9th PHYSICS GUESS PAPER

SECTION- A

Q. 1.When the passenger moving in a bus, the road side trees appear to be moving (a) Back ward (b)Forward

Q. 2.In uniform motion the object covers

(a) equal distance(b) unequal distance

Q. 3.Where objects cover unequal distances in equal interval of time then the motion is called

(a) uniform motion

(b) non uniform motion

Q. 4.v =? (a) t/s (b) s/t

Q. 6.An object travels 16m in 4sec and another 16 m in 2 sec. what is the average speed of the object (a) 5.33 ms-1

(b) 5. 34ms-1

Q. 7.If we specify, its direction of motion along with its speed, the quantity that specifies with the aspects is called

(a) velocity

(b) motion

Q. 8.The velocity of an object can be

(a) non uniform or variable

(b) uniform or variable

Q. 9.A car accelerate uniformly from 18 km h-1to 36 km h-1in 5 sec. calculate

the acceleration

(a) 1ms-2

(b) 1 ms-3

Q. 10.A train starting from rest attains a velocity of 72 km h-1in 5 minutes.

Assuming that the acceleration is uniform. Find the distance traveled by the

train for attaining this velocity

(a) 2km

(b) 5km

Q. 2: A car goes from a town A to another town B with a speed of 40 km/h and

returns back to the town A with a speed of 60 km/h. The average speed of the

car during the complete journey is -

(a) 48 km/h

(b) 50 km/h

(c) zero

Q.4: The initial velocity of a body is u . It is under uniform acceleration. Its

velocity vat any time is given by -

(a) v = u + at2

(b) v = u + ½ at2

(c) v = u + at

(d) v = u.

Q.5: The distance covered in time by a body having initial velocity u and having a uniform acceleration is given bys = ut + ½ at2. This result follows from -(a) Newton's first law

(b) Newton's second law

(c) Newton's third law

Q.6: A ball is thrown vertically upwards. It rises to a height of 50 m and comes back to the thrower,(a) the total distance covered by the ball is zero.

(b) the net displacement of the ball is zero.

(c) the displacement is 100 m.

Q.7: In 12 minutes a car whose speed is 35 km/h travels a distance of(a) 7 km

(b) 3.5 km

(c) 14 km

(d) 28 km

Q.8: When a graph of one quantity versus another results in a straight line, the quantities are -(a) both constant

(b) equal

(c) directly proportional

(d) inversely proportional

Q.9: A body moving along a straight line at 20 m/s undergoes an acceleration

of -4 m/s2. After two seconds its speed will be -(a) -8 m/s

(b) 12 m/s

(c) 16 m/s

(d) 28 m/s.

Q.10: A car increases its speed from 20 km/h to 30 km/h in 10 seconds. Its

accelerations(a) 30 m/s2

(b) 3 m/s2

(c) 18 m/s2

(d) 0.83 m/s2

Q.11: A body whose speed is constant(a) must be accelerated

(b) might be accelerated

(c) has a constant velocity

(d) can not be accelerated.

Q.12: When the distance that an object travels is directly proportional to the

length of time it is said to travel with(a) zero velocity

(b) constant speed

(c) constant acceleration

(d) uniform velocity

Q.13: a particle moves with uniform positive acceleration. Its velocity-time

graph will be(a) a straight line parallel to the time axis

(b) a straight line inclined at an obtuse angle to the time axis

(c) a straight line inclined at an acute angle to the time axis

(d) none of these.

Q.15: A particle experiences constant acceleration for 20 seconds after starting from rest. If it travels a distance s1 in the first 10 seconds and distance s2 in the next 10 seconds then, (a) s2= s1

(b) s2= 2s1

(c) s2= 3s1

(d) s2= 4s1

Q.16: In which of the following cases the object does not possess an acceleration or retardation when it moves in (a) upward direction with decreasing speed

(b) downward direction with increasing speed

(c) with constant speed along circular path

(d) with constant speed along horizontal path

Q.17: A person travels distance πR along the circumference of a circle of radius R . Displacement of the person is (a) R

(b) 2R

(c) 2πR

(d) zero

Q.18: The velocity of an object is directly proportional to the time elapsed. The

object has(a) uniform speed

(b) uniform velocity

(c) uniform acceleration

(d) variable acceleration

19. A magnet is repeatedly moved closely over a mixture of iron powder and sulphur powder. Which of the following

is not observed?

(a) Iron powder is attracted towards magnet

(b) sulphur powder is left behind

(c) black powder is left behind

(d) iron powder and sulphur powder are separated

20. The colour of magnesium ribbon is

(a) grayish white

(b) brown

(c) black

(d) grayish black

21. While heating ammonium chloride and sodium chloride mixture, keep your face away from vapours because:

(a) chlorine vapours may cause irritation in eyes

(b) ammonia vapours may cause irritation in eyes

(c) sodium chloride vapours may cause irritation in eyes

(d) ammonium chloride vapours may block nose

22. In which of the following you observed that the particles settle down on standing?

(a) common salt solution

(b) muddy water

(c) starch solution

(d) egg albumin in water

23. To prepare a colloidal solution of starch , we should:

(a) add starch powder to boiling water and cool

(b) add starch powder to cold water and boil

(c) heat starch, add it to cold water and then bring it to boil

(d) add thin paste of starch to hot water with stirring

24. A mixture of iron fillings and sulphur is heated, the colour of the mixture will change:

(a) black to yellow

(b) yellow to black

(c) black to brown

(d) brown to yellow

25. The colour that indicates that dal is adulterer with methanol yellow is:

(a) crimson

(b) pink

(c) red

(d) brown

26. To observe onion cells in an onion peel, we must prepare the slide by mounting on it:

(a) crushed pulp of onion

(b) dry scale leaf

(c) green leaf of onion

(d) thin layer of fleshy leaf of onion

27. When we determine the boiling point of liquid, the thermometer

(a) should dip into liquid

(b) should be above the liquid and vertical

(c) should touch the bottom of container

(d) should be placed slanting in the liquid

28. A blue black colour precipitate with iodine solution indicates the presence of :

(a) Glucose

(b) Protein

(c) Fat

(d) Starch

29. The aqueous solution of salt and sand can be separated by

(a) Filtration followed by evaporation

(b) Filtration followed by crystallization

(c) Sublimation

(d) Melting

30. The structure responsible for receiving impulse in a nerve cell is:

(a) Dendrite

(b) Axon

(c) Cell body

(d) Nucleus

SECTION- B

1. Which process is used in washing machine to squeeze (rinse) water from clothes?

2. Name the types of simple tissues.

3. What is the value of 'g 'at the centre of earth?

4. Name the physical quantity corresponds to rate of change of momentum.

5. What do you mean by saturated solution?

6.Why does our palm feel cold when we put some acetone or petrol on it?

7. Give two reasons to support that water is a compound and not a mixture.

8. If the moon attracts the Earth, why does he earth not move towards the moon?

9. Explain why some of the leaves may get detached from a tree if we vigorously shake its branch?

10. What are the values of distance and displacement in covering 10 m from P to Q and coming back?

11. State any two conditions necessary for good health.

12. What are functions of stomata?

13. Which organelle is known as the powerhouse of the cell? Why?

14. Differentiate between mixture and compound.

15. What is chromatography? Write its any two applications.

16. A solution contains 5 ml alcohol in 70 ml of water. Calculate the volume by volume percentage of solution.

17. Write the differences between mass and weight.

18. From a rifle of mass 4 kg, a bucket of mass 50 g is fired with an initial velocity of 35 m/s. Calculate the initial recoil velocity of the rifle.

19. Why is it difficult to hold a school bag having strap made of thin and strong string?

20. Draw a labeled diagram of neuron.21. What is immunization ? What are the immunization programs available at the nearest health centre in your locality?

22. Differentiate between osmosis and diffusion.

23. Write the differences between solid, liquid and gas.

Or

What is factional distillation? When it is used? Explain with an activity.