## CLASS: IX

9/2012

## SUBJECT: SCIENCE (SET-I)

ı'ime	:	3	Hrs.	
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General Instructions:

M.M.: 90

- The question paper comprises of two sections, A and B. You are to attempt both the sections.
- 2. All questions are compulsory.
- There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in all the five questions of five marks category. Only one option in such questions is to be attempted.
- All questions of Section A and all questions of Section B are to be attempted separately.
- Questions 1 to 3 in Section A are one mark questions. These are to be answered in one word or in one sentence.
- Guestions 4 to 7 in Section A are two marks questions. These are to be answered in about 30 words each.
- Questions 8 to 19 in Section A are three marks questions. These are to be answered in about 50 words each.
- Guestions 20 to 24 in Section A are five marks questions. These are to be answered in about 70 words each.
- Questions 25 to 42 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.

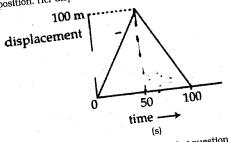
## SECTION-A

<b>)</b> 1.	State one difference between a gas and a vapour.
€2.	List any two single celled (unicellular) organisms.
<b>)</b> 3.	State the meaning of balanced forces.
)4.	Give reason why we are able to sip hot tea or milk faster from a saucer rather tha cup?
<b>)</b> 5,	On dissolving chalk powder in water, a suspension is obtained. Give any four reason to support the fact that mixture so obtained is a suspension only.
)6.	State the role of ligaments and tendons in our skeletal system.
<b>]</b> 7.	Tabulate any two points of difference between 'g' and 'G'.
)8.	Define draught animals. Mention the desired qualities which will be seen in a crobreed between a Brown Swiss and a Sahiwal? What are concentrates in a cattle fee

Q9. Why are manures and fertilizers used in fields? A farmer irrigated his field excessively just after applying fertilizers. Explain why is this not a correct practice? (3) just after applying fertilizers. Explain why is this not a correct practice? (3)	Q20. (a)	A student visited a fish farm where he found Catla, Rohu, Mrigals, Common Carps and Grass Carps cultured in the same pond. Name the type of fish farming observed by the student.
just after applying fertilizers. Explain why it for just after applyin	(b)	Mention the advantages of such farming system.
(b) Name the process involved (ii) gas to liquid  (i) liquid to solid (iv) solid to liquid  (iii) solid to gas (3)	(e)	What is the main problem in such fish farming? How do farmers overcome such problems? (5)  OR
	(a)	List the different ways in which biotic and abiotic factors affect stored food grains.
Q12. (a) Draw a diagram of a plant cell and later it of the graph of the following:  (b) Write one difference between an animal cell and a plant cell.  (3)  Q13. Write the location and one function of each of the following:  (b) Glandular epithelium	(b)	What preventive and controlling measures need to be taken before and after storing the grains?
(a) Cuboidal epithelium	(c)	Name two weeds.
(a) Columnar epithelium	Q21. (a)	Define evaporation.
(a) Cuboidal epithelium  (c) Columnar epithelium  (3) Q14. Identify the simple permanent plant tissue with the following descriptions and also (3)	(b)	Explain how the following factors affect the rate of evaporation of a liquid
Q14. Identify the simple per in the plant body: mention their location in the plant body:		(i) temperature of a liquid
mention their location and the mention their location and the mention their location and the mention (a)  (b) Cells have irregular wall thickenings  (c) Cells have irregular wall thickenings  (d) Tissues with large inter cellular spaces and cells having large air cavity  (e) Tissues with large inter cellular spaces and cells having large air cavity	•	(ii) area of the exposed surface
(b) Tissues with large intercental of the control o		(iii) moisture in the surrounding air
<ul> <li>(b) Tissues with large into</li> <li>(c) Cells are long, narrow and dead in nature</li> <li>(d) Cells are long, narrow and dead in nature</li> <li>(e) Cells are long, narrow and dead in nature</li> <li>(f) Tissues with large into</li> <li>(g) Tissues with large into</li> <li>(h) S m/s and is moving with</li> <li>(g) Also calculate the distance</li> <li>(g) a retardation of 1 m/s², comes to rest in 2 seconds. Also calculate the distance</li> <li>(g) Also calculate the distance</li> <li>(h) Tissues with large into</li> <li>(g) Also calculate the distance</li> <li>(h) Tissues with large into</li> <li>(h) Tissues with large int</li></ul>		(iv) increase in wind speed. (5)
Q15. Plot velocity-time graph in a decay (3)		OR
a retained on the brakes	(a)	Arrange iron nail, kerosene and oxygen gas in the increasing order of
Q16. A scooter is moving with a velocity of 25 m/s and it takes 5 s to stop after the Same are applied. If the mass of the scooter along with the rider is 180 kg, find the change (3)		(i) force of attraction
are applied. If the mass of the scooler along		(ii) intermolecular space
are applied. If the mass of the second in momentum in this case.  In momentum in this case.  When two bodies X and Y collide with each other, X exerts a force of 5N on Y  Olivery and American Second	<b>(b)</b>	The rate of diffusion of liquids is higher than that of solids. Why?
on momentum in this case.  When two bodies X and Y collide with each other, X exerts a lord of the sum of the	(c)	
tating the law.	(6)	Carbondioxide gas was taken in an enclosed cylinder and allowed to cool.  (i) Which state of matter will be obtained after completion of the process?
(b) When a striker hits the bottom of the pile of coins placed. (3)  carrom board, only the lowest coin is removed. Give reason for it.  (3)  carrom board, only the throws the ball in vertically upward direction with		was do obtained that completion of the process?
carrom board, only the lowest com is roused in vertically upward direction with	O00 /-Y	(ii) Name and define this process.
O18. Sohan is playing with a ball. If he maximum height reached by the ball and time the	Q22. (a)	Name the appropriate methods to separate the following mixtures:
a velocity of 10 m/s, that the interest avelocity of 10 m/s, that the maximum height.  It to attain the maximum height.		(i) Nitrogen from air (ii) dye from blue ink
it to attain the maximum tod by the gravitational pull of earth, still it do		(iii) cream from milk (iv) pigments from natural colours
Q19. (a) The moon is acted by days $earth$ . Explain why?  (b) Determine the ratio of weight of an object of mass 50 kg on earth and on moon $g_{moon} = 1/6^{th}$ of g on the earth). (3)	(b)	Crystallisation is better technique than simple evaporation. Give one reason to
(b) Determine the ratio of weight of an object of mass $g_{moon} = 1/6^{th}$ of g on the earth). (3)		justify the statement.
(Given acceleration due of g		(D-3)
(D-2)		

Draw a labelled diagram to show the process of separation of two immiscible liquids.

- Write any three differences between a physical change and a chemical change. When a solution is said to be saturated? How can you change a saturated
- solution to an unsaturated solution without adding any more solvent to it?
- Q23. A girl walks along a straight path to drop a letter in the letter box and comes back to her initial position. Her displacement time graph is as shown below.



After studying the above graph answer the following questions:

- Give the value of initial displacement and final displacement of the girl.
- Determine her velocity at t = 0, t = 50s and t = 100s respectively.
- Using above information plot a velocity-time graph for the same.

Define average speed. How is it different from average velocity? A motorcyclist drives from A to B with a uniform speed of 30 km/h and returns back with a uniform speed of 20 km/h. Find his average speed.

(5)

Explain why seat belts are provided in cars.

- State the law governing above observation. Mathematically show how Newton's first law is a special case of Newton's second (c)

law.

- State Newton's First and Third law of motion. Two objects of masses 100g and 200g are moving along the same direction with velocities 2 m/s and 1 m/s respectively. The collide and after collision, the first object moves at the velocity of 1.67 m/s. Determine the velocity of second object.

(D-4)

SECTION-B

<b>1</b> 925	Out blac	of the under mentioned groups of food ite k when treated with iodine solution is :	ms, th	ne group which will not turn blue (1)
	(a)	rice, potato, bread	(b)	bread, wheat, corn flour
	(c)	rice, boiled potato, corn starch	(d)	dal, fish, meat
Q26.	put:	na washed a small amount of arhar dal in a few drops of Conc. HCl in test tube conta a. This shows that :	wate: ining	r. The water became yellow. She yellow water. The sample turned (1)
	(a)	dal is not adulterated	(b)	dal contains protein
	(c)	dal is adulterated with metanil yellow	(d)	dal is coloured with turmeric
Q27.	To do	etermine the melting point of ice, the precau	ıtion v	which is not correct to be followed (1)
	(a)	zero mark of the thermometer remains a	bove	the ice surface.
	(b)	keep stirring the mixture and look at the	ther	mometer.
	(c)	crush the ice into small pieces.		
	(d)	do not dip the bulb of the thermometer i	n cru	shed ice.
<b>Q</b> 28.	while	ermometer has 20 equal divisions betwee e determining the boiling point of water fir onary at the 19th mark above 90°C. He sh	nds th	at the mercury thread becomes
	(a)	90.19°C	(b)	99.5°C
	(c)	109°C	(d)	119°C
Q29.	The amm	first step involved in the separation of onium chloride is:	mixtu	are of sand, common salt and
	(a)	Magnetic separation	(b)	Chromatography
	(c)	Sublimation	(d)	Sedimentation and decantation
Q30.	The c	correct procedure for preparing a colloidal	solut	ion of egg albumin in water is : (1)
	(a)	to break the egg shell, take only white p stirring.	ortio	
	(b)	to break the egg shell, take only the yello constant stirring.	w por	tion and add boiling water with
	(c)	to boil the egg first, to break the egg shell water and mix.	, to a	dd the white portion to the cold
	(d)	to break the egg shell take both white a water with constant stirring.	and ye	ellow portions and add boiling
		(D-5)		

(d) both sulphur powder and iron filings get attracted towards magnet. (d) neither iron filings nor sulphur powder get attracted towards magnet. (d) neither iron filings nor sulphur powder get attracted towards magnet. (e) Secretchyma (d) phloem (g) Rakshlta was doing an experiment on chemical reactions. She added dil. Sulphuric add to zinc granules. She will observe that: (e) a precipitate is formed (f) the container becomes cool (e) the reaction mixture turns yellow (g) the reaction mixture turns yellow (g) the container becomes cool (g) the reaction mixture for sulphur and iron filings in a china dish that a grey-black product was formed. On adding earbon dissulphide and stirring the contents he product was formed. On adding earbon dissulphide and stirring the contents he (e) grey black product dissolve (e) grey black product dissolve (e) grey black product dissolve (f) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) grey black product dissolves (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) particles of sulphur dissolve (g) grey black product dissolves (g) A cell body with branched eytoplasmic extensions at one end and a long projection at the other end.  Q40. In an experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required to just move it. Student A performed		Q37. Human cheek cells are commonly stained with	(1)
(a) only sulphur powder gets attracted towards magnet. (b) both sulphur powder and fron filings set attracted towards magnet. (d) neither iron filings nor sulphur powder get attracted towards magnet. (d) neither iron filings nor sulphur powder get attracted towards magnet. (e) Both sulphur powder and ron filings are cartinased to sulphur included to zinc granules. She will observe that: (a) a precipitate is formed (b) the container becomes cool (c) the reaction mixture turns yellow (d) bubbles start coming out from the gurface of zinc granules (d) bubbles start coming out from the gurface of zinc granules (e) grey black product dissolves (d) particles of sulphur and iron filings in a china dish til a grey-black product was formed. On adding carbon dissulphude and sturring the contents he product was formed. (1) particles of sulphur dissolve (e) grey black product dissolves (f) particles of sulphur turn white on heating due to: (g) grey black product dissolves (g) grey black product dissolves (g) loss of owner of crystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate turn white on heating due to: (g) grey black product dissolves (g) loss of owner of crystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate turn white on heating due to: (g) loss of owner of copystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of crystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of copystallization (g) loss of sulphate lons (g) loss of owner of copystallization (g) loss of sulphate lons (g) loss of water of crystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of copystallization (g) loss of sulphate lons (g) loss of water of crystallization (g) loss of sulphate lons (g) loss of water of crystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of copystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of copystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of copystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of copystallization (g) loss of copper sulphate (g) loss of water of copystallizatio	(1)	methylene blue (b) safranin	
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(d) neither iron fillings nor sulphur powder get attracted towards more in their iron fillings nor sulphur powder get attracted towards more in their iron fillings nor sulphur powder get attracted towards more in their iron fillings nor sulphur of the container becomes context to zinc granules. She will observe that:  (a) a precipitate is formed  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zinc granules  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zinc granules  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zinc granules  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zinc granules  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zinc granules  (e) grey black product dissolve  (f) particles of sulphur dissolve  (g) grey black product dissolves  (g) grey black product dissolves  (h) particles of iron dissolve  (g) grey black product dissolves  (g) grey black product dissolves  (h) particles of iron dissolve  (g) grey black product dissolves  (g) grey black product dissolves  (h) particles of iron dissolve  (g) grey black product dissolves  (g) grey black product dissolves  (g) product was formed. On adding carbon disulphind and stirring the contents he contents	(a) only not make overder gets attracted towards magnet.		d cell (1)
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the reaction mixture filling surface of zine granules  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zine granules  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zine granules  (d) bubbles start coming out from the surface of zine dissolve softwart contents he product was formed. On adding carbon disulphide and stirring the contents he observed that:  (a) particles of sulphur dissolve  (b) particles of iron dissolve  (c) grey black product dissolves  (d) no change takes place  (e) loss of copper sulphate turn white on heating due to:  (a) loss of sulphate ions  (b) loss of copper ions  (c) loss of water of crystallization  (d) decomposition of copper sulphate  (a) take the thinnest bit after crushing an onion leaf.  (a) take the thinnest bit after crushing an onion leaf.  (b) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade.  (c) use of forceps to pull out a thin transparent peel from a concave surface of scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (e) Holder and the mans of ralsins after soaking in water absorbed by raisins as tudent recorded the mass of ry raisins as 10g and the mans of raisins after soaking in water absorbed by raisins after soaking in water absorbed by raisins after soaking in water absorbed by raisins after soaking i	the container becomes cost		
(d) bubbles start coming out to sulphur and iron filings in a china dish if a good of several that:  (a) particles of sulphur dissolve (b) particles of iron dissolve (c) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (f) loss of sulphate turn white on heating due to: (g) loss of sulphate tons (h) loss of copper sulphate (h) loss of copper lons (h) loss of copper lons (h) decomposition of copper sulphate (h) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade. (h) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade. (h) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade. (h) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  Q36. The precaution which is incorrect in an experiment to prepare temporary mount of one popel is:  (b) bubbles start contents he (1) product was formed. On a disturbing the contents he (1) particles of iron dissolve the mass of dry raisins as log and the mass of raisins a fiter soaking in water for four hours as 20g. The percentage of water absorbed by raisins as tudent recorded the mass of dry raisins as log and the mass of raisins after soaking in water for four hours as 20g. The percentage of water absorbed by raisins as tident recorded the mass of dry raisins as log and the mass of raisins after soaking in water for four hours as 20g. The percentage of water absorbed by raisins as log and the mass of raisins after soaking in water for four hours as 20g. The percentage of water absorbed by raisins as tudent recorded the mass of dry raisins as log and the mass of any startion as log and the mass of raisins as training in the content of the recorded the mass of dry raisins as log and the mass of raisins as training in the content of the recorded the mass of dry raisins as log and the mass of raisins after soaking in water of crystallization.  (a) 25% (b) 30% (c) 60% (d) 40%  Q41. While doing an experiment to calculate the measor dry in st		•	
observed that: (a) particles of sulphur dissolve (b) particles of iron dissolve (c) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) no change takes place (e) grey black product dissolves (d) uses of copper sulphate turn white on heating due to: (e) Go96 (d) 4096 (941. While doing an experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required to just move it. Student A performed the experiment on wooden table and calculated force as F <sub>0</sub> . Then: (1) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> < F <sub>C</sub> (2) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (3) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (4) F <sub>A</sub> > F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (5) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (6) F <sub>A</sub> > F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (942. While performing an experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required will in the covered with oil poured on it calculated force as F <sub>0</sub> , student C on table (covered with in proper to interest the proper of the proper take proper to interest to just move it using a spring balance, a student calculated the minimum force required to just move it. Student A performed the experiment on wooden table and calculate force as F <sub>0</sub> . Then: (a) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> < F <sub>C</sub> (b) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (c) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>A</sub> > F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (e) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>A</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> > G <sub>C</sub> (e) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> =	bubbles start coming out from the stratectory bubbles start coming o	projection at the other end.	
(c) grey black product ussorted (d) 40%  Q34. The crystals of copper sulphate turn white on heating due to:  (a) loss of sulphate tons (b) loss of copper lons (c) loss of water of crystallization (d) decomposition of copper sulphate (d) decomposition of copper sulphate (a) take the thinnest bit after crushing an onion leaf. (a) take the thinnest bit after crushing an onion leaf. (b) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade. (b) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade. (c) use of forceps to pull out a thin transparent peel from a concave surface scale leaf. (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  Q36. The precaution which is incorrect in an experiment to prepare temporary mount of only peel is:  (c) 60% (d) 40%  Q41. While doing an experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force as F <sub>B</sub> , student B on table covered with sand calculated force as F <sub>B</sub> . Then: (a) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> < F <sub>C</sub> (b) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (c) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>A</sub> > F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> Q42. While performed the experiment on wooden table and calculate force as F <sub>B</sub> , student B on table covered with sand calculated force as F <sub>B</sub> . Student C on table covered with oil poured on it calculated force as F <sub>C</sub> . Then: (a) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> < F <sub>C</sub> (b) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (c) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>A</sub> > F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> Q42. While performed the experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required as 180 gwt. to move it using a spring balance, a student calculated force as F <sub>C</sub> . Then: (a) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> < F <sub>C</sub> (b) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (c) F <sub>A</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (e) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (e) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (f) F <sub>A</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (g) While performed the experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force r	product was a particles of iron dissolve	recorded the mass of dry raisins as 16g and the mass of raisins after soaking in v	water
(a) loss of sulphate ions (b) loss of copper lons (c) loss of water of crystallization (d) decomposition of copper sulphate (e) decomposition of copper sulphate (g) take the thinnest bit after crushing an onion leaf. (a) take the thinnest bit after crushing an onion leaf. (b) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade. (c) use of forceps to pull out a thin transparent peel from a concave surface scale leaf. (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  Q36. The precaution which is incorrect in an experiment to prepare temporary mount of only peel is:  Q36. The precaution which is incorrect in an experiment to prepare temporary mount of only peel is:  Q37. The correct method of obtaining an onion peel is to:  (a) While doing an experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required as F <sub>n</sub> , student B on table covered with oil poured on it calculated force as F <sub>c</sub> . Then:  (a) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> < F <sub>C</sub> (b) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (c) F <sub>n</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (e) F <sub>n</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (f) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (g) While doing an experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required as F <sub>n</sub> , student B on table covered with oil poured on it calculated force as F <sub>c</sub> . Then:  (a) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> < F <sub>C</sub> (b) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (c) F <sub>n</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (e) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (f) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (g) While performing an experiment to establish relationship between weight of a rectangular wooden block by light on a horizontal table and the minimum force required as 180 gwt. to move it. Student B on table covered with oil poured on it calculated force as F <sub>c</sub> . Then:  (a) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (b) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (c) F <sub>n</sub> = F <sub>B</sub> = F <sub>C</sub> (d) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (e) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (f) F <sub>n</sub> < F <sub>B</sub> > F <sub>C</sub> (g) While performing an experiment to establish relationship between wei	(a) particles of supplied (d) no change that (1)	(a) 25% (b) 30%	
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Q35. The correct method of obtaining an onion leaf.  (a) take the thinnest bit after crushing an onion leaf.  (b) make thin section of a thick scale leaf using a blade.  (c) use of forceps to pull out a thin transparent peel from a concave surface scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (4) (7) (5) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	(a) loss of surprise (b) loss of copper ions (c) loss of water of crystallization (d) decomposition of copper sulphate (1)	wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required to move it. Student A performed the experiment on wooden table and calculate force $F_A$ , student B on table covered with sand calculated force as $F_B$ , student C on the covered with oil poured on it calculated force as $F_C$ . Then:	just ce as table
(a) take the tunned that the tunned to the tunned that the tunned to tune of forceps to pull out a thin transparent peel from convex surface scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface to just move it using a spring balance, a student calculated the minimum force required as 180 gwt. to move the wooden block of 400 gwt. If he places another block of weight 100 gwt. over it, then the force required will:  (a) remain same (b) decrease (c) increase (d) may decrease or increase	Q35. The correct method of obtaining an onion leaf.		
(c) use of forceps to pure out scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface of a scale leaf.  (d) use a needle and forceps to remove a thin transparent peel from convex surface to just move it using a spring balance, a student calculated the minimum force required as 180 gwt. to move the wooden block of 400 gwt. If he places another block of weight 100 gwt. over it, then the force required will:  (a) remain same (b) decrease (c) increase (d) may decrease or increase	(a) take the thinnest of a thick scale leaf using a blade.	. 5	
onion peer - a pould he avoided	(b) make thin section of a check of the make thin section of a check of the use of forceps to pull out a thin transparent peel from a concext of scale leaf.	rectangular wooden block lying on a horizontal table and the minimum force required to just move it using a spring balance, a student calculated the minimum force required as 180 gwt. to move the wooden block of 400 gwt. If he places another be of weight 100 gwt. over it, then the force required will:	uired force block
onion peer - a pould he avoided	O36. The precaution which is incorrect in an exp		
the folding of peer should the folding of peer should be	onion peer a labouid he avoided	(d) may decrease or increase	
comove extra water or 69	(a) the folding of peet should be the folding of peet should be use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to transfer the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same use a brush to the peel from watch glass to the same		
(c) remove cases another cover slip.  another cover slip.  (d) While putting a cover slip, bubbles should be avoided.  (D-7)	another cover slip.  (d) While putting a cover slip, bubbles should be avoided.	(D-7)	

(D-6)