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CHINMAYA VIDYALAYA
B. S. CITY

SCIENCE SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I (2014)
MODEL QUESTION PAPER- SCIENCE
Class – IX

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper comprises of two Sections, A and B. You are to attempt both the sections.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Question numbers 1 to 3 in Section-A are one mark questions. These are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
- iv. Question numbers 4 to 6 in Sections-A are two marks questions. These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
- v. Question numbers 7 to 18 in Section-A are three marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 19 to 24 in Section-A are five marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
- vii. Question numbers 25 to 33 in Section-B are multiple choice questions based on practical skills. Each question is a one mark question. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.
- viii. Question numbers 34 to 36 in Section-B are two marks questions are to be answered in about 30 words each based on practical skills.

Section – A

1. Name the chemical substance which gets deposited in the walls of Sclerenchyma.
 2. A bus covers equal distance in equal interval of time. What type of motion does the bus exhibit.
 3. A farmer grows gram crop between two cereals. Which agricultural practice is being followed here?
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4. State the difference between homogeneous & heterogeneous mixture. Give one example of each.
 5. What is the relation between the mass and the weight of the body? What are the differences between the two?
 6. State two differences between mitochondria and plastid.
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7. Give reasons:
 1. A sponge can be pressed easily; still it is called a solid.
 2. Naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any solid.
 8. What is meant by concentration of a solution? Calculate the concentration of a solution which contains 12 g of urea in 160 g of solution.
 9. Mention the significance of meristematic tissue in plants.
 10. Which of the following has more inertia & Why?
 1. A rubber ball and a stone of the same size.
 2. A bicycle and a train.
 11. a) Enumerate the changes that take place inside the matter during the change of states.
b) When a solid melts, its temperature remains the same. Give reason
 12. Two similar trucks are moving with a same velocity on a road. One of them is loaded while the other is empty. Which of the two will require a larger force to stop it?
 13. Consider two bodies A and B. The body B is heavier than A. Which of the bodies is attracted with a greater force by earth? Which of the two will fall with greater acceleration? Explain.
 14. State the ways in which phloem is functionally different from Xylem.
 15. Draw a neat diagram of a section of Phloem and label four parts.

16. Which cell organelle would you associate with elimination of old and worn out cells & why?
17. Which two factors bring about loss of food grains during storage? Give one example each. State any two control measures to be taken before grains are stored.
18. State Newton's first law of motion. Why does dust come out of a carpet when it is beaten with a stick?
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19. a) What is meant by evaporation? What are the factors on which the rate of evaporation depends upon?
b) How does evaporation cause cooling?
20. Identify whether it is balanced or unbalanced force that causes the following different types of movement.
- A person resting in an armchair.
 - A cyclist braking.
 - A lorry traveling at a constant speed on a straight road.
 - A car that has a deceleration of 10 m/s^2 .
21. Explain how Newton's second law can be used to define the unit of force. Define the SI unit of force.
22. How crop variety improvement methods come to the rescue of farmers facing repeated crop failure? Describe three factors for which they could do crop improvement. Which is the most common method of obtaining improved variety of crops? Explain briefly.
23. (a) State the feature of cardiac muscles which make it unique?
(b) The tissue is under control of will? What is this type of tissue called? Name it.
(c) What are ligaments? What do you expect to feel if they are over-stretched?
24. (a) What happens to sugar when it is dissolved in water? Where does the sugar go?
(b) What information do you get about the nature of matter from the dissolution of sugar in water?
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Section B

25. When a mixture of iron fillings and sulphur is heated, the colour of the mixture changes from:
- a) Black to yellow b) Yellow to black c) Greyish yellow to black d) Black to brown
26. The colour of hydrated copper sulphate is:
- a) Blue b) Colourless c) Brown d) Yellow
27. Recovery of salt from salt solution in water can be done by :
- a) Evaporation b) Distillation c) Filtration d) None of these
28. In circular motion the
- a) Direction of motion is fixed b) direction of motion changes continuously
c) Acceleration is zero d) velocity is constant
29. The steps for conducting the starch test on the given sample of rice grains are
- Crush the rice grains
 - Add water to the test tube
 - Add few drops of iodine
 - Boil the contents and filter
- The most appropriate order in which the steps should be followed is
- a) ii, iii, I, iv b) ii, I, iii, iv c) iii, iv, I, ii d) I, ii, iv, iii
30. Girt is formed in some fruits due to
- a) Sclereids b) Parenchyma c) Fibres d) Collenchyma.
31. Which of the following has the largest inertia?

- a) A pin
- c) Your physics text book

- b) An ink pot
- d) your body

32. Matanil yellow is

- (a) a dye
- (c) a nutritional supplement

- (b) yellow grain similar to arhar dal
- (d) another type of dal

33. The colour of hydrated copper sulphate is :

a) Blue

b) Colourless

c) Brown

d) Yellow

34. Mention the type of thermometer that should be used to determine the melting point of ice in laboratory? What should be the position of bulb of thermometer?

35. After a solid starts melting, we observe that the temperature remains constant until the whole of the solid has melted. Where the energy does goes?

36. Sheema was asked to prepare four separate mixtures in four beakers A, B, C, D by mixing sugar, fine sand, thin paste of starch and chalk powder respectively in water and then categorize each as stable or unstable. What will be the correct categorization?
