INTEGRATED SCIENCE

GRADE NINE - 2026

9

NAME:.....

SCHOOL: .....

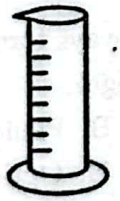
ASSESSMENT NO..... DATE: .....

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. Which minerals usually make water hard?
   A. Sodium and Potassium
   B. Calcium and Magnesium
   C. Iron and zinc
   D. Chlorine and Sulphur

2. In simple distillation, what is the pure liquid collected at the end called?
   A. Residue B. Filtrate
   C. Distillate D. Solute

3. To measure exactly 250 ml of water for a science experiment, learners used the apparatus below.



   What is the name of the above apparatus?
   A. A beaker
   B. A measuring cylinder
   C. A conical flask
   D. A volumetric flask

4. Learners were investigating properties of a magnet. Which one of the following proves the metal is a permanent magnet?
   A. It attracts another magnet
   B. It attracts both ends of a compass needle
   C. It conducts electricity
   D. It repels another magnet

5. A scientist analyzed a sample of pure distilled water. Pure water is classified as a compound because:
   A. It consists of only one type of atom.
   B. It is made of two different elements chemically combined.
   C. It can be separated by filtration.
   D. It exists in three states of matter.

6. An atom's symbol is represented by its mass number at the top and its atomic number at the bottom:

$$^{23}_{11}X$$

   What is the element represented by the symbol above?
   A. Neon B. Sodium
   C. Magnesium D. Aluminium

7. Most metals are hard solids at room temperature, which is why they're used for construction. Which of the following is an exception?
   A. Iron B. Gold
   C. Mercury D. Lead

8. Copper is widely used to make electrical wiring because it can easily be drawn into long, thin wire. Which property does this describe?
   A. Malleability B. Conductance
   C. Brittleness D. Ductility