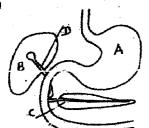
- 17 T	leight in between the aeroplane		(A) 400
(1) 200 m	(2) 2000 m	(3) 20,000 m	(4) 400 m
(13) Function of the Golgi	complex is,		4.1.
(1) generation of ener		(2) transportation of pro	
(3) water balancing in		(4) production of secret	lons
	en e		
(14) Select the correct stat	tement regarding water (H=1, C)=16)	
(1) mass of 1 male of	water is 9g		n kanada kanada da kanada kanada Nasara kanada kanad
(2) number of Hydrog	gen atoms in 1 mole of water is	equal to the number of oxy	gen atoms
(3) number of moles	of Oxygen atoms in 1 mole of	water is 1.	
(4) Number of water	molecules in a mole of water is	s 3.011 x 10 ²²	
(15) Paramile Son a visate	in which narticles of the me	dium vibrate parallel to the	e direction of propagation of the
	III WHICH particles of the mo	······································	
wave is,	(2) television waves	(3) RADAR	(4) light waves
(1) sound waves	(2) wievision waves	(-)	
(16) What is the substance	e which is definitely reabsorb	from the glomerular filtrate	of a healthy person?
(1) glucose	(2) vitamins	(3) water	(4) minerals
() B			
,		CI'-14 Grown system	to air
(18) Select the correct ra	ay diagram which shows a ray	of light passing from water	to air.
(18) Select the correct rain	7 - 11	of light passing from water	to air.
air wat	water	air water	water
	7 - 11	of light passing from water	to air.
(1)	(2)	air water	water
(1) Enzymes which ar	(2) re active in an acidic medium,	(3)	water
(1)	(2)	air water	water (4)
(1) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase	(3) amylase, tripsin	water (4)
(1) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro	(3) amylase, tripsin	water (4)
(1) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase	(3) amylase, tripsin	(4) (4) amylase, lipase
(1) (19) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ (1) filtration (21) Given below are se	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro (2) crystallization ome statements about isotopes.	(3) amylase, tripsin ophyll solution is, (3) chromatography	(4) (4) amylase, lipase
(1) (19) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ (1) filtration (21) Given below are services A – number of electric services are services as a service are services are services as a service are services as a service are services are services as a service are services as a service are services are services as a service are services as a service are services are services as a service are services are services as a service are services are	re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro (2) crystallization ome statements about isotopes ctrons in isotopes are equal.	(3) amylase, tripsin ophyll solution is, (3) chromatography	(4) (4) amylase, lipase
(1) (19) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ (1) filtration (21) Given below are so A – number of election below are so B – number of new	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro (2) crystallization ome statements about isotopes. ctrons in isotopes are equal.	(3) amylase, tripsin ophyll solution is, (3) chromatography	(4) (4) amylase, lipase
(1) (19) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ (1) filtration (21) Given below are so A – number of election B – number of neuron common number.	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro (2) crystallization ome statements about isotopes. ctrons in isotopes are equal. atrons in isotopes are equal. ars of isotopes are different.	(3) amylase, tripsin ophyll solution is, (3) chromatography	(4) (4) amylase, lipase
(1) (19) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ (1) filtration (21) Given below are so A – number of election B – number of neuronation number.	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro (2) crystallization ome statements about isotopes ctrons in isotopes are equal. atrons in isotopes are equal. ars of isotopes are different. t/statements is/are,	(3) amylase, tripsin ophyll solution is, (3) chromatography	(4) amylase, lipase (4) condensation
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(1) (19) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ (1) filtration (21) Given below are so A – number of elect B – number of neuton corrects statement (1) only A	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro (2) crystallization ome statements about isotopes ctrons in isotopes are equal. ars of isotopes are different. t/statements is/are, (2) only B	(3) amylase, tripsin ophyll solution is, (3) chromatography (3) only A & B	(4) (4) amylase, lipase (4) condensation (4) only B & C
(1) (19) Enzymes which ar (1) pepsin, rennin (20) A method to separ (1) filtration (21) Given below are so A – number of elect B – number of neuton corrects statement (1) only A	(2) re active in an acidic medium, (2) pepsin, amylase rate the components of a chloro (2) crystallization ome statements about isotopes ctrons in isotopes are equal. atrons in isotopes are equal. atrons in isotopes are different. t/statements is/are, (2) only B	(3) amylase, tripsin ophyll solution is, (3) chromatography (3) only A & B	(4) amylase, lipase (4) condensation

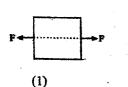


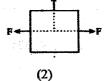
Parts A, B, C, & D respectively are,

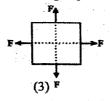
- (1) A stomach
- B- liver
- C pancreas
- D bile duct

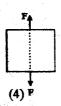
- (2) A stomach
- B- liver
- C bile duct C - pancreas
- D pancreas
 D bile duct

- (3) A liver
- (3) A liver
 (4) A liver
- B- stomach
 B- stomach
 - C bile duct
- D pancreas
- (24) It is not suitable to increase the temperature upto their boiling points in extracting volatile compounds from plant materials. A reason for this may be,
 - (1) consumption of lot of fuel when they are heated upto the boiling point.
 - (2) they get mixed with water well.
 - (3) these volatile compounds can be destroyed at the boiling point.
 - (4) it takes a lot of time.
- (25) An instance when an object is not in equilibrium under a group of forces is,

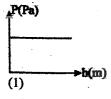


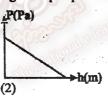


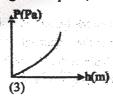


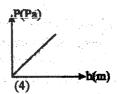


- (26) Palma membrane of a cell consists of,
 - (1) proteins
- (2) lipids
- (3) phospholipids
- (4) phospholipids & proteins
- (27) Find the answer with metals in the descending order of their reactivity.
 - (1) Fe, Cu, Al, Mg
- (2) Al, Mg, Cu, Fe
- (3) Mg, Al, Fe, Cu
- (4) Mg, Al, Cu, Fe
- (28) Correct graph showing change in liquid pressure along with depth is,









- (29) An instance where meiosis takes place is,
 - (1) growth

. .

(2) asexual reproduction

(3) healing wounds

- (4)gamete formation
- (30) Most suitable method to increase the mass of CuSO₄ dissolving in constant volume of water is,
 - (1) dissolve CuSO₄ in powder form
- (2) reduce the temperature of the solution
- (3) dissolve CuSO₄ in crystal form
- (4) use appropriate catalysts

(31)

To obtain the image 'I' as shown in the ray diagram the object should be placed,

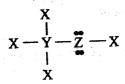
- (1) in between P & F
- (2) beyond (
- (3) on (
- (4) in between F & C

- (32) Similarity in between cardiac muscle cells and skeletal muscle cells is,
 - (1) presence of cross striations

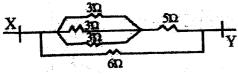
(2) Branched

(3) voluntary

- (4) involuntary
- (33) Following is the Lewis structure of a compound formed by three elements



- X, Y & Z respectively are,
- (1) C, H, O
- (2) H, C, Q
- (3) O, H, C
- (34) Equivalent resistance in between X & Y in the given circuit is,



- (1) 9Ω
- (2) 12 Ω
- $(3)20\Omega$
- $(4)3\Omega$

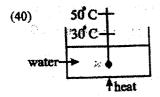
- (35) This is not an endocrine gland,
 - (1) salivary glands
- (2) pituitary
- (3) pancreas
- (4) thyroid gland
- (36) A suggestion which is not acceptable to meet the increasing demand for food for the increasing population is,
 - (1) producing new seed varieties with suitable features
 - (2) developing agro instruments
 - (3) promoting the use of pesticides
 - (4) introducing latest technology for farming
- (37) Following three statements are based on the lymphatic system
 - A movement of muscles facilities the circulation of lymph
 - B lymph circulates in the lymphatic system towards one direction
 - C lymph nodes are present in the lymphatic system

Correct statements are,

- (1) only A & B
- (2) only B & C
- (3) only A & C
- (4) All A, B, & C
- (38) Most suitable substance to be applied on the place of bee sting is,
- (2) lime
- (3) lime juice
- (4) salt solution
- (39) What is excepted by introducing dry air of 650°C into the blast furnace in extracting iron?
 - (1) take coke into its ignition temperature
- (2) to remove waste in haematite

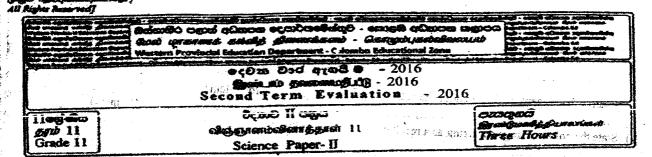
(3) to decompose CaCO₃

(4) to form slag and molten iron



Beaker shown in the figure contains 500 g of water. It is required to raise its temperature from 30° C to 50° C. Required amount of heat for this purpose is given by, (specific heat capacity of water is 4200 JKg⁻¹K⁻¹)

- (1) 500 x 4200 x 30 J
- (2) 0.5 x 4200 x (50-30) J
- (3) 0.5 x 4200 x 50 J
- (4) 500 x 4200 x 50 J



Note:-

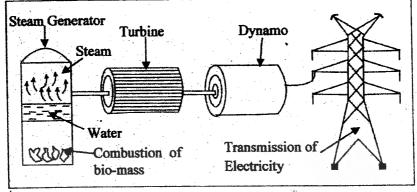
200

- Answer all the questions in Part A in this paper itself.
- Answer only Three questions from five questions in Part B

PART A

(1) Attempts are made nowadays to produce secondary sources of energy to face the world energy crisis.

Accordingly following diagram is based on the process of producing electrical energy in a thermal power plant.



(I) (a) What is meant by energy crisis? (1 mark) (3 marks) (b) Complete the transformation of energy related to the above process Chemical Energy (c) What is the method of transmission of heat to boil water in the steam generator? (1 mark) (d) Name two other methods of transmission of heat (1 mark) (II) Put (1) for correct statements and (x) for incorrect statements. a) Bio mass is the sum of plant bodies, animal bodies and waste products of them During the production of electricity, the turbines could be rotated only by superheated steam. c) Anaerobic bacteria contribute for the production of bio gas. d) More environmental pollution is caused by the combustion of bio mass than the • combustion of fossil fuels. (4 marks) (III) (a) What is the basic type of energy that is stored as chemical energy in bio masses? (1 mark) (b) Name the process by which the above mentioned type of energy is stored in plants? (1 mark) (c) Write the balanced chemical equation for the reaction occurring in above process. (1 mark)

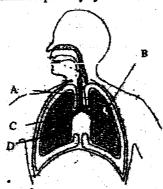
(A) Hormones are important to control many processes in our body. (i) What is the term used to identify the coordination done by hormones. (ii) A player was hit by a fast ball and fell down. His mother jumped up in pagic. (a) What is the hormone which could have secreted in her. (b) Which gland secrets it (c) Write two differences in her body in response to this hormone. (1 mark) (iii) Fill in the blanks in the table using your knowledge on hormones. Hormone Place of Secretion Function (b) (c) (a) (b) (b) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (e) (e) (f) (f) (g) (h) (l) Mark the parts A,B,C,D A (g) (h) (l) Name the parts A,B,C,D A (l) (l) (l) Write two things that is not filtered at B (l)	(b) State the colour change	occurring as a result of the above act	ivity. The second of the secon	-/1- ma-4->
(A) Hormones are important to control many processes in our body. (i) What is the term used to identify the coordination done by hormones. (ii) A player was hit by a fast ball and fell down. His mother jumped up in panic. (a) What is the hormone which could have secreted in her. (b) Which gland secrets it (c) Write two differences in her body in response to this hormone. (iii) Fill in the blanks in the table using your knowledge on hormones. Hormone Place of Secretion Function Thyroxin (a)	y			
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(ii) A player was hit by a fast ball and fell down. His mother jumped up in panie. (a) What is the hormone which could have secreted in her. (b) Which gland secrets it (c) Write two differences in her body in response to this hormone. (1) mark (iii) Fill in the blanks in the table using your knowledge on hormones. Hormone Place of Secretion Function Thyroxin (a) ovaries (b) dd (d) econtrolling blood glucose level (h) (8 x ½ = 4 mark (8 x ½ = 4 mark (B) (I) Given below is a part of kidney (I) Name the parts A,B,C,D A B C D (I) Name the parts that is not filtered at B (I) (I) (I) Write two things that is not filtered at B (I)	(i) What is the term used to	identify the coordination done by he	ormones.	(1 mark)
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(b) Which gland secrets it (c) Write two differences in her body in response to this hormone. (1 mark (iii) Fill in the blanks in the table using your knowledge on hormones. Hormone Place of Secretion Function Thyroxin (a) (b) (d) (c) e controlling blood glucose level (h) (f) e controlling blood glucose level (h) (h) (a) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (d) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	(ii) A player was hit by a ta	st ball and lell down. This module just which could have secreted in her.	apon up m possess	
(b) Which gland secrets it (c) Write two differences in her body in response to this hormone. (1 mark controlling blood glucose level controlling blood gluc	(a) What is the norms.	***********	•••••	(1 mark
(iii) Fill in the blanks in the table using your knowledge on hormones. Hormone Place of Secretion Function	(b) Which gland secre			(1 mark
(iii) Fill in the blanks in the table using your knowledge on hormones. Hormone Place of Secretion Thyroxin (a) (b) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	2) TTT 1			(1 111001
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(i) Name the parts A,B,C,D A	Hormone	Place of Secretion		
c)				
c)	Thrmasin	(a)	(b)	
e)	c)			
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(1)	(i) Name the parts A,B,C	В		(2 mai
(iii) What materials are compulsorily absorbed at X? (iv) Write the two main constituents of liquids in tube Y.	(i) Name the parts A,B,0 A	B		
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(iv) Write the two main constituents of liquids in tube Y. (1 n	(i) Name the parts A,B,C A	that is not filtered at B (2)		(2 ma
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(15 m)	(i) Name the parts A,B,C A	that is not filtered at B (2) filtered? compulsorily absorbed at X?		(2 max) (1 m)

Q - Colourles	c sound touter amoster	nce inconvecueum in imila		
		nce, Dissolves well in liquid	. •	
M - W ACIENTIF		boiling point, P does not dis	salve in this	
		hibility of a given substance		
		or a given succession	Specification of the second of	
				(2 marks)
ii) Nama a nolar	organic solvent and	d a polar inorganic solvent re	esnectively.	
***************************************				(2 marks)
				()
(iii) Crystals of P	which contained o	other impurities in small amo	ounts were dissolved in liquid	O of which
	_	the contract of the contract o	on. Then that solution was filt	
allowed to co			responding to the grade	
		when the filtrate cool down?		· ''.
		*******************		(1 mark)
		entioned in 'a' above ?	of the state of th	· North States
***************************************	*.		•	(1 mark)
(c) Half of a test	t tube was filled w	with liquid Q and then few	drops of R liquid was added	• •
			ture was it?	
***********				(1 mark)
	,			
(iv) 10 a of cryst	rals of P were diss	solved in liquid O and a so	lution of 1 dm ³ was prepared.	Dresent the
		by means of (m/v)		. I I COOM UN
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		from an activity done in c	order to identify acids, bases	
	y using indicators.			and neutra
substances by		Control of the contro		and neutra
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substances by	Solution X Y	Turns Red Turns Blue	Turns Red Turns Blue	and neutra
	Solution X Y Z	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red	
(i) Identify the	Solution X Y Z acid, base and th	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red Turns Red TX, Y, and Z. State the rea	
(i) Identify the identification	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red T. X, Y, and Z. State the rea	
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red T. Y, and Z. State the rea	
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue are neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red Turns Red Turns Red Turns Red Turns Red Turns Red	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue are neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red	
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too. Tam for the reaction Reactants	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too.	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too. Tam for the reaction Reactants Products	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red f X, Y, and Z. State theorea	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too. Tam for the reaction Reactants Products	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red f X, Y, and Z. State theorea	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too. Tam for the reaction Reactants Products , is it an exothermic	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red f X, Y, and Z. State theorea	son for that
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too. Tam for the reaction Reactants Products , is it an exothermic	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of n in between Mg and X is give	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red f X, Y, and Z. State theorea	son for tha
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too. Tam for the reaction Reactants Products , is it an exothermic	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of n in between Mg and X is give c reaction or an endothermic	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red f X, Y, and Z. State theorea	(3 marks
(i) Identify the identification X	Solution X Y Z acid, base and the too. Tam for the reaction Reactants Products , is it an exothermic	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Blue ne neutral substance out of n in between Mg and X is give c reaction or an endothermic	Turns Red Turns Blue Turns Red f X, Y, and Z. State theorea	son for that

	Pins	~		
(I) Write two observation here		•	Tradien	
***************************************			15- MB	
**************************	•••••			(2 marks)
(II) What is the type of heat transfer	r identified here?			
				(1 mark)
(III) State two instance in which the	above mentioned m	ethod is made use in	day-to-day life.	en e
			And the second s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
*******************************			114.45.6	(2 marks)
(IV) An Aluminium rod can be us				
•	ed instead of the in	on rod nere. State t		
used-here.				porton est
	te domini la la e			(1 mark)
(V) What can you say about the about	ove observation, if A	Aluminium rod is us	ed here?	
	*********	********	******	(1 mark)
(VI) Specific heat capacity of Alum	ninium is 900 Jkg ⁻¹ K	-1		
(a) What is meant by specific heat	capacity?		Commence of the second	
and the				
			as 337 - 1	(1 mark)
(b) State two factors affecting spec		Colfara		, ,
(0) State two factors arroving spec		3. 6		
·				(2 mandas)
				(2 marks)
(VII) An Aluminium vessel of 200				r. Water in the
vessel is heated up to 100°C. (Specific heat capaci	ty of water is 4200 J	kg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	
(a) Calculate the amount of heat a	bsorbed by water.		a a saling second	

*********************		************		٠.
				(2 marks)
(b) A student said that amount o				o it. State two
reasons for this.	I How about 52			
reasons for this.		•		
		***************************************	• .	
<u> </u>		*******		(2 marks)
(c) When heat was supplied to w	vater at 100°C, the t	emperature didn't is	ncrease, but an abs	orption of heat
was observed. What is the nar	me given for this abs	sorbed heat?		
*************************************		·····	•••••	(1 mark)
				15 marks

(5) Given below is a diagram of the human respiratory system.



(i) Name A,B,C and D (2	
(ii) What is the term used to identify the hardenings in A? What is the importance of it? (2	marks)
(iii) Structure D is very important for respiration.	
(a) What is the advantage of having D structure?	mark)
(b) What is happening at D?	mark)
(c) Write two adaptations in D to increase the efficiency of the above process. (2	marks)
(iv) Write two changes happening to the air entering through our nose? (2	marks)
(v) What is the advantage of having cilia and nasal epidermis for the respiratory process? (1	mark)
(vi) It is not wise to speak while eating, explain scientifically. (2	marks)
(vii) Explain how this system works using movements of the ribs and diaphragm. (3	marks)

(B) The following apparatus can be used to demonstrate the respiratory process in gaseous exchange.



(i) Write a material can be used as X

(ii) What structure in respiratory system in X representing?

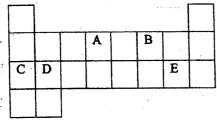
(iii) Have result your demonstrate goseous exchange in respiration using the above model?

(iii) How would you demonstrate gaseous exchange in respiration using the above model? Explain briefly.

(2 marks)

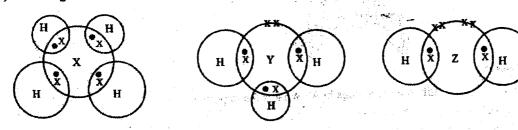
(20 marks)

(6) (A) Following is a part of the periodic table. Symbols of elements are not standard symbols.



(i) Name the scientist who classified the elements using their periodic patterns.
 (1 mark)
 (ii) What do you mean by a "Periodic pattern" according to the periodic law?
 (1 mark)

(iii) Write two patterns of elements that change periodically when moving from left to right in 2nd and 3rd periods. (2 marks)
(iv) Write the chemical formula of the compound formed by B and D. (1 mark)
(v) What is the observation when phenolphthalein is added to an aqueous solution of the above compound of B and D? (1 mark)
(B) Following are the dot and cross diagrams of compounds formed by X, Y and Z with Hydrogen (H)



- (i) What are the groups of X, Y and Z elements in the periodic table?

 (ii) Write down the valency of X and Y elements.

 (iii) How do you call the un-bonded electrons in the valency shell of the above atoms?

 (2 marks)

 (iv) Draw the Lewis structure of the above molecule formed by Z.

 (2 marks)

 (v) If X is in the 2nd period of the periodic table, identify it and write its symbol.

 (2 marks)

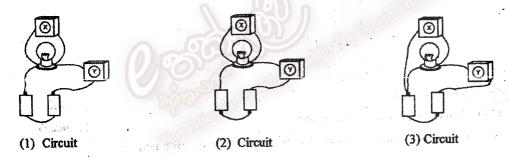
 (2 marks)

 (2 marks)

 (3 marks)

 (2 marks)

 (2 marks)
- (7) Following are some circuit arrangements done by a group of students under the guidance of the teacher.



(i) Observations of the above arrangements were tabulated. Copy the following table to your answer script and complete it with the observations.

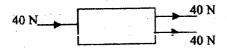
Circuit	Reading of present/absent X	Reading of Y present/absent	Bulb lights up/not
(1)			
(2)			
(3)	1.		

(3 marks)

- (ii) Name X and Y instruments (2 marks)
- (iii) Write down the methods that X and Y are connected with the circuits respectively. (2 marks)
- (iv) What is your conclusion regarding the above observations? (1 mark)
- (v) Explain the way you arrived at the above conclusion. (1 mark)

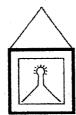
	connect with the 3 rd circuit arrangement.	
•	(a) Draw circuit diagrams to show two ways of connecting that bulb to the circuit (3).	(2 marks)
	(b) Resistance of each bulb was found to be 4Ω. Calculate the equivalent resistance in	each of the
	above circuits, in (a)	(2 marks)
	(vii) Two new dry cells are used in the above 3^{rd} circuit. Resistance of the bulb in it is 4Ω . Calc	ulate,
	(a) Reading in X	(2 marks)
	(b) Reading in Y	(2 marks)
	(viii) A student told to connect a 4Ω resister instead of the bulb. Draw the colour bands or	it using the
	following codes.	
	black - 0	
	brown - 1	
	yellow - 4	(2 marks)
	(ix) Explain the reason for the use of long, thin wires as coil in heating devices.	(1 mark)
		20 marks
	and the second s	
(8)	(A) The enormous number of living species on the earth creates a bio-diversity. Classification	n is needed to
, . , .	study about living organisms.	
	(i) What is meant by bio diversity?	(1 mark)
	(ii) Write two advantages of classification of living organisms.	(2 marks)
	(iii) Mention a difference between a natural classification and an artificial classification.	(1 mark)
	(iv) Name the animal phylum where all are diploblastic (2 cell layers)	(1 mark)
	(B)(i) Some of the animals found in the environment are given below.	
		·.
Ç,	A - Star fish D - Cockroach	
		•
	B-Hydra PE-Cobra	
	C - Snail	9 E H - 10 K
		este a jest i
	Write down the letter/letters of the animals showing each of the following characteristics	(1 mark)
	(a) radial symmetry	(1 mark)
	(b) presence of jointed appendages	(HIMA)
	(C) (C) White true differences between cornel and account reproduction	(2 marks)
	(C) (i) Write two differences between sexual and asexual reproduction.(ii) Write the asexual reproductive method that gives a large number of plants in a short period of the control of	
	(ii) A Life the spexial rebroductive method mar gives a raige mimber or brane in a short by	
	(D) A force is defined as a puch or a pull	en transfer e
	(D) A force is defined as a push or a pull.(i) Write two characteristics of a force.	(2 marks)
	(1) Write two characteristics of a force.	<u></u>

(ii) Following diagram illustrates the application of three forces on an object.



- (a) What is the resultant force of these 3 forces? (1 mark)
 (b) Mention the direction of the motion in the object due to these forces. (1 mark)
- (c) What should be done to keep the object at equilibrium? (2 marks)

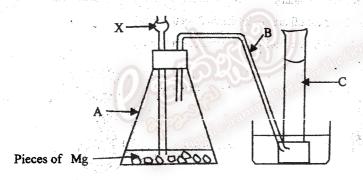
(iii) Following is an equilibrium of an object under 3 forces.



- (a) Copy the diagram and mark the forces applied on the object. (2 marks)

 (b) Write two characteristics of these 3 forces when the object is at equilibrium. (2 marks)

 (20 marks)
- (9) A. Following is a practical arrangement used to prepare and collect hydrogen (H2) gas in the laboratory.



(i) N	Name A, B and C	(3 marks)
(ii) V	What is added as X?	(1 mark)
(iii) N	Mention the name of the above method used to collect hydrogen gas.	(1 mark)
(iv) A	A balloon filled with hydrogen goes up but a balloon with carbon dioxide goes do	vn
i	in the air. Write down the reason for this difference.	(1 mark)
· (v) (One student told that hydrogen can be used as a fuel. What is the property of hydro	ogen
Possi t	to be used as a fuel?	(1 mark)
(vi) '	"Using hydrogen as a fuel is eco-friendly". Will you agree with that statement? Ex	plain the
_1	reason for your answer.	(2 marks)
(vii)	Write another use of hydrogen gas	(1 mark)

B. An object is placed in front of a plane mirror, 5 m distance from it. (2 marks) (i) Write two characteristics of the image. (2 marks) (ii) Write two uses of plane mirrors. (iii) When the object is moved by 2 m towards the plane mirror, (a) find the distance between the mirror and the image. (1 mark) (b) find the distance between the object and the image. (1 mark) (iv) A concave mirror with 4 m radius of curvature (r) was kept in front of the object. Write, (a) one similarity (I mark) (b) two differences (2 marks) between the images of the plane mirror and concave mirror when the object is 5 m away. (v) At what distance the object should be placed away from the concave mirror to form a magnified and upright image. (1 mark) (20 marks)