



CBSE Sample Paper Science Class X

1 marks

What is radius of plane mirror?

2. What is angle of reflection for a ray falling normally on a plane mirror?

3. Why do we use convex surface for side view mirror?

4. What would be the electron dot structure of carbon dioxide which has the formula CO_2 ?

5. How many structural isomers can you draw for pentane and draw them

6. What are the two properties of carbon which lead to the huge number of carbon compounds we see around us?

7. Expand STD and also name the male reproductive part of flower?

2marks

8. What is substitution reaction? Give one example.

9. Why do we use Oxygen instead of air for the process of combustion of acetylene for welding .

10. An object 3 cm high is placed at 27cm from a convex mirror of radius of curvature 36cm. Find the position, nature and size of the image.

11. Define magnification of a mirror? How can we calculate magnification when (a) height of the image and height of the object are given, (b) object distance and image distance are known.

12. Why are testes located outside the abdominal cavity?

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13. What are the post changes of fertilization in flowering plants

14. what is placenta? Mention its functions.

3 marks

15. Write any four advantages of vegetative propagation.

16.(a)What is the nature of image formed by a concave mirror when object is between focus and optical centre? Draw ray diagram

(b) A mirror "A" has given a virtual image of the same size and "B" has given virtual and diminished image. Name A and B.

17 "Alkanes do not take part in addition reactions." Why? Write equations for reaction between ethane and bromine.



CBSE Sample Paper Science Class IX

1 mark Questions

1. Define atomic mass and molecular mass.
2. Who provided the basic theory about the nature of matter?
3. What is the name given to A group of atoms carrying a charge?
4. The volume of 50 g of a substance is 20 cm³. If the density of water is 1 g cm⁻³, will the substance float or sink? the factors the buoyant force depends on?
5. what direction does the buoyant force on an object immersed in a liquid act?
6. What are the factors on which the buoyant force depends?
7. Expand AIDS and SARS

2 marks

8. Why does a plastic block released under water come up to the surface of water?
9. why is that there is no unit for relative density?
10. (a) If K and L shells of an atom are full, then what would be total number of electron in an atom?
(b). If the number of protons of an element is 8 and number of neutrons are also 8. Write the notation of that element.



11. Calculate the formula unit masses of $ZnCl_2$, K_2SO_4 , Na_2O , given atomic masses of $Na=23u$, $Cl = 35.5u$, $Zn = 65 u$, $S=32u$ and $O= 16u$.

12. How do the antibiotics kill bacteria?

13. Mention the pathogens of the following, (a) Kala Azar (b) sleeping sickness (c) malaria (d) acne

14. Write any four differences between acute and chronic diseases

3 marks

15. (a) Write molecular formulae for the following compounds (a) sodium sulphide (b) calcium oxide (c) zinc sulphate (d) Silver chloride

(b) Write the electronic configurations of calcium and nitrogen.

16. State Archimedes' principle. Give any two applications of Archimedes principle?

17. What are the different steps involved in the treatment of a disease?