

# CLASS IX

## PHYSICS

### CHAPTER-8

#### MOTION

- Q. 1.** When the passenger moving in a bus, the road side trees appear to be moving -----  
--- (a) Back ward (b)Forward
- Q. 2.** In uniform motion the object covers ----- (a) equal distance (b) unequal distance
- Q. 3.** Where objects cover unequal distances in equal interval of time then the motion is called -----  
(a) uniform motion (b) non uniform motion
- Q. 4.** The average speed when a car accelerate = (a) Total time taken /total distance traveled (b) Total distance traveled/total time taken
- Q. 5.**  $v =$  (a)  $t/s$  (b)  $s/t$
- Q. 6.** An object travels 16m in 4sec and another 16 m in 2 sec. what is the average speed of the object-----  
--- (a) 5.33  $ms^{-1}$  (b) 5. 34 $ms^{-1}$
- Q. 7.** If we specify, its direction of motion along with its speed, the quantity that specifies with the aspects is called----- (a) velocity (b) motion
- Q. 8.** Automobiles are fitted with a device that show the distance traveled. Such a device is known -----  
(a) odometer (b) Speedometer
- Q. 9.** The velocity of an object can be ----- (a) non uniform or variable (b) uniform or variable
- Q. 10.** Average velocity = (a) initial velocity + final velocity/ 2 (b) initial velocity + final velocity/1
- Q. 11.** Average velocity = (a) placement/ total time taken (b) Displacement/ total time taken
- Q. 12.** Acceleration = (a) change in velocity/ time taken (b) change in motion / time

Q. 13.  $S = (a) ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$  (b)  $ut + at^2$

Q. 14. A car accelerate uniformly from  $18 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  to  $36 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  in 5 sec. calculate the acceleration-----  
(a)  $1 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  (b)  $1 \text{ ms}^{-3}$

Q. 15. A train starting from rest attains a velocity of  $72 \text{ km h}^{-1}$  in 5 minutes. Assuming that the acceleration is uniform. Find the distance traveled by the train for attaining this velocity ----- (a) 2km (b) 5 km

### Biology

#### Ch-5 Cell- the fundamental unit of life

Q.1: The largest cell in the human body is -  
(a) Nerve cell (b) Muscle cell (c) Liver cell (d) Kidney cell

Q.2: The barrier between the protoplasm and the other environment in an animal cells -  
(a) Cell wall (b) Nuclear membrane (c) Tonoplast (d) Plasma membrane

Q.3: The term 'Cell' was given by -  
(a) Leeuwenhoek (b) Robert hooke (c) Flemming (d) Robert Brown

Q.4: Who proposed the cell theory? -  
(a) Schleiden and Schwann (b) Watson and Crick (c) Darwin and Wallace (d) Mendel and Morgan

Q.5: A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of -  
(a) Endoplasmic Reticulum (b) Mitochondria (c) Ribosome (d) Centrioles

Q.6: Centrosome is found in -  
(a) Cytoplasm (b) Nucleus (c) Chromosomes (d) Nucleolus

Q.7: The power house of a cell is -  
(a) Chloroplast (b) Mitochondrion (c) Golgi apparatus (d) Nucleolus

Q.8: Within a cell the site of respiration (oxidation) is the -  
(a) Ribosome (b) Golgi apparatus (c) Mitochondrion (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Q.9: Which is called 'Suicidal Bag'?  
(a) Centrosome (b) Lysosome (c) Mesosome (d) Chromosome

Q.10: Ribosomes are the center for -  
(a) Respiration (b) Photosynthesis (c) Protein synthesis (d) Fat synthesis

Q.11: Double membrane is absent in -  
(a) Mitochondrion (b) Chloroplast (c) Nucleus (d) Lysosome

- Q.12: Cell organelle found only in Plant is -  
(a) Golgi apparatus (b) Mitochondria (c) Plastids (d) Ribosomes
- Q.13: Organisms lacking nucleus and membrane bound organelle are -  
(a) Diploids (b) Prokaryotes (c) Haploids (d) Eukaryotes
- Q.14: Animal cell is limited by -  
(a) Plasma membrane (b) Shell membrane (c) Cell wall (d) Basement membrane
- Q.15: The network of Endoplasmic Reticulum is present in the -  
(a) Nucleus (b) Nucleolus (c) Cytoplasm (d) Chromosomes
- Q.16: Lysosome are reservoirs of -  
(a) Fat (b) RNA (c) Secretory Glycoprotein (d) Hydrolytic Enzymes
- Q.17: The membrane surrounding the vacuole of a plant cell is called -  
(a) Tonoplast (b) Plasma membrane (c) Nuclear membrane (d) Cell wall
- Q.18: Cell secretion is done by -  
(a) Plastids (b) ER (c) Golgi apparatus (d) Nucleolus
- Q.19: Centrioles are associated with -  
(a) DNA synthesis (b) Reproduction (c) Spindle formation (d) Respiration
- Q.20: Main difference between animal cell and plant cell is -  
(a) Chromosome (b) Ribosome (c) Lysosome (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- Q.21: Animal cell lacking nuclei would also lack in -  
(a) Chromosome (b) Ribosome (c) Lysosome (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- Q.22: Plasmolysis occurs due to -  
(a) Absorption (b) Endosmosis (c) Osmosis (d) Exosmosis
- Q.23: A plant cell becomes turgid due to -  
(a) Plasmolysis (b) Exosmosis (c) Endosmosis (d) Electrolysis
- Q.24: Solute concentration is higher in the external solution -  
(a) Hypotonic (b) Isotonic (c) Hypertonic (d) None of the above
- Q.25: A cell placed in hypertonic solution will -  
(a) Shrink (b) Show Plasmolysis (c) Swell up (d) No change in shape or size
- Q.26: The radiant energy of sunlight is converted to chemical energy and is stored as -  
(a) AMP (b) ADP (c) ATP (d) APP
- Q.27: Which of the following organelle does not have membrane?

(a)Ribosome (b) Nucleus (c) Chloroplast (d)Mitochondria

Q.28: Root hair absorbs water from soil through -

(a)Osmosis (b) Active transport (c) Diffusion (d)Endocytosis

Q.29: The number of lenses in compound light microscope is -

(a)2 (b)3 (c)4 (d)1

Q.30: The history of the cell began in 1665 with the publication of Micrographia in London by -

(a)Robert Hooke (b) Robert Brown (c) Strasburger (d)Dujardin

Q.31: Cell inclusions are -

(a)Non-living materials present in the cytoplasm (b) Another name of cell organelle (c) Cytoskeletal framework of cell (d) Combined name for cell wall and plasma membrane

Q.32: Which cell organelle is not bounded by a membrane -

(a)Ribosome (b) Lysosome (c)ER (d)Nucleus

Q.33: Which of the following cellular part possess a double membrane?

(a)Nucleus (b) Chloroplast (c)Mitochondrion (d)All of the above

Q.34: Cristae and Oxysomes are associated with -

(a)Mitochondria (b) Plastids (c)Golgi apparatus (d)Plasma membrane

Q.35: Karyotheca is another name of -

(a)Nuclear envelope (b) Nucleus (c)Nuclear pores (d)Nucleolus

Q.36: Cell organelle that acts as supporting skeletal framework of the cell is -

(a) Golgi apparatus (b) Nucleus (c) Mitochondria (d) ER

Q.37: Plastids are present in -

(a)Animal cell only (b) Plant cells only (c)Both animal cells and Plant cells (d)Neither animal nor plant cell

Q.38: Cell wall of plant is chiefly composed of -

(a)Hemicellulose (b) Cellulose (c)Phospholipids (d)Proteins

Q.39: Intercellular connections of plant cells are called -

(a)Middle lamella (b)Micro fibrils (c)Matrix (d)Plasmodesmata

Q.40: Genes are located on the -

(a)Chromosomes (b)Nucleolus (c)Nuclear membrane (d)Plasma membrane

Q.41: Chromatin consists of -

(a)RNA (b) DNA (c)RNA and histones (proteins) (d)DNA and histones (proteins)

Q.42: Different types of chromosomes can be recognized by the positions of the following separating the two arms -

(a)Centromere (b) Genes (c) Spindle (d)Nucleus

Q.43: Name of the process that requires energy provided by ATP -

(a)Diffusion (b) Osmosis (c) Active transport (d)Plasmolysis