

1. Write the name of the organization approves the name of elements all over the world. (1)
2. An object is put in three liquids having different densities. The object floats with $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{2}{11}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$ parts of its volume outside the liquid surface in liquids of densities d_1 , d_2 and d_3 respectively. Arrange the densities of the liquids in ascending order. (1)
3. A camel walks easily on sandy surface than a man in spite of its heavier body than a man. Explain. (1)
4. Expand HIV. (1)

OR

Name any one mode of transmission of AIDS.

5. Name the causative organism as well as vector of malaria. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)
6. Give one example each of: (1/2 × 4)
 - a. monovalent cation
 - b. monovalent anion
 - c. bivalent cation
 - d. bivalent anion

OR

What is atomicity? Give one example each of diatomic and triatomic molecules.

7. A bottle weighs 30 g when empty, 53.4 g when filled with a liquid and 48 g when filled with water. Calculate the density of the liquid. Given, density of water at 4°C = 1000 kg/m³. (2)
8. Distinguish between acute and chronic diseases in two points. (1+1)
9. Write the chemical symbols of two elements: (1×3=3)
 - (a) Which are formed from the first letter of element's name.
 - (b) Whose name has been taken from the names of the elements in Latin.
 - (c) Which are formed from the first two letters of the elements name.
10. State Archimedes' principle? Give two practical application of this principle
What is the relation between true weight, apparent weight and the buoyant force of an object? (3)

OR

Define buoyancy and buoyant force. On what two factors does it depend? Explain Why it is easier to swim in sea water than in river water.

11. Explain various methods of transmission of infectious diseases with the help of a diagram. (3)