bananalearn

LEARN IT. UNDERSTAND IT. TRY IT.

CBSE Grade 10 Science revision plan for 2027

Practice worksheet - Science · Grade 10 · CBSE 2026-27

Name: _____ Date: _____

Show your working. Answers and explanations follow on a separate page.

Try each question before opening its explanation. Show the calculation, evidence or reasoning that supports your answer.

Write an answer and your reason before opening the explanation. Check the reasoning as well as the final answer.

1. Record the session and subject code on the official Science paper.

2. A resistor has 12 V across it and carries 0.6 A. Find resistance.

3. A current of 0.2 A flows for five minutes. Find charge.

4. What is missing from "resistance = 15"?

5. Why does a wider exposed water surface often speed evaporation under otherwise comparable conditions?

6. Does a longer explanation automatically earn more marks?

7. Where is a voltmeter connected to measure potential difference across a resistor?

8. Why should a label line end on the exact structure?

9. The correct formula is followed by a wrong time conversion. What should be logged first?

10. Choose a fresh diagram task for a later check.

11. How can you test an explanation beyond memorised wording?

12. What information should accompany a self-review score?

Answers and explanations

Answer key - Science · Grade 10 · CBSE 2026-27

CBSE Grade 10 Science revision plan for 2027

1. 2026-27 and Science 086 on the inspected paper.

Check your own downloaded copy and use its matching marking scheme.

2. 20 Ω.

R = V/I = 12/0.6.

3. 60 C.

Five minutes is 300 seconds; Q = 0.2 × 300.

4. The unit, normally ohms here.

Write 15 Ω after also verifying the relationship and arithmetic.

5. More liquid surface is available for molecules to escape.

Keep temperature, airflow and other relevant conditions comparable.

6. No.

Relevant, accurate reasoning must answer the actual question. Extra contradictions can weaken an answer.

7. In parallel across the resistor.

Its two terminals connect to the two points whose potential difference is measured.

8. It removes ambiguity about what the label names.

A correct word pointing to a different part is still misleading.

9. The time-conversion error.

Do not discard correct earlier reasoning when identifying the repair.

10. For example, redraw a simple circuit with an ammeter in series and a voltmeter across its resistor.

Use paper only; compare connections and explain their purposes.

11. Change the conditions and ask which part of the explanation still applies.

The learner should link evidence and cause, not repeat an unrelated paragraph.

12. Time, support, guesses and unresolved marking questions.

Those conditions affect how the result can be interpreted.