Myfuture CBC Revision

Integrated Science - GRADE 9

Question Paper

1. Which of the following objects is commonly used to demonstrate static cling?

A. Metal spoon

B. Balloon

C. Plastic ruler

D. Glass rod

2. Find the length of a rectangle with the longest side being 32 m and shortest side 20m.

A. 640 square metres

B. 104 metres

C. 320 square metres

D. 320 metres

3. We can we not find magnets?

A. Speakers

B. Some electrical appliances

C. Laboratory

D. Farms

4. Horseplay, practical jokes, or pranks in the classroom are.....

A. okay if you are working alone.

B. not dangerous.

C. always against the rules.

D. laboratory rules

5. What is an indicator?

A. Is anything that can be used to give directions.

B. Is anything that changes colour.

C. Is used to manufacture antibiotics.

D. Is a substance that changes colour when added to a basic or an acidic solution.

6. What happens when you touch a metal doorknob after shuffling your feet on a carpet?

A. Your feet become sticky

B. The doorknob turns hot

C. You get a shock

D. You turn invisible

7. How can you separate a salt and water mixture?

A. Freezing

B. Boiling

C. Filtration

D. Evaporation

8. What does an isotope of an element have a different number of compared to other atoms of the same element?

A. Electrons

B. Neutrons

C. Protons

D. Isotopes

9. Which position of an object gives an image equal in size to the object for a concave mirror?

A. Between the mirror and the focal point

B. At the focal point

C. At the centre of curvature

D. Far away at infinity

10. What metal is commonly used in food packaging due to its non-reactive properties?

A. Aluminum

B. Copper

C. Gold

D. Tin

11. Which process can be used to remove temporary hardness from water?

A. Boiling

B. Chlorination

C. Distillation

D. Filtration

12. The method of separation of mixtures depends on the following except?

A. Physical properties of the substances

B. State of matter

C. Components to be recovered

D. Melting point

13. Which component of Science deals with the study of matter and its relation to energy?

A. Art

B. Biology

C. Chemistry

D. Physics

14. What is the SI unit of area?

A. cubic kilometre

B. cubic metre

C. square metre

D. square kilometre

15. .....is also called chronic disease.

A. Tuberculosis

B. Nephritis

C. Kidney failure

D. Kidney stones

16. which of the formulas below can be used to find the volume of a cylinder?

A. × radius × radius × height

B. × radius × radius

C. × radius × height

D. × diameter × radius

17. ----------caused by broken glass.

A. ingestion

B. burn

C. cuts

D. scald

18. Which mixture separation method would use to separate sugar from water?

A. sorting physically

B. boiling/evaporation

C. filtration

D. magnet

19. _____ is when the menstrual cycle is shorter or longer than average.

A. Heavy bleeding

B. Menstrual pain

C. Premenstrual syndrome

D. Irregular periods

20. Why are decomposers essential for nutrient cycling in forests?

A. They eat living trees and kill the forest

B. They convert dead material into nutrients that plants can absorb

C. They stop leaves from falling off trees

D. They prevent water from reaching plant roots

21. What is the term for the ability of an object to hold an electric charge called?

A. Conductivity

B. Capacitance

C. Resistance

D. Voltage

22. Which of the following is a common alloy used in electrical wiring?

A. Bronze

B. Tin

C. Steel

D. Pure copper

23. What is the function of the root hairs in plants?

A. Photosynthesis

B. Support the plant

C. Absorb water and nutrients

D. Transport nutrients

24. Which part of the atom is located in the nucleus?

A. Neutrons and protons

B. Protons and electrons

C. Electrons and neutrons

D. Electrons only

25. What is the function of a dropper in the laboratory?

A. To observe small objects

B. To measure mass

C. To heat substances

D. To transfer small amounts of liquids

26. Which of the following is an example of an element?

A. Air

B. Soil

C. Copper

D. Wine

27. Which subatomic particle has a positive charge?

A. Electron

B. Neutron

C. Proton

D. Isotope

28. Which of the following is a negatively charged subatomic particle?

A. Positron

B. Electron

C. Proton

D. Neutron

29. What is the function of a watch glass in the laboratory?

A. To measure mass

B. To culture microorganisms

C. To cover beakers or watch reactions

D. To heat substances

30. In which type of circuit, if one component fails, the other components continue to work?

A. Closed Circuit

B. Parallel Circuit

C. Open Circuit

D. Series Circuit

31. What happens to the electric charge of an object when it gains electrons?

A. It becomes positively charged

B. It becomes negatively charged

C. It becomes grounded

D. It becomes neutral

32. Which metal is commonly used for making electrical wires?

A. Aluminum

B. Lead

C. Copper

D. Silver

33. Which laboratory apparatus is used for measuring small amounts of liquids?

A. Test tube rack

B. Beaker

C. Dropper

D. Graduated cylinder

34. Which type of material allows electrons to move easily and is a good conductor of electricity?

A. Metal

B. Plastic

C. Wood

D. Rubber

35. The following are parts of an ammeter.Which one is not?

A. Terminals

B. Pointer

C. Arm

D. Scale

36. Which metal is known for its use in making jewelry?

A. Iron

B. Silver

C. Lead

D. Copper

37. What is the role of the liver in the digestive system of animals?

A. synthesize vitamin D

B. produce insulin

C. store bile

D. produce bile

38. A concave mirror is used by a dentist to see a magnified image of the teeth. Which description of the image is correct when the mirror is used at close range?

A. Virtual, upright and larger than the teeth

B. Real, upright and same size as the teeth

C. Real, inverted and smaller than the teeth

D. No image is formed because the mirror blocks light

39. Which subatomic particle contributes to the mass of an atom?

A. Neutrons and protons

B. Electrons and neutrons

C. Protons and electrons

D. Electrons only

40. What is the purpose of a watch glass in the laboratory?

A. To measure mass

B. To heat substances

C. To cover beakers or watch reactions

D. To culture microorganisms

41. Which of the following is not a property of a mixture?

A. It has fixed properties

B. It can be separated by physical methods

C. Its components retain their properties

D. Its components can be present in any ratio

42. Social sciences in senior school entails?

A. visual arts and performing arts

B. pure science and applied science

C. languages and sports sciences

D. humanities and business studies

43. Below are methods for separating mixtures.Which one is not?

A. use of magnets and simple distillation

B. Decantation and Filtration

C. Solvent extraction and sedimentation

D. Sublimation and paper chromatography

44. What is the main waste product excreted by the human excretory system?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Urea

C. Oxygen

D. Glucose

45. What is the smallest unit of an element that retains the properties of that element?

A. Molecule

B. Mixture

C. Compound

D. Atom

46. What is an accident?

A. expected occurrence

B. items showing the risks associated with those items.

C. conditions that are likely to cause accidents.

D. An unexpected occurrence

47. Which nutrient is vital for the growth and repair of tissues in animals?

A. calcium

B. vitamin C

C. protein

D. iron

48. The solid that remains in the container after decantation is called.....

A. Solvent

B. Sediment

C. Solute

D. Filters

49. Which substance is reabsorbed by the kidneys back into the bloodstream during urine formation?

A. Glucose

B. Urea

C. Salt

D. Water

50. The following activity is not permitted in the laboratory Except.....

A. Manipulation

B. eating

C. chewing gum

D. drinking