ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು = 560~003

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

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷ್ಗೆ, ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ — 2012 S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, APRIL, 2012

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 05. 04. 2012] ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 83-E

Date : 05. 04. 2012] CODE NO. : 83-E

ವಿಷಯ : ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ Subject : SCIENCE

(ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ)

(Physics, Chemistry & Biology)

[ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks : 100

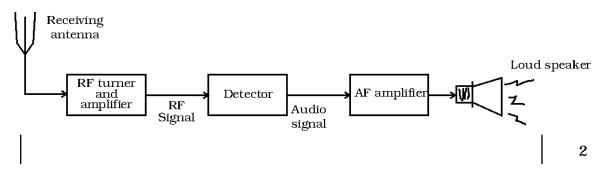
(English Version)

Qn. Nos.	Ans. Key	Value Points	Marks Allotted
		PART - A	
		(Physics & Chemistry)	
		(Marks : 65)	
1.	С	Vitamin D	1
2.	A	Laser ranging	1
3.	D	Exhaust stroke	1
4.	C	it releases more carbon monoxide	1
5.	C	To study the working of heart	1
6.	A	2	1
7.	D	Non-edible vegetable oil	1
8.	В	long chain hydrocarbon, sodium hydroxide, sulphuric acid	1
9.	D	ultraviolet rays	1
10.	D	increases area of absorption.	1

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	5			Marks Allotted	
11.	A runner lean towards the centre of the curve while running in a curved path to obtain the necessary centripetal force.						
12.		ne mixture, sand is heavier ar tion.	nd exp	eriences	larger centrifugal	1	
13.	i) Solar lamp						
	ii)	Street light					
	iii)	Artificial satellite					
		(Any other suitable answer)				$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$	
14.	_	The energy from the interior photosphere in the region of spots appear dark.	-		o o	1	
		OR					
	_	When compared to other relative low temperature.	egions	sun-spo	ts have relatively		
15.	 Time of cooking is saved and so time of combustion of fuel is also saved. 				1		
16.	_	Permutit cannot remove lead	, man	ganese aı	nd iron salts.		
		Water contains excess sodium	m salt	S.	(Any one point)	1	
17.		List - A	1	List – B			
	a)	Propane	iv)	C_3H_8			
	b)	Acetylene	vii)	C_2H_2			
	c)	Ethane	i)	C_2H_6			
	d)	Butyne	iii)	C_4H_6	4 × 1	4	
18.	3					1	
19.	Dop	pler effect				1	
20.	Ann	ealing				1	
21.	Con	nmon parts present in motor ar	nd dyn	amo are			
	i)	magnetic poles				1	
	ii)	armature.				1	2

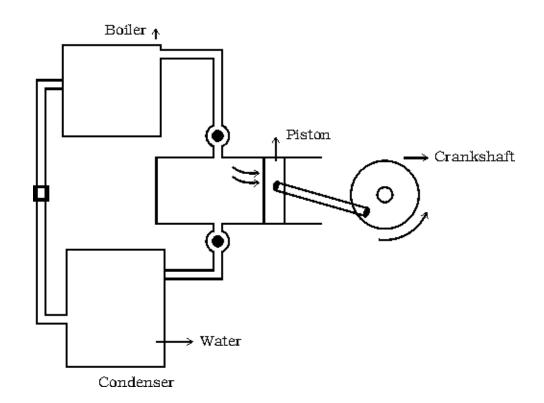
Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Marks Allotted
22.			
	B €	S_1 S_2 S_2 S_3	2
23.	i)	The phenomenon is instantaneous	
	ii)	It is a surface phenomenon	
	iii)	There is a certain frequency called threshold frequency below which no photoelectric is produced.	
	iv)	Number of photoelectrons is directly proportional to the intensity of the radiation (incident)	
	v)	Kinetic energy is directly proportional to the frequency of	
		incident light. (Any two)	1 + 1 = 2
24.			

3



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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks Allotted
25.		

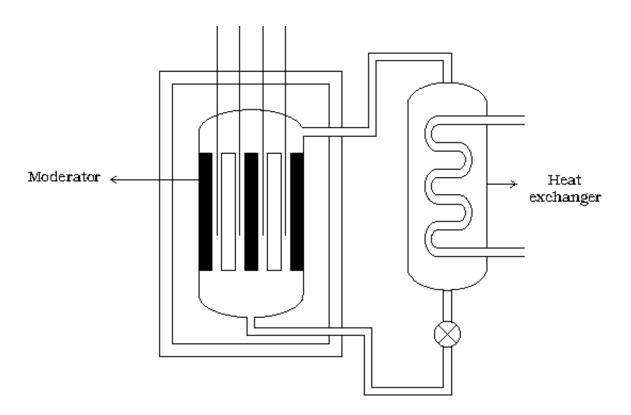


			2	
26.	_	Aluminium chloride	1	
	_	$2Al + 3Cl_2 \rightarrow 2AlCl_3$	1	2
27.	a)	A mixture of silicon and coke is heated in electric furnace to about 3073 K and silicon carbide is formed.		
		$Si + C \rightarrow SiC$	1	
	b)	We obtain hydrogen gas from silicon and water as follows. Silicon does not react with water. But red hot silicon decomposes steam liberating hydrogen. OR		
		Si + $2H_2O \rightarrow SiO_2 + 2H_2 \uparrow$ (Red hot) (steam)	1	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points		Marks Allotted
28.	Thermosetting Plastics T	hermoplastics	
	a) Do not become soft on i) heating	Becomes soft on heating	
	b) Cannot be recycled ii)	Can be recycled	
	c) We cannot mould them iii)	We can mould them	
		(Any two)	1 + 1 = 2
29.	 Water that does not give lather with water. 	n soap easily is called hard	1
	 Magnesium bicarbonate and calcium 	n bicarbonate.	1 2
30.	Kepler's First law: The planets move in e	elliptical orbits around the	
	sun, with the sun at one focus.		1
	Kepler's Second law : An imaginary line	drawn from the sun to a	
	planet, sweeps equal areas in equal inter-	vals of time.	1
	Kepler's Third law: The cube of the ave	rage distance of a planet	
	from the sun is proportional to the	square of its period of	
	revolution. ($r^3 \alpha T^2$)		1 3
31.	a) The age of wood can be found by us	sing radio-carbon.	1
	b) 12 minutes = $\frac{12}{3}$ = 4 half lives		
	$rac{N}{2}$		
	$rac{N}{4}$		
	$\frac{N}{8} = 2 \qquad \therefore \frac{N}{16} = 2 \qquad \therefore N = 32$	grams.	2 3
	(This calculation may be considered by r	elatively other method and	
	also consider with only answer)		

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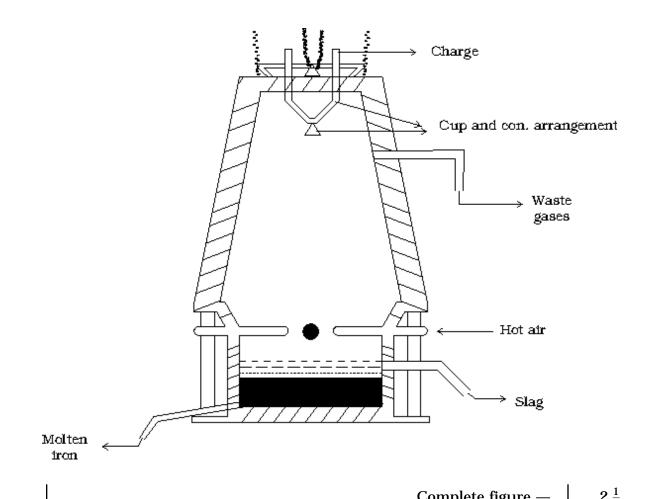
Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Marks Allotte	
32.	_	Spectroscope is an instrument to obtain pure spectrum of a		
		composite light using a prism.	1	
	_	Function of collimator: Light from the slit is rendered narrow		
		and parallel by collimator.	1	
	_	Function of telescope: To get magnified and bright image of		
		the spectrum.	1	3
33.				



34. a) The velocity of the body along the circular path is called orbital velocity. b) $V_o = \sqrt{\frac{GM_E}{(R+h)}}$ $V_o = \text{Orbital velocity}$ $M_E = \text{Mass of the earth}$ $G = \text{Gravitational constant}$ $R = \text{Radius of the earth}$ $h = \text{Height from earth's surface.}$ c) $V_c = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o$. 35. i) Protostar: It begins with accretion of hydrogen and helium gases. Process of accretion continues for millions of years When the accretion is sufficiently large it contracts under its own gravity. Contracting dense gaseous matter Contracting dense gaseous matter ii) Steady star: During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually. When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium. Core gravitation Force Gravitation Force Student can write answers in their own words also. If expressed in figure only, give one mark.	Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Marks Allotted
$V_o = \text{Orbital velocity}$ $M_E = \text{Mass of the earth}$ $G = \text{Gravitational constant}$ $R = \text{Radius of the earth}$ $h = \text{Height from earth's surface.}$ $c) V_e = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o.$ $1 4$ 35. i) $Protostar :$ $- \text{It begins with accretion of hydrogen and helium gases.}$ $- \text{Process of accretion continues for millions of years}$ $- \text{When the accretion is sufficiently large it contracts under its own gravity.}$ $- \text{Contracting dense gaseous matter}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\rightarrow \text{Protostar.}$ ii) $Steady star :$ $- \text{During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other}$ $- \text{The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually.}$ $- \text{When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium.}$ $- \text{Core gravitation}$ $- \text{The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady.}$ $1 4$ $Note : \text{Student can write answers in their own words also.}$	34.	a)		1
$M_E = \text{Mass of the earth}$ $G = \text{Gravitational constant}$ $R = \text{Radius of the earth}$ $h = \text{Height from earth's surface.}$ $c) V_e = \sqrt{z} \cdot V_o.$ $1 4$ 35. i) Protostar: $- \text{It begins with accretion of hydrogen and helium gases.}$ $- \text{Process of accretion continues for millions of years}$ $- \text{When the accretion is sufficiently large it contracts under its own gravity.}$ $- \text{Contracting dense gaseous matter}$ $1 \frac{1}{z}$ $\rightarrow \text{Protostar.}$ ii) Steady star: $- \text{During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other}$ $- \text{The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually.}$ $- \text{When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium.}$ $- \text{Core gravitation}$ $- \text{Force}$ $- \text{The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady.}$ $1 4$ $Note: \text{Student can write answers in their own words also.}$		b)	$V_o = \sqrt{\frac{GM_E}{(R+h)}}$	
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$R = \text{Radius of the earth} \\ h = \text{Height from earth's surface.} \\ 2 \\ \text{C} V_c = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o . \\ 1 4 \\ 35. \text{i)} Protostar : \\ - \text{It begins with accretion of hydrogen and helium gases.} \\ - \text{Process of accretion continues for millions of years} \\ - \text{When the accretion is sufficiently large it contracts under its own gravity.} \\ - \text{Contracting dense gaseous matter} \\ \rightarrow \text{Protostar.} \\ \text{ii)} \textit{Steady star} : \\ - \text{During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other} \\ - \text{The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually.} \\ - \text{When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium.} \\ - \text{Core gravitation} \\ - \text{Force} \\ - \text{The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady.} \\ Note : \text{Student can write answers in their own words also.} \\ \end{cases}$			M_E = Mass of the earth	
$h = \text{Height from earth's surface.} \\ c) V_c = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o \cdot \\ 1 4$ 35. i) Protostar: $- \text{It begins with accretion of hydrogen and helium gases.} \\ - \text{Process of accretion continues for millions of years} \\ - \text{When the accretion is sufficiently large it contracts under its own gravity.} \\ - \text{Contracting dense gaseous matter} \\ \hline \rightarrow \text{Protostar.} \\ \text{ii)} \text{Steady star:} \\ - \text{During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other} \\ - \text{The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually.} \\ - \text{When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium.} \\ \hline $			G = Gravitational constant	
c) $V_c = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_o$. 1 4 35. i) Protostar: - It begins with accretion of hydrogen and helium gases Process of accretion continues for millions of years - When the accretion is sufficiently large it contracts under its own gravity Contracting dense gaseous matter - Protostar. ii) Steady star: - During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other - The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium. - Core gravitation - Force - The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady. Note: Student can write answers in their own words also.			R = Radius of the earth	
i) Protostar: — It begins with accretion of hydrogen and helium gases. — Process of accretion continues for millions of years — When the accretion is sufficiently large it contracts under its own gravity. — Contracting dense gaseous matter ii) Steady star: — During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other — The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually. — When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium. Core gravitation Force — The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady. Note: Student can write answers in their own words also.			h = Height from earth's surface.	2
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 Contracting dense gaseous matter → Protostar. ii) Steady star: — During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other — The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually. — When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium. Core gravitation Force — The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady. Note: Student can write answers in their own words also. 			v 5	1
 → Protostar. ii) Steady star: During gravitational contraction of Protostar the atoms collide with each other The kinetic energy of the atoms increases and temperature of the star also increases gradually. When the temperature is about 1 million degree Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium. Core gravitation Force The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady. Note: Student can write answers in their own words also. 				$\frac{1}{2}$
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Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium. Core gravitation Force The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady. Note: Student can write answers in their own words also.				
Force — The inner pull of gravity is balanced by the outward nuclear force, star becomes steady. Note: Student can write answers in their own words also.			Centigrade thermonuclear fusion starts. Hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium.	1
nuclear force, star becomes steady. 1 4 Note: Student can write answers in their own words also.				
				1 4
		Note		

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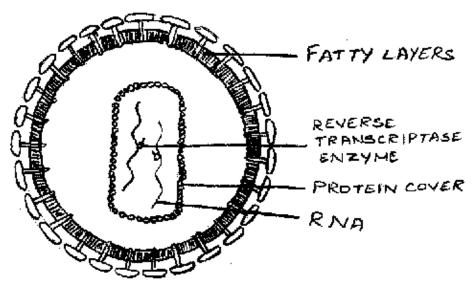
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks Allotted
36.		



		Complete fi	gure —	$2\frac{1}{2}$
		Any three p	oarts —	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Qn.	Ans.	Value Points		Marks
Nos.	Key			Allotted
		PART – B		
		(Biology)		
		(Marks : 35)		
37.	В	Ectocarpus		1
38.	A	DNA fingerprint technology		1
39.	В	islet of Langerhans		1
40.	A	Respiration		1
41.	D	cerebrum.		1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks Allotted
42.	A B	
	a) Snake vii) three chambered heart, oviparou	s,
	poikilothermic animal.	1
	b) Sea horse iv) two chambered heart, oviparous,	
	poikilothermic animal	1
	c) Rabbit i) four chambered heart, viviparous	5,
	homeothermic animal	1
	d) Crow iii) four chambered heart, oviparous	
4.0	homeothermic animal	1 4
43.	The science of applying biological processes is objected biotechnology.	called 1
44.	Coloured ice candy may contain unpermitted colours which	~ I
	cause health problems so we should avoid eating coloure	1
	candy.	. 1
45.	Language is learnt by imitation. If sounds are not heard then baby may not be able to speak the same. If there is	1
	Coordination between ear and brain.	1
46.	In a diabetic person lipids (fats) stored in the adipose w	ill be
	oxidised to produce energy, as a result he becomes thin. Hen	
	may not be insulated against cold.	1
47 .	Tears keep the eyes moist, tears act as antiseptic agent and	
	microbes.	1 + 1
48.	a) Honey — Jaggery or sugar syrup	$\frac{1}{2}$
	b) Turmeric powder — Metanil yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$
	c) Coffee powder — Tamarind seed powder	$\frac{1}{2}$
	d) Pepper — Dry papaya seeds	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2
49.	Symptoms of myxoedema :	
	a) Low metabollic rate	$\frac{1}{2}$
	b) Loss of mental and physical vigour	$\frac{1}{2}$
	c) Increase in weight	$\frac{1}{2}$
	d) Thickening of skin	$\frac{1}{2}$
	e) Lower heart rate.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(Any <i>four</i> to be written)	2
	(mily rour to be written)	~

Qn. Nos.		Value Points	Marks Allotted
50.		Gaseous cycle Sedimentary cycle	
	a)	Reservoir pool is commonly — Reservoir pool will be	
		the atmosphere or lithosphere	
		hydrosphere	1
	b)	These are perfect cycles — these are imperfect cycles	1
51.	a)	Survival chances of offsprings are greater than the survival chances of eggs.	1
	b)	Parents feel easy to rear their young ones, than to protect the eggs and later nourish the hatched young ones.	1 2
52.	effe	en a person resides in the midst of the city he is prone to cts of air pollution like bronchitis, allergies, skin irritation and irritations. He may be advised to shift his residence to over-	
	ľ	ne those problems.	2
53.	a)	Epidermis is made of only one type of cells which are structurally and functionally similar.	1
	b)	Insectivorous plants grow in region where soil is poor in nitrogen. Hence to overcome this deficiency they trap and digest insects. Hence crops may not grow properly in soil which is poor in nitrogen. So the farmer has decided not to grow crops in that land.	2
54.		grow oropo in that faila.	~



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks Allotted
55.		Anotteu
	CEREBRUM	
	(Z(P))	
	CEREBELLUM	
	PONS	
	MEDULLA	
	OBLONGATA	
		2 + 2