Class 10 science lab Skill March BOARD EXAM_JSUNIL

TEST PAPER_04 MCQ questions for class 10 science practical

1. When a pinch of sodium bicarbonate is added to acetic acid, a gas is evolved which :

(I) has dense white fumes (II) extinguishes a burning splinter (III) turns lime water milky Ans: (b)

The correct observation is : (a) (I) and (II) (b) (II) and (III) (c) (I) and (III) (d) (I), (II) and (III)

2. Seema added sodium bicarbonate to acetic acid in a test tube, she observed brisk effervescence. The gas responsible for the effervescence was : (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Chlorine Ans: (a)

3. The subatances from which soap is formed are :

(a) oil by reacting them with an acid. (b) a physical change when fats are heated.

(c) oil or fats by reacting them with neutral salt. (d) oils or fats by reacting them with an alkali. Ans: (d)

4. The most suitable temperature of hot water bath during Saponification is :

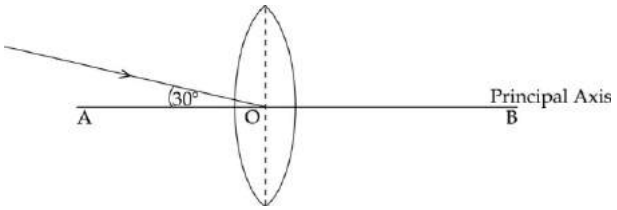
(a) below 50°C (b) about 85°C (c) above 100°C (d) room temperature Ans: (b)

5. Four students recorded the following observations while adding soap in distilled water and hand pump water.

(A) Soaps form lather easily in distilled water as well as in hand pump water (B) Soaps form lather easily in hand pump water. (C) Soaps form lather easily in distilled water. (D) Soaps don't form lather in distilled water

The correct observation could be (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D Ans: (c)

6. A concave mirror produces a real, inverted image of the same size as that of the object. If the object is placed at a distance of 16 cm from the mirror, the focal length of the mirror is :



(a) 16 cm (b) 32 cm (c) 8 cm (d) 12 cm Ans: (c)

7. A ray of light is incident on a lens making an angle of 30^0 with the principal axis. After refraction through the lens the ray would travel.

(a) along OB (b) Passes undeviated (c) at 30° to the direction OB (d) at 120° to the direction OA Ans: (b)

8. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the experiment to study the laws of refraction of light.

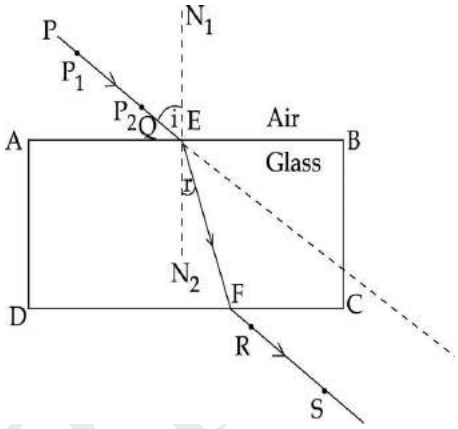
(a) Fix a sheet of white paper on a drawing board and place a rectangular glass slab on the paper. Draw its boundary with a pointed pencil label it as given in the figure

(b) Mark a point E, slightly towards A from the middle of the line AB. Draw a perpendicular N_1N_2 passing through E

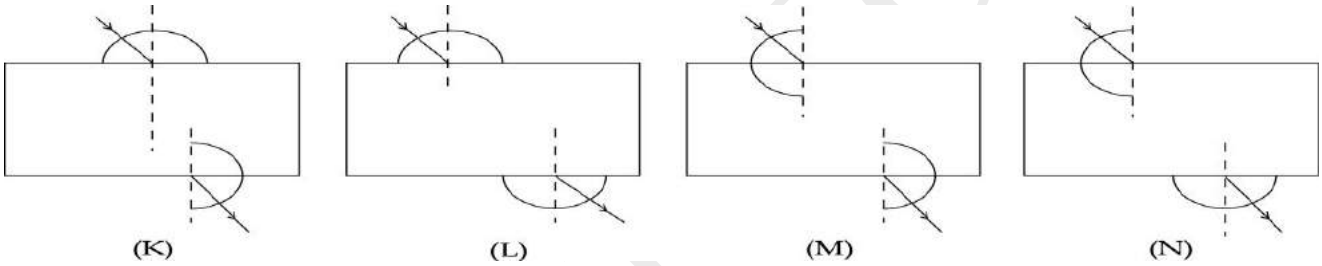
(c) Draw a line PQE making an angle PQ N_1, equal to 65^0 with the normal

(d) Now, replace the glass slab in its position ABCD and fix two pins vertically, say P1 and P2 about 5 – 7 cm apart on the line PE. The line PQE represents the incident ray and the angle PQ N1, as angle of incidence

Ans: (c)



9.In the experiment on tracing the path of a ray of light passing through a rectangular glass slab, the correct setting of the protractor for measuring the angle of incidence and the angle of emergence respectively, corresponds, to diagram : (a) (K) (b) (L) (c) (M) (d) (N) Ans: (c)



10. In the adjoining figure, identify the part labelled as A :

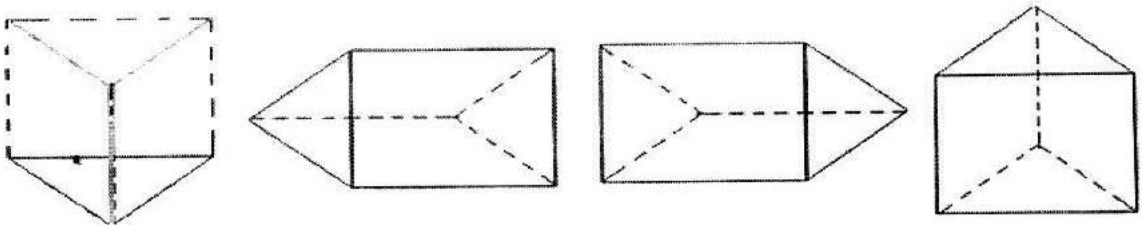
(a) Cytoplasm (b) Cell membrane (c) Dividing nucleus (d) Pseudopodia Ans: (c)

11. A student while doing the experiment of tracing the path of ray of light through a rectangular glass prism is not able to get the image of object (pins) in straight line clearly. This may be due to:

(a) the pin used as object was bent. (b) use of white paper on which prism is placed.

(c) pins were placed on the incident ray (d) brightness in laboratory Ans: (a)

12. A student while doing experiment could not place the prism accurately on the table. The better way to place the prism while doing experiment is :



Vertical Horizontal Horizontal Vertical

(a) fig. 1 and 2 (b) fig. 2 and 3 (c) fig. 3 and 4 (d) fig. 4 Ans: (d)

13. A converging lens has a focal length of 60 cm. If an object is placed 40 cm from the lens, where will the image be formed and what will be its nature ?

(a) A real and erect image will be formed an the opposite side of object.

(b) A virtual and erect image will be formed on the same side of the object.

(c) A real and inverted image will be formed on the same side of the object.

(d) A virtual and inverted image will be formed on the opposite side of object. Ans: (b)

14. An image is formed by a converging lens. Suppose the bottom half of the lens in covered

(a) The image disappears. (b) The image fades

(c) The image is formed closer to the lens. (d) The bottom half of the image disappears. Ans: (b)

15. Rajat observed the leaf of peepal tree and spines of a cactus plant and categorized the as :

(a) analogous (b) homologous (c) rudimentary (d) histologous Ans: (b)