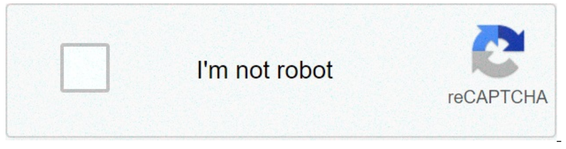

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Also Check: CBSE Class 10 Maths Complete Study Material for 2021-2022 Session (Absolutely Free) Check below the NCERT Solutions for other subjects of Class 10: NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Maths NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Science NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science NCERT Solutions for Class 10 English Check NCERT Books and Solutions from Class 4 to Class 12 We at Jagran Josh, provide the latest version of NCERT Books and NCERT solutions for all major subjects in class 4 to class 12. All the solutions have been prepared by the subject experts and are provided with detailed and appropriate explanations. Students must check these Free NCERT solutions to know the perfect answers for all questions given in NCERT books. For all the latest updates and reliable study material for all board exams, visit jagranjosh.com/school. □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ These Solutions are part of NCERT Exemplar Solutions for Class 10 Science. Here we have given NCERT Exemplar Solutions for Class 10 Science Chapter 14 Sources of Energy Question 1. Which of the following is a non-renewable source of energy ? (a) Wood (b) Sun (c) Fossile fuels (d) Wind Answer: (c). More Resources Question 2. Acid rain happen because (a) Sun leades to heating of upper layer of atmospher (b) burning of fossil fuels release oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur in the atmosphere (c) electrical charges are produced due to friction amongst clouds (d) earth atmosphere contains acids. Answer: (c). Explanation : When oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur react with water vapours in the atmosphere, they form carbonic acid, nitric acid and sulphuric acid respectively. These acids come down to the earth with rain. Question 3. The rain containing these acids is called acid rain. Fuel used in thermal power plants is (a) water (b) uranium (c) biomass (d) fossil fuels Answer: (c). Question 4. In a hydro power plant (a) Potential energy possessed by stored water is converted into electricity (b) Kinetic energy possessed by stored water is converted into potential energy (c) Electricity is extracted from water (d) Water is converted into steam to produce electricity Answer: (a). Explanation : Sequence of energy transformation in hydro power plant : Question 5. Potential energy of water stored in a dam Kinetic energy of falling water -» K.E. of rotation of turbine -> electrical energy. Which is the ultimate souce of energy ? (a) Water (b) Sun (c) Uranium (d) Fossil fuels Answer: (b). Explanation : All forms of energy are derived from the sun. Question 6. Which one of the following of energy leads to least environmental pollution in the process of its harnessing and ultisation ? (a) Nuclear energy (b) Thermal energy (c) Solar energy (d) Geothermal energy Answer: (c). Question 7. Ocean thermal energy is due to (a) energy stored by waves in the ocean (b) temperature difference levels in the occean (c) pressure difference at different levels in the ocean (d) tides arising out in the ocean Answer: (b). Question 8. The major problem in harnessing nuclear energy is how to (a) split nuclei ? (b) sustain the reaction ? (c) dispose off spent fuel safely ? (d) convert nuclear energy into electrical energy ? Answer: (c). Explanation : This is because even spent fuel (nuclear waste) continues to emit harmful radiation. Question 9. Which part of the solar cooker is responsible for green house effect ? (a) Coating with black colour inside the box (b) Mirror (c) Glass sheet (d) Outer cover of the solar cooker Answer: (c). Explanation : Green house effect in a region occurs when heat radiation (infra-red radiation) are trapped in that region. When sunlight enters the solar cooker through a glass sheet, then the objects inside the solar cooker emit heat radiation (or infra-red radiation) due to their increased temperature. These radiations have long wavelengths and hence less energy. Therefore, they cannot pass through the glass sheet. Hence, interior of the solar cooker becomes warm due to the trapping of these radiation. Question 10. The main constituent of biogas is (a) methane (b) carbon dioxide (c) hydrogen (d) hydrogen sulphide Answer: (a). Question 11. The power generated in a windmill (a) is more in rainy season since damp air would mean more air mass hitting the blades (b) depends on the height of the tower (c) depends on wind velocity (d) can be increased by planting tall trees close to the tower Answer: (c). Question 12. Choose the correct statement (a) Sun can be taken as an inexhaustible source of energy (b) There is infinite storage of fossil fuel inside the earth (c) Hydro and wind energy plants are non polluting sources of energy (d) Waste from a nuclear power plant can be easily disposed off Answer: (a). Question 13. In a hydroelectric power plant more electrical power can be generated if water falls from a greater height because (a) its temperature increases (b) larger amount of potential energy is converted into kinetic energy (c) the electricity" content of water increases with height (d) more water molecules dissociate into ions Answer: (b). Question 14. Choose the incorrect statement regarding wind power (a) It is expected to harness wind power to minimum in open space (b) The potential energy content of wind blowing at high altitudes is the source of wind power (c) Wind hitting at the blades of a windmill causes them to rotate. The rotation thus achieved can be ultilised further (d) One possible method of ultilising the energy of rotational motion of the blades of a windmill is to run the turbine of an electric generator Answer: (b). Question 15. Choose the incorrect statement (a) We are encouraged to plant more trees so as to ensure clean environment and also provide bio-mass fuel i (b) Gobar-gas is produced when crops, vegetable wastes etc., decompose in the absence of oxygen (c) The main ingredient of bio-gas is ethane and it gives a lot of smoke and also produces a log of residual ash (d) Bio-mass is a renewable source of energy Answer: (c). Question 16. Why is there a need to harness non-convential sources of energy ? Give two main reasons. Answer: Non-conventional sources of energy are pollution free, whereas fossil fuels cause lot of pollution. Non-conventional sources of energy are in exhaustible, whereas fossil fuels are limited. Our demand of energy is increasing day by day. Question 17. Write two different ways of harnessing energy from occean. Answer: Tidal energy. Ocean Thermal energy (OTEC). Question 18. What steps would you suggest to minimise environmental pollution caused by burning of fossile fuel ? Answer: We can minimize environmental pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuel by growing more and more trees, Using smokeless chulahs and smokeless chimneys in thermal power plants. Question 19. What is the role of a plane mirror and a glass sheet in a solar cooker ? Answer: A solar cooker covered by a plane glass slab will be more efficient. This is because glass slab does not allow the heat radiation to escape from the solar cooker and hence the temperature of the solar cooker covered with glass slab increases more than the temperature of the solar cooker which is left open. Question 20. Mention three advantages of a solar cell ? Answer: Advantages of Solar Cells They directly convert solar energy into electrical energy. They are environment-friendly i.e. they do not cause pollution. They are used to operate electric bulbs and tubes in remote areas where hydro—electricity is not available. Question 21. What is biomass ? What can be done to obtain bio-energy using biomass ? Answer: A material which contains carbon and other combustible materials is called biomass. The waste of plants and animals is the example of bio mass. (CBSE Papers) Question 22. What are the limitation in obtaining energy from wind ? Answer: We cannot depend upon wind energy as it is available only when air is in motion. The appliances or machines operating with wind energy stop working as soon as wind stops. The minimum speed of wind to operate generator to produce electricity is about 15 km/h. As soon as the speed of the wind becomes less than 15 km/h, the generator stops working. There are certain regions where wind is not available, so the use of wind energy is limited to certain places where wind is in plenty and blows most of the time. Wind energy is not sufficient to operate very heavy machines. Wind energy cannot be used to operate all types of machines. Wind mills are usually broken during storms and hence lot of money is spent for the maintenance of a wind energy form. Hope given NCERT Exemplar Solutions for Class 10 Science Chapter 14 Sources of Energy are helpful to complete your science homework. If you have any doubts, please comment below. Learn Insta try to provide online science tutoring for you. Solutions of all questions of Chapter 14 Statistics of Class 10 available free at teachoo. All NCERT Questions are solved, with detailed answers of each and every question and example of the NCERT Book. In the Statistics chapter of Class 9, we learned how to find mean, median, mode of raw and ungrouped data. In this chapter, we will Learn what is Class mark of a Grouped Frequency Distribution table (xi) Finding Mean of grouped data using Direct Method (fixi) Using Assumed mean method (fidi) Using Step Deviation method (fiui) Finding Mode of Grouped data Finding Median of Grouped Data Converting frequency distribution of less than type to normal Converting frequency distribution of more than type to normal Relationship between Mean, Median and Mode (3 Median = Mode + 2 Mean) Drawing a less than and more than ogive, and finding median. Click on an exercise below to start. Clicking on a topic will open the first question (or concept), after which all the concepts and questions are given in an arrowed list. Check it out now. © 2021, Teachoo. All rights reserved. NCERT Solutions for class 10 Maths Chapter 14 Statistics Exercise 14.1, Exercise 14.2, Exercise 14.3 and Exercise 14.4 English medium and Prashnavali 14.1, Prashnavali 14.2, Prashnavali 14.3 and Prashnavali 14.4 in Hindi Medium updated for new academic session 2021-2022. UP Board students also can download UP Board Solutions for class 10 Maths Chapter 14 all exercise. Solutions are available in Hindi and English Medium digital contents with videos related to all exercises. All the NCERT Textbook Solutions and NCERT Solutions Online Offline Apps 2021-22 are updated for academic session 2021-22. Contents on Tiwari Academy is free to use without any formal or hidden conditions. View Solutions in Video Format for UP Board, Mp Board and CBSE Board. These are also available to download in PDF file format. We are here to help you. Students can contact us for help without any hesitation. We will help as soon as possible. We always try to help at our level best. Class: 10Maths (English and Hindi Medium)Chapter 14:StatisticsNCERT Solutions for class 10 Maths Chapter 14 Statistics all exercises in English and Hindi Medium are given for 2021-22. Solutions can be viewed in Video Format or Hindi Medium Solutions format. Visit to Class 10 Maths Solutions to see the solutions of other chapters. Important questions and CBSE board exam questions, practice papers with answers and solutions are available to download as well as study online.Class 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.1 ExplanationClass 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.1 SolutionClass 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.2 ExplanationClass 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.2 SolutionClass 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.3 ExplanationClass 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.3 SolutionClass 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.4 ExplanationClass 10 Maths Chapter 14 Exercise 14.4 SolutionThe modern society is essentially data oriented. These data may relate to population, mortality rate and literacy rate, run rates of batsman in cricket, rainfall of different cities and countries, temperatures of different towns and expenditures in various organisations and so on. It is, therefore, essential to know to represent 'meaningful' information from such data. This extraction of useful or meaningful information is studied in the branch of mathematics called statistics.In the chapter Statistics, the students will be introduced to cumulative frequency tables, graphical representations of data in the form of bar charts (graphs), histograms and frequency polygons. Sometimes, we are required to describe the data arithmetically, like describing mean age of a class of students, mean height of a group of students, median score or model shoe size of a group. In lesson on statistics, students will be introduced to three measures of central tendency i.e., mean, median, mode of ungrouped data and mean of grouped data.Karl Pearson, British statistician, is a leading founder of modern field of statistics. He established the discipline of mathematical statistics. The term STANDARD DEVIATION was first used by Karl Pearson in 1894 as a replacement of term MEAN ERROR used by Carl Gauss.In 1812, Pierre de Laplace established many fundamental result in statistics.Sharadchandra Shankar Shrikhande (born on October 19, 1917) is an Indian mathematician with distinguished and well recognized achievements in combinatorial mathematics. He is notable for his breakthrough work along with R.C. Bose and E. T. Parker in their disproof of the famous conjecture made by Leonhard Euler dated 1782 that there do not exist two mutually orthogonal Latin squares of order 4n + 2 for every n. Shrikhande's specialty was combinatorics and statistical designs. Shrikhande graph is used in statistical designs.According to H.G. Wells, statistical thinking will one day be as necessary for efficient citizenship, as the ability to read and write.There are four exercises in class 10 Maths chapter 14 (statistics).In the first exercise (Ex 14.1), there are nine questions. In the second exercise (Ex 14.2), there are in all six questions. In the third exercise (Ex 14.3), there are in all seven questions. In the fourth exercise (Ex 14.4), there are only three questions. So, there are in all 25 questions in class 10 Maths chapter 14 (statistics).There are only nine examples in class 10 Maths chapter 14 statistics. Examples 1, 2, 3 are based on Ex 14.1. Examples 4, 5, 6 are based on Ex 14.2. Examples 7, 8 are based on Ex 14.3. Example 9 is based on Ex 14.4.Empirical relationship between the three measures of central tendency is 3 Median = Mode + 2 Mean.In chapter 14, statistics of class 10 math, students will study 1. How to find Mean of Grouped Data. 2. How to find Mode of Grouped Data. 3. How to find Median of Grouped Data. 4. Graphical Representation of Cumulative Frequency Distribution.Yes, Chapter 14 (statistics) of class 10th mathematics is easy. But calculations of some questions of this chapter are a little lengthy. Also, Chapter 14 of class 10th mathematics is easy or not depends on students. Some students find it difficult, some find it easy, and some find it in the middle of easy and difficult.« Chapter 13: Surface Areas and VolumesChapter 15: Probability »

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