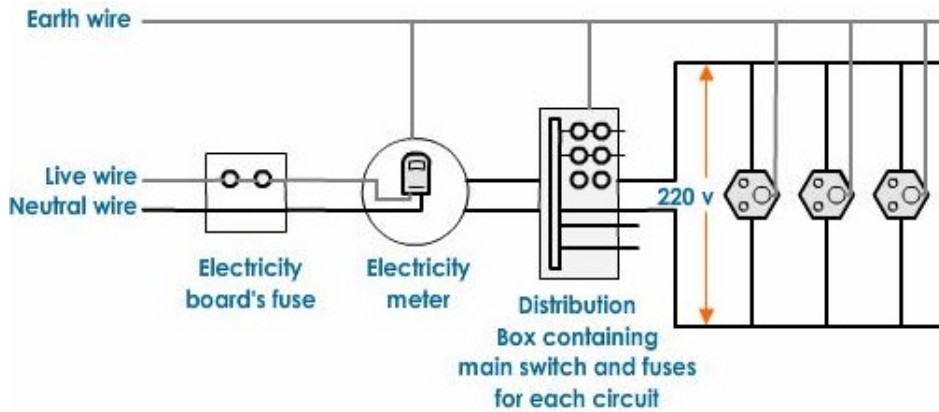
24. Explain clearly the arrangement for a domestic electric circuit with the help of a diagram.

Solution:

A domestic electric circuit consists of various electrical appliances connected to the main supply. The main circuit is connected to the fuse box, which is used for safety purposes to prevent

overloads. A meter measures the total energy consumed by the household. In a typical circuit, multiple devices such as lights, fans, and other appliances are connected in parallel to ensure that each device receives the same voltage. The connections are protected by circuit breakers or fuses that disconnect the power supply in case of an overload. The live wire carries the current, while the neutral wire completes the circuit. The earth wire provides a safety path for the current in case of a fault.

The diagram for a simple domestic electric circuit is as follows:



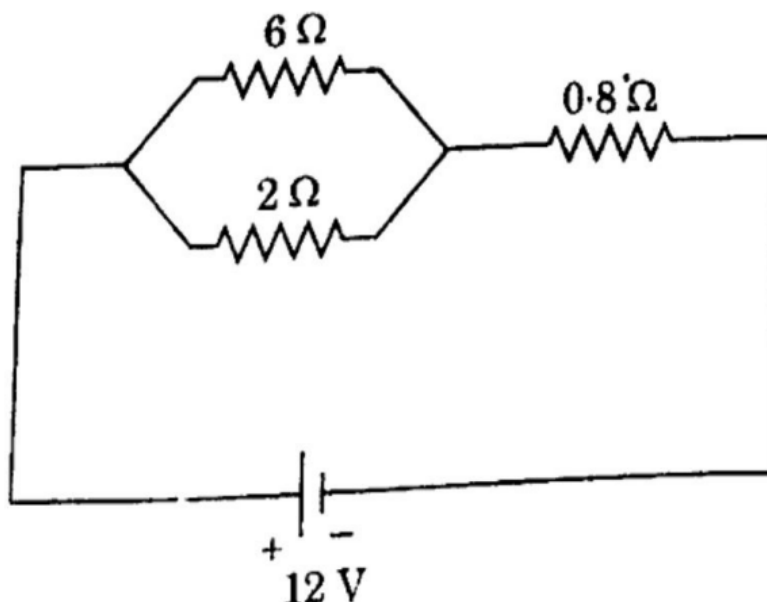
💡 Quick Tip

In a parallel circuit, all devices get the same voltage, and each device operates independently.

OR

In the given circuit, find:

- (i) Total resistance
- (ii) Current through the cell, and
- (iii) Potential difference across $0.8\ \Omega$ resistance.



Solution:

In this circuit, we have resistances of $6\ \Omega$, $2\ \Omega$, and $0.8\ \Omega$ connected. To solve, we will first find the total resistance using the formula for resistors in series and parallel.

First, the resistances $6\ \Omega$ and $2\ \Omega$ are in series:

$$R_{\text{total1}} = 6 + 2 = 8\ \Omega$$

Now, this $8\ \Omega$ is in parallel with $0.8\ \Omega$, so the total resistance is:

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{0.8} = 0.125 + 1.25 = 1.375$$

$$R_{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{1.375} \approx 0.727\ \Omega$$

Next, using Ohm's Law ($V = IR$), where the voltage is $12\ \text{V}$, we can find the current through the cell:

$$I = \frac{V}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{12}{0.727} \approx 16.5\ \text{A}$$

Now, for the potential difference across the $0.8\ \Omega$ resistance, we use Ohm's Law again:

$$V_{0.8\ \Omega} = I \times 0.8 = 16.5 \times 0.8 \approx 13.2\ \text{V}$$

💡 Quick Tip

For resistors in series, the total resistance is the sum of individual resistances, and for resistors in parallel, the total resistance is the reciprocal of the sum of reciprocals of individual resistances.

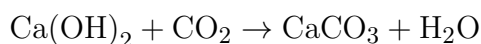
(Sub-section 2)

25.

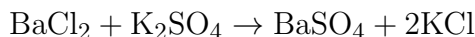
Write balanced equations for the following reactions:

Solution:

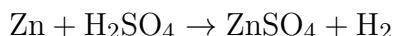
(i) **Calcium hydroxide + Carbon dioxide → Calcium carbonate + Water**



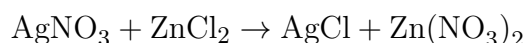
(ii) **Barium chloride + Potassium sulphate → Barium sulphate + Potassium chloride**



(iii) **Zinc + Sulphuric acid → Zinc sulphate + Hydrogen**



(iv) **Silver nitrate + Zinc chloride → Silver chloride + Zinc nitrate**



 **Quick Tip**

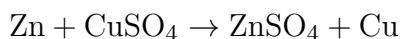
For reactions involving ions, always balance both the mass and charge on both sides of the equation.

26.

Explain the reason for the following:

Solution:

(i) **On putting a zinc rod in copper sulphate solution, its blue colour vanishes slowly.**
The blue color of copper sulphate is due to the presence of copper ions (Cu^{2+}). When zinc is placed in copper sulphate solution, zinc displaces copper from the solution, forming zinc sulphate and leaving behind the colorless zinc ions. This is a redox displacement reaction.



(ii) **Ionic compounds have high melting points.**

Ionic compounds have high melting points due to the strong electrostatic forces between positively and negatively charged ions. These forces require a significant amount of energy to break, resulting in high melting points for ionic solids.

 **Quick Tip**

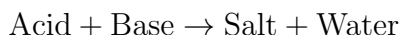
The stronger the electrostatic attraction between ions, the higher the melting and boiling points of ionic compounds.

27. (i) What is a neutralisation reaction? Write its two examples.

Solution:

A neutralization reaction is a chemical reaction in which an acid and a base react to form a

salt and water. The general equation for neutralization is:

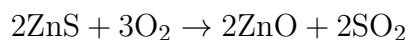


Examples: 1. $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide) 2. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{KOH} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Sulfuric acid and potassium hydroxide)

(ii) **Explain roasting with an example.**

Roasting is the process of heating an ore in the presence of oxygen to extract the metal. The process involves the reaction of the ore with oxygen, removing impurities like sulfur and carbon.

Example: Roasting of ZnS (Zinc sulfide) to form zinc oxide:



(iii) **Write the IUPAC name of the following compounds:**

(A) CH_3COOH - **Ethanoic acid**

(B) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ - **Ethanol**

(C) CH_3CHO - **Ethanal**

 Quick Tip

For naming organic compounds, remember the longest carbon chain and the functional group to determine the IUPAC name.

OR Write short notes on the following:

Solution:

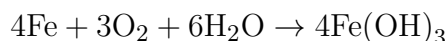
(i) **Micelle:**

A micelle is an aggregate of surfactant molecules in a liquid. Micelles are formed when amphiphilic molecules (which have both hydrophobic and hydrophilic parts) are added to water. The hydrophilic part of the surfactant faces the water, while the hydrophobic part faces inward, forming a spherical structure. Micelles are important in processes like soap cleaning, where the hydrophobic part traps oils and dirt.

(ii) **Corrosion:**

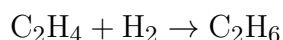
Corrosion is the gradual destruction or deterioration of materials (typically metals) due to chemical reactions with their environment. A common example is the rusting of iron, which occurs when iron reacts with oxygen and moisture to form iron oxide. This process leads to the weakening of the metal.

The general equation for the rusting of iron is:



(iii) **Addition reactions:**

An addition reaction is a type of chemical reaction where two or more molecules combine to form a larger product. This is common in organic chemistry, especially with alkenes and alkynes. In an addition reaction, the double or triple bonds are broken, and new atoms or groups are added to the molecules. A typical example is the addition of hydrogen to ethene to form ethane:



💡 Quick Tip

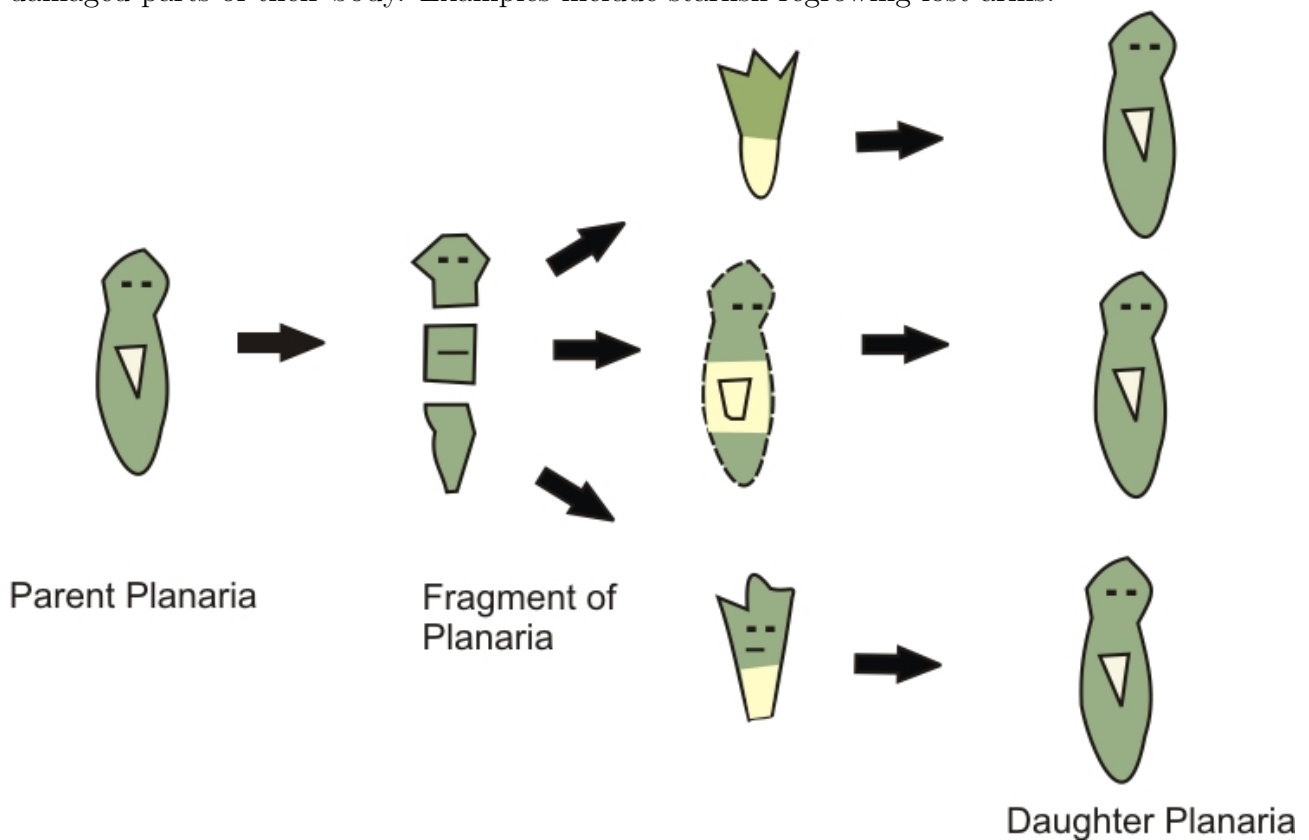
Micelles are crucial in the formation of emulsions, where two immiscible liquids are mixed.

(Sub-section 3)

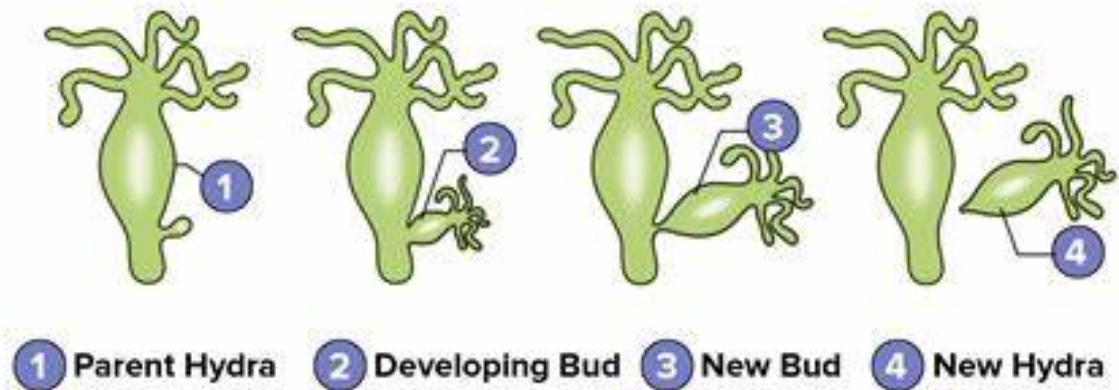
28. Describe Regeneration and Budding with diagram.

Solution:

(i) **Regeneration:** It is the process by which certain organisms can regrow or replace lost or damaged parts of their body. Examples include starfish regrowing lost arms.



(ii) **Budding:** It is a type of asexual reproduction where a new organism grows from a bud on the parent organism. The bud detaches when fully developed. An example is in hydra.

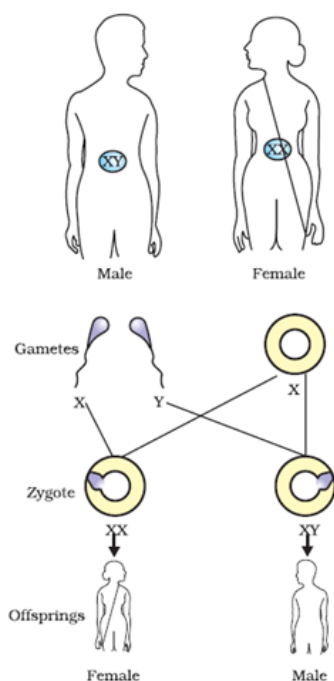


💡 Quick Tip

Regeneration is a form of asexual reproduction, while budding involves the growth of a new organism from the parent.

29. Describe sex determination process in human beings with diagram.

Solution:



Sex determination in humans is based on the presence of sex chromosomes. Females have two X chromosomes (XX), while males have one X and one Y chromosome (XY). The presence of the Y chromosome determines maleness, while its absence results in femaleness. The sex chromosome from the father determines the sex of the offspring.

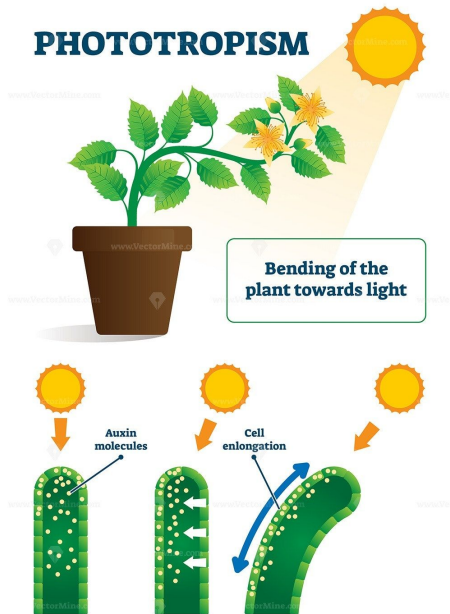
💡 Quick Tip

In humans, the presence of the Y chromosome results in a male offspring, while the absence of Y chromosome results in a female offspring.

30. Define Phototropism and Geotropism with the help of suitable diagrams.

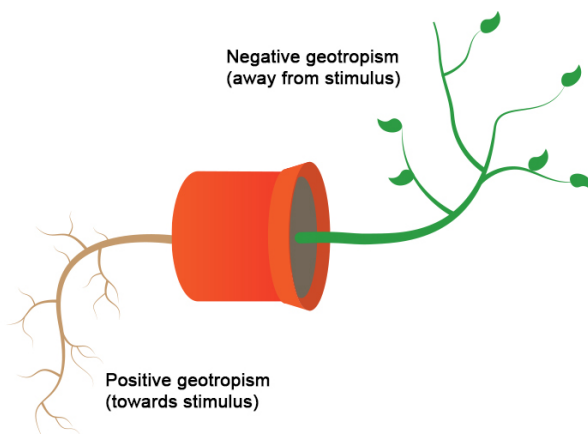
Solution:

PHOTOTROPISM



(i) **Phototropism:** It is the growth response of plants to light. Plants move toward light (positive phototropism) or away from light (negative phototropism). An example is the bending of plants towards a light source.

(ii) **Geotropism:** It is the response of a plant to gravity. Roots exhibit positive geotropism as they grow downward into the soil, while stems exhibit negative geotropism as they grow upward.



💡 Quick Tip

Phototropism occurs due to light, while geotropism is the plant's response to gravity.

31. What do you mean by endocrine glands? Describe the functions of hormones secreted by any four endocrine glands in humans.

Solution:

Endocrine glands are glands that secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream, which regulate various physiological functions in the body.

Four major endocrine glands are:

- **Thyroid Gland:** Secretes thyroxine, which regulates metabolism.
- **Pituitary Gland:** Secretes growth hormone, which regulates growth and development.
- **Adrenal Glands:** Secrete adrenaline, which helps in the body's fight-or-flight response.
- **Pancreas:** Secretes insulin, which regulates blood sugar levels.

 Quick Tip

Endocrine glands control important body functions such as metabolism, growth, and stress response.

OR

Define ecosystem and describe its various biotic components with examples.

Solution:

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms interacting with their physical environment. It includes both biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components. The major biotic components of an ecosystem are:

- Producers:** Organisms that produce food, primarily plants and algae. Example: Grass.
- Consumers:** Organisms that consume other organisms for food. Example: Herbivores, Carnivores.
- Decomposers:** Organisms that break down dead organisms. Example: Fungi and bacteria.

 Quick Tip

An ecosystem relies on interactions between producers, consumers, and decomposers to function properly.
