

CLASS
10

CBSE



PHYSICS
WALLAH

15 SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS

NEW PATTERN

As per Latest CBSE SQP (Dated 30 July 2025)

**COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS**

With CBSE SQP, 2024 & 2025 Solved Papers



2026
EXAMINATION

Additional Features

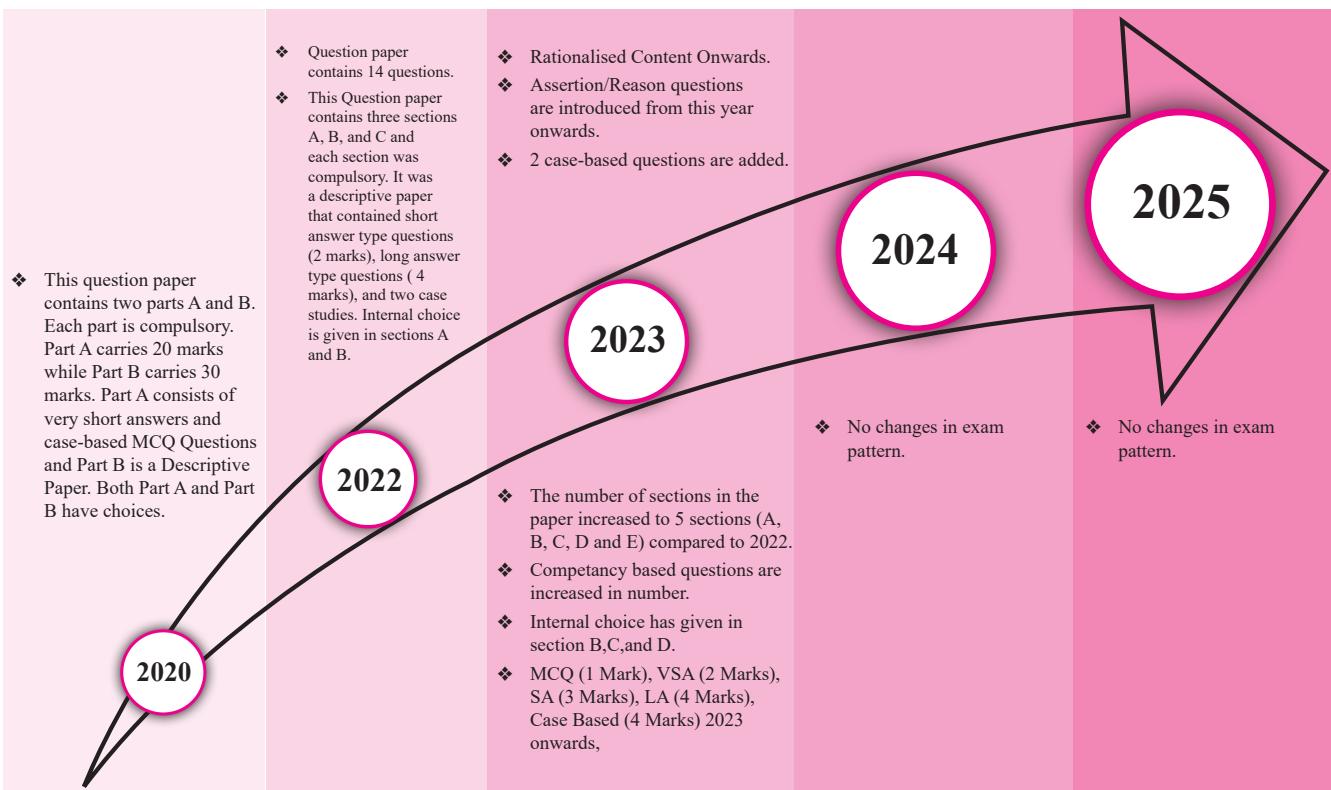
- 7 Cheat Sheets (Mindmap)
- 4 SQPs with Handwritten Solutions

Chapter-wise Weightage and Trend Analysis of CBSE Past 5 Years' Papers

CHAPTERS	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Basics of Internet	11	10	10	10	11
Internet and Web Services	4	5	5	5	4
Introduction to HTML	5	2	4	10	3
List&Images	10	2	8	6	10
Working With LINKS, FORMS, and TABLES	10	4	12	8	9
Cascading Style Sheet	—	2	5	1	3
Cyber Ethics	10	—	10	10	10

*For the year 2021, the exam was not conducted.

Evolving Trends in CBSE Exam Patterns



Comparative Analysis

CBSE SQP 2025-26 vs. Past Year Paper 2024

vs. 2025 Paper

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

CHAPTERS	Sample Question Paper 2025-26		2024 Paper		2025 Paper	
	Question Typology	Total Marks	Question Typology	Total Marks	Question Typology	Total Marks
Basics of Internet	1 MCQ 1 A/R 1 SA	5	2 MCQ, 2 VSA	6	2 MCQ, 1 VSA	4
Internet and Web Services	5 MCQ 2 VSA 1 A/R	10	3 MCQ, 1 VSA , 1 LA	9	4 MCQ, 2 A/R, 1 VSA, 1 SA	11
Introduction to HTML	2 MCQ 2 VSA	6	2 MCQ , 1 SA	5	1 MCQ, 1 VSA	3
List and images	1 SA	3	2 MCQ, 1 VSA, 1 SA	7	3 MCQ, 1 VSA, 2 SA	11
Working with Links , Forms and Tables	2 VSA 2 SA 1 LA	14	1 MCQ, 2 VSA, 1 SA, 1 LA	12	1 VSA, 1 SA, 1 LA	9
Cascading style Sheet (CSS)	1 VSA	2	1 MCQ	1	1 VSA	2
Cyber Ethics	2 MCQ 2 Case Based	10	1 MCQ, 1 VSA, 1 SA, 1 Case Based	10	1 VSA, 2 Case Based	10

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Syllabus &
Upcoming
CBSE SQPs



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CBSE Board Exam 2026: Two-Exam Scheme Decoded

1. What is the major change in Class X Board exams from 2026?

Ans: Starting in 2026, CBSE will conduct two Board exams per year for Class X, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired. This aims to offer students more flexibility and reduce pressure.

2. Why are two Board exams being introduced?

Ans: This is in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes holistic assessment, focus on core competencies, and reducing rote memorization.

Two Board exams aim to eliminate the high-stress/high-stakes nature of a single final exam and provide students more opportunities to improve.

3. Can I appear for both exams in the same year?

Ans. Yes, you can appear in both exams within the same school year:

First Board Examination (Main Exam)

You must appear in the first Board Examination, as it is mandatory for all students.

Eligible categories:

- Fresh students of Class X
- Students in Compartment (2nd Chance)
- Students repeating the year (Essential Repeat)
- Students appearing for improvement of previous performance

Second Board Examination

You can appear in the second examination in the following cases:

- Improvement: For up to 3 subjects to improve your score.
- Compartment: If you were placed in Compartment in the first phase exam.
- Improvement + Compartment: You can appear for both in May.
- Improvement for the students passed by the replacement of the subject.

Note: You are not allowed to take the second examination if you didn't appear in at least 3 subjects during the first examination. In such cases, you'll fall under the "Essential Repeat" category and have to wait until the next year.

4. When will the exams be held?

Ans. First Phase Examination: 17 February to 6 March 2026

Second Phase Examination: 5 May to 20 May 2026

5. Is it mandatory to attempt the First Phase exam for all students?

Ans. Yes, it is mandatory to attempt the First Phase Exam for all Class X students. It will be treated as the main board examination.

6. Is it mandatory to attempt the Second Phase exam? Who can appear for it?

Ans. No, the May exam is not mandatory. It is an optional attempt meant for:

- Students who want to improve their scores
- Students who were absent or could not perform well in the February exam
- Students who fail in one or more subjects in the first phase

7. Will the syllabus remain the same for both first and second examinations?

Ans. Yes, the syllabus will be the same for both the first and second examinations. Both examinations will be based on the full syllabus prescribed for the academic year.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- Use a black or blue ballpoint pen to fill the OMR sheet. Pencils or gel pens are not allowed.
- Carefully read the instructions given on the OMR sheet before filling it out.
- While filling the name, leave a block between your first name, middle and last name.
- The student has to fill the following particulars in the answer sheet:

From Admit Card

1. Subject	2. Sub Code	3. Date of Examination	4. Candidate's Name
5. Father's Name	6. Roll No. (In digits)	7. Roll No. (In words)	8. Centre No.
9. School No.			

From Question Paper

10. Set Number	11. Code Number
----------------	-----------------

ADMIT CARD



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI

ADMIT CARD FOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION 2026

LATEST ENTRY IN EXAMINATION CENTRE 30 MIN BEFORE THE EXAM START 10 AM (IST)



Roll No.

22122532

Date of Birth

26/02/2008

School No.

65345

Centre No.

8407

Roll. No. (In words)

TWO CRORE TWENTY ONE LAKH TWENTY TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY TWO ONLY



RAHUL KUMAR SINGH
11-04-2025

Examination	SECONDARY - CLASS: 10
Candidate's Name	RAHUL KUMAR SINGH
Mother's Name	REKHA DEVI
Father/Guardian's Name	OM PRAKASH SINGH
of School	*****
Exam Centre	*****
Category of PwD	Not Applicable
Admit Card ID	RR536521



SUB CODE	SUBJECT NAME	MEDIUM	DATE
002	HINDI COURSE-A	...	21.02.2026
184	ENGLISH (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)	...	26.02.2026
086	SCIENCE	...	02.03.2026
087	SOCIAL SCIENCE	...	07.03.2026
041	MATHEMATICS STANDARD	...	11.03.2026

QUESTION PAPER

Series WYZX1/4

Roll No.



Set No. 2

Q.P. Code 2/4/2

2	2	1	2	2	5	3	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SELF ASSESSMENT SHEET

Self-assessment plays a crucial role in exam preparation and offers several advantages:

- ❑ **Enhanced Self-awareness:** Self-assessment sheets help students gain a deeper understanding of their strengths and weaknesses across various subjects. Specific feedback on their performance provides valuable insights into areas of excellence and those that require improvement.
- ❑ **Focused Study:** These sheets provide clear guidance to students on where to direct their efforts. Identifying which questions to review, reattempt, or practice allows for more efficient and purposeful study sessions.
- ❑ **Targeted Improvement:** By categorizing questions into different categories (e.g., Easy, Revise, Reattempt), students can concentrate on areas that require the most attention. This targeted approach can result in significant improvements in their comprehension and performance.
- ❑ **Motivation:** Self-assessment sheets serve as a source of motivation for students. Observing their progress and understanding the steps needed for improvement can boost their motivation to work harder and achieve better results.
- ❑ **Reduced Exam Anxiety:** Having a clear understanding of their preparation progress helps reduce exam-related anxiety. Students feel more confident when they know what aspects to focus on, leading to a calmer and more effective exam experience.
- ❑ **Time Management:** Self-assessment sheets aid students in managing their study time more effectively. They can allocate more time to areas requiring extensive revision or reattempt while spending less time on topics they have already mastered.

Self evaluation Instruction: After completing the test, evaluate it using the provided explanations. Use only a pencil to mark the evaluations (allowing for revisions and reattempts). Record the marks obtained in the Marks section and provide remarks in the Remarks column.

Remarks abbreviations:

- ❑ **Easy (E):** Use for questions that you should find straightforward, indicating a good understanding and correct answers.
- ❑ **Revise (R):** Assign to questions where your response contains minor errors or gaps in understanding, suggesting the need for topic review.
- ❑ **Reattempt (RA):** Use for questions with incorrect responses, significant misconceptions, or a lack of understanding. Students receiving this remark should revisit the topic thoroughly, seek additional help if necessary, and attempt similar questions to enhance their grasp of the concept.

CHAPTER-1

BASICS OF INTERNET

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Cheat Sheet

- A web address, also known as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator), is a unique identifier.
- Used to locate and access specific resources on the World Wide Web.

Protocol:

- Specifies how the web browser should communicate with the server.

Common protocols include:

- HTTP, HTTPS and FTP.

Domain:

- Represents the website's address or the server's location.
- Often begins with "www" (subdomain) but not always.

- Examples: google.com, example.org, openai.com.

Path (optional):

- Specifies the specific location or file within the website's structure.
- Separated by forward slashes (/).

- Example: /blog/article, /images/photo.jpg.

Examples of Web Addresses:

- <https://www.google.com/>
- <mailto:contact@example.com>

- Newsgroups, also known as Usenet
- Online discussion forums on the Usenet network.
- Hierarchical organization by topic.
- Wide range of topics, independent of the web.

Purpose:

Sharing information, asking questions, and discussing topics of interest.

Common Features:

- **Hierarchical Structure:** Organized into categories or groups.
- **Posts:** Messages within threads.

Examples of Newsgroups:

Google Groups, Usenet.

- Developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989, it's a network of digital information accessible via the Internet.
- Revolutionized information sharing, communication, commerce, education, and entertainment.
- Web servers store, process, and deliver web content to users upon request.

Webpages:

- Individual documents on the Web.
- Written in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language).
- Contain text, images, links, and multimedia elements.

Hyperlinks:

- Text or objects that, when clicked, lead to other webpages or resources.
- Enable navigation between webpages.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator):

- A web address that specifies the location of a webpage or resource on the Web.
- Comprises a protocol, domain, path, and optional parameters or fragments.

- The Internet is a global network of interconnected computer networks that facilitates information exchange and communication worldwide.
- Developed as ARPANET in the late 1960s, it has evolved into a decentralized system connecting billions of devices.
- Operates through the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP) to standardize data transmission, addressing, and routing.

Basics of Internet



- **Broadband:** High-speed internet via DSL, cable, or fiber-optic connections.
- **Dial-Up:** Traditional phone line-based connection, now less common.
- **Satellite:** Uses satellite signals to provide internet access, ideal for remote areas.
- **Wireless:** Access via Wi-Fi, cellular networks, or other wireless technologies.
- **Fiber-Optic:** High-speed internet using optical fibers for data transmission.

- Identifier for electronic mail communication.
- An email address is a unique identifier used for electronic mail communication
- Used for sending and receiving emails.

Components of an Email Address:

1. Username:

- Chosen by the individual and represents their name or preferred identifier.
- Located before the "@" symbol.
- Example:** john.doe, sarah_smith123.

2. @ Symbol:

- Separates the username from the domain name.
- Essential in every email address.
- Example:** john.doe@example.com.

3. Domain Name:

- Represents the email service provider, organization, or domain associated with the email address.
- Located after the "@" symbol.
- Example:** example.com, companyname.org.

Email Service Providers:

- Email addresses can be obtained through various means, including: Gmail, Outlook, Yahoo Mail, and Proton Mail.

Advantages of Email Addresses:

- File Attachments:** Emails allow the exchange of documents, images, and multimedia files.
- Online Services:** Email addresses are used to register accounts, subscribe to newsletters, and receive notifications.
- Mobile Accessibility:** Access and manage emails from smartphones and mobile devices.

Example of Email Addresses:

- john.doe@gmail.com
- sarah.smith@example.org

Downloading and Uploading Files:

Process of transferring files between local and remote devices.

- Downloading retrieves files from a remote server to the local device.
- Uploading sends files from the local device to a remote server.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

- A markup language for structuring web pages.
- Uses tags enclosed in angle brackets.
- Defines elements like headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

- Real-time text-based communication.
- Used for personal, professional, and social interactions.
- Supported by messaging applications and online chat platforms.

Purpose:

Instant communication, collaboration, and social interaction.

Common Features:

- Private and Group Chats:** One-on-one or with multiple participants.
- Emojis/GIFs:** Used for expressions.
- Multimedia Sharing:** Sending images, videos, documents.
- Voice/Video Calls:** Real-time audio/video communication.

Examples:

- Instant Messaging:** WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, Telegram, Teams.
- Team Collaboration:** Slack, Microsoft Teams.
- Social Media:** Twitter, Facebook Messenger, Instagram DMs.

Basics of Internet

Web Servers

- A web server is a software application or hardware device responsible for handling incoming Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

Function and Purpose:

- Web servers handle HTTP requests from clients, primarily web browsers.
- They store web pages, files, and resources and respond to client requests by transmitting the requested content.

Popular Web Server Software:

- Apache HTTP Server:** Open-source, widely used for its flexibility.
- NGINX:** Known for its high performance and scalability.
- Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS):** Commonly used for Windows-based web hosting.

Applications of Web Servers:

- Hosting websites and web applications.
- Facilitating e-commerce transactions.
- Serving multimedia content like images, audio, and video.

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Time allowed: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 50

NOTE:

- (i) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (ii) Please check that this question paper contains 26 questions.
- (iii) Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (iv) 15 minutes of time has been allotted to read this question paper. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A-E.
2. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice of approximately 30% is provided.
3. Section A consists of 12 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B has 7 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Section C consists of 4 Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 1 Long Answer type question carrying 4 marks.
7. Section E consists of 2 Source-based/Case-based/Passage-based Questions carrying 4 marks each.

SECTION – A

(All questions are compulsory)

1. What does plagiarism involve?	1
(a) Using someone else's work without permission	(b) Copying text from Wikipedia
(c) Paraphrasing with proper attribution	(d) Using public domain content
2. Which statement best explains a key advantage of 5G over 4G?	1
(a) 5G has higher latency, so responses are slower	
(b) 5G has much lower latency, enabling real-time tasks like AR/VR and remote control	
(c) 5G works only for voice calls	
(d) 5G works only on Wi-Fi	
3. Which of the following tags can be used to draw a horizontal line in a webpage?	1
(a) line	(b) <hrule>
	(c) <hr>
	(d) <rule >
4. What is the primary purpose of freedom of information (FOI) laws?	1
(a) To restrict access to government information	(b) To promote transparency and accountability
(c) To control the distribution of copyrighted materials	(d) To limit online communication
5. Which input type allows users to enter a single line of text?	1
(a) <input type="text">	(b) <input type="textarea">
	(c) <input type="line">
	(d) Both (a) and (c)
6. What is the primary purpose of CSS?	1
(a) Structuring the content of a webpage	(b) Adding interactivity to web elements
(c) Styling and formatting the presentation of a webpage	(d) Defining server-side functionality
7. The attribute of the tag used to specify the location of an image is _____.	1
(a) img	(b) src
	(c) alt
	(d) name
8. Which code snippet demonstrates changing the font color of the text to red using the tag?	1
(a) This text is red.	(b) This text is red.
(c) This text is red.	(d) This text is red.
9. What does cybersafety focus on?	1
(a) Encouraging risky online behaviors	(b) Protecting personal information
(c) Encouraging the sharing of passwords	(d) All of these
10. In Ordered list, by default the list items will be marked with _____.	1

Questions No-11 & 12 are Assertion and Reason types. Each question consists of two statements, namely, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the most suitable option considering the Assertion and reason.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	
11. Assertion (A): Downloading files means transferring files from the internet to your host computer.	
Reason (R): Uploading files refers to the process of transferring data or files from a local or client device to a remote server, network, or cloud storage system.	1
12. Assertion (A): HTML is a programming language.	
Reason (R): HTML is used to define the structure of a webpage.	1

SECTION – B

(2 marks each)

13. What is the horizontal rule in HTML? How can anyone insert a horizontal line in a webpage?	2
14. What is the difference between a newsgroup and a blog?	2

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

(Explanations)

1. (a) Plagiarism involves using someone else's work, ideas, or intellectual property without proper permission or attribution. This includes copying text, images, or any other content without giving credit to the original creator. **(1 M)**

2. (b) Latency = reaction time of the network (how quickly it responds after you tap/click). It's different from speed (how much data per second).
5G cuts the reaction time a lot (from the “noticeable lag” you feel on 4G to a near-instant response). With that quick response, things that need instant feedback—like cloud gaming, AR/VR head movement, or controlling a robot/drone—feel smooth and accurate instead of laggy. **(1 M)**

3. (c) The `<hr>` tag in HTML is used to insert a horizontal rule or line on a webpage. It creates a visible horizontal line, typically used to separate content or sections on a webpage. It is not used for creating hyperlinks, defining HTML headers, or adding page breaks. **(1 M)**

4. (b) Freedom of information laws aim to ensure transparency and accountability in government actions by allowing individuals to access information held by public bodies. **(1 M)**

5. (a) The `<input type = “text”>` allows you to add a single line of text. **(1 M)**

6. (c) The primary purpose of CSS is to style and format the presentation of a webpage, such as colors, layout, fonts, etc. **(1 M)**

7. (b) The “src” attribute in the `` tag is used to specify the file path or URL of the image to be displayed on the webpage. **(1 M)**

8. (a) The `` tag was traditionally used to define font properties in HTML, and the “color” attribute specifies the text color. In this case, the text will be displayed in red. **(1 M)**

9. (b) Cyber safety involves following rules and precautions to protect personal information and ensure a secure online experience. **(1 M)**

10. (d) In an ordered list, list items are by default marked with numbers, specifically numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.). Each item is sequentially numbered, starting from 1 and increasing with each subsequent item in the list **(1 M)**

11. (b) Downloading files refers to transferring files from the internet to your host computer, and uploading files refers to transferring data or files from a local or client device to a remote server. **(1 M)**

12. (d) While HTML is used to define the structure of a webpage, it is not considered a programming language. HTML is a markup language used to structure content on the web. **(1 M)**

13. A horizontal rule in HTML, represented by the `<hr>` tag, is used to create a thematic break or a visible horizontal line on a webpage. It is often used to separate content or section on a webpage. **(1 M)**
A horizontal line can be added using the following code:
`<!DOCTYPE html>`
`<head>`
`<title>Horizontal Rule Example</title>`
`</head>`
`<body>`
`<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>`
`<p>This is some content on my webpage.</p>`
`<hr> <!-- This is the horizontal rule -->`
`<h2>More Information</h2>`
`</body>`
`</html>` **(1 M)**



Nailing the Right Answer

- To create a horizontal rule, simply use the `<hr>` tag. It is a self-closing tag, so there's no need for a closing tag (`</hr>`).
- You can add optional attributes to customize the appearance of the horizontal rule. Common attributes include width, color, and size

14. Newsgroups are online discussion forums where users post and read messages on various topics. They typically use the Usenet protocol. Newsgroups are more discussion-oriented. Newsgroups are often organized by topic or interest. **(1 M)**
Blogs, short for weblogs, are individual or group websites where authors publish articles or posts on specific subjects. Blogs are content-centric. Blogs are typically authored by individuals or groups. **(1 M)**



Nailing the Right Answer

- Use the `<sub>` tag when you need to represent text or characters that should appear as subscripts. This is commonly used in chemical formulas, mathematical equations, and some abbreviations.
- Ensure that the `<sup>` tag is placed immediately before or after the content you want to be in superscript.

20. Open-source software is software that is released with a license that allows anyone to view, use, modify, and distribute its source code. Open-source software typically adheres to the principles of transparency and collaboration, and it encourages a community of developers and users to contribute to its development. Here are two popular open-source software programs: **(1 M)**

- Linux Operating System:** Linux is a widely-used open-source operating system kernel. Various distributions (distros) of Linux, such as Ubuntu, Debian, and CentOS, build upon the Linux kernel to create complete operating systems. Linux is known for its stability, security, and flexibility, and it is used on servers, desktops, embedded systems, and more. **(1 M)**
- Mozilla Firefox:** Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser developed by the Mozilla Foundation. It is known for its speed, privacy features, and robust support for web standards. Firefox is available on multiple platforms, including Windows, macOS, Linux, and mobile devices, and it has a large community of contributors who help improve and extend its functionality through open-source collaboration. **(1 M)**

21. (a) **Inline CSS:** Inline CSS involves adding CSS styling directly within HTML elements using the `"style"` attribute. It affects only the specific element it's applied to.

Example:

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 16px;">This is a blue text with a font size of 16px.</p>
```

(b) **External CSS:** External CSS is a separate CSS file linked to an HTML document. It allows you to apply styles consistently across multiple web pages.

Example (HTML):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
    href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
```

<p class="blue-text">This is a blue text with styles from an external CSS file.</p>

</body>

</html>

Example (styles.css):

```
.blue-text {
  color: blue;
  font-size: 16px;
}
```

(1 M)

(c) **Internal CSS:** Internal CSS is defined within the HTML document's `<style>` tags in the `<head>` section. It applies styles to specific elements on that page.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <style>
    p{
      color: green;
      font-size: 18px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a green text with a font size of 18px.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

(1 M)



Mistakes 101 : What not to do!

- One common mistake is overusing inline styles. While they can be convenient for quick styling, it's best to reserve them for specific situations where inline styles are necessary, such as individual element overrides.
- Placing CSS code directly in the HTML document without enclosing it within a `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section should be avoided.
- Providing incorrect file paths in the HTML document to link to external CSS files can result in styles not being applied.

OR

Comments in an HTML document serve the purpose of providing human-readable explanations or notes within the code. They are not visible to the website's visitors but are essential for developers, designers, or anyone working on the HTML code to understand its structure, and purpose, or make notes for future reference. **(1 1/2 M)**

CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

(Issued by CBSE on 30th July, 2025)

Class-X Session: 2025-26

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (CODE 165)

Time: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 50

1. This Question Paper has **5 Sections A-E**.
2. All Questions are compulsory. However, internal choices have been provided in some of the questions.
3. Section A has **12** questions carrying **01** mark each.
4. Section B has **7** Short Answer (SA-I) type questions carrying **02** marks each.
5. Section C has **4** Short Answer (SA-II) type questions carrying **03** marks each.
6. Section D has **1** Long Answer (LA) type question carrying **04** marks.
7. Section E has **2** Source based/Case-based/Passage based Questions carrying **04** marks each.

SECTION – A

(This section contains 12 Multiple Choice questions carrying 01 mark each.)

1. Which of the following is NOT a web service?
(a) Sending an email via a webmail client
(c) Sharing files through Bluetooth
(b) Making online transactions through a banking portal
(d) Conducting online classes for students

Ans. (c) Sharing files through Bluetooth (1 M)

2. What does TCP/IP stands for?
(a) Transmission Control Program/Internet Protocol
(b) Transfer Control Program/Internet Protocol
(c) Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Provider
(d) Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

Ans. (d) Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (1 M)

3. Information retrieval refers to the process of:
(a) Locating and accessing information through search engines
(b) Sending and receiving emails using different email protocols
(c) Transferring files from one device to another using protocols
(d) Fetching web pages from a server

Ans. (a) Locating and accessing information through search engines (1 M)

4. Which of the following is an attribute of the <body> tag?
(a) vlink
(b) face
(c) color
(d) font-size

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