



**SEF Assisted Schools (SAS)**

**Existing School  
Support Program (ESSP)**

**SEF Middle and High School  
Program (SMHSP)**  
Assessment Feb - Mar 2019



**Sindh Education Foundation  
Government of Sindh**

**Assessment Unit**

Subject	Marks	Time
Social Studies	25	45 Minutes
Chemistry	25	45 Minutes
Biology	25	45 Minutes
English	25	45 Minutes
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>180 Minutes</b>

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

شاگرد جي لاءِ هدايتون

## Objective Part

معروضي حصو

▪ All questions are compulsory.	▪ سڀ سوال لازمي آهن.
▪ All questions carry equal marks.	▪ سڀني سوالن تي هڪ جيتريون مارڪون رکيل آهن.
▪ Do not fill more than one option for one question. Multiple options will be considered wrong.	▪ هڪ سوال جي جواب لاءِ هڪ کان وڌيڪ اختيارن کي نه ڀريو. گهڻن اختيارن واري جواب کي غلط تصور ڪيو ويندو.
▪ Fill correct options according to the following example.	▪ جوابن کي هيٺ ڏنل مثال مطابق چڱيءَ ريت ڀريو.
<div style="text-align: center;">           (A)            (B)            (C)            (D)         </div>	
▪ Pencil should be used to fill the answers.	▪ جوابن واري گولڙي کي ڀرڻ لاءِ پينسل جو استعمال ڪريو.
▪ Finish each part in the given time as mentioned in the paper.	▪ پيپر ۾ ڏنل هر هڪ حصي کي ڏنل وقت مطابق حل ڪريو.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

شاگرد جي لاءِ هدايتون

### Subjective Part

موضوعي حصو

▪ All questions are compulsory.	▪ سڀ سوال لازمي آهن.
▪ Finish each question in the given time as mentioned in the paper.	▪ موضوعي حصي کي پيپر ۾ ڏنل وقت مطابق حل ڪريو.
▪ Avoid over writing or untidy work.	▪ ٻڙي لکڻي ۽ ڊاهه ڏوهه واري ڪم کان پاسو ڪريو.
▪ Pencil should be used to write the answers.	▪ جواب لکڻ لاءِ پينسل جو استعمال ڪريو.

### MCQ Practice

1. Name of our country is

1. اسانجي ملڪ جونالو آهي

Kenya.

Ⓐ

ڪينيا.

Pakistan.

Ⓑ

پاڪستان.

Malaysia.

Ⓒ

ملائيشيا.

Indonesia.

Ⓓ

انڊونيشيا.

2. Add.

2. جوڙ ڪريو.

$$2 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

4

Ⓐ

5

Ⓑ

6

Ⓒ

7

Ⓓ

## Social Studies

1. The principles of democracy in Islam are justice, equality, fraternity and tolerance. The concept of “equality” deals with the
1. اسلام ۾ جمهوريت جا اصول آهن، انصاف، برابري پائڻ چارو ۽ سهڻپ. برابري جي تصور مان مراد آهي ته
- rule of law. (A) قانون جي حڪمراني.
- brotherhood. (B) پائڻ چارو.
- love for others. (C) ٻين لاءِ پيار.
- all citizens are equal. (D) تمام شهري برابر آهن.
2. The constituent assembly is a body that is responsible to
2. قانون ساز اسيمبلي جو مطلب آهي اها اسيمبلي جيڪا ذميوار هجي
- make constitution. (A) آئين ٺاهڻ لاءِ.
- guard constitution. (B) آئين جي حفاظت ڪرڻ لاءِ.
- abolish constitution. (C) آئين تحليل ڪرڻ لاءِ.
- implement constitution. (D) آئين لاڳو ڪرڻ لاءِ.

3. According to the constitution of 1956 powers were distributed among Federation and two provinces namely

3. 1956 واري آئين مطابق اختيارن جي ورڇ ٿيل هئي  
مرڪز ۽ ٻن صوبن جي وچ ۾، انهن صوبن جا نالا هئا

NWFP and Punjab.

Ⓐ

سرحد ۽ پنجاب.

Sindh and Balochistan.

Ⓑ

سند ۽ بلوچستان.

East Punjab and West Punjab.

Ⓒ

اولهه پنجاب ۽ اوڀر پنجاب.

East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

Ⓓ

اولهه پاڪستان ۽ اوڀر پاڪستان.

4. If the demand of complete provincial autonomy was accepted before 1971, Pakistan would have not lost

4. جيڪڏهن 1971 کان اڳ صوبن جي خودمختياري قبول ڪئي وڃي ها، ته هن وقت پاڪستان نه وڃائي ها

Gilgit.

Ⓐ

گلگت.

Bengal.

Ⓑ

بنگل.

Kandhar.

Ⓒ

قنڌار.

Kashmir.

Ⓓ

ڪشمير.

5. Pakistan provides transit route for trade through land and sea to 5. پاڪستان بري ۽ بحري سفري رستا مهيا ڪري ٿو

Nepal.	Ⓐ	نيپال کي
Russia.	Ⓑ	روس کي
Sri Lanka.	Ⓒ	سري لنڪا کي
Afghanistan.	Ⓓ	افغانستان کي

6. Identify the country which is the 7<sup>th</sup> atomic power in the world. 6. ان ملڪ جي سڃاڻپ ڪريو جيڪو دنيا ۾ ستون  
اٽمي طاقت رکندڙ ملڪ آهي.

United Kingdom	Ⓐ	برطانيا
United States of America	Ⓑ	آمريڪا
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Ⓒ	اسلامي جمهوريه پاڪستان
People's Republic of China	Ⓓ	عوامي جمهوريه چين



7. The province situated in the Upper Indus Plain is
7. جيڪو صوبو سنڌو درياءَ جي مٿانهين ميداني علائقي ۾ اچي ٿو، اهو آهي

Sindh.	(A)	سنڌ.
Punjab.	(B)	پنجاب.
Balochistan.	(C)	بلوچستان.
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.	(D)	خيبرپختونخواه.

8. The season of winter in Pakistan spans for three months. It starts in the month of
8. پاڪستان ۾ سياري جو موسم ٽي مهينا هلندو آهي. جنهن مهيني کان سيارو شروع ٿيندو آهي، اهو آهي

October.	(A)	آڪٽوبر.
November.	(B)	نومبر.
December.	(C)	ڊسمبر.
January.	(D)	جنوري.

9. The 'Karez' is a manmade system used in Balochistan for the provision of

9. ڪاريڙهڪ اهڙو هٿرادو نظام آهي جيڪو بلوچستان ۾ جنهن شيء کي مهيا ڪرڻ لاءِ استعمال ٿيندو آهي، اها/اهو آهي

electricity.

(A)

بجلي.

water.

(B)

پاڻي.

food.

(C)

کاڌو.

gas.

(D)

گئس.

10. There are many types of forests situated in Pakistan. Which of the following forests types is **not** found in Pakistan?

10. پاڪستان ۾ ڪيترن ئي قسمن جا ٻيلا موجود آهن. هيٺين مان ٻيلي جو ڪهڙو قسم پاڪستان ۾ نه ٿو ملي؟

Rain Forest

(A)

برساتي ٻيلا.

Canal Forest

(B)

ڪينال وارا ٻيلا.

Riverine Forest

(C)

تمر جا ٻيلا/دریائي ٻيلا.

Mountainous Forest

(D)

جابلو ٻيلا.

**11.** The people of all provinces popularized the Pakistan movement. Discuss the contribution of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the Pakistan movement.

**11. پاڪستان جي تحريڪ ۾ سڀني صوبن جي ماڻهن پنهنجو ڪردار ادا ڪيو. خيرپختونخواه صوبي جو پاڪستان تحريڪ ۾ ڪهڙو ڪردار رهيو، بحث ڪريو.**

**(Marks 05)**

**12.** A constitution is considered as the skeleton of a country. Describe the salient features of the constitution of 1956 of Pakistan.

12. آئين ڪنهن به ملڪ جي ڪرنگهي جي حيثيت رکندو آهي. پاڪستان جي 1956 واري آئين جا اهم نڪتا بيان ڪريو.

**(Marks 05)**

[illegible]

**13. Write a note on Sindhi language.**

13. سنڌي ٻوليءَ تي نوٽ لکو.

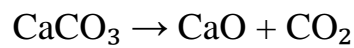
**(Marks 05)**

### Chemistry

14. Each Oxygen atom has mass equal to 16 a.m.u. The molecular formula mass of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is
14. آڪسيجن جي هر هڪ ائٽم جو مايو 16 a.m.u. آهي. اوزون (O<sub>3</sub>) جي ماليڪيولي فارمولي جو مايو آهي

- 16 (A)
- 26 (B)
- 36 (C)
- 48 (D)

15. The type of reaction shown below is
15. هيٺ ڏيکاريل رد عمل قسم آهي



- combustion (A) سڙڻ جو.
- decomposition (B) ڳرڻ جو.
- single displacement (C) هڪ هٽاء وارو.
- double displacement (D) ٻئي هٽاء وارو.

16. Isotopes are atoms of the same element having same atomic number but different

16. آئسوٽوپس ساڳئي عنصر جا ائٽم هوندا آهن جن کي ساڳيو ائٽمي نمبر هوندو آهي، پر مختلف هوندو آهي

proton mass.

Ⓐ

پروٽان جو مايو.

atomic masses.

Ⓑ

ائٽمي مايو.

proton number.

Ⓒ

پروٽان نمبر.

electron number.

Ⓓ

اليڪٽران نمبر.

17. The double covalent bond is denoted by

17. ٻئي ڪوويلينٽ بانڊ ظاهر ڪري ٿي

one short line.

Ⓐ

هڪ ننڍي لائين کي.

two short lines.

Ⓑ

ٻن ننڍين لائينن کي.

three short lines.

Ⓒ

ٽن ننڍين لائينن کي.

four short lines.

Ⓓ

چئن ننڍين لائينن کي.

18. The substance whose aqueous solution change the blue litmus in to red is called

18. اهو مادو جنهن جي اڪيوئس ساليوشن نيري لٽمس کي ڳاڙهي ۾ تبديل ڪري، ان کي چئبو آهي

alkali.

Ⓐ

الڪلي.

base.

Ⓑ

اساس.

acid.

Ⓒ

تيزاب.

salt.

Ⓓ

لوڻ.

19. The process of converting a solid into liquid is called

19. اهو عمل جنهن ۾ نهري کي پاڻياٺ ۾ تبديل ڪجي، ان کي چئبو آهي

boiling.

Ⓐ

اوپارڻ.

melting.

Ⓑ

رجائڻ.

condensing.

Ⓒ

گهاتو ڪرڻ.

evaporating.

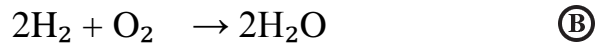
Ⓓ

بخارجڻ.



20. The balance chemical equation from the following is

20. هيٺ ڏنلن مان متوازن ڪيميائي مساوات آهي



21. The atomic number of carbon is 6. The number of electrons in its last shell will be

21. ڪاربان جو ائٽمي نمبر 6 آهي. ان جي آخري شيل ۾ اليڪٽرانن جو تعداد ٿيندو

2 (A)

4 (B)

6 (C)

8 (D)

22. One of the following is **not** an example of suspension.

22. هيٺ ڏنل مان هڪ سسپينشن جو مثال نه آهي.

smoke

(A)

ڏونھون

foam

(B)

گجي/فوم

mud

(C)

گپ/گارو

ink

(D)

مٺس

23. The SI (system International) unit of mass is

23. ايڪن جي بين الاقوامي سرشتي (SI) ۾ مائي جو ايڪو آهي

Faraday.

(A)

فيرادي.

Ampere.

(B)

ايمپئر.

Coulomb.

(C)

ڪولمب.

Kilogram.

(D)

ڪلوگرام.

24. Complete the following table.

24. هيٺ ڏنل ٽيبل/جدول مڪمل ڪريو.

(Marks 04)

Atom	Electron	Proton	Neutron
اٽم	اليڪٽران	پروٽان	نيوٽران
$^{207}\text{Pb}_{82}$		82	
$^{12}\text{C}_6$	6		

25. Calculate the number of moles, in 50g of Carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ).  
Atomic mass of Carbon is 12 a.m.u and Oxygen is 16 a.m.u.

25. ڪاربان ڊاءِ آڪسائيڊ جي 50 گرام ۾ مولز جو تعداد/نمبر معلوم ڪريو. ڪاربان جو اٽمي ماس 12 a.m.u آهي ۽ آڪسيجن جو 16 a.m.u آهي.

(Marks 03)

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26. Define the following terms.

26. هيٺ ڏنل اصطلاحن جي وصف لکيو.

(Marks 02)

- Exothermic reaction

- گرمي خارج ڪندڙ عمل

- Electroplating

- برقي ملمع ڪاري

27. Name the following apparatus used in titration.

27. ٽائٽريشن ۾ استعمال ٿيندڙ هيٺئين اوزار جو نالو لکيو.

(Marks 01)



Name \_\_\_\_\_

نالو \_\_\_\_\_

28. What will be the colour change of methyl orange in acid and base? 28. نارنگي ميٿائيل ڪي جيڪڏهن تيزاب ۽ اساس ۾ وڌو وڃي ته ان جي رنگ ۾ ڪهڙو فرق ايندو؟

(Marks 02)

Colour رنگ		
Acid		تيزاب
Base		اساس

29. Explain any three physical properties of hydrogen. 29. هائيڊروجن جي ڪن به ٽن طبعي خاصيتن جي وضاحت ڪريو.

(Marks 03)

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## Biology

30. In a frog there is a tympanic membrane which helps it in

30. ڏيڌر جي ٽيمپينڪ ميمبرين ان کي مدد ڪندي آهي

seeing.

(A)

ڏسڻ ۾.

hearing.

(B)

ٻڌڻ ۾.

jumping.

(C)

ٽپا ڏيڻ ۾.

breathing.

(D)

ساهه کڻڻ ۾.

31. The outer most layer in a plant cell is called

31. ٻوٽن جي جيوگهرڙي ۾ سڀ کان ٻاهريين تهه کي چئبو آهي

cell wall.

(A)

سيل وال.

cytoplasm.

(B)

سائٽوپلازم.

mitochondria.

(C)

مائٽوڪونڊريا.

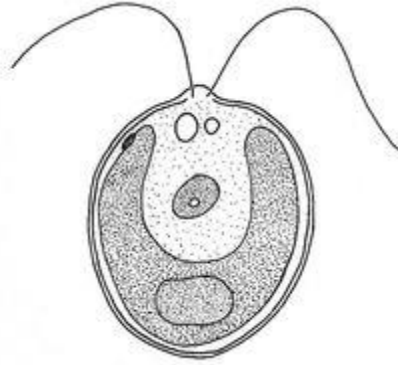
cell membrane.

(D)

سيل ميمبرين.

32. Identify the name of fresh water algae as shown below.

32. هيٺ ڏنل تصوير ۾ تازي پاڻيءَ جي الڳيءَ جي سڃاڻپ ڪريو.



Chlorokybophyceae

Ⓐ

ڪلوروڪائوبوفائي

Chlamydomonas

Ⓑ

ڪلئميڊوموناس

Chlorophyta

Ⓒ

ڪلوروفائٽا

Chromista

Ⓓ

ڪروميسٽا

33. From the given options, Identify the Phylum with the help of following Characteristics.

33. هيٺ ڏنل خاصيتن جي مدد سان فائلم جي سڃاڻپ ڪريو

- Cause Dysentery
- Unicellular
- Parasite

- دستن جو سبب بڻجندي
- هڪ گهرڙي وارا
- مفت خور

Porifera

(A)

پوريفيرا

Protozoa

(B)

پروٽوزوئا

Cnidaria

(C)

سنيڊيريا

Nematoda

(D)

نيماتوڊا

34. Many amino acids combine themselves to form a long chain of

34. امينو ايسڊس جو گهڻو تعداد پاڻ ۾ ملي ڪري جيڪا ڊگهي زنجير ٺاهيندا آهن، اها هوندي آهي

carbohydrates.

(A)

ڪاربوهائيڊريٽس جي.

proteins.

(B)

پروٽين جي.

glucose.

(C)

گلوڪوز جي.

fats.

(D)

سٽپ جي.



35. Complete the missing phase of mitosis. مائٽوسس جي رهيل مرحلي/فيز کي مڪمل ڪريو.

Prophase → \_\_\_\_\_ → anaphase → telophase

پروفيز ← \_\_\_\_\_ ← اينافيز ← تيلوفيز

polyphase	Ⓐ	پولي فيز
metaphase	Ⓑ	ميٽافيز
interphase	Ⓒ	انٽرفيز
multi-phase	Ⓓ	ملٽي فيز

36. Identify the invertebrate from the following animals. هيٺ ڏنل جانورن مان بنا ڪرنگهي واري جانور جي سڃاڻپ ڪريو.

Tuna	Ⓐ	ٽونا
eagle	Ⓑ	سِرڻ
Snake	Ⓒ	نانگ
starfish	Ⓓ	استارفش

37. One of the methods to preserve food by keeping it at low temperature ( $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) is

37. کاڌن کي ( $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) کان گهٽ گرمي جي درجي تي محفوظ ڪري رکڻ وارن طريقن مان هڪ طريقو آهي

pasteurization.

Ⓐ

پيسچيورائيزيشن.

refrigeration.

Ⓑ

ريفريجريشن.

dehydration.

Ⓒ

ڊي هائڊريشن.

canning.

Ⓓ

ڪيننگ.

38. The process of taking in food into mouth is called

38. اهو مرحلو جنهن ۾ کاڌو وات ۾ داخل ٿئي، ان کي چئبو آهي

absorption.

Ⓐ

جذب ٿيڻ.

digestion.

Ⓑ

هضم ٿيڻ.

ingestion.

Ⓒ

کاڌي جو گهٽ.

egestion.

Ⓓ

بيڪار جزن جو نڪال.

39. Beri Beri is caused by the deficiency of

39. بيري بيري جي بيماري جنهن شيءِ جي گهٽتائيءَ جي ڪري ٿيندي آهي، اها آهي

Vitamin A.

Ⓐ

وٽامن A.

Vitamin B.

Ⓑ

وٽامن B.

Vitamin C.

Ⓒ

وٽامن C.

Vitamin D.

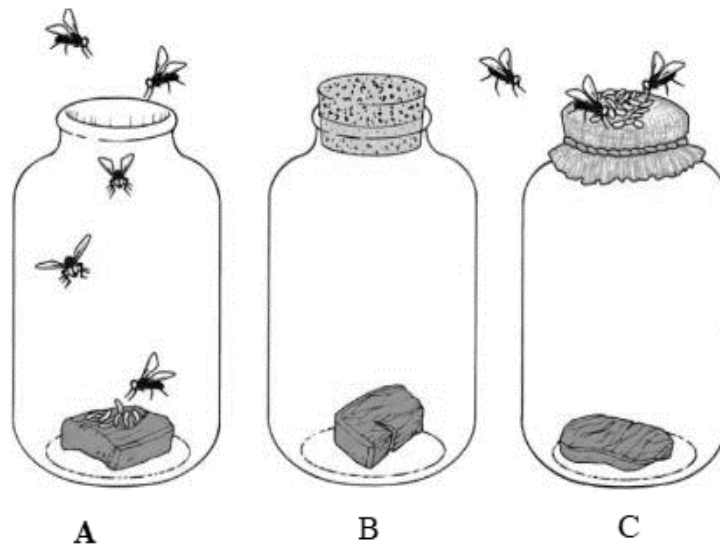
Ⓓ

وٽامن D.

40. Following is an experimental setup of three glass bottles containing same type of piece of meat and maggots are seen. Answer the following questions by looking at the diagram given below.

40. هيٺ ڏنل تصوير هڪ تجربي جي آهي جنهن ۾ ٽن شيشي جي بوتلن ۾ ساڳئي طريقي گوشت رکيل آهي ۽ ان مٿان ڪينٽان پڻ نظر اچي رهيا آهن. ڏاڍا گرام ڪي ڏسندي هيٺ ڏنل سوالن جا جواب لکو.

(Marks 02)



i) Give **one** reason, why maggots can be seen in jar A?

(i) جار A ۾ ڪينٽان چونظر اچي رهيا آهن؟ ڪو به هڪ سبب لکو.

ii) Define abiogenesis.

(ii) ابايوجينيسس جي وصف لکو.

41. State **any two** importance of Fungi.

41. فنجائي جون ڪي به ٻه اهميتون لکو.

(Marks 02)

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42. Give **any three** functions of blood.

42. رت جا ڪي به ٽي ڪم لکو.

(Marks 03)

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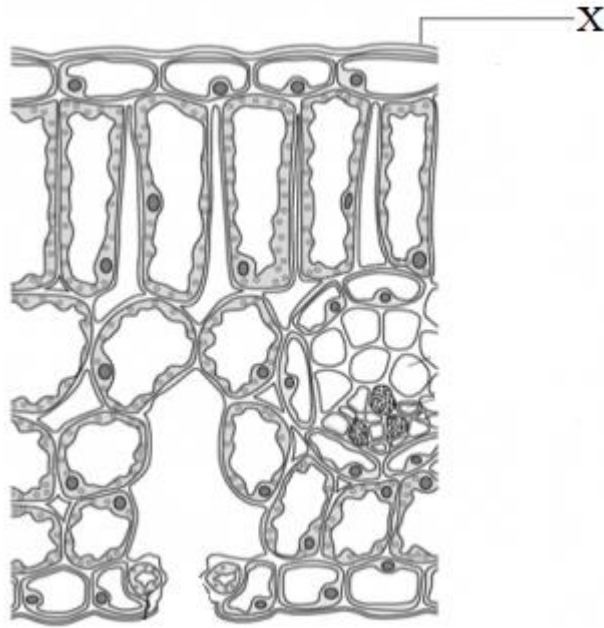
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43. The following diagram shows a section through a leaf. Label the part X in the diagram.

43. هيٺ ڏنل شڪل ۾ پن جو هڪ اندريون حصو ڏيکاريل آهي. شڪل ۾ ڏنل حصي X کي ليبل ڪريو.

(Marks 02)



X \_\_\_\_\_

i) Name the structure in a leaf cell that contains chlorophyll.

i) پن جي گهڙي جي ان بناوت جونالو لکوجنهن ۾ ڪلوروفل هوندو آهي.

\_\_\_\_\_

44. Explain with the help of an experiment the importance of chlorophyll for the process of photosynthesis.

44. تجربي جي مدد سان روشنائيي ترڪيب واري عمل ۾  
كلوروفل جي اهميت جي وضاحت ڪريو.

(Marks 03)

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45. Explain how is health risk associated with cigarette smoking?

45. تماڪ چڪڻ صحت لاءِ ڪيئن نقصانڪار آهي؟  
وضاحت ڪريو.

(Marks 03)

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### English

46. Identify the sentence of past simple tense.

Did you buy new bag?                      Ⓐ

Do you buy new bag?                      Ⓑ

has you bought a new bag?              Ⓒ

Have you bought a new bag?              Ⓓ

47. Fill the correct preposition of the following sentence.

Students are writing \_\_\_\_\_ the pen.

up to    Ⓐ

with    Ⓑ

in     Ⓒ

of     Ⓓ



48. Identify the meaning of the given word.

**Soothing**

calm

Ⓐ

sorrow

Ⓑ

very hot

Ⓒ

very noble

Ⓓ

49. Identify the indirect object of the given sentence.

I am giving him the book.

I am giving him to the book.

Ⓐ

I am giving the book to him.

Ⓑ

I am to the him giving book.

Ⓒ

I am book giving to the him.

Ⓓ

**50.** Choose the correct meaning of the word “Pensive”.

Thoughtful 

Delightful 

Powerful ©

Grateful 

**51. Helen Keller visited Pakistan in**

1954. Ⓐ

1956. (B)

1958. ©

1960. ®

52. Mark the sentence with correct present perfect tense.

It have gone home. Ⓐ

We has gone home. Ⓑ

She has gone home. Ⓒ

She have gone home. Ⓓ

53. Select the **Adjective** in the given sentence.

Some people are courageous.

courageous Ⓐ

people Ⓑ

Some Ⓒ

are Ⓓ

54. The opposite of the following word is.

**Wide**

Arrow

Ⓐ

Borrow

Ⓑ

Narrow

Ⓒ

Tomorrow

Ⓓ

55. Choose the correct option of the following question.

Shah Abdul Latif's urs is held \_\_\_\_\_ his shrine every year.

in

Ⓐ

on

Ⓑ

at

Ⓒ

of

Ⓓ

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57. Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

**(Marks 05)**

### **Galileo Galilei**

Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy on February 15, 1564. His father, Vencenzio, was a musician and a mathematician. He was Galileo's teacher until he was ten years old. At that time the family moved to Florence. He attended a monastery where he studied Latin, Greek, logic and religion. In 1583, Galileo entered the University of Pisa to study medicine. He soon became fascinated with many subjects, particularly mathematics and physics. In 1604, Galileo published 'The Operations of the Geometrical and Military Compass,' revealing his skills with experiments and technological applications.

He also constructed a hydrostatic balance for measuring small objects. That same year, Galileo refined his theories on motion and falling objects, and developed the universal law of acceleration. Galileo is called the Father of Modern Science. He discovered four bright "stars" revolving around Jupiter and concluded they must be planets near Jupiter. Shortly after his discovery he was appointed Chief Mathematician of the University of Pisa. In July 1609, Galileo learned about a simple telescope built by Dutch, and he soon developed one of his own. He found Venus had phases like the moon, proving it rotated around the sun. Galileo died on January 8, 1642 in Arcetri near Florence.

i) Where was Galileo born?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

ii) Galileo studied which subjects in Monastery?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

iii) Which law was developed by Galileo?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

iv) Which planet had phases like moon?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

v) Galileo is known as father of which field?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**58.** Write an essay of 120 words on **any one** of the following.

**(NOTE: use correct punctuation, grammar and spellings)**

**(Marks 05)**

- Health is wealth.
- Village life is better than city life.
- Reducing pollution is our responsibility.

[illegible]



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