

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS IX EXAMINATION

MAY 2016

General Science Paper I

Time: 40 minutes Marks: 30

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 30 only.
4. In each question there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way		Incorrect Ways	
1	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	1	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		2	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		3	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		4	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D

Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.

1. The first step in the scientific methodology is the
 - A. formulation of a theory.
 - B. formulation of a hypothesis.
 - C. performance of an experiment.
 - D. observation and description of a phenomenon.
2. The first Arab Muslim scientist who used opium for anaesthesia was
 - A. Bu-Ali Sina.
 - B. Al-Bairruni.
 - C. Ibn-ul-Haitham.
 - D. Muhammad Bin Zikrya Razi.
3. Who discovered oxygen and hydrogen gases?
 - A. Farady
 - B. Edison
 - C. Maxwell
 - D. Lavoisier
4. The field of astronomy deals with the study of
 - A. soil and rocks.
 - B. heavenly bodies.
 - C. properties of matter.
 - D. fossil fuels and minerals.
5. All of the following properties are correct about pure water EXCEPT that
 - A. it is tasteless.
 - B. it is colourless.
 - C. it freezes at 0 °C.
 - D. it is a strong electrolyte.
6. Water is a universal solvent due to its
 - A. ionic bond.
 - B. polar nature.
 - C. neutral nature.
 - D. metallic bond.
7. Which of the following represents the ratio of hydrogen and oxygen atoms in water?
 - A. 1:2
 - B. 2:1
 - C. 1:8
 - D. 8:1

8. The density of water is maximum at
- A. -4°C
 - B. -1°C
 - C. 0°C
 - D. 4°C
9. Which of the following gases supports combustion in air?
- A. Oxygen
 - B. Nitrogen
 - C. Hydrogen
 - D. Carbon dioxide
10. The deficiency of sodium element in our body causes
- A. inflammation of eyes.
 - B. disturbance in heart beat.
 - C. reduction in the formation of blood.
 - D. abnormal growth of bones and teeth.
11. The large complex molecules that provide energy and help in repairing and growing of tissues in humans are
- A. fats.
 - B. proteins.
 - C. vitamins.
 - D. carbohydrates.
12. The process by which waste products of metabolism and other non-useful materials are eliminated from an organism is called
- A. ingestion.
 - B. excretion.
 - C. digestion.
 - D. absorption.
13. Which of the following components of blood produces antibodies?
- A. Plasma
 - B. Platelets
 - C. Red blood cells
 - D. White blood cells
14. All of the following are the uses of biotechnology EXCEPT
- A. producing better food crops.
 - B. making safe travel by roads.
 - C. helping to create pollution-free environment.
 - D. enhancing the health quality of living beings.

15. Vaccines developed immunity in an organism by producing
- A. plasma.
 - B. platelets.
 - C. antigens.
 - D. antibodies.
16. All of the following can be recycled EXCEPT
- A. paper cups.
 - B. glass bottles.
 - C. polythene bags.
 - D. plastic containers.
17. Which of following ways helps to improve Earth's environment?
- A. By cutting down trees for fuel
 - B. By establishing more industries
 - C. By reducing the amount of waste
 - D. By decreasing the habit of walking
18. All of the following are the steps of recycling EXCEPT
- A. collecting and processing waste materials.
 - B. burning waste materials for fuel purposes.
 - C. buying products made from waste materials.
 - D. manufacturing products using waste materials.
19. Which of the following is an example of conventional source of energy?
- A. Solar energy
 - B. Hydropower
 - C. Nuclear energy
 - D. Geothermal energy
20. All of the following are the examples of renewable source of energy EXCEPT
- A. solar energy.
 - B. wind energy.
 - C. nuclear energy.
 - D. geothermal energy.
21. The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water by 1 °C is termed as
- A. watt.
 - B. joule.
 - C. calorie.
 - D. kilo joule.

22. Radioactive waste is produced by
- A. wind mills.
 - B. solar panels.
 - C. nuclear power plants.
 - D. thermal power plants.
23. The dangerous radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants causes
- A. cancer.
 - B. typhoid.
 - C. diarrhoea.
 - D. dengue fever.
24. Which of the following states the law of conservation of energy?
- A. Energy can be created and destroyed.
 - B. Energy cannot be created nor destroyed.
 - C. Energy can be created but not destroyed.
 - D. Energy cannot be created but it can be destroyed.
25. Adding more dry cells into a series circuit would
- A. decrease the resistance of the circuit.
 - B. increase current flow through the circuit.
 - C. decrease current flow through the circuit.
 - D. not change the flow of current through the circuit.
26. When a live and a neutral wire come in contact with one another, a very large amount of current flows through a circuit. This can cause
- A. short circuit.
 - B. electric shock.
 - C. cooling effect.
 - D. overload socket.
27. In our houses, electric metres measure the amount of electrical energy consumed in
- A. kilowatt.
 - B. watt hour.
 - C. horse power.
 - D. kilowatt hour.
28. The S.I. unit of potential difference in joule per coulomb is also called
- A. volt.
 - B. watt.
 - C. ohm.
 - D. ampere.

29. An instrument used for measuring current, potential difference and resistance at the same time is called
- A. ammeter.
 - B. avometer.
 - C. voltmeter.
 - D. ohmmeter.
30. A fuse is used in electrical appliances to save the
- A. power.
 - B. circuit.
 - C. current.
 - D. voltage.

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