

Clarification of Objections

Secti on Num ber	Secti on Nam e	Master Set Q.No.	Bklet/ Q. No.	Question Description as per Master Set (Set-A)	Answ er key	Objection	Remarks Given by Candidates	Objection Status Valid/ Invalid	Final Clarification and Reference Given by Subject Expert	Final Answer Given By Subject Expert
1	Physi cs	14	C-31	14. When electric current is passed, electrons move from : (A) high potential to low potential (B) low potential to high potential (C) in the direction of the current (D) against the direction of the current जब विद्युत धारा प्रवाहित की जाती है, तो विद्युत् – कण (इलेक्ट्रॉन) किस ओर गति करते हैं ? (A) उच्च विभव से निम्न विभव की ओर (B) निम्न विभव से उच्च विभव की ओर (C) धारा की दिशा में (D) धारा की दिशा के विपरीत	B	question has two correct answers.	These questions are ambiguous, as more than one option can be considered correct, which may have confused students and affected their performance. Question No. Set-B 31: The question asks about the movement of electrons when electric current flows. Both Option (B) "Low potential to high potential" and Option (D) - "Against the direction of current" are scientifically correct because electrons move from lower potential to higher potential and their direction is opposite to conventional current. Therefore, the question has two correct answers.	Invalid	In the MCQ student need to choose most suitable answer among the options. Here, in the question it is not mentioned about conventional current or actual current but as per the principle of current electricity suitable answer is option (B)	(B)
2	Physi cs	14	C-31	14. When electric current is passed, electrons move from : (A) high potential to low potential (B) low potential to high potential (C) in the direction of the current (D) against the direction of the current जब विद्युत धारा प्रवाहित की जाती है, तो विद्युत् – कण (इलेक्ट्रॉन) किस ओर गति करते हैं ? (A) उच्च विभव से निम्न विभव की ओर (B) निम्न विभव से उच्च विभव की ओर (C) धारा की दिशा में (D) धारा की दिशा के विपरीत	B	both Option (B) and Option (D) as correct answers	The official answer key considers Option (B) -Low potential to high potential as the correct answer. However, according to NCERT Class 10 Science (Chapter: Electricity), the direction of electron flow is opposite to the direction of conventional current. Therefore, Option (D) - "Against the direction of the current" is also scientifically correct. Since: Option (B) describes the movement of electrons in terms of electric potential. Option (D) describes the same electron movement with respect to the direction of conventional current. Both statements represent the same physical phenomenon. Therefore, the question contains two scientifically correct options, making it ambiguous. Hence, I kindly request the Board to consider both Option (B) and Option (D) as correct answers and award marks accordingly to the candidates who have selected either of these options. I have attached the relevant reference from NCERT Class 10 Science (Electricity) for your kind consideration.	Invalid	In the MCQ student need to choose most suitable answer among the options. Here, in the question it is not mentioned about conventional current or actual current but as per the principle of current electricity suitable answer is option (B)	(B)
3	Physi cs	14	C-31	14. When electric current is passed, electrons move from : (A) high potential to low potential (B) low potential to high potential (C) in the direction of the current (D) against the direction of the current जब विद्युत धारा प्रवाहित की जाती है, तो विद्युत् – कण (इलेक्ट्रॉन) किस ओर गति करते हैं ? (A) उच्च विभव से निम्न विभव की ओर (B) निम्न विभव से उच्च विभव की ओर (C) धारा की दिशा में (D) धारा की दिशा के विपरीत	B	B और D (दोनों विकल्प सही हैं)	प्रश्न में पूछा गया है कि विद्युत् धारा प्रवाहित होने पर इलेक्ट्रॉन किस ओर गति करते हैं। वैज्ञानिक विद्युत् धारा के अनुसार, इलेक्ट्रॉनों पर ऋणात्मक आवेश होने के कारण वे निम्न विभव से उच्च विभव की ओर गति करते हैं, इस आधार पर विकल्प (B) सही है। इसके साथ ही, विद्युत् परिपथ के अनुसार, विद्युत् धारा की दिशा हमेशा इलेक्ट्रॉनों के प्रवाह की दिशा के विपरीत मानी जाती है। इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनों की गति की दिशा धारा की दिशा के विपरीत होती है, इस आधार पर विकल्प (D) भी पूरी तरह से सही है। चूंकि इस प्रश्न में दो सही विकल्प (B और D) मौजूद हैं, अतः इस प्रश्न के लिए सभी को पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएं या दोनों विकल्पों को सही माना जाए।	Invalid	In the MCQ student need to choose most suitable answer among the options. Here, in the question it is not mentioned about conventional current or actual current but as per the principle of current electricity suitable answer is option (B)	(B)
4	Physi cs	19	C-39	19. When the object is placed very close to the lens, the image formed is virtual, erect and : (A) real (B) smaller in size (C) magnified (D) bigger in size जब वस्तु को लेंस के बहुत पास रखा जाता है, तो बने वाला प्रतिबिम्ब आभासी, सीधा और (A) वास्तविक होता है। (B) आकार में छोटा होता है। (C) आवर्धित होता है। (D) आकार में बड़ा होता है।	C	(C) and (D) both correct options	Question No. Set-B 39: The question states that when an object is placed very close to a lens, the image formed is "virtual, erect and ." Both Option (C) - "Magnified" and Option (D) - "Bigger in size" convey the same meaning, making both options correct. This ambiguity may have confused candidates. Therefore, I kindly request the Examination Authority to review Questions No. 31 and 39 and take appropriate action, such as awarding marks to all candidates or accepting both correct options, in the interest of fairness.	Invalid	There is a vast difference in Bigger and Magnified in optics. Magnification refers to the apparent or visual enlargement of an object making it look closer or larger to the eye or through a lens without changing its physical dimensions. Bigger means usually refers to a physical, literal increase in the dimensions, mass, or volume of an object	(C)

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5	Physics	19	B-5	19. When the object is placed very close to the lens, the image formed is virtual, erect and : (A) real (B) smaller in size (C) magnified (D) bigger in size जब वस्तु को लेंस के बहुत पास रखा जाता है, तो बने वाला प्रतिबिम्ब आभासी, सीधा और (A) वास्तविक होता है। (B) आकार में छोटा होता है। (C) आवर्धित होता है। (D) आकार में बड़ा होता है।	C	correct i.e C and D	1) physics - question no. 5 (there are to options correct i.e C and D. There meaning are same. Evidence The meaning of magnified and bigger in size are same. So both are correct.	Invalid	There is a vast difference in Bigger and Magnified in optics. Magnification refers to the apparent or visual enlargement of an object making it look closer or larger to the eye or through a lens without changing its physical dimensions. Bigger means usually refers to a physical, literal increase in the dimensions, mass, or volume of an object. So for this MCQ given answer is best and suitable.	(C)
6	Mathematics	126	B-114	126. Which of the following cannot be the sides of a triangle ? (A) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm (B) 2 cm, 4 cm, 6 cm (C) 2.5 cm, 3.5 cm, 4.5 cm (D) 2.3 cm, 6.4 cm, 5.2 cm निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी भुजाएँ त्रिभुज नहीं बना सकती ? (A) 3 सेमी, 4 सेमी, 5 सेमी (B) 2 सेमी, 4 सेमी, 6 सेमी (C) 2.5 सेमी, 3.5 सेमी, 4.5 सेमी (D) 2.3 सेमी, 6.4 सेमी, 5.2 सेमी	B	option is wrong.	Math- question no. 114{ in your answer option C is correct but actually this option is wrong.	Invalid	Based on standard Euclidean geometry and the NCERT definition of a triangle, there is no ambiguity in this question. Option (B) cannot form a triangle because the sum of the two smaller sides is equal to the largest side, whereas the triangle inequality requires it to be strictly greater. Therefore, the objection is not mathematically valid, and the official answer (B) is correct. Option (A): 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm Largest side = 5 cm 3+4=7<5 3+5=8>4 4+5=9>3 Result: Triangle can be formed. Option (B): 2 cm, 4 cm, 6 cm Largest side = 6 cm 2+4=6 Since 2+4=6= 6 the condition fails. This is a degenerate triangle (the three points lie on a straight line), not a valid triangle. Result: Triangle cannot be formed. Option (C): 2.5 cm, 3.5 cm, 4.5 cm Largest side = 4.5 cm 2.5+3.5 6 > 4.5 2.5+4.57 > 3.5 3.5+4.5 8 > 2.5 Result: Triangle can be formed. Option (D): 2.3 cm, 6.4 cm, 5.2 cm Arrange in ascending order: 2.3, 5.2, 6.4 Largest side = 6.4 cm	(B)