



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

SECOND PERIODIC TEST

SCIENCE

CLASS: IX

Sub.Code: 086

Time Allotted: 50mts.

16.11.2023

Max .Marks: 20

Name of the student:Roll no..... Sec.....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. Draw Diagram wherever necessary

Physics

1. One Joule is equivalent to 1
a. Nm^{-1} b. Nm c. Nm^2 d. Nm^{-2}
2. **Assertion and Reasoning:** 1
Directions: These questions consist of two statements, each printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are correct and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.
(c) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
(d) If the Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.
Assertion: A piece of glass floats in mercury.
Reason: The density of glass is greater than that of mercury.
3. Name the force exerted by a fluid on to an object immersed in it. 1
4. i. Define Pressure 2
ii. Calculate the pressure when a force of 500N acts on a surface area of 0.5m^2 .
5. i. Lactometers are used to find the purity of a sample of milk. State the principle on which this instrument works. 2
ii. Do all bodies immersed in a given fluid experience the same buoyant force? Give reason for your answer.

Chemistry

6. Suspension is a _____ mixture. 1
7. The colloidal particles never settle down and can -not be separated by simple separation technique. Which of the following can be used to separate the components of a colloid? 1
(a) Filtration (b)Decantation (c) Centrifugation (d)Distillation
8. **Assertion and Reasoning:** 1
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(c) If the Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
(d) If the Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.
Assertion: The particles of suspension is visible to our naked eye.
Reason: Because the particles of suspension settle down on rest.
9. Give two difference between compound and mixture. 2
10. Define Law of conservation of mass and who proposed this law? 2

Biology

11. The muscular tissue which function throughout the life continuously without fatigue is _____. 1
a. Skeletal muscle
b. Smooth muscle
c. Cardiac muscle
d. Voluntary muscles.
12. Differentiate between voluntary and involuntary muscles with examples. 2
13. Make a table to show the difference between the striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles based on their structure and location in the body. 3



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a. Pascal b. Nm c. Joule d. N
2. **Assertion and Reasoning:** 1
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 Assertion: A piece of glass floats in mercury.
 Reason: The density of glass is greater than that of mercury.
3. Why is it easier to swim in sea water than in river water? 1
4. i. Anil tried to pull a heavy box of 100kg for 210 seconds but could not move it. Find the work done by him at the end of 210s. 2
 ii. A force of 25N moves a body by 0.5m in its direction. Calculate the work done.
5. i. State Archimedes Principle. 2
 ii. Do all bodies immersed in a given fluid experience the same buoyant force? Give reason for your answer.

Chemistry

6. Colloid is a _____ mixture. 1
7. Which of the following mixture will never shows Tyndall effect? 1
i) Sugar in water ii) iron fillings in water
iii) Starch in water iv) Egg Albumin in water
(a) Only (i) b)(i) & (ii) c)(ii) & (iii) d)(i) & (iv)
8. **Assertion and Reasoning:** 1
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(d) If the Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.
Assertion: Gas in gas will never form a colloid.
Reason: Because this mixture formed is homogeneous and never form heterogeneous.
9. Define Tyndall effect and give an example which shows Tyndall effect? 2
10. Define law of constant proportion and who proposed this law? 2

Biology

11. The muscular tissue which function throughout the life continuously without fatigue is _____. 1
a. Skeletal muscle
b. Smooth muscle
c. Cardiac muscle
d. Voluntary muscles.
12. Mention the location and function of the following. 2
a. Ciliated epithelial tissues.
b. Striated squamous tissues.
13. Give reasons: 3
a. Cardiac muscles are also known as involuntary muscles.
b. Voluntary muscles are also known as skeletal muscles.
c. Smooth muscles are also known as unstriated muscles.



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 Assertion: A piece of glass sinks in water.
 Reason: The density of glass is greater than that of water.
4. i. Define density. 2
 ii. An object has a volume of 4m^3 , and a mass of 2000g . Find its density in SI unit.
5. i. When is work done by a force said to be negative? 2
 ii. A girl is pushing a trolley for about a distance of 5m and a person is standing with a heavy bag on his head. State in which of the given cases is work said to be done? Why?

Chemistry

6. Suspension is a _____ mixture. 1
7. Which of the following mixture will never shows Tyndall effect? 1
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(a) Only (i) b)(i) & (ii) (c)(ii) & (iii) (d)(i) & (iv)
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Assertion: The particles of suspension is visible to our naked eye
Reason: Because the particles of suspension settle down on rest.
9. Define Tyndall effect and give an example which shows tyndall effect? 2
10. Define Law of conservation of mass and who proposed this law? 2

Biology

11. Linings of small intestine is made up of _____. 1
12. Describe the structure and function of the following: 2
a. Glandular epithelium
b. Cuboidal epithelium
13. Differentiate between the striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles based on their diagram. 3