Express the following temperatures in Kelvin scale.

(i) 25°C and(ii) 373°C

When a carpet is beaten with a stick, dust comes out of it, why? Name the cell organelle which is able to destroy a damaged cell.

What is meant by a saturated solution? What happens when a saturated solution is heated 2

The gravitational force between two objects is F. How will this force change when:

the distance between them is reduced to half?

The mass of one of the objects becomes four times?

How do substances like CO2 and water move in and out of the cell? List any two differences between structure and location of striated and unstriated muscles.

- "We can easily move our hand in air, but not through any solid material." Justify the statement giving any three possible reasons.

Elements are classified as metals, non metals and metalloids. Give any one property of each. Also give one examples of each.

Define 'average speed'. An object moves with a uniform speed of 10 m/s for 5 s and then with a uniform speed of 5 m/s for 10 s. Find its average speed.

An object experiences a net zero external unbalanced force. Is it possible for the object to be moving with a non-zero velocity? If yes, state the conditions that must be placed on the magnitude and direction of the velocity. If no, provide a reason.

A body is thrown vertically upwards with an initial velocity of 100 m/s. Find:

- Time taken to reach maximum height
- (ii) Maximum height reached
- (iii) Velocity after 5 second Take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

Two objects of masses 100 g and 200 g are moving along the same line and direction, with velocities of 2 ms-1 and 1 ms-1, respectively. They collide, and after the collision, the first

- (a) Distinguish between mass and weight of an object.
- (b) How will the weight of a body of mass 100g change if it taken from equator to the poles? Give reason for your answer.

Explain how the bark of a tree is formed. How does it act as protective tissue?

Name the liquid matrix of the blood. What does it contain? List any two functions of blood.

- (a) Name the organelle which provide turgidity and rigidity to the plant cell. Name any two substances which are present in it.
- (b) How are they useful in unicellular organisms?
- (a) Define macro nutrients?
- (b) Pick out micro nutrients from the list given below:

  Zinc, Calcium fron, nitrogen otassium,
- (c) Name any three processes in plants which are affected by deficiency in nutrients.

What are weeds? Give two examples of weeds. Explain why is the removal of weeds necessary from the cultivated fields? Name any two methods to control weeds.

- (a) To make a saturated solution, 36g of sodium chloride is dissolved in 100g of water at 293 K. Find its concentration at this temperature.
- (b) What is the effect of temperature on the solubility of a solid in liquid?
  - (c) Why is it possible to distinguish the particles of solute from those of solvent in a suspension?

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- (a) How much water should be added to 15g of salt to obtain 15% salt solution?
- (b) What is the main difference between aqueous solution and non-aqueous solution?
- (c) Why does solution of sodium chloride not show Tyndall effect where as the mixture of water and milk shows?

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- (a) Differentiate between three states of matter on the basis of following properties.
  - (i) intermolecular forces.
- (ii) Arrangement of molecules.

(b) Liquids generally have lower density compared to solids. But you must have observed that ice floats on water. Give reason.

OR

- (a) Explain giving one example for each factor, how rate of evaporation of water depends on each of them.
- (b) Explain which one will cause more severe burns boiling water at 100°C or steam.
- (a) In a high jump event the athletes are made to fall on a sand bed or on a cushioned bed. Why?
  - (b) Define momentum. State its S.I. unit.
- (c) An object of mass 10 kg is accelerated uniformly from rest to a velocity of 8m/s in 6 s, calculate the final momentum of the object.

OR

- (a) When a motor car makes a sharp turn at a high speed, we tend to get thrown to one side. Why?
- (b) State Newton's 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> law of motion.
- (c) A force of 5N gives a body of mass 'm' an acceleration of 10m/s², Calculate the mass of the body in grams.
- (a) Derive the equation of motion v = u + at, using graphical method
- (b) A train starting from rest attains a velocity of 72 km/h in 5 minutes. Assuming the acceleration is uniform, find
  - (i) The acceleration
- (ii) The distance travelled | y he train for attaining this velocity.

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- How much ahead of A is B when the motion starts?
- (ii) What is the speed of B?

200

150

100

50

- When and where will A catch B?
- What is the difference between the speeds of A and B?
- Is the speed of both the trains uniform or non uniform? Justify your answer.

How are cultivation practices and crop yield related to weather? Describe any three factors for which variety improvement is done.

- What is lactation period? Name two breeds of cattle which are selected for their long (a) lactation period. Why are they crossed with local breeds?
- What are roughage and concentrates? **(b)**

Section B

well stirred and filtered solution of egg albumin in water forms:

true solution

(b) suspension

(c) colloidal solution

(d) emulsion

### Oth Extrascore Science Question By Sunil Sir

	(a)	soil and water	(þ)	common salt and water			
Towns.	(c)	both (a) and (b)	Jay-	none of them			
_	1.1.1						
rerrous s	ulphid	e is formed :					
(a)	by heating iron filings with sulphuric acid						
(b)	by heating iron filings with sulphur						
(0)	by the	ne reaction of mixture of iron	n filings and sulp	hur with dilute hydrochlori			
(d)	by th	ne reaction of iron with hydr	ogen sulphide ga	and the second			
(b)	the so	lution becomes colourless.	har neo \ Tal	durité fatov (a)			
(b)	the so	lution becomes colourless.	er men \ 7a	durities (a)			
(c)	there is no reaction.						
(0)	the solution becomes pale green and no change is observed in the iron nails.						
(d)	the so	iudon becomes pale green a		boserved in the fron halls.			
(d)				etermining the boiling point of			
(d) Which of t	he follo		observed while de	etermining the boiling point o			
(d) Which of the	he follo	owing precautions should be	observed while de	etermining the boiling point of water.			
(d) Which of t water?	he follo The	owing precautions should be bulb of the thermometer sho	observed while de ould remain dip in ould touch the pun	etermining the boiling point of water.  nice stone pieces.			

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(b) less than 0°C

(d) none of the above

more than 0°C

zero degree celsius

# Sth Extrascore Science Question by Sunil Sir

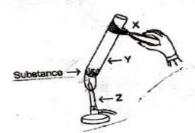
### Sublimation can be used to separate:

- (a) volatile liquids from non volatile liquids solids
- (b) volatile solids from non volatile
- (c) volatile liquids from non volatile solid.
- (d) all of these

What is observed when zinc granules are added to dil sulphuric acid in a test tube ?

- (a) zinc granules change to powder.
- (b) colour of zinc changes from grey to white.
- (c) the size of the zinc granules keeps decreasing.
- the surface of zinc metal becomes bright.

What is the correct description of X, Y and Z in the following figure with the heating of substance?



(a) X=Test tube,

Y = Burner

Z=Test tube holder

(b) X=Test tube holder,

Y = Burner

Z = test tube

X=Test tube holder,

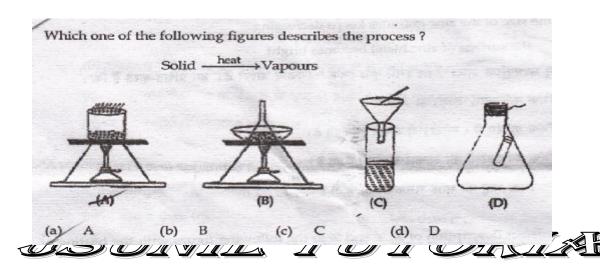
Y = test tube

Z = Burner

(d) X = Test tube,

Y = Test tube holder

Z = Burner



# Oth Extrascore Science Question by Sunil Sir

A student put five raisins each in two beakers A and B. Beaker A contained 50 mL of distilled water and beaker B has 50 mL of saturated sugar solution. After some time the student would observe that:

(a)	raisins in	beaker A	were more swollen	than those in	beaker B
(/	TOTO ILL	bearer 11	were more awoner	utan utose m	Deaker D

raisins in beaker B were more swollen than those in beaker A.

- (c) raisins in both beakers A and B were equally swollen.
- (d) raisins in beaker A did not swell up at all.

Cheek cells after observing under a microscope may be classified as:

- (A) glandular epithelial cells.
- (B) squamous epithelial cells.
- (C) cuboidal epithelial cells.

(D) columnar epithelial cells.

To test the presence of starch in a food sample we generally use a chemical. Select the chemical:

(a) iodine

- (b) methylene blue
- (c) sodium hydroxide
- (d) dilute hydrochloric acid

Following are five steps for testing Metanil yellow in arhar dal:

- (i) make powder of 5 g of arhar dal,
- (ii) put dal powder in a test tube,
- (iii) add 2-4 drops of conc. HCI and observe the change in colour
- (iv) filter the content and keep the filtrate separately,
- (v) add 10 mL of water and shake it well.

The correct sequence is:

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
- (b) (i), (iv), (v), (ii), (iii)
- (c) (i), (iii), (iv), (v), (ii)
- (i), (ii), (v), (iv), (iii)

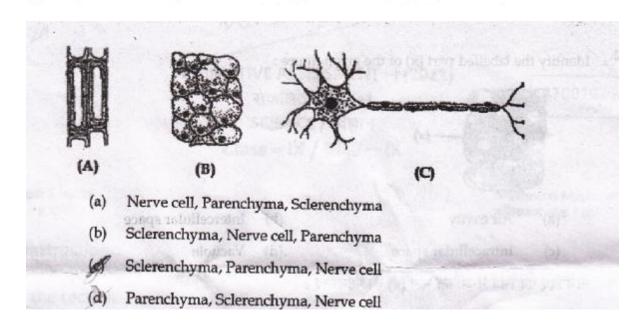
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# Sth Extrascore Science Question by Sunil Sir

### Cells are stained to:

- (A) make the cell turgid
- (B) nourish the cell
- (C) help in cell multiplication
- (D) highlight the cell organelle

Identify the following slides in the correct order based on the features:



A student soaked 10 g raisins in 75 mL of distilled water in two beakers A and B. He maintained beaker A at 20°C and beaker B at 40°C. After an hour, the percentage of water absorbed will be:

- (a) Same in beaker A and B
- (b) more in A than in B
- (c) more in B than in A
- (d) twice as much in B as in A

