

1: Class 10 maths NCERT solutions And Study material

Science textbook NCERT Solutions of English Class The whole book is subdivided into four topics namely, Materials, The World of the Living, How Things Work, Natural Phenomena and Natural Resources or in the way of discipline we can state them in Chemistry, Biology, Physics and Environmental Science respectively.

Looking forward to higher education or a career in science? Unfortunately, interest and hard work alone are not enough. To take further steps in life, you need a good academic record. Many bright students miss golden opportunities because of lack of guidance and are not able to perform optimally in spite of deep interest and willingness to work hard. We are here to bridge the gap by offering NCERT solutions for class 10 science so that you can understand the pattern and level of questions and answers expected from you in the class 10 board exams. When you sit for science exam, you have to attempt each and every question and there is no choice anywhere in the paper. The paper is of 90 marks which means your fate depends on it. The paper is divided into two sections A and B and you need to answer the questions from one section at one place. NCERT class 10 science solutions can help you gain clarity to discriminate between the relevant and the irrelevant. It is not difficult to score full marks in a science exam if you know exactly how much to write. Science is a scoring subject and if you score well, it can surely help increase your aggregate marks. It becomes very important to score well in science in class 10th for multiple reasons. They not only help you in getting a good school and stream of your choice in immediate future, it will also help you in all sorts of competitive exams. If you have not decided yet on the career path you will choose after school, don't? With high score in Science, you will have many more options open for you. Download science NCERT class 10 solutions of your choice from the links below and give your preparation an edge with expert guidance. Teachers at Vedantu are highly qualified from reputed institutes and have a fair amount of experience in preparing class 10 CBSE students. Wondering what to include and what to exclude in the answers? Do you need to draw a diagram? Would writing the equations get you extra marks or would you just be wasting your time? You can learn all this and more here at Vedantu. If you have any trouble understanding the science solutions, we are here to help you further. Once you are able to understand and solve NCERT solutions, you can easily tackle exemplar books, sample papers, online mock tests and of course, your final exams. You need to keep practicing and revising and fine tune your performance every day. Still have doubts or questions? If you have questions to ask, it means you are studying sincerely. We give you 1 full hour of trial class to clear your doubts. Enroll and benefit from an interactive session with one of our expert teachers to leave no stone unturned.

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NCERT class 10 science solutions can help you gain clarity to discriminate between the relevant and the irrelevant. It is not difficult to score full marks in a science exam if you know exactly how much to write.

This implies that iron is a better conductor than mercury. Hence, it is the best conductor. What would be the readings in the ammeter and the voltmeter? Answer An ammeter should be connected in the circuit in series with the resistors. To measure the potential difference across the resistor it should be connected in parallel, as shown in the following figure. The resistances are connected in series. The reading of the voltmeter will be 2. Let R be the equivalent resistance. What is the resistance of an electric iron connected to the same source that takes as much current as all three appliances, and what is the current through it? Let R be the equivalent resistance of the circuit. What are the advantages of connecting electrical devices in parallel with the battery instead of connecting them in series? Answer There is no division of voltage among the appliances when connected in parallel. The potential difference across each appliance is equal to the supplied voltage. The total effective resistance of the circuit can be reduced by connecting electrical appliances in parallel. All the resistors are connected in series. Why does the cord of an electric heater not glow while the heating element does? Answer The heating element of the heater is made up of alloy which has very high resistance so when current flows through the heating element, it becomes too hot and glows red. But the resistance of cord which is usually of copper or aluminium is very low so it does not glow. Compute the heat generated while transferring coulomb of charge in one hour through a potential difference of 50 V. Calculate the heat developed in 30 s.

3: NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Science | AglaSem Schools

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As previously stated, Environment Science part is covered in the Biology syllabus. So we have total three subjects in Science subject, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The first unit has total five chapters. The first chapter is about the chemical reactions and equations in which we will learn about the how to write chemical equations and balance them. Also, we will learn about the various types of chemical reactions. In the second chapter, we will learn about the various types of acids, bases and salts and their reactions with metals and non-metals. The third chapter will take us to the world of metals and non-metals where we will learn about their properties and reactions among them. In the fifth chapter, we will learn about the classification of elements and their evolution. The Second unit consists of four chapters that are from sixth to ninth. The sixth chapter is about the various life processes which human need for their survival. In the seventh chapter, we will talk about the parts of the human body which are engaged in control and coordination activities. The eighth chapter deals with reproduction activities in unicellular and multicellular organisms. The ninth chapter, we will learn how the offsprings look alike. The third unit is How things works which have four chapters. In the tenth chapter, we will learn about light and its phenomena reflection and refraction in a detailed manner. The twelfth chapter deals with the electricity in which we will learn electric circuit and resistance. In the thirteenth chapter, magnetic effects of electric current and its applications. The fourth unit has three chapters in it. The fourteenth chapters talk about the various sources of energy such as conventional and non-conventional sources. The fifteenth chapter is about our environment in which we will learn about the eco-systems, food chains and how human activities contribute in degrading its quality. The last chapter is about the conservation of natural resources.

Chapter 1 - Chemical Reactions and Equations The chapter has total 20 questions. The first three questions are of objective type. The question number sixth, seventh and eight is of balancing the equation types questions. Rest are short answer questions. Chapter 2 - Acids, Bases and Salts The exercises contain total fifteen questions of which first four are of objective type. In the fifth question, we have to write balanced equation of the given reactions. Remaining questions are of short answer type. Chapter 3 - Metals and Non-Metals There are total 16 questions in the chapter. First four questions are of objective type. Remaining questions are of short and long answer type. Chapter 4 - Carbon and its Compounds There are fifteen questions in the chapter. First three questions are of objective type. In the fifth question, we have to draw electron dot structures. Chapter 5 - Periodic Classification of Elements There are ten questions in the chapter. First two questions are of objective type. In the third question, we have to name the elements as per the questions asked. Rest questions are of short answer type. Chapter 6 - Life Processes There are total thirteen questions in the chapter of which first four questions are of objective type. In the question number eighth, twelfth and thirteenth, we have to differentiate between the given two topics. Chapter 7 - Control and Coordination There are total 12 questions in the chapter. In the last two questions, we have to differentiate between the given two topics. Chapter 8 - How do Organisms Reproduce? There are eleven questions in the chapter. In the seventh question, we have to draw a labelled diagram of the longitudinal section of a flower. Other questions are of short and long answer type. Chapter 9 - Heredity and Evolution There are total twelve questions. Chapter 10 - Light- Reflection and Refraction There are seventeen questions in the chapter. First five questions are of objective type. In the eighth question, we have to tell the name of the mirror used in specific situations. Rest questions are of short and long answer type. Chapter 11 - Human Eye and the Colourful World The chapter has thirteen questions of which first four are of objective types. Chapter 12 - Electricity There are eighteen questions in the chapter. Most are numerical questions and rest questions are short answer type. Chapter 13 - Magnetic Effects of Electric Current This chapter has total eighteen questions of which first five questions are of objective type. In the eleventh question, we have to draw a labelled diagram of an electric motor. Chapter 14 - Sources of Energy The question has total ten questions. In question number four and five, we have to differentiate between the given two topics. Chapter 15 - Our Environment

There are nine questions in the chapter of which first three questions are of objective type. Chapter 16 - Sustainable management of Natural Resources The chapter has seven questions. All questions are of short and long answer type.

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Where do plants get each of the raw materials required for photosynthesis? The following raw materials are required for photosynthesis: Video Solution What is the role of the acid in our stomach? Following are the roles of acid in our stomach: The hydrochloric acid present in our stomach dissolves bits of food and creates an acidic medium. In this acidic medium, enzyme pepsinogen is converted to pepsin, which is a protein-digesting enzyme. The hydrochloric acid kills the harmful microbes that enter with food and thus prevents infection of digestive tract. Video Solution What is the function of digestive enzymes? Digestive enzymes such as amylase, lipase, pepsin, trypsin, etc. These simple particles can be easily absorbed by the blood and thus transported to all the cells of the body. Video Solution How is the small intestine designed to absorb digested food? The small intestine has millions of tiny finger-like projections called villi. These villi increase the surface area for more efficient food absorption. Within these villi, many blood vessels are present that absorb the digested food and carry it to the blood stream. From the blood stream, the absorbed food is delivered to each and every cell of the body. Enlarged view of a villus Page No What advantage over an aquatic organism does a terrestrial organism have with regard to obtaining oxygen for respiration? Terrestrial organisms take up oxygen from the atmosphere whereas aquatic animals need to utilize oxygen present in the water. Air contains more O₂ as compared to water. Since the content of O₂ in air is high, the terrestrial animals do not have to breathe faster to get more oxygen. Therefore, unlike aquatic animals, terrestrial animals do not have to show various adaptations for better gaseous exchange. Video Solution Question 2: What are the different ways in which glucose is oxidized to provide energy in various organisms? Glucose is first broken down in the cell cytoplasm into a three carbon molecule called pyruvate. Pyruvate is further broken down by different ways to provide energy. The breakdown of glucose by different pathways can be illustrated as follows. In yeast and human muscle cells, the breakdown of pyruvate occurs in the absence of oxygen whereas in mitochondria, the breakdown of pyruvate occurs in the presence of oxygen. Video Solution Question 4: How are the lungs designed in human beings to maximize the area for exchange of gases? The exchange of gases takes place between the blood of the capillaries that surround the alveoli and the gases present in the alveoli. Thus, alveoli are the site for exchange of gases. The lungs get filled up with air during the process of inhalation as ribs are lifted up and diaphragm is flattened. The air that is rushed inside the lungs fills the numerous alveoli present in the lungs. Each lung contains million alveoli. These numerous alveoli increase the surface area for gaseous exchange making the process of respiration more efficient. Video Solution Page No What are the components of the transport system in human beings? What are the functions of these components? The main components of the transport system in human beings are the heart, blood, and blood vessels. Heart pumps oxygenated blood throughout the body. It receives deoxygenated blood from the various body parts and sends this impure blood to the lungs for oxygenation. Being a fluid connective tissue, blood helps in the transport of oxygen, nutrients, CO₂, and nitrogenous wastes. The blood vessels arteries, veins, and capillaries carry blood either away from the heart to various organs or from various organs back to the heart. Video Solution Why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in mammals and birds? Warm-blooded animals such as birds and mammals maintain a constant body temperature by cooling themselves when they are in a hotter environment and by warming their bodies when they are in a cooler environment. Hence, these animals require more oxygen O₂ for more cellular respiration so that they can produce more energy to maintain their body temperature. Thus, it is necessary for them to separate oxygenated and de-oxygenated blood, so that their circulatory system is more efficient and can maintain their constant body temperature. Video Solution What are the components of the transport system in highly organised plants? Xylem conducts water and minerals obtained from the soil via roots to the rest of the plant. Phloem transports food materials from the leaves to different parts of the plant body. Video Solution How are water

and minerals transported in plants? The components of xylem tissue tracheids and vessels of roots, stems, and leaves are interconnected to form a continuous system of water-conducting channels that reaches all parts of the plant. Transpiration creates a suction pressure, as a result of which water is forced into the xylem cells of the roots. Then there is a steady movement of water from the root xylem to all the plant parts through the interconnected water-conducting channels. Components of xylem tissue.

5: NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Science Chapter 12 - Electricity

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NCERT Solutions for Class 10th: Ch 12 Electricity Science In Text Questions Page No: 1. What does an electric circuit mean? Answer A continuous and closed path of an electric current is called an electric circuit.

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