

CBSE
Class IX Science

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises of two **Sections, A and B**. You are to attempt both the sections.
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. All questions of **Section A** and **Section B** are to be attempted separately.
 4. There is an internal choice in **three** questions of **three** marks each, **two** questions of **five** marks each in Section A and in **one** question of **two** marks in Section B.
 5. Question numbers **1** and **2** in **Section A** are **one mark** questions. These are to be answered in one word or in **one** sentence.
 6. Question numbers **3** to **5** in **Section A** are **two marks** questions. These are to be answered in about **30 words each**.
 7. Question numbers **6** to **15** in **Section A** are **three marks** questions. These are to be answered in about **50 words each**.
 8. Question numbers **16** to **21** in **Section A** are **five marks** questions. These are to be answered in about **70 words each**.
 9. Question numbers **22** to **27** in **Section B** are based on practical skills. Each question is a **two** marks question. These are to be answered in brief.
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Section A

1. Name two breeds of cows selected for long lactation period. (1)
2. List the aspects involved in the cycling of nutrients. (1)
3. What makes the biosphere dynamic but a stable system? (2)
4. A ball weighing 15 N falls from a height of 30 metres. Calculate the energy it had when it was at rest. What is the form of energy it experiences once it reaches the ground? (consider $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$) (2)
5. On which law of motion and principle do rockets work on? (2)
6.
 - (a) Draw a sketch of Bohr's model of an atom with three shells.
 - (b) If the K, L and M shells of an atom are full, then what would be the total number of electrons in the atom?
 - (c) What is the maximum number of electrons which can be accommodated in a shell?

7. Write the symptoms when the following organs are targeted by microbes. (3)
- (a) Lungs
 - (b) Liver
 - (c) Brain

OR

'It is more difficult to make antiviral medicines than antibiotics'. Justify this statement.

8. Give reasons: (3)
- (a) Why should we wear cotton clothes in summer?
 - (b) Why do we see water droplets on the outer surface of a glass containing ice-cold water?
 - (c) How does it feel when a nurse applies spirit at the injection site?
9. A stone is tied to a string and is continuously revolved in circular motion. What is the displacement of the stone? What is the work done if the force applied to revolve the stone is 30 N? (3)
10. Write the expression for Newton's law of gravitation and give explanation of all the terms in the expression. What is the SI unit of the gravitational constant? (3)
11. A metal plate of mass 30 kg and diameter 100 cm is placed on a stand. Calculate the pressure acting on the stand? (3)

OR

Calculate the orbital velocity in unit km/s of the Earth around the Sun if the distance between the Earth and the Sun is 1.49×10^8 km. (Total time taken by the Earth for revolution = 3.15×10^7 seconds) (3)

12. Calculate the ratio of moles of 3.6 g of water and 4.4 g of carbon dioxide. Atomic mass of C = 12 u, H = 1 u, O = 16 u. (3)

OR

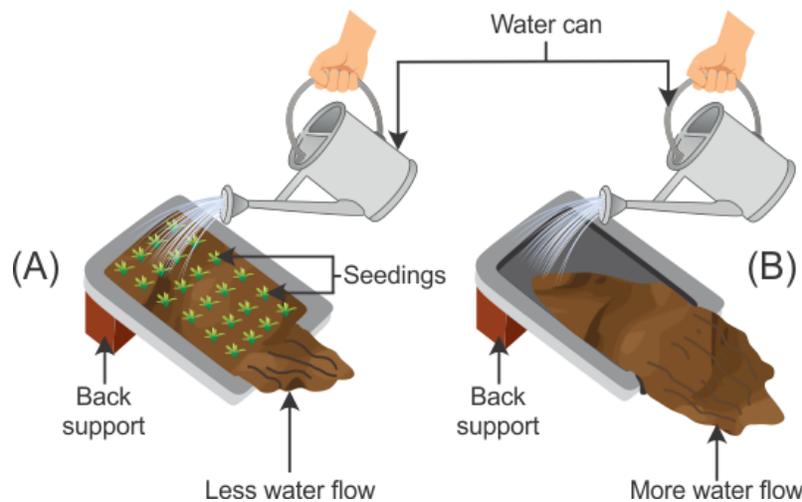
Write the names of compounds:

- (i) $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
- (ii) CaCl_2
- (iii) K_2SO_4

13. Samar's father owned an orchard in the Kashmir valley where apples grow in abundance. In the flowering season, Samar observed honeybees on the flowers. He quickly asked his father to start working on the idea of establishing an apiary. (3)
- (a) Name the species of honeybee which is commonly used in India for the commercial production of honey.
 - (b) Write two advantages of bee keeping.
 - (c) List two qualities of Samar which are worth praising.

14. What would happen if all the cells of our body were of the same shape and size? (3)

15. Two similar plastic trays A and B filled with soil and manure are taken. In Tray A, mustard seeds are sown and watered for 4–5 days until they germinate into seedlings, and the seedlings grow into small plants. Watering of Tray A is stopped for the next 2–3 days, and the small plants are allowed to grow. Trays A and B are placed over a brick in a tilted position as shown in the figure. Now both trays are watered with equal amount of water using a water can.



Answer the questions given below:

(a) Name the natural phenomenon indicated in Tray B.

(b) Less water flows out from Tray A. Give reason.

(c) Why is the top layer of soil considered the most important layer?

16. (a) Give two examples of each: (3)

(i) Organisms with a soft body covered with a calcareous shell.

(ii) Organisms with jointed legs and no wings.

(iii) Organisms with a spiny body and radial symmetry.

(b) Classify the following into cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals. (2)

Rohu, Bat, Pigeon, Salamander

17.(a) A man pulls a trolley through a distance of 20 metres on a smooth horizontal surface. The handle of the trolley makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal surface. If the force applied by the man is 30 N, then calculate the work done in pulling the trolley.

(Given: $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$) (3)

(b) Define power. Is power a scalar or vector quantity? (2)

OR

(a) What is the amount of work done:

- i. By an electron revolving in a circular orbit of radius 'r' around a nucleus?
- ii. By an electron moving with half the speed of light in an empty space free of all forces?

(b) An electronic pump is used to pump water from an underground sump to the overhead tank situated 20 m above. It transfers 2000 kg of water to the overhead tank in 15 minutes. Calculate the power of the pump.

What do you mean by instantaneous power of a device?

18. Write any three differences between chemical change and physical change.

Classify the following as physical or chemical change:

Cutting of vegetables, Rusting of an almirah, Melting of ice, Spoiling of food (5)

OR

(a) Describe Rutherford's model of an atom. (3)

(b) Write the electronic configuration of the elements whose atomic numbers correspond to 7 and 19. (2)

19.(a) An object weighs 40 N on the Earth. What will be its weight on the Moon? Calculate the mass of this object on the Moon. ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$). (3)

(b) A man is standing 30 metres away from a large wall and calls his friend and hears an echo. After what time does he hear an echo? (Speed of sound in air = 330 m/s). (2)

20.(a) Explain how the bark of a tree is formed. How does it act as protective tissue? (3)

(b) What will happen if all the blood platelets are removed from blood? (2)

21.

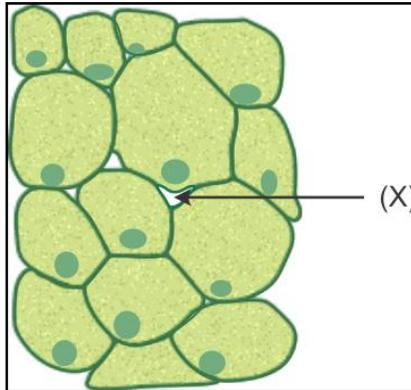
(a) What happens when a liquid is left exposed to air?

(b) List the factors which affect the rate of evaporation and explain their effect on it. (5)

Section B

22. Observe the figure carefully.

(2)

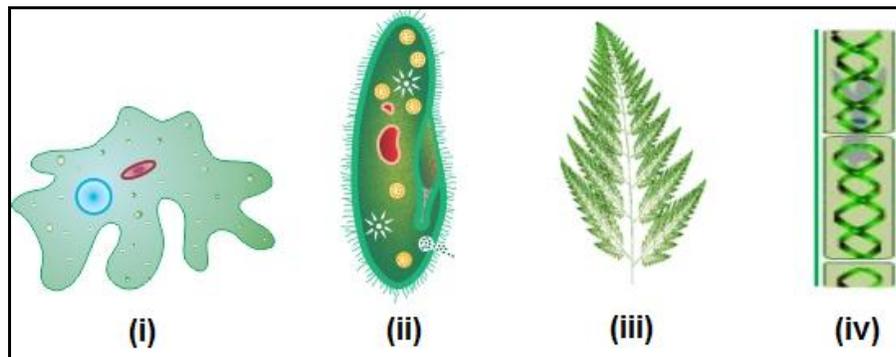


(a) What does X represent? What is its function?

(b) Which plant tissues show the presence of X?

23. Study the given organisms and answer the questions based on them.

(2)



(a) Which of these organisms belong to Kingdom Protista?

(b) Write any one salient feature of the division to which plants (iii) and (iv) belong.

24. Which of the following will show Tyndall effect?

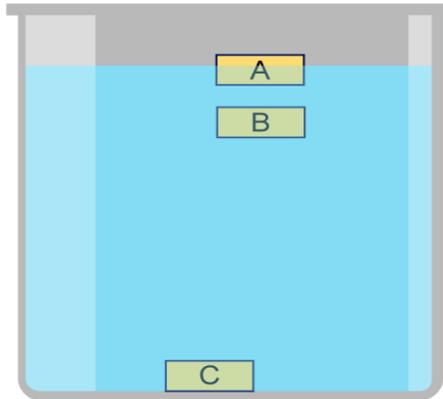
(2)

- (a) Salt solution
- (b) Milk
- (c) Copper sulphate solution
- (d) Starch solution

25. Explain how both physical and chemical changes take place during the burning of a candle.

(2)

26. Check the following combination of solid and liquid and note down what will be the position of a solid in a liquid in the beaker. Give reason for the same.
Positions A, B and C mean that the object floats on liquid, the object just floats on liquid and the object sinks in liquid, respectively.



- i) Wooden block and water
- ii) Ice and water
- iii) Iron nail and mercury

27. Distinguish between longitudinal waves and transverse waves. (Give two points each) (2)

OR

Rohan is strumming a guitar. When a string of the guitar is plucked, it produces vibrations. What kind of waves are produced here? Give reasons for your answer.

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Solution

Section A

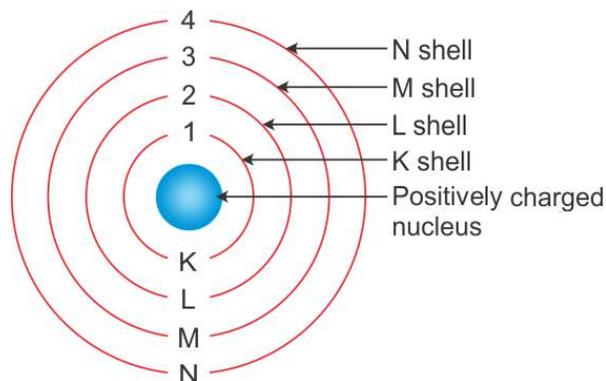
1. Jersey and Brown Swiss
2. Aspects involved in the cycling of nutrients:
 - Input of nutrients
 - Output of nutrients
 - Internal nutrient cycling
3. When the biotic components of the biosphere such as plants and animals interact with the abiotic components such as soil and water, constant transfer of food and energy takes place. The flow of energy is unidirectional, but the flow of nutrients is cyclic. This makes the biosphere a dynamic but stable system.
4. A ball weighs 15 N. Thus, it has a mass of
$$W = mg \rightarrow m = \frac{W}{g} = \frac{15}{10} = 1.5 \text{ kg}$$
When at rest, the ball experiences potential energy.

Thus, $PE = m \times g \times h = 1.5 \times 10 \times 30 = 450 \text{ Joules}$

Energy experienced by the ball once it reaches the ground is called kinetic energy.
5. When the rocket takes off from the ground, it exerts a force on the ground to lift its mass above the ground, and the ground exerts an equal and opposite force on the rocket. Thus, the rocket obeys Newton's third law of motion and is based on the principle of conservation of momentum.

6.

a)



(b) Number of electrons in fully filled K shell = 2

Number of electrons in fully filled L shell = 8

Number of electrons in fully filled M shell = 8

So, total number of electrons = 2 + 8 + 8 = 18

(c) Maximum number of electrons which can be accommodated in a shell = $2n^2$
where n = shell number

7.

(a) **Lungs:** Cough and breathlessness

(b) **Liver:** Nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain

(c) **Brain:** Headache, vomiting, fits and unconsciousness

OR

It is more difficult to make antiviral medicines than antibiotics because viruses have biochemical mechanisms of their own. They enter the host cells and use the host's machinery for their life processes. Therefore, antiviral medicines work against the host body rather than against the virus. Antibiotics block bacterial synthesis pathways without affecting the body because bacteria have and use their own metabolic pathways. Therefore, they do not affect the host body.

8.

(a) We perspire more in summer. Cotton being a good absorber of water helps in absorbing sweat and exposes it to the atmosphere for evaporation. When sweat evaporates from our body, it takes away the heat from our body. Thus, our body loses heat and gets cooled.

(b) On coming in contact with the cold glass of water, water vapour present in the air loses energy and gets converted to liquid, which can be seen as water droplets.

(c) It feels cold as the spirit evaporates from the skin. When the spirit changes from the liquid state to the vapour state, it absorbs heat energy from the skin. The skin thus loses heat and feels cool.

9. The stone is revolved in a circular motion, and thus, the displacement performed by the stone is zero because it repeatedly comes to its initial position. Thus, the work done on revolving the stone is

$$W = F \times s = 30 \times (0) = 0 \text{ Joule}$$

10. $F = G \times \frac{M.m}{r^2}$,

where $F \rightarrow$ gravitational force
 $G \rightarrow$ gravitational constant
 $M, m \rightarrow$ masses of the two bodies
 $r \rightarrow$ distance between the two bodies

The SI unit of gravitational constant G is Nm^2/kg^2 .

11. The pressure is the ratio of force (F) exerted by a body to the area (A) upon which the body is exerting the force. Also, weight (W) is the force exerted by a body due to the earth's gravitational pull, i.e. $F = W$.

$$W = mg$$

$$\text{Acceleration due to gravity (g)} = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\therefore W = 30 \times 10 = 300 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore F = 300 \text{ N}$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$\therefore A = 3.14 \times (0.5)^2 = 3.14 \times 0.25 = 0.785$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{300}{0.785} = 382.1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Pressure exerted by the block on the floor is 382.1 N/m^2 .

OR

time taken by the earth to revolve around sun (T) = 3.15×10^7 seconds

mean distance between earth and sun is (r) = 1.49×10^8 km

if the planet takes time T to complete one revolution ($2\pi r$) around sun then ,

$$\text{the orbital velocity of earth is given by (v)} = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 1.49 \times 10^8}{3.15 \times 10^7}$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{9.35 \times 10^8 \times 10^{-7}}{3.15} = 2.96 \times 10^1 = 29.6 \text{ km/s}$$

12. Given weight of water = 3.6 g

Molecular weight of water = $16 + 2 = 18$ g

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Moles of water} &= \frac{3.6}{18} \\ &= 0.2\end{aligned}$$

Given weight of carbon dioxide = 4.4 g

Molecular weight of carbon dioxide = $12 + 44 = 56$ g

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Moles of carbon dioxide} &= \frac{4.4}{44} \\ &= 0.1\end{aligned}$$

Mole ratio of 3.6 g water and 4.4 g of carbon dioxide is $\frac{0.2}{0.1} = 2 : 1$

OR

(a) $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ - Aluminium sulphate

(b) CaCl_2 - Calcium chloride

(c) K_2SO_4 - Potassium sulphate

13.

(a) *Apis mellifera* is the exotic breed of honeybee which is used for the commercial production of honey.

(b) Advantages of bee keeping:

- It can be used as an additional income generating activity.
- Beehives are a source of wax which can be used for medicinal applications.

(c) Two qualities of Samar:

- He is a good observer.
- He thinks scientifically and commercially.

14. Different cells of our body assume different sizes and shapes to perform specific functions in the body. The human body is complex and requires a huge range of functions to be carried out. If all the cells in our body were of the same size, shape and volume, then they would all perform the same function and a multitude of other important functions cannot be carried out, making life impossible.

15.

(a) Soil erosion. It is the process of removal of the top layer of soil under the effect of strong winds and fast running water.

(b) Tray A has mustard plants growing in it. The roots of the plants play an important role in holding the soil particles. As a result, less water flows out from Tray A.

(c) The top layer of soil is considered the most important layer because it is rich in humus and living microorganisms which help in recycling of nutrients in the soil.

16.(a)

- (i) Molluscs: Garden snail, sea mussel
- (ii) Arachnids: Scorpion, spider
- (iii) Echinoderms: Sea urchin, star fish

(b)

- Cold-blooded animals: Rohu, salamander
- Warm-blooded animals: Bat, pigeon

17.(a)

Work (W) done by a force (F) is given by

$$W = F \times s \cos\theta$$

The force applied on the trolley= 30 N

displacement of the trolley= 20 metres

the angle made by pulley with the horizontal surface =30°

∴ the total work done by man(W)= 30 × 20 cos 30°

$$\rightarrow W = 30 \times 20 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 30 \times 10\sqrt{3} = 30 \times 10 \times 1.732 = 519.6 \text{ Joule}$$

(b) Power is the rate at which the work is done or energy is consumed.

It is a scalar quantity as it only depends on the magnitude but not on the direction.

18.

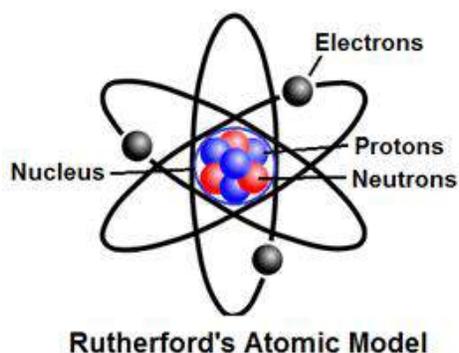
Physical change	Chemical change
(i) No new product is formed.	(i) New products are formed.
(ii) It is a temporary change.	(ii) It is a permanent change.
(iii) The mass of substance does not alter in this change.	(iii) The mass of substance does alter in this change.
(iv) Examples: Melting of wax, cutting of wood	(iv) Examples: Rusting of iron, burning of crackers

Physical Change	Chemical Change
Cutting of vegetables	Rusting of an almirah
Melting of ice	Spoiling of food

OR

(a) Rutherford's Atomic Model

- Based on the results of the α -particle scattering experiments, Rutherford put forth his atomic model.
- An atom contains a positively charged centre called the nucleus of the atom. Almost all the mass of the atom is concentrated in the nucleus.
- The electrons of the atom revolve around the nucleus in fixed, circular orbits.
- The size of the nucleus is many times smaller than the size of the atom. The nucleus of an atom is 10,000 times smaller than the atom.



(b) Atomic numbers and electronic configuration:

Atomic numbers	Electronic configuration			
	K	L	M	N
7	2	5		
19	2	8	8	1

19.(a)

Weight of object on the Earth (W_E) = 40 N

acceleration due to gravity (g_E) = 10 m/s²

$$W_E = m_E \times g_E$$

$$\therefore m_E = \frac{40}{10} = 4 \text{ kg}$$

Weight of man on the moon (W_M) is given by

$$\therefore W_M = \frac{1}{6} W_E$$

$$\therefore W_M = \frac{1}{6} \times 40 = 6.66 \text{ N}$$

As the mass of an object is 4 kg on the earth it will remain the same on moon.

$$\therefore m_M = 4 \text{ kg.}$$

(b) We know that

$$\text{Speed of sound in air (v)} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$330 = \frac{30}{t}$$

$$\therefore \text{time} = \frac{30}{330} = 0.090 \text{ seconds}$$

To travel the distance of 30 m, the time taken is 0.090 seconds. So, to hear an echo, the total time required is $0.090 \times 2 = 0.18$ seconds.

20.

- (a) Strips of secondary meristem replace the epidermis of the stem. Cells on the outside are cut off from this layer. This forms the several layer thick cork or the bark of a tree. Cells of cork are dead and compactly arranged without intercellular spaces. They have a chemical called suberin in their walls which makes them impervious to gases and water. Thus, the cork cells prevent desiccation, infection and mechanical injury in plants.
- (b) Blood platelets are responsible for the release of thromboplastin necessary for blood clotting at the site of injury. In the absence of blood platelets, blood clotting will not occur after injury and bleeding will continue from the wound. This will finally cause the death of the injured person.

OR

(a)

- i. In case of an electron revolving in a circular orbit of radius 'r' around a nucleus, centripetal force provided by the electrostatic force of attraction acts on the electron towards the centre, but the motion is along the tangent to the circular orbit at each point. As force and displacement are mutually perpendicular to each other, the work done is zero.
- ii. In case of an electron moving with half the speed of light free of all forces, work done will be zero as there is no force acting on the electron.

(b) Height of the overhead tank 'h' = 20 m

Mass of the water to be raised 'm' = 2000 kg

Time 't' = 15 min = $15 \times 60 = 900$ s

$$\text{Power of the pump} = \frac{\text{Total work}}{\text{Total time}} = \frac{mgh}{t} = \frac{2000 \times 9.8 \times 20}{900} = 435.5 \text{ W}$$

Instantaneous power of a device at a particular instance of time is the rate of doing work by the device at that very instant.

21.

- (a) When a liquid is left exposed to air, its volume decreases gradually because of evaporation of some of the water from its surface.
- (b) Four factors affecting the rate of evaporation:
 - i) Surface area: Evaporation is a surface phenomenon. If the surface area is increased, the rate of evaporation increases.
 - ii) Temperature: With the increase of temperature, more number of particles gets enough kinetic energy to go into the vapour state, and hence, the rate of evaporation increases.
 - iii) Humidity: If the humidity of air is high, then the rate of evaporation decreases.
 - iv) Wind speed: With the increase in wind speed, the particles of water vapour move away with the wind, decreasing the amount of water vapour in the surroundings. Hence, the rate of evaporation increases.

Section B

22.

- (c) X represents intercellular space between the cells. These spaces are important for gaseous exchange and water transport. They even minimise cellular damage on freezing.
- (d) Parenchyma shows the presence of abundant intercellular spaces.

23. (i) *Amoeba*, (ii) *Paramecium*, (iii) Fern, (iv) *Spirogyra*

- (a) *Amoeba* and *Paramecium* belong to Kingdom Protista.
- (b) Fern belongs to Division Pteridophyta. They have a well-developed vascular system for the conduction of water and other substances.
Spirogyra belongs to Division Algae. The plant body is not differentiated into root, stem and leaves, but is in the form of an undivided thallus.

24. Milk and starch solution are colloids and hence will show Tyndall effect.

Copper sulphate solution and salt solution will not show Tyndall effect.

25. Wax of the candle is made of carbon and hydrogen which reacts with oxygen on burning and changes into carbon dioxide gas and water which escapes into the air. This is a chemical change. As a result, a candle melts and reduces in size. This is a physical change. So, during the burning of a candle, both physical and chemical changes take place.

26.

- i) The wooden block position in water will be at A. It will float on water, as the density of wood is less than the density of water.
- ii) The position of ice will be B. The ice will just float on water, as the density of ice and water is approximately equal.
- iii) The position of the iron nail will be A. The iron nail will float on mercury, as the density of iron is less than the density of mercury.

27. Longitudinal waves:

- i) Longitudinal waves are waves in which the particles of the medium vibrate back and forth (parallel) in the same direction as the waves.
- ii) Longitudinal waves are made of compressions and rarefactions.

Transverse waves:

- i) Transverse waves are waves in which the particles of the medium vibrate at right angles (perpendicular) to the direction of the wave.
- ii) Transverse waves consist of crests and troughs.

OR

Vibrations produced by the string travel in the form of longitudinal waves. When sound waves produced by the string pass through air, the air particles vibrate back and forth parallel to the direction of sound waves; hence, these waves are longitudinal waves.