BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI, LUDHIANA

CLASS- IX
SUBJECT- SCIENCE ANSWER KEY

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>C. Centrifugation</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Basis</td><td>True Solution
Suspension</td><td>Suspension</td></tr>
<tr><td>Visibility of particles
Particles are visible</td><td>Particles are not visible</td><td>Particles are visible</td></tr>
<tr><td>Settling of particles</td><td>Particles do not settle down
Particles settle down on standing</td><td>Particles settle down on standing</td></tr>
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</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Magnetic separation – Use a magnet to remove iron filings.
Property used: Magnetic nature of iron.
Dissolution – Add water to dissolve salt. Sand remains undissolved.
Property used: Solubility of salt in water.
Filtration – Filter the mixture to separate sand from salt solution.
Property used: Difference in particle size/insolubility.
Evaporation – Heat the salt solution to obtain salt.
Property used: Difference in boiling point/evaporation of water.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>A. Extra outer covering: Cell wall
B. It is absent in cheek cells because cheek cells are animal cells and animal cells do not have a cell wall.
C. Cheek cells are more flexible because they lack a rigid cell wall.
D. Similarity: Both contain a cell membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus.</td></tr>
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6	A. Process: Osmosis B. Raisins swelled in Bowl A because water entered the raisins through osmosis (endosmosis). C. Raisins shrank in Bowl B because water moved out of the raisins into the concentrated sugar solution (exosmosis).
7	A boy walks 40 m east and then 30 m west Total Distance 40 + 30 = 70m Answer: 70 m Displacement 40 - 30 = 10 m east Answer: 10 m east
8	This is uniform motion. In uniform motion, an object covers equal distances in equal intervals of time.
9	Acceleration due to change in direction occurs when the direction of motion changes even if speed remains constant. Example: A car moving in a circular path experiences acceleration because its direction changes continuously.
10	Velocity-time graph is a straight line parallel to time axis A-It indicates that the body is moving with constant velocity. B. Acceleration is zero because velocity is constant. C. Distance travelled is obtained by calculating the area under the velocity-time graph.