

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA GACHIBOWLI , GPRA CAMPUS, HYD-32
SAMPLE PAPER 01 FOR SESSION ENDING EXAM (2018-19)

SUBJECT: SCIENCE (086)

BLUE PRINT : CLASS IX

UNIT	Chapter	VSA (1 mark)	SA – I (2 marks)	SA – II (3 marks)	LA (5 marks)	Practical Based Questions	Total	Unit Total
Matter - Its Nature and Behaviour	Matter in our surroundings	--	--	3(1)	--	2(1)	5(2)	23(7)
	Is Matter around us pure	--	--	3(1)*	--	2(1)	5(2)	
	Atoms and Molecules	--	--	--	5(1)	--	5(1)	
	Structure of the Atom	--	--	3(1)	5(1)*	--	8(2)	
Organisation in the Living World	The Fundamental unit of life	--	--	3(1)	5(1)	--	8(2)	20(6)
	Tissues	1(1)	--	--	5(1)*	--	6(2)	
	Diversity in living organisms	--	--	3(1)*	--	--	3(1)	
	Why Do we fall ill	--	--	3(1)	--	--	3(1)	
Motion, Force and Work	Motion	--	--	3(1)	--	2(1)*	5(2)	27(9)
	Force and Laws of motion	--	--	3(1)	--	2(1)*	5(2)	
	Gravitation	--	--	--	5(1)*	--	5(1)	
	Work and Energy	--	--	3(1)*	5(1)	--	8(2)	
	Sound	1(1)	--	3(1)	--	--	4(2)	
Our Environment	Natural Resources	--	4(2)	--	--	2(1)	6(3)	6(3)
Food; Food Production	Improvement in Food Resources	--	2(1)*	--	--	2(1)	4(2)	4(2)
	Total	2(2)	6(3)	30(10)	30(6)	12(6)	80(27)	80(27)

Note: * - Internal Choice Questions of same chapter.

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MAX. MARKS : 80
DURATION : 3 HRS

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises of five sections – A, B, C, D and E. You are to attempt all the sections.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Internal choice is given in sections B, C, D and E.
4. Question numbers 1 and 2 in **Section-A** are one mark questions. They are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
5. Question numbers 3 to 5 in **Section- B** are two marks questions. These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
6. Question numbers 6 to 15 in **Section-C** are three marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
7. Question numbers 16 to 21 in **Section-D** are 5 marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
8. Question numbers 22 to 27 in **Section- E** are based on practical skills. Each question is a two marks question. These are to be answered in brief.

SECTION – A

1. Name the tissue present under the skin and arranged in a pattern of layers.
2. Why are sound waves called mechanical waves?

SECTION – B

3. How do forests play an important role in maintaining the water cycle?
4. What is the role of nitrogen fixing bacteria?
5. What factors does the food requirement of dairy animals depend on?

OR

What is poultry? How can poultry help in solving the food and nutrition problem?

SECTION – C

6. Define biotic factors. Name a few biotic factors which damage the food material during storage.
7. (a) Why does the water kept in an earthen pot become cool in summer?
(b) Draw a well labelled diagram showing sublimation of camphor.
(c) Convert: 340 K to degree Celsius.
8. Why copper sulphate solution in water does not show tyndall effect but mixture of water and milk shows.

OR

Name the separation technique by which we can obtain coloured components from ink? Give two more application of the technique used.

9. (a) Define polyatomic ion.
(b) Write the name of the compound $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and mention the ions present in it.
10. What does DNA molecule contain? Name the functional segment of DNA. In which form is the DNA present in a cell when the cell is not dividing ?

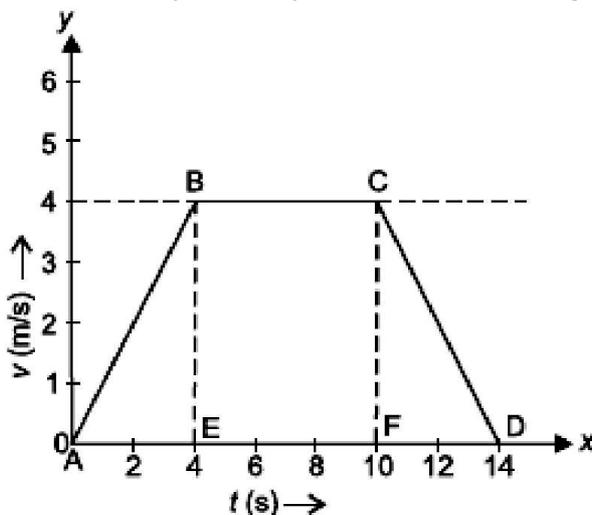
11. (a) Identify the class of animals having the following characteristic features.
- The warm blooded animals that lay eggs and have four chambered heart and a covering of feathers.
 - The cold blooded animals having scales and they breath through lungs.
- (b) Give one example of an animal belonging to each of these classes:

OR

- Draw a neat diagram of a Hydra.
- Label mesoglea and gastrovascular cavity.
- Name the group of animals it belongs to.
- Name one species of this group which lives in colonies.

12. Study the given graph and answer the following questions.

- Which part of the graph shows accelerated motion?
- Which part of the graph shows retarded motion?
- Calculate the distance travelled by the body in first 4 seconds of journey graphically.



13. (a) State the law of conservation of momentum.
- (b) A body of mass 2 kg, initially moving with a velocity of 10 m/s, collides with another body of mass 5 kg at rest. After collision velocity of first body becomes 1 m/s. Find the velocity of second body.
14. Differentiate between
- Acute and chronic disease
 - Congenital and acquired disease
 - Infectious and non-infectious disease.
15. (a) Define 'potential energy'.
- (b) Give an example where potential energy is acquired by a body due to change in its shape.
- (c) A skier of mass 50 kg stands at A at the top of a ski jump. He takes off at A for his jump to B. Calculate the change in his gravitational potential energy between A and B.

OR

- Define kinetic energy.
- A stone of mass 2 kg is falling from rest from the top of a steep hill. What will be its kinetic energy after 5 s? ($g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

SECTION – D

16. (a) Write chemical formulae of all the compounds that can be formed by the combination of the following ions: Ca^{2+} , K^+ , Fe^{3+} , Cl^- , SO_4^{2-}
- (b) Molar mass of nitrogen is 14u. What will be the mass of one atom of nitrogen in grams?

17. (a) Define work. Give SI unit of work. Write an expression for positive work done.
(b) Calculate the work done in pushing a cart through a distance of 50 m against the force of friction equal to 250 N. Also state the type of work done.
(c) Sarita lives on 3rd floor of building at the height of 15 m. She carries her school bag weighting 5.2 kg from the ground floor to her house. Find the amount of work done by her and identify the force against which she has done work ($g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$)

18. (a) State the three observations made by Rutherford on his α -particle scattering experiment.
(b) Write the Electronic Configuration of an element whose mass number is 31 and atomic number is 15. What is its valency?

OR

- (a) Define Valency. What conclusions can be drawn about the reactivity of an atom from its valency?
(b) Why does an atom of Argon have zero valency? Explain using the electronic configuration of Argon.

19. Why is mitochondria called 'power-house of cell'? Give three similarities and one difference between mitochondria and plastid.

20. (a) Explain the formation of complex permanent tissue in plants. Mention two types of complex tissues and write their functions.
(b) How simple permanent tissues are different from complex permanent tissues?

OR

What is a nervous tissue? Give its functions. Explain the structure of a neuron with a diagram.

21. What is upthrust? What are the quantities that can vary upthrust? How does it account for the floating of a body? When a partially immersed body is pressed down a little, what will happen to the upthrust?

OR

- (a) Differentiate between acceleration due to gravity and universal gravitational constant. Derive a relation between 'g' and 'G'.
(b) State universal law of Gravitation.

SECTION – E

22. (i) Give the difference between mixture and compound.
(ii) Classify the following mixture as homogeneous and heterogeneous:
(a) Tincture of iodine (b) Smoke (c) Brass (d) Sugar solution

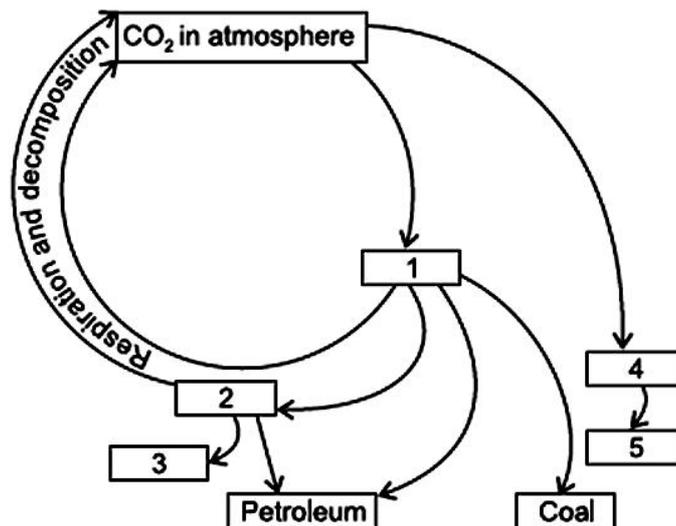
OR

Two students A and B were given 10 ml of water in a bowl and a plate respectively. They 'were told to observe the rate of evaporation. Name the student whose water evaporates faster and explain its reason.

23. Which phenomenon occurs during the following changes?
(i) Formation of clouds
(ii) Drying of wet clothes,
(iii) wax melts in the sun
(iv) Size of naphthalene balls decreases.

24. Why simply increasing grain production for storage in warehouses cannot solve the problem of malnutrition and hunger?

25. Complete the following cycle.

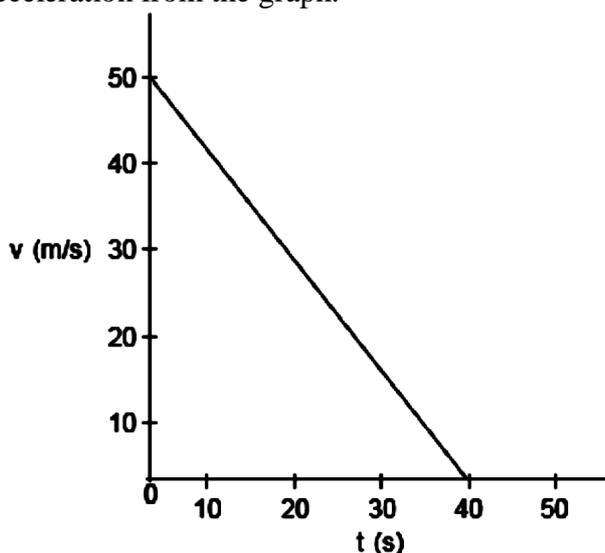


26. A body is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity and caught back.

- (a) What is its displacement and distance travelled?
- (b) How do the displacement and distance change if its velocity of projection is halved?

OR

- (a) What can be depicted from the graph regarding the motion of the object?
- (b) Find the value of acceleration from the graph.



27. Identify the effect of force in each of the following:

- (a) compressing a spring
- (b) a tennis player hitting a ball
- (c) stopping a moving car
- (d) kicking a stationary football.

OR

If you are trying to push a heavy box on a horizontal surface, list various forces acting on the box. State the condition under which this box will start sliding on the surface. How will the magnitude of applied force required to move the box change if:

- (a) weight of the box is increased?
- (b) the surface on which the box is placed is made more rough?

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