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### Class 9<sup>th</sup> Science

#### Chemistry

1. Which of the following is not a mixture?

- A. kerosene
- B. air
- C. alcohol
- D. petrol

2. The element which is not common between the compounds called baking soda and soda ash is

- A. sodium
- B. hydrogen
- C. oxygen
- D. carbon

3. "Is malleable and ductile" best describes

- A. a solution
- B. a metal
- C. a compound
- D. a non-metal

4. Which one of the following is not a metalloid?

- A. boron
- B. silicon
- C. gallium
- D. germanium

5. The elements which normally exist in the liquid state are

- A. bromine and iodine
- B. mercury and chlorine
- C. iodine and mercury
- D. bromine and mercury

6. When a mixture of iron powder and sulphur powder is heated strongly to form iron sulphide, then heat Energy is

- A. Released
- B. first absorbed and then Released
- C. Absorbed
- D. neither absorbed nor Released

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- The property/properties which enable copper metal to be used for making electric wires is/are  
A. Copper metal Is malleable and Ductile  
B. Copper metal is a good conductor of Electricity  
C. Copper metal is ductile and has low electrical Resistance

- D. Copper metal is sonorous and an excellent conductor of Electricity
8. On the basis of composition of matter, milk is considered to be
- A. A pure substance  
B. An impure substance  
C. An element  
D. A compound

9. Which of the following statements are true for pure substances?
- i. Pure substances contain only one kind of particles  
ii. Pure substances may be compounds or mixtures  
iii. Pure substances have the same composition throughout  
iv. Pure substances can be exemplified by all elements other than nickel
- A. (I) and (ii)  
B. (i) and (iii)  
C. (iii) and (iv)  
D. (ii) and (iii)

10. Which of the following are homogeneous in nature?
- (i) Ice (ii) wood (iii) soil (iv) air
- A. (i) and (iii)  
B. (ii) and (iv)  
C. (i) and (iv)  
D. (iii) and (iv)

## Physics

11. When we are moving which has the greater momentum?
- A. A bullet  
B. a car  
C. a motorcycle  
D. either of these depending on the speed

12. Direction of momentum is the direction of objects
- A. velocity  
B. frictional force  
C. momentum  
D. acceleration

13. The quantity of motion that body possesses due to its mass is called?
- A. friction  
B. force  
C. momentum  
D. both A & B

14. A heavy truck has more momentum than a passenger car moving at the same speed because the truck
- A. has greater mass  
B. has greater speed  
C. is not streamlined  
D. has a large wheelbase

15. Suppose you find yourself teetering on the edge of a cliff or the roof of a tall building with a heavy physics book in your hand. As you are about to fall, you suddenly remember how physics can save you! What law did you remember?

- A. law of Inertia
- B. law of gravitation

- C. law of conservation of momentum
- D. law of conservation of energy

16. A heavy object and a light object have the same momentum. Which has the greater speed?

- A. heavy object
- B. light object

- C. both have the same speed
- D. the heavy object has a zero speed while the light object has a nonzero speed

17. The acceleration produced by a force of 5 N acting on a mass of 20 kg in  $\text{m/s}^2$  is

- A. 4
- B. 100

- C. 0.25
- D. 2.5

18. What will be the change in momentum of a ball of mass 500 g when its speed increases from 10  $\text{m/s}$  to 25  $\text{m/s}$

- A. 8  $\text{kgm/s}$
- B. 7.5  $\text{kgm/s}$

- C. 10  $\text{kgm/s}$
- D. 7  $\text{kgm/s}$

19. The inertia of an object tends to cause the object

- A. To increase its speed
- B. To decrease its speed

- C. To resist any change in its state of motion
- D. To decelerate due to friction

20. An object of mass 2 kg is sliding with a constant velocity of 4  $\text{m/s}$  on a frictionless horizontal table. The force required to keep the object moving with the same velocity is

- A. 32N
- B. 0N

- C. 2N
- D. 8N

## Biology

21. Network of endoplasmic reticulum is found in:

- (A) nucleus
- (C) chromosomes

- (B) cytoplasm
- (D) nucleolus

22. Inside the cells, the hydrolytic enzymes are contained in

- (A) ribosomes
- (B) lysosomes

- (C) chromosomes
- (D) Golgi apparatus

23. A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of:

- (A) endoplasmic reticulum
- (B) centrioles

- (C) ribosomes
- (D) mitochondria

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24. Genes are located on the:  
(A) nuclear membrane (C) chromosomes  
(B) cell membrane (D) mitochondria
25. The largest cell in human body is:  
(A) liver cell (B) nerve cell  
(C) muscle cell (D) kidney cell
26. Ribosome get synthesized in:  
(A) chromosomes (C) nucleolus  
(B) mitochondria (D) Golgi apparatus
27. Which of the following cell organelle work as a garbage disposal system?  
(A) Nucleolus (C) Endoplasmic reticulum  
(B) Mitochondria (D) Lysosomes
28. Lysosomes are formed in:  
(A) Golgi apparatus (C) nucleolus  
(B) plastids (D) mitochondria
29. Shrinkage of protoplasm when cell is kept in hypertonic solution is known as:  
(A) Osmosis (B) Electrolysis  
(C) Plasmolysis (D) Endosmosis
30. A cell placed in hypotonic solution will:  
(A) Swell up (C) Not undergo any change  
(B) Shrink (D) Show plasmolysis

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