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CLASS X · SCIENCE (086) · BIOLOGY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

CHAPTER 8

Heredity

Tt × Tt
3 : 1

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only · Answers in the separate Answer Booklet

13 note blocks + 4 diagrams | 59 practice questions | 3 case studies | Board question index

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STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

CHAPTER TEST SCORE _____ / 20

1

READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: every definition, activity, diagram, formula and reason. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 Variation and heredity

Heredity: the passing of traits (characters) from parents to their offspring. **Variation:** the differences among individuals of a species.

- Every round of reproduction brings some variation. In **asexual** reproduction it is small – it comes only from small errors in copying DNA. In **sexual** reproduction it is much greater, because DNA from two parents is combined.
- Variations pile up over generations: each new generation has the old differences plus new ones.
- Not every variation helps equally. Some give a **survival advantage**. Example: if water warms during a heat wave, most bacteria in it die, but the few **heat-resistant** variants survive and multiply.
- So variation helps a **species** (not one individual) to survive changes in its surroundings.

2 Inherited traits

- Children share the basic body design of their parents, yet each child is a little different – the result of variation.
- **Earlobes:** some people have **free** earlobes (hanging below the joint with the head), others **attached** earlobes (joined to the side of the head). This is an inherited trait; looking at families shows how it passes on.
- Both the father and the mother contribute **equally** to the traits of the child: each gives one copy of every gene.
- So for each trait a child has **two versions** of the gene – one from each parent. When they differ, one may hide the effect of the other.

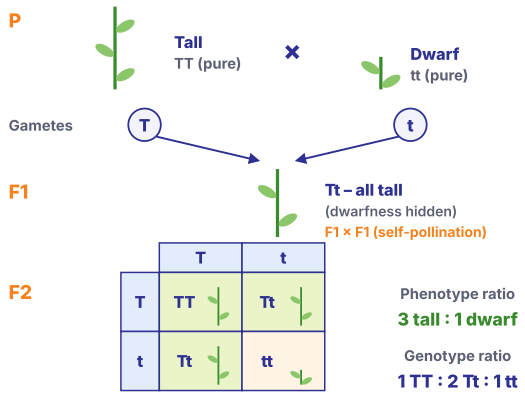
3 Mendel and the garden pea

- **Gregor Johann Mendel** (1822–1884) worked out the basic rules of inheritance from experiments on the **garden pea** (*Pisum sativum*). He is called the **father of genetics**.
- **Why the pea?** Clear **contrasting** forms of many traits; it normally **self-pollinates**, so pure lines are easy to keep, yet it can be cross-pollinated by hand; a short life cycle; many seeds from one cross.
- He counted the plants of each kind in each generation – the first to use numbers in biology.

Trait	Dominant	Recessive
Stem height	Tall	Dwarf
Seed shape	Round	Wrinkled
Seed colour	Yellow	Green
Flower colour	Violet	White
Flower position	Axial	Terminal
Pod shape	Inflated	Constricted
Pod colour	Green	Yellow

4 Monohybrid cross – one trait

- Mendel crossed a **pure tall** plant with a **pure dwarf** plant. All the **F1** (first generation) plants were **tall** – none was of medium height.
- He let the F1 plants **self-pollinate**. In the **F2** generation, about **three-quarters were tall and one-quarter dwarf**: dwarfness came back.



Tall (T) is dominant; dwarf (t) is recessive and shows only as tt

Tall × dwarf, to the F2 generation

- In the F2: **75% tall, 25% dwarf**. Of all plants, 25% are TT, 50% Tt, 25% tt. Of the tall plants, one-third are pure (TT).

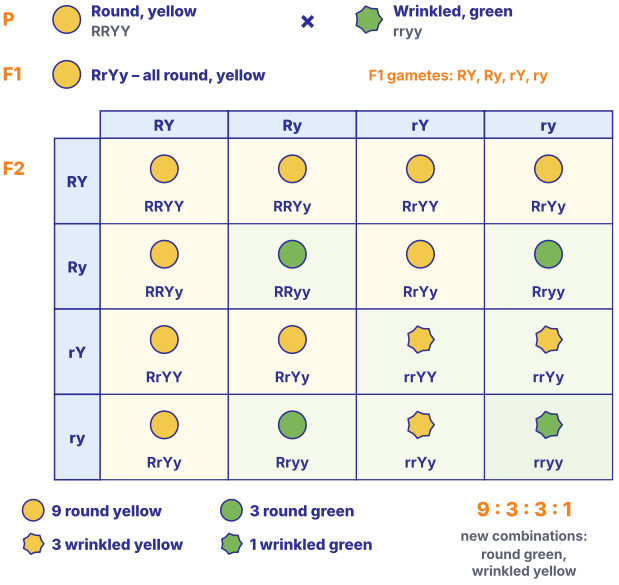
5 What the monohybrid cross shows

- Each trait is controlled by a pair of **factors** (now called **genes**), one from each parent. The two versions of a gene are **alleles**, written as T and t.
- **Dominant** trait: shows in the F1 even when only one copy is present (T). **Recessive** trait: shows only when both copies are recessive (tt); it stays hidden in Tt.
- Tt plants are tall but carry the dwarf factor – that is why dwarfs reappear in F2.

Law of dominance	In a hybrid (Tt), only the dominant trait is seen.
Law of segregation	The two factors of a pair **separate** when gametes form; each gamete gets **only one**.
Law of independent assortment	Factors for **different traits** are inherited independently of each other (seen in the dihybrid cross).

6 Dihybrid cross – two traits

- Mendel crossed plants with **round, yellow** seeds (RRYY) with plants having **wrinkled, green** seeds (rryy). All F1 seeds were **round and yellow** (RrYy).
- F1 self-pollinated → F2 with four kinds of seeds in the ratio **9 : 3 : 3 : 1**.



Round yellow × wrinkled green, F2 (16 combinations)

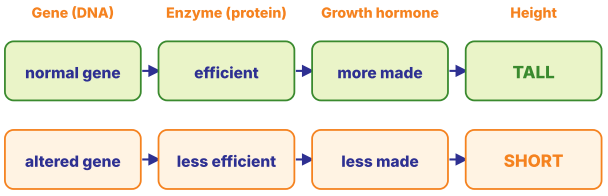
- Two **new combinations** – round green and wrinkled yellow – appear. So seed shape and seed colour are inherited **independently**.

7 Words to know

Gene	A section of DNA that carries the information for one protein (one trait).
Alleles	Two forms of the same gene, such as T (tall) and t (dwarf).
Genotype	The genes present: TT, Tt or tt.
Phenotype	The trait that is seen: tall or dwarf.
Homozygous (pure)	Both alleles the same: TT or tt.
Heterozygous (hybrid)	Two different alleles: Tt.
F1, F2	First and second filial (offspring) generations.
Monohybrid / dihybrid	A cross that follows one trait / two traits.

8 How traits are expressed

- Cellular **DNA** is the information source for making **proteins**. A section of DNA that provides information for one protein is the **gene** for that protein.
- Proteins (many of them enzymes) control traits. **Plant height** depends on the amount of a growth **hormone**; the hormone is made with the help of an **enzyme**.



From gene to trait: plant height

- If the enzyme works efficiently, plenty of hormone is made and the plant is **tall**. If the gene is altered so that the enzyme is less efficient, less hormone is made and the plant is **short**.

9 Equal shares from both parents

- Genes are carried on **chromosomes**. Each body cell has **two copies** of every chromosome – one from each parent.
- When **germ cells** (gametes) form, each gets only **one chromosome of each pair** – one set, half the number.
- At fertilisation two gametes fuse, so the **normal number is restored** in the zygote. This keeps the DNA of the species **stable** from one generation to the next.
- Because each gamete has one copy of each gene, the child gets **half its genes from the father and half from the mother**.

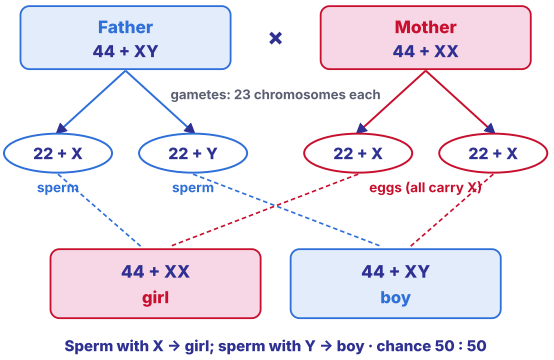
Humans: body cells 46 chromosomes (23 pairs); sperm and egg 23 each.

10 Sex determination – many strategies

- **Sex determination** is the process by which the sex of a new individual is decided.
- In some reptiles, the **temperature** at which the fertilised eggs are kept decides whether the young will be male or female.
- In animals such as **snails**, individuals can **change sex** – sex is not fixed by genes.
- In **humans**, the sex is decided **genetically**: the genes inherited from the parents decide whether the child is a girl or a boy.

11 Sex determination in humans

- Of the 23 pairs of chromosomes, **22 pairs** are alike in males and females (autosomes). **One pair** – the **sex chromosomes** – differs.
- **Women: XX** (a perfect pair). **Men: XY** (a mismatched pair: a normal-sized X and a short Y).



How the sex of a child is decided

- Every egg carries an X. Half the sperms carry X and half carry Y. So the sex of the child depends on the **sperm** that fertilises the egg – the chance of a boy or a girl is **50%** in every birth. The mother is not responsible for the sex of the child.

12 Results of common crosses

Cross	Result
TT × tt	All Tt (100% tall)
Tt × Tt	3 tall : 1 dwarf; 1 TT : 2 Tt : 1 tt
Tt × tt	1 tall : 1 dwarf (50% each)
TT × Tt	All tall (half TT, half Tt)
tt × tt	All dwarf (tt)
RrYy × RrYy	9 : 3 : 3 : 1 (16 combinations)

- **Is a tall plant TT or Tt?** Cross it with a dwarf (tt). All tall offspring → it was TT; about half dwarf → it was Tt.
- If a cross gives **some recessive** offspring, **both parents carry** the recessive allele. One family is too small a sample to decide which trait is dominant.

13 Method for genetics questions

- **Steps:** (1) choose letters – capital for dominant; (2) write the parents' genotypes; (3) list the gametes (one letter of each pair); (4) make the Punnett square; (5) count the phenotypes and genotypes.
- **Numbers:** if the F2 of a monohybrid cross has N plants, expect **3N/4** dominant and **N/4** recessive; **N/4** pure dominant and **N/2** hybrids. In a dihybrid F2, each '3' class is **3/16** of the total and the double recessive is **1/16**.

Worked example: a Tt × Tt cross gives 800 seedlings.
Tall = 3/4 × 800 = **600**; dwarf = 1/4 × 800 = **200**.
TT = 1/4 × 800 = **200**; Tt = 1/2 × 800 = **400**; tt = **200**.
Check: 200 + 400 + 200 = 800 ✓

Explain why – quick answers

Common 1- and 2-mark reasons

Mendel chose the garden pea – it has clear contrasting traits, self-pollinates and grows fast.

All F1 plants of tall × dwarf are tall – tall is dominant; the dwarf factor stays hidden in Tt.

Dwarf plants reappear in F2 – the factors separate in gametes and two t's can meet (tt).

Round green seeds appear in F2 – seed shape and colour are inherited independently.

Gametes have half the chromosomes – so the number stays the same after fertilisation.

The father decides the sex of the child – the sperm carries either X or Y; every egg carries X.

The chance of a boy is 50% – half the sperms carry X and half carry Y.

A tall plant may carry the dwarf gene – it can be heterozygous, Tt.

Sexual reproduction gives more variation – DNA from two parents is combined.

Variation helps a species survive – some variants can live through changed conditions.

A short plant may have less growth hormone – an altered gene makes a less efficient enzyme.

Sex in snails is not fixed – individuals can change sex; it is not decided by genes alone.

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- Heredity; Mendel's contribution – laws for inheritance of traits; sex determination: brief introduction. (Evolution is not part of the 2026–27 syllabus.)

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

30 / 80

Biology = 30 marks (Section A). Unit II **World of Living** (Ch 5–8) = 25 marks. This chapter got 5 marks in the 2026 paper (an MCQ on X and Y gametes and the 4-mark case on Mendel's cross) and 4 in the 2026–27 sample paper (the 4-mark case on Mendel's cross). Every paper checked asked a Mendel cross.

MOST ASKED IN BOARD AND SAMPLE PAPERS, 2025–2027 (5 PAPERS CHECKED)

How often	Question type	Marks	Papers
★★☆	Variation, genes and proteins; chromosome number in gametes	1–2	2 of 5
★★★	Mendel's monohybrid cross; dominant and recessive; F1/F2 ratios and percentages	1–4	5 of 5
★☆☆	Dihybrid cross; independent inheritance	1–3	1 of 5
★★★	Sex determination	1–3	3 of 5

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Writing the F2 ratio of a monohybrid cross as 1 : 2 : 1 for **phenotype** – that is the **genotype** ratio; phenotype is **3 : 1**.
- Putting both letters of a pair in one gamete – a gamete carries **one** allele of each gene (T or t, not Tt).
- Saying the mother decides the sex of the child – the **father's sperm** (X or Y) decides it.
- Forgetting that a tall plant may be **Tt**; only tt is certain from the phenotype.
- Using small letters for the dominant allele. Use **capital for dominant**, small for recessive, of the **same letter**.
- Writing 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 for a one-trait cross – it is only for **two** traits.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Read the notes and the key tables; then Part A (NCERT).
2. **Day 2:** Part B (Exemplar) and Part C (board pattern). Do every MUST DO question first.
3. **Day 3:** Part D (case studies) and the real board questions listed in Part E.
4. **Thu 14 Jan (zero period): Biology chapter test – 20 marks, 40 minutes.**
5. Check every answer in the **Answer Booklet**. Write each mistake on the My Mistakes page (Part F).

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

A NCERT Practice

The ideas of every NCERT activity, in-text question and exercise, asked in new words. Finish every question.

Variation and inherited traits

A1. What is meant by heredity and by variation? MUST DO [2]

A2. Why do offspring formed by asexual reproduction show very little variation, while those formed by sexual reproduction show more? MUST DO [2]

A3. In a population of an asexually reproducing species, trait P is found in 70% of the individuals and trait Q in 15%. Which trait probably arose earlier? Why? MUST DO [2]

A4. How does the creation of variations help a species survive? Give an example. [2]

A5. Free and attached earlobes are seen among the students of a class. What does this show? From whom does a child get its earlobe type? [2]

Mendel's experiments

A6. Give three reasons why Mendel chose the garden pea for his experiments. MUST DO [3]

A7. Name four pairs of contrasting traits of the pea plant studied by Mendel, writing the dominant form first. [2]

A8. How do Mendel's experiments show that a trait may be dominant or recessive? MUST DO [3]

A9. Explain Mendel's monohybrid cross between a pure tall and a pure dwarf pea plant up to the F2 generation, giving the phenotypic and genotypic ratios. MUST DO [5]

A10. How do Mendel's experiments show that traits are inherited independently? MUST DO [3]

A11. Tall pea plants with violet flowers were crossed with short plants with white flowers. All the offspring had violet flowers, but about half of them were short. Write the genotype of the tall parent and explain. MUST DO [2]

A12. A man with blood group O and a woman with blood group B have a son with blood group O. Is this enough to tell which of the traits, B or O, is dominant? Why? [2]

A13. Children with light-coloured eyes are often found to have parents with light-coloured eyes. Can we say from this whether light eye colour is dominant or recessive? [2]

A14. Outline a project to find out which coat colour – black or white – is dominant in dogs. [3]

Genes, chromosomes and expression

A15. What is a gene? How does a gene control the height of a plant? MUST DO [3]

A16. How is the equal genetic contribution of the male and the female parent ensured in the offspring? MUST DO [2]

A17. Why do gametes have only half the number of chromosomes found in body cells? [2]

Sex determination

A18. How is the sex of a child determined in human beings? Show with a flow chart. MUST DO [3]

A19. "A mother is responsible for the sex of her child." Do you agree? Give a reason. MUST DO [2]

A20. Name two ways, other than sex chromosomes, by which sex is decided in some animals. [2]

A21. How many pairs of chromosomes do human cells have? How many are sex chromosomes, and how do they differ in men and women? [2]

B

PART B · EXEMPLAR PRACTICE

Exemplar Practice

Exemplar-style questions, one step harder. Show the cross in every genetics answer.

Multiple choice

1 mark each

B1. Which of these pea traits is recessive? [1]

(a) Tall stem (b) Round seed (c) White flower (d) Yellow seed

B2. The phenotypic ratio in the F2 of a monohybrid cross is: [1]

(a) 1 : 2 : 1 (b) 3 : 1 (c) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 (d) 1 : 1

B3. The genotypic ratio in the F2 of a monohybrid cross is: [1]

(a) 1 : 2 : 1 (b) 3 : 1 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1

B4. How many different phenotypes appear in the F2 of a dihybrid cross? [1]

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 16

B5. A cross between Tt and tt gives tall and dwarf plants in the ratio: [1]

(a) 3 : 1 (b) 1 : 1 (c) 1 : 2 : 1 (d) all tall

B6. The sex chromosomes of a human male are: [1]

(a) XX (b) XY (c) YY (d) XO

B7. How many pairs of autosomes are present in a human body cell? [1]

(a) 22 (b) 23 (c) 44 (d) 46

B8. The chance that a newborn baby is a boy is: [1]

(a) 25% (b) 50% (c) 75% (d) 100%

B9. Mendel's 'factors' are now called: [1]

(a) chromosomes (b) genes (c) enzymes (d) hormones

B10. The information for making proteins in a cell is stored in: [1]

(a) the cell membrane (b) DNA

(c) the cytoplasm (d) ribosomes

Short answer

2–3 marks

B11. A pea plant with the genotype RrYy is self-pollinated. What fraction of the offspring will have wrinkled green seeds? Name the new combinations of traits that appear. [2]

B12. In a cross between two tall pea plants, 25% of the offspring were dwarf. What are the genotypes of the parents? Show the cross. MUST DO [2]

B13. Pure red-flowered plants were crossed with pure white-flowered plants; all F1 plants had red flowers. The F1 plants were self-pollinated and gave 600 F2 plants. Which trait is dominant? How many red and white plants are expected? MUST DO [3]

B14. How can a tall plant carry the gene for dwarfness? How can you find out whether a tall plant is TT or Tt? [2]

B15. Distinguish between genotype and phenotype with an example. [2]

B16. In some reptiles the sex of the young depends on temperature. Why is sex determination in humans called genetic? [2]

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Question types from the 2025 and 2026 board papers and the CBSE sample papers. ★★★ = asked in 3 or more of the 5 papers checked · ★★ = 2 papers · ★ = 1 paper.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Variation, genes and chromosomes

★★☆ 2 of 5 papers · 1–2 marks

C1. The number of chromosomes in a human sperm is: [1]

(a) 46 (b) 23 (c) 22 (d) 44

C2. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): Germ cells have half the number of chromosomes of body cells.

Reason (R): This keeps the chromosome number of a species constant after fertilisation.

C3. "Proteins control the traits of an organism." Explain with the example of the height of a plant. [2]

MUST DO

C4. Give two reasons why variations are useful to a species. [2]

Monohybrid cross: dominant and recessive

★★★ 5 of 5 papers · 1–4 marks

C5. A pure tall pea plant is crossed with a pure dwarf one. The percentage of tall plants in F1 and in F2 is: [1]

(a) 100% and 75% (b) 50% and 75%
(c) 100% and 50% (d) 75% and 100%

C6. The ratio TT : Tt : tt in the F2 generation is: [1]

(a) 1 : 1 : 1 (b) 1 : 2 : 1 (c) 2 : 1 : 1 (d) 3 : 0 : 1

C7. In Mendel's cross, the trait that does not appear in the F1 generation is called: [1]

(a) dominant (b) recessive (c) acquired (d) hybrid

C8. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): All F1 plants from a cross of pure tall and pure dwarf pea plants are tall.

Reason (R): Tallness is dominant over dwarfness.

C9. Pure violet-flowered pea plants were crossed with pure white-flowered plants. (a) What colour were the F1 flowers? (b) The F1 plants were self-pollinated – give the F2 ratio. (c) What do these results show? MUST DO [3]

C10. Tt plants are self-pollinated and give 800 offspring. How many are expected to be tall, how many dwarf, and how many pure tall? MUST DO [3]

C11. Why does the dwarf trait disappear in the F1 generation and reappear in the F2? [2]

C12. Two tall pea plants were crossed and some of the offspring were dwarf. Explain with a cross. [3]

Dihybrid cross

★☆☆ 1 of 5 papers · 1–3 marks

C13. A pea plant with genotype TTRR (tall, round seeds) is crossed with ttrr (dwarf, wrinkled). The F1 plants are: [1]

(a) all tall with round seeds (b) all dwarf with wrinkled seeds
(c) half tall, half dwarf (d) tall and dwarf in 3 : 1

C14. In the F2 of a round-yellow × wrinkled-green cross, how many of every 16 seeds are round and green? [1]

(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 9 (d) 6

C15. Mendel crossed pure round-yellow seeded plants with pure wrinkled-green seeded plants. (a) Give the phenotype and genotype of F1. (b) List the F2 phenotypes with their ratio. (c) What does this show? MUST DO [3]

Sex determination

★★★ 3 of 5 papers · 1–3 marks

C16. In humans, a sperm can carry: [1]

(a) only X (b) only Y (c) either X or Y (d) both X and Y

C17. In which of these animals can an individual change its sex? [1]

(a) Human (b) Snail (c) Dog (d) Pea

C18. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): In some reptiles, the temperature at which the eggs are kept decides the sex of the young.

Reason (R): All reptiles have XX and XY sex chromosomes like humans.

C19. Draw a flow chart to show how the sex of a child is determined in human beings. MUST DO [3]

C20. A couple has two daughters. What is the chance that their third child will be a son? Explain. [2]

Long answer

5 marks

C21. (a) What are dominant and recessive traits? (b) A tall pea plant of unknown genotype is crossed with a dwarf plant, and half the offspring are dwarf. Find the genotype of the tall plant, showing the cross. (c) Why does self-pollination of the F1 of a tall × dwarf cross give a 3 : 1 ratio? MUST DO [5]

C22. (a) How many autosomes and sex chromosomes does a human body cell have? (b) Explain with a flow chart how the sex of a child is determined. (c) Why is the chance of a boy or a girl equal? (d) Name an animal in which sex is not decided genetically. [5]

D

PART D · SECTION A CASE STYLE

Case-Based Questions

Each case carries 4 marks (1 + 1 + 2), as in the case-based questions of the board paper.

D1. Case Study · Repeating Mendel [4]

For a school project, Isha crossed pure-breeding pea plants having round seeds with pure-breeding plants having wrinkled seeds. All the F1 plants gave round seeds. She let the F1 plants self-pollinate and collected 1600 F2 seeds: 1200 were round and 400 were wrinkled.

(i) Which seed shape is dominant? [1]

(ii) What is the ratio of round to wrinkled seeds in F2? [1]

(iii) Of the 1600 F2 seeds, how many are expected to be pure-breeding round (RR)? Show the cross. [2]

OR

(iii) What is the genotype of the F1 plants, and what percentage of the F2 seeds are heterozygous? [2]

D2. Case Study · Boy or Girl? [4]

In a village, a family blamed the young mother because their first three children were girls. A health worker explained that the sex of a child is decided at fertilisation by the chromosomes it receives, and that in every birth the chance of a boy is the same.

(i) Which sex chromosomes does the father have? [1]

(ii) Whose gamete decides the sex of the child? [1]

(iii) Show with a cross that the chance of a boy in each birth is 50%. [2]

OR

(iii) How is the sex of the young decided in some reptiles and in snails? [2]

D3. Case Study · Two Traits Together [4]

A gardener crossed pure tall pea plants with violet flowers (TTVV) with pure short plants with white flowers (ttvv). All the F1 plants were tall with violet flowers. The F1 plants were self-pollinated and 320 F2 plants were raised.

(i) Write the genotype of the F1 plants. [1]

(ii) How many kinds of plants (phenotypes) appear in F2? [1]

(iii) How many of the 320 F2 plants are expected to be short with violet flowers, and how many tall with white flowers? [2]

OR

(iii) What do the new combinations in F2 show? State the law involved. [2]

PART E · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

E Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent Science board papers and CBSE sample papers, by type. Open the official paper and solve the listed questions.

Frequency	Question type	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★☆	**Variation, genes and proteins; chromosome number in gametes**	1–2	**2025:** OD Set 1 Q23 (proteins control traits OR DNA stability) · **SQP 2024–25:** Q18 (A–R: chromosome number in germ cells)	A1–A5, A15–A17, B9–B10, C1–C4
★★★	**Mendel's monohybrid cross; dominant and recessive; F1/F2 ratios and percentages**	1–4	**2026:** 31/1/1 Q15 (case: F1 all tall, self-pollination, dominant vs recessive) · **2025:** OD Set 1 Q30 (Mendel's F1 and F2) · **2025:** Delhi Set 1 Q9 (% tall plants in F1 and F2) · **SQP 2024–25:** Q30 (F2 genotype ratio) · **SQP 2026–27:** Q15 (case: violet/tall percentages in F1, F2)	A6–A9, A11–A14, B1–B3, B5, B12–B15, C5–C12, C21, D1
★☆☆	**Dihybrid cross; independent inheritance**	1–3	**2025:** OD Set 1 Q8 (TTRR × ttrr, F1)	A10, B4, B11, C13–C15, D3
★★★	**Sex determination**	1–3	**2026:** 31/1/1 Q6 (gametes carrying X or Y) · **2025:** Delhi Set 1 Q19 (A–R: temperature and sex in reptiles), Q24 (flow chart of sex determination) · **SQP 2024–25:** Q12 (snails change sex)	A18–A21, B6–B8, B16, C16–C20, C22, D2

PAPERS CHECKED (5)

- 2026 board paper 31/1/1 (Set 1) – first paper with separate Biology, Chemistry and Physics sections
- 2025 board paper, Outside Delhi Set 1
- 2025 board paper, Delhi Set 1
- CBSE Sample Question Paper 2024–25
- CBSE Sample Question Paper 2026–27 (the pattern for your exam)

★★★ = asked in 3 or more of the 5 papers checked · ★★ = 2 papers · ★ = 1 paper. Codes: OD = Outside Delhi. Each paper was read question by question; questions from the 2026–27 Sample Paper after Q20 were checked from a summary of the paper. Download the official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers and cbseacademic.nic.in → Sample Question Papers, and solve the exact questions listed.

F

PART F · YOUR RECORD

My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including the chapter test.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the rule you missed, and redo the question after three days. Bring this page to class before the chapter test.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct rule or method	Redone ✓