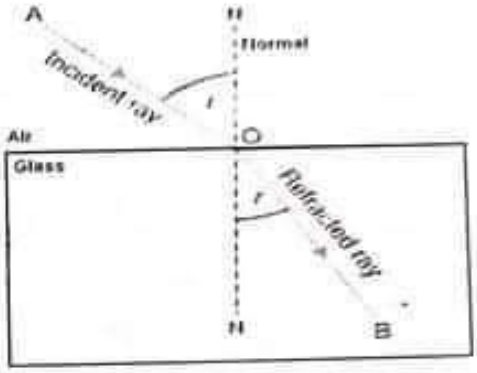
Dispersion of Light

Unit No: 9

303) The **medium** in which light **travels faster** is known as **rare medium**.
304) The **medium** in which light **travels slower** is known as **denser medium**.
305) **Air** is **rare** than **water.**
306) **Water** is **rare** than **glass**.
307) The light ray that strikes a surface is called **incident ray.**
308) The light ray that bends in the **second medium** is called **refracted ray.**
309) An **imaginary perpendicular line** which is drawn at the point of incidence of light ray is called **Normal**.
310) When light goes from air to glass it bends towards the normal at the interface is called **angle of incident.**
311) When light leaves the glass it bends away from the normal is called **angle of refraction.**
312) The **angle of refraction** is smaller than the **angle of incidence**.
313) When light travels from a **rarer to denser** medium it **bends towards the normal.**
314) When light travels from **denser medium to rarer** medium it bends **away from the normal.**
315) The angle the ray then makes with the normal inside the glass is called the **critical angle.**



316) When the incident ray **falls normally** to the surface of glass slab, then there is no **bending of ray** of light and it **goes straight**.
317) **Speed of light** in **air** is **3×10^8 m/s.**
318) Speed of light in **glass** is **2×10^8m/s.**
319) **Refractive index** of **water** is **1.33.**
320) Refractive index of **glass** is **1.5**.
321) Refractive index of **air** is **1.0003**.
322) **Highest** refractive index of **diamond** is **2.42**.
323) **Periscope** is a long tube at the two ends of which are adjusted to two totally reflecting prisms.
324) In the periscope the ray of light from an object are totally reflected through an angle **90^0** by each **prism**.
325) In the **year 1665**, **Newton** discovered by his experiments with **glass prisms** that **white light (sun light)** consists of a mixture of **seven colors**.
326) The phenomenon of splitting up of **white light** into its **component colors** is called **dispersion of light**.
327) **Rainbow** is the example of dispersion of whit light. The rainbow **upper color** is **red** and **lower color** is **violet.**
328) **Seven colors** are Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet. Or **VIBGYOR**. For Remembering this colors...(YOUR BIG).....(YOVR BIG)
329) **Red**, **Green**, and **Blue** are called **primary color** of light.
330) The colors produce by **mixing any two primary colors** are called **secondary colors**.

Solution (محلول) and Suspension (معلق)

Unit No: 7

245) When something not solvable in liquid (water + soil) the mixture is called **heterogeneous mixture.**

246) When something solvable in liquid (water + salt) the mixture is called **homogeneous mixture**.

247) When we something solve in water, for example salt solve in water. The solvable thing is called **Solute (منحل)** and water is called **solvent (محلل)**. And the mixture of both is called **solution (محلول).**

248) The solution in which water is taken as solvent is known as **aqueous solution.**

249) **Aqua** is a Latin words meaning **water**.

250) The solution in which solvent is something **other than water** is called **non aqueous solution.**

251) **70%** of human body is made up of **water**.

252) **Water** also is called **universal solvent**.

253) The solution that contain maximum amount of **dissolved solute** is described as a saturated **solution (سیر شدہ).**

254) The solution that contains less solute and can still accommodate some more under the same condition is known as **unsaturated solution (غیر سیر شدہ).**

255) **Dilute solution** are those solution, which contain **small amount** of **dissolved solute** in the solution.

256) **Concentrated solutions** are those solutions which contain **large amount** of **dissolved solute** in the solution.

257) As **temperature increase**, solubility's of gases **decrease.**

Exercise

258) Which of these are completely soluble in water?
a) Sand b) Cooking oil c) Wax **d) Table salt**

259) A solution is made by dissolving some salt in a beaker of water. The salt is referred as.....
a) **Solute** b) Filtrate c) Solution d) Solvent

260) Water insoluble substance is?
a) Salt b) Sugar **c) Cooking oil** d) Milk

261) Aqueous solution is formed by dissolving a substance (solute) .....
a) Alcohol **b) Water** c) Cooking oil d) Vinegar

262) When a solution is heated water evaporates and solute.....
a) Evaporates too **b) Left as residue** c) Disappear d) Condense

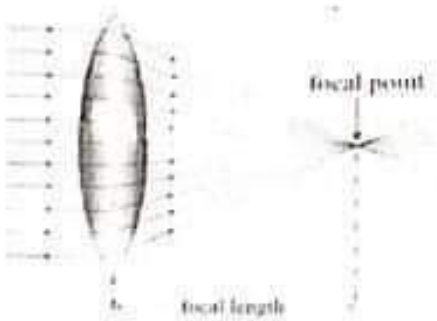
263) Solvable solid cannot be separated from.....
a) Solution b) Mixture **c) Both a and b** d) Heating

264) Solvable solid is separated from water by process of.....
a) Heating **b) Evaporation** c)Condensation d) Reaction

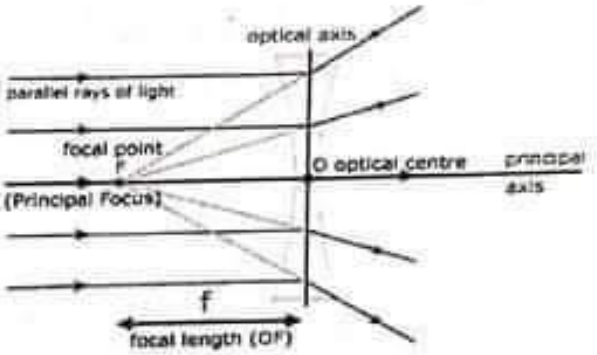
265) A process which is used to separate insoluble solid from liquid in suspension is called

Lenses

Unit No: 10



345. A **lens** is made from a **transparent material** (glass/plastic).
346. Lens is a piece of transparent material which has **one or both sides spherical**.
347. A lens which is **thick at the middle** and **thinner** at the edges is called **convex lens.**
348. When parallel light rays strike the surface of a convex lens these rays **converge at a point** called **focal point (F).** So it is called **converging lens**.
349. The lens, which is **thin at the middle** and **thicker at the edges** is called **concave lens.**
350. When parallel light ray stick the surface of **concave lens** then these rays are **diverged** after passing through lens. When these refracted rays are retracted backward, these seem to meeting at **focal point**. As these lens diverges the rays, so it is called **diverging lens.**



351. The **center O** of the lens is known as the **optical center** of the lens.
352. The center of the sphere of which any surface of the lens is a part is known as its centre of **curvature**.
353. A straight line joining the centre of curvatures is called the **principle axis**.
354. Parallel rays after refraction through a convex lens converge at a point F which is called the **principal focus** of the lens.
355. The distance between the optical centre and the principal focus is known as **focal length** of the lens.
356. The image that can be obtained on the screen is known as **real image**.
357. **Real image** of an object can be obtained on the screen by a **convex lens**.
358. **Virtual image** of an object can be obtained on screen by **concave lens**.
359. A **camera** is used to obtain image on the sensitive film. It works like human eye.
360. **Lenses** are used in microscope, telescope, cameras, and projectors etc.
361. A person suffering from short sightedness cannot see far off objects clearly. **concave lenses**
362. A person suffering from long sightedness cannot see the near objects clearly **convex lenses.**
363. There are various forms of convex and concave lenses.
364. A camera is an **optical instrument**.
365. The lens of camera forms a **real**, **small** and **inverted image** of an object.
366. **Double convex lens:** when both the surfaces of a convex lens are curved outward then it is called double convex lens or Bi-convex lens.
367. **Plano convex lens:** if one of the surfaces of a lens is convex and other is plane, then it is called a Plano convex lens.

82. Response such as hunger, pain, thirst etc. are associated with which part of the brain.....
a) **Cerebrum**
b) Cerebellum
c) Pons
d) Medulla

83. Reflex action occur with the help of.....
a) **Spinal cord**
b) Heart
c) Kidney
d) Pancreas

84. The cerebellum is located between the cerebrum and the brain stem in the back of the head, it helps in.....
a) Breathing and controlling blood pressure
b) **Balance and coordination**
c) Voluntary movement
d) Speech and hearing

85. The outer covering of the brain is covered with .....
a) Axon
b) **Nerve cells**
c) Pons
d) Dendrites

86. What is any quick response to stimuli that bypasses the brain?
a) **Reflex action**
b) voluntary action
c) Knee jerk
d) Receptor

87. The brain stem is composed of.....
a) Brain buds and flowers
b) Spinal card
c) Axon and vertebra
d) **Medulla pons and middle brain tissue**

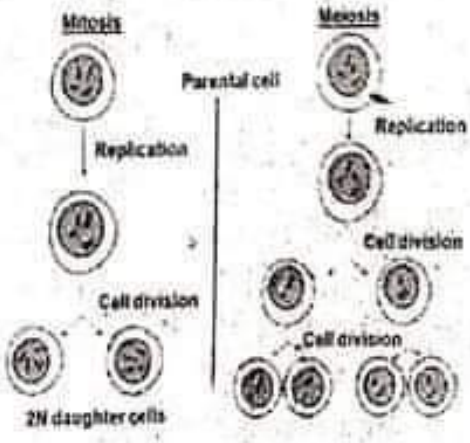
88. Which part of the brain controls emotion experiences.....
a) Pie matter
b) hypothalamus
c) **Limbic system**
d) Medulla oblongata

89. Kidneys eliminates wastes by filtering.....
a) Water
b) Fluid
c) Urine
d) **Blood**

Heredity in Organisms

Unit No: 2

90. Every living organism, (plants animals, and human being) has a set of **characteristics inherited** from its **parents**.
91. **Cell division** can occur in **two** ways, **mitosis** and **meiosis**.
92. **Mitosis** is the process of cell division during which a parent cell divides into **two** genetically identical daughter cell.
93. **Mitosis** occurs only in somatic cell.
94. Daughter cell has complete set of chromosomes.
95. The number of chromosome remains same.
96. **Meiosis** is a type of cell division in which a parent cell is divides in to **four** daughter cell each having half number of chromosomes.
97. Meiosis occurs in **germ cell**.
98. Daughter cells have **half number** of chromosomes.



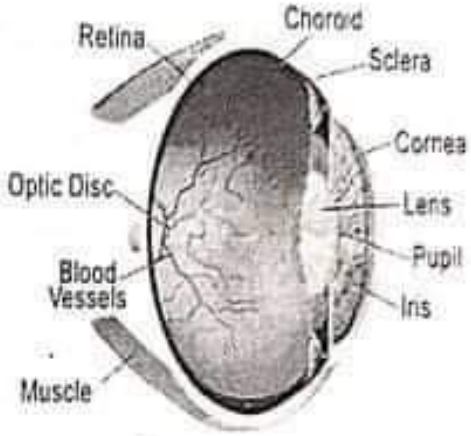
Sense Organs

Unit No: 2

58) There are **five sense (حس)** organs in humans. (Eye, Nose, Ear, Tongue, and skin)

EYE

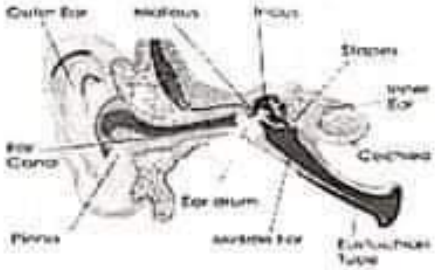
59) Eye consists of **three coats** (a) Sclerotic (انگوٹھی) (b) Choroid (c) Retina
60) **Sclerotic:** The Sclerotic layer is the **outermost white part** of the eye, it **protect** the **inner part** of the eye.
61) The **cornea** is the transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris and pupil.
62) **Colored part** of eye is called **iris**.
63) The **dark whole** of the iris is called **pupil.**
64) **Behind the pupil** lies a **lens** which is attached to **muscles**.
65) **Choroid:** Choroid is the **middle layer** of the eye.
66) Choroid color is **black**.
67) The **Choroid** is filled with blood vessels that bring **oxygen** and **nourishment (غذا)** to the eye.
68) **Vascular layer** of the eye is called **choroid**.
69) **Retina:** Inner most covering of the eye is called **retina**.



70) **Image** formed in eye at the **retina**.
71) When light come from the external object then it **passed through retina**.
72) Behind the retina are **optic nerves** which take the signals to the brain and helps us to see object.

EAR

73) **Ear** consists of **three** parts. (a) Outer ear (b) Middle ear (c) Inner ear
74) **Outer ear** consists of **pinna** and a **canal (نالی).**
75) Where canal is end the **ear drum** is start.



76) The **middle ear** consists of **three small bones** called **ossicles**.
77) The inner ear consists of **three semicircular canals** and a **coiled structure** called **cochlea**.
78) **Ear bones** are the **smallest bones** of the **body**.
79) The **inner ear** also helps in maintaining the **balance of the body**.

SKIN

80) **Skin** is the **largest** sense organ of our body.
81) The most sensitive area of our body is your **hands**, **lips**, **face**, **neck**, **tongue**, and **feet**.
82) **Skin** has two main **layers.**
83) **Epidermis:** It is the outer layer of the skin and contains **three layers** of **cells**.
84) **Dermis:** It is the **lower layer** of the skin which contains sweat and oil glades, blood vessels, fat, and **sensory cells** called **receptors**.
85) If your nose is at its best you can fell the difference between **4000 to 10000 smells**.
86) There are about **100** touch receptors in each of your fingertips.

a) Stomach b) **Small Intestine** c) Pancreas d) Large Intestine

66) Diarrhea takes place due to.....
a) Biting by mosquitoes **b) Eating contaminated food**
c) Using infected syringes d) Cold

67) The mechanical breakdown of food occurs in the .....
a) Mouth and stomach b) Mouth and small intestine
c) **Mouth** d) Stomach

68) Name the hardest material present in the body?
a) Dentin b) Pulp
c) **Enamel** d) None of the above

69) If pancreas is removed, the compound which remains undigested is.....
a) Proteins b) Carbohydrates
c). Fats d) **all of these**

70) Most of the fat digestion occurs in.....
a) Rectum b) Stomach
c) Duodenum d) **Small intestine**

71) Name the process of gaseous exchange in the body.
a) Lymphatic system b) **Respiration**
c) Cardiovascular system d) Respiratory system

72) Nose, larynx, pharynx, lungs, trachea, and bronchi are the parts of the.....
a) Lymphatic system b) **Respiration**
c) Cardiovascular system d) Respiratory system

73) Due to the contraction of bronchi it is difficult to.....
a) **Inhale** b) Exhale
c) Breathe d) Coug

74) **What is the function of Bile Juice secreted by Liver?**
a) It makes the food alkaline b) **It makes the food acidic**
c) It breaks down the food. d) None of the above

75) Duodenum has characteristic Brunner's gland which secrete two hormones called.....
a) Kinase, Estrogen b) **Secretin, Cholecystokinin**
c) Prolactin, Parathrormone d) Estradiol, Progesterone

76) After food reaches the stomach.....
a) No digestion occurs in the stomach
b) The food moves quickly into the small intestine
c) **Juice mix with the food and stomach muscles squeeze it**
d) The food is completely digested and is absorbed by tiny blood vessels in the walls of the stomach

77) Food travels through these organs in the following.....
a) **Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus**
b) Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anus
c) Mouth, stomach, oesophagus, small intestine, large intestine, anus
d) Mouth, oesophagus, stomach, large intestine, small intestine, anus

Food and Health

Unit No: 3

80) Potato, wheat, rice, corn and all types of sweets fruits contains **carbohydrates (sugars).**
81) Food which contains proteins is meat, chicken, egg, pulses, milk, etc.
82) **Proteins** are a **building block** of our body.
83) **Nails, hair**, also made up of protein.
84) **Fats** provide more energy as compared to carbohydrates and proteins. Oil, ghee, milk, butter, etc.
85) **Vitamins** are founds mostly in fruits, and vegetables.
86) Vitamin **D** is found in **milk**.
87) Vitamin **A** in **carrots**.
88) Vitamin **C** in **orange**.
89) Vitamin **B** in **leafy green vegetables.**
90) A diet which contains all the food groups in proper amount is called a **balance diet**.
91) A diet missing any one of the food groups is called an **unbalanced diet**.
92) **Carbohydrates**, **proteins**, **fats**, **vitamins** and **minerals** are major groups of **food**.
93) **Carbohydrates** are an instant source of **energy** for our body.
94) Vitamins and minerals are needed for **growth**.
95) Personal hygiene and cleanliness keep us **healthy**.
96) Fats are present in **yolk** of egg.
97) Flesh of our body is made up of **proteins**.
98) To keep healthy we need **balanced diet**.
99) **Potato** is a rich source of **carbohydrates**.
100) **Hygiene** means to keep ourselves **healthy**.

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Exercise

101) Which food group provides instant energy to the body.....
a) Fats
b) Proteins
c) **Carbohydrates**
d) Vitamins

102) Healing of wounds is helped by.....
a) Fats
b) **Proteins**
c) Carbohydrates
d) Vitamins

103) If we eat equal amounts of carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins, which one of them will provide more energy to the body?
a) **Fats**
b)Carbohydrates
c) Proteins
d) vitamins

104) Retinol is the scientific name of which Vitamin?
a) **Vitamin A**
b) Vitamin D
c). Vitamin K
d) Vitamin C

105) Which food group is instant source of energy?
a) Fats
b) **Carbohydrates**
c) Proteins
d) Vitamins

118) Synthesis of carbohydrates takes place in.....
a) Root b) Stem c) Fruit **d) Leaves**

119) Vessel which takes blood from the heart to lungs is known as.....
a) **Pulmonary artery** b) Pulmonary vein c) Renal vein d) None

120) Heart is also called.....
a) **Muscular Pump** b) Pumping device c) Pumping machine

121) Oxygen is taken from.....
a) Cells to lung b) Heart to lungs **c) Lungs to cell**

122) Beating of pulse is due to .....
a) Energy **b)Flow of blood** c) flow of water d) Oxygen

123) Hemoglobin is the combination of .....
a) Carbohydrates and fats b) Carbohydrates and proteins
c) Fats and proteins **d) Proteins and iron**

124) A white blood cell is two times of a .....
a) **Red blood cell** b) Platelet c) Tissue cell d) None

125) Plasma contains water along with important.....
a) **Food chemicals** b) cells c)Tissues d) Bacteria

Reproduction in Plants

Unit No: 3

126) There are **two types** of **reproduction**; 1) Asexual reproduction 2) sexual reproduction

127) **Asexual reproduction in animals:** The type of reproduction in which male and female sex cells are not involved is **called asexual reproduction**. Small pieces from their bodies separate and grow in to new animals like **earthworm, sponges etc.**

128) **Asexual reproduction in plants:** It is a kind of reproduction in which only one parent is involved. In this kind of reproduction **no mixing** of **male and female gametes (sex cell).**

129) Asexual reproduction **in plants** is also known as **vegetative reproduction** or **vegetative propagation.**

130) **a) Cutting:** **Cactus plants** bud cut from the main plants and fell down on the soil where they grow in to a new plant. Example **rose** and **jasmine** etc.

131) **b) Grafting:** In this method cutting s are grafted on other plants of same kind to **improve quality and quantity** of yield.

132) **c) Layering:** When the branch of some plants is buried in the soil they develop roots and finally a **new plant** is formed. And finally the branch goes under the soil **cut off** from the main plant which **grows independently**.

Pollutions and Their Effect on Environment

Unit No: 4

153. Any unwanted and undesirable change in the environment that affects the atmosphere and disturbs the ecosystem is called **pollution**.
154. **Major types** of pollution are, (1) air pollution (2) Water pollution (3) Soil pollution (4) Noise pollution
155. Pollution began to be recognized as a series threat during the **industrial revolution** of the **19th century**.
156. Sulphur dioxides **(SO_2)**, Oxides of Nitrogen **(NO_2, NO)**, Carbon monoxides **(CO)**, and Chlorofluorocarbons **(CFCs)**, are main pollutants, of environment.
157. **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** are nontoxic, nonreactive chemicals. They are the major cause of **breakdown of ozone layer**, allowing more **ultra violet light** to reach the earth.
158. **CFCs** are **used** as aerosol spray, as cooling agent in refrigerators and air conditioners, and in form of packing.
159. CO_2, CH_4, and other gases absorb infrared radiation and reflect it back to land causing increase I n average temperature of environment. This is called **Greenhouse effect**. OR
160. The solar radiation enters the earth atmosphere and reaches the earth surface. Some of the solar radiation is absorbed by the earth surface while the remaining re-radiated in to the atmosphere. The large amounts of CO_2 in the atmosphere blocks and absorb the outgoing radiation causing heating of earth. This is called **greenhouse effect**.
161. The formation of acid in rain-water by its mixing with pollutants like **SO_2, CO_2**, and **NO_2**, is called **acid rain**.
162. When the above gases dissolved in rain water, they make their acids, **H_2SO_4** and **HNO_3** respectively.
163. **Removal** of the **forests** for human use is called **deforestation.**
164. **Deforestation** causes many problems like Soil erosion, Green House effect, and air pollution.
165. **Coal power plants** are one of the large contributors to polluting earth.
166. Protecting natural resources is called **conservation.**
167. **Effects of carbon monoxide** are damage to central nervous system, heart, respiratory problem, nausea and dizziness etc.
168. Effects of **Sulpur dioxide** are eye, nose, throat, and lung cancer etc.

Exercise

169. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas.....
a) Methane
b) **Carbon dioxide**
c) Hydrogen
d) Nitrous oxide
170. The main reason for increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in an air is.....
a) Plantation
b) **Deforestation**
c) Recycling
d) Using CFC's
171. The phenomenon which does not lead to global warming.....
a) Green house effects
b) Ozone depletion

Forces and Machine

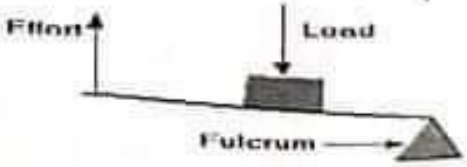
Unit No: 6

146) **Friction:** Friction is a force which **opposes motion**.
147) **Machine** is devices which helps us in doing our work and make our life easier.
148) **Causes of friction:** All solid materials have some roughness. This roughness causes friction.
149) **Mass:** 1) Mass is the quantity of matter in an object. 2) Mass remain same everywhere.
150) **Weight:** 1) The gravitational force acting on an object is called its weight. 2) Weight does not remain the same everywhere.
151) **Friction** helps us in **walking** and **running**.
152) **Friction** prevents the vehicle from **skidding**.
153) Moving objects slow down due to **friction**.
154) **Friction** causes wastage of **energy**.
155) **Gravitational force** is the force of attraction that pulls all objects towards the center of the earth.
156) The claw hammer is an example of **class lever**.
157) The **SI unit** of **force** is **Newton (N).**
158) The unit of **Mass** is **Kg**.
159) **Lever** is one of the **simplest types** of **machine** which helps us to do work more easily.
160) **Kinds of liver:** Liver is classified in to three classes based on relative position of the Fulcrum (F), the Effort (E), and the Load (L).

161) **Lever of class I:** In first class lever, the fulcrum is between the effort and the load. Examples **Scissors, claw hammer** and **sea saw**.

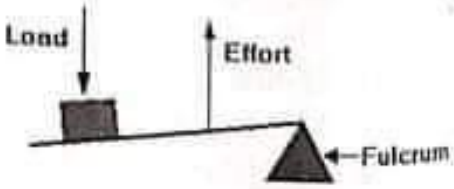
Class 1 Lever

162) **Lever of Class II:** In the second lever, the load is between the fulcrum and the efforts. Examples **Bottle opener**, **wheelbarrow**, etc.



Class 2 Lever

163) **Lever of Class III:** In third class lever the efforts is between the fulcrum and the load. Examples, **Stapler**, **human arm**, **fishing rod**.



Class 3 Lever

164) **Balance forces** are **equal** and **opposite** in direction.
165) **Wedges** and **inclined planes** are **simple machines** which are frequently used in daily life.

Matter and changes in its States

Unit No: 5

118) **Matter:** Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter.
119) **State of matter:** Matter exists in **three** States i.e. Solid, liquid, and gas.
120) **Solid:** Sold has a defined **shape** and **volume**. Examples wood, glass, irons
121) **Liquid**: Liquid has a definite **volume** but it does not have defined **shape**.
122) **Liquid** flows easily. Examples water, milk, and oil etc.
123) **Gas:** Gas has **neither definite shape nor a definite volume**.
124) **Molecules** of gas are **packed easily**. Example air oxygen etc.
125) **Evaporation** is the process of converting **liquid in to gaseous state**.
126) **Condensation** is the process of converting **gas in to liquid state**.
127) The process of converting **solid in to liquid** is called **melting process**.
128) The process of converting **liquid in to gas** is called **boiling process**.
129) The **boiling point of water** is **100^0C**.
130) The **melting point of pure water** is **0^0C**.
131) **Moisture** is the tiny drops of water present in the air.
132) Different **form of moisture** is **Fog, Dew, forest, snow, and rain.**
133) **Fog** is the droplets of water vapor suspended in the air and are much close to the ground.
134) **Dew** is the moisture in the air that settles on plants due to cold.
135) **Frost:** When weather becomes cold and temperature falls to the freezing point forest is form.

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Exercise

136) There are.....states of matter.
a) 8 b) **3** c) 5 d) 6

137) State of mater which has definite shape and volume is called.....
a) **Solid** b) Liquid c) Gas d) None of these

138) It fills all the space available.....
a) Solid b) Liquid c) **Gas** d) None of these

139) Change of state from liquid to solid is called .....
a) **Freezing** b) Boiling c) Evaporation d) Condensation

140) In water cycle, the sun plays important role in.....
a) **Evaporation** b) Condensation c)Sublimation d)boiling

141) The attractive forces between molecules are .....
a) Liquid b) Solid c) Gas d) **All of them**

142) Metal which can be melted even by warmth of human palm is.....
a) **Gallium** b) Indium c) Aluminum d) Tungsten

143) Which process is the opposite of evaporation?
a) Melting b) Freezing c) Boiling d) **Condensation**

144) Force of attraction and repulsion in gaseous molecules is.....
a) Present b) **Absent** c) slight d) Huge

145) Particles of matter are.....
a) Stationary b) Vibrating in one position c) **In continuous motion**

Transport in Human and Plants

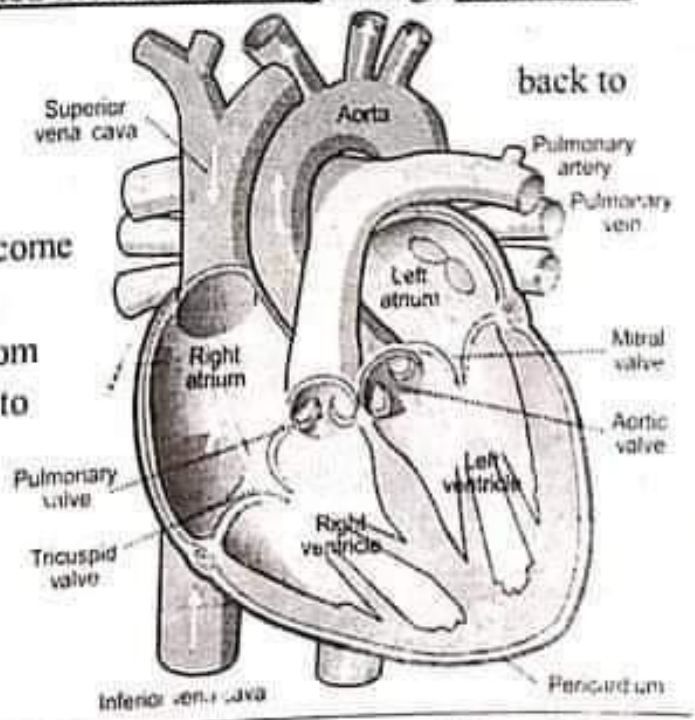
Unit No: 2

Human Transport System:

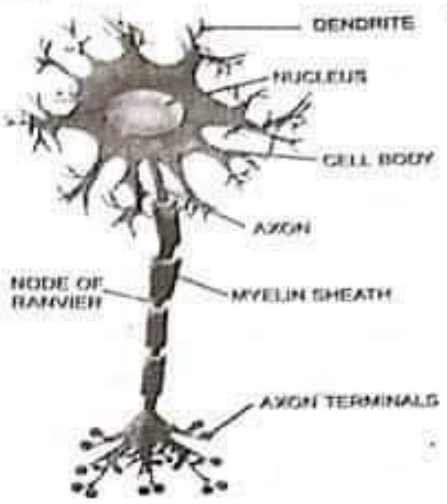
78) In **human being transport system** is composed of **heart**, **arteries**, **veins**, and the **blood**. This system is termed as **Circulatory System**.
79) **Heart** is covered by a tough double membrane called **pericardium.**
80) Heart is composed of **cardiac muscles** which keep on working day and night.
81) Heart consists of **four chambers**; **two auricles** and **two ventricles**.
82) The **fluid part of the blood** is called **plasma**.
83) Plasma has two **types of cell**. 1) Red blood cell 2) White blood cell
84) **Red blood cell (RBC)** contains a **red pigment** called **hemoglobin**.
85) Hemoglobin bind with oxygen and transport it to all the parts of the body and ultimately to the cell. The **presence of hemoglobin** makes **blood appear red**.
86) **White blood cell** (WBC) **fight against germs** that may enter our body.
87) **Arteries:** Blood distributed to different body parts by the heart.
88) The **largest artery** is known as the **aorta**.
89) **Veins:** Blood collected and transported back to the heart.
90) The **largest vein** is called **vena cava.**
91) The **Human being** have average **72 heart beats per minutes**.

Working of Heart:

92) The **right atrium** receives the **deoxygenated blood** through **superior vena cave** from the whole body.
93) From the **right atrium** the blood is forced to **right ventricle** through **tricuspid valve.**
94) **Right ventricle** pumped the **deoxygenated blood to the lung** through **pulmonary arteries**.
95) After oxygenation the blood comes back to **left atrium** through **four pulmonary veins**.
96) After the **left atrium** oxygenated blood come into the **left ventricle**.
97) On contraction the **oxygenated blood** from left ventricle is pushed with full force in to **aorta** which distributes it to whole body.
98) **Oxygenated blood** is bright **red** in color.
99) **Deoxygenated blood** is **bluish** in color.

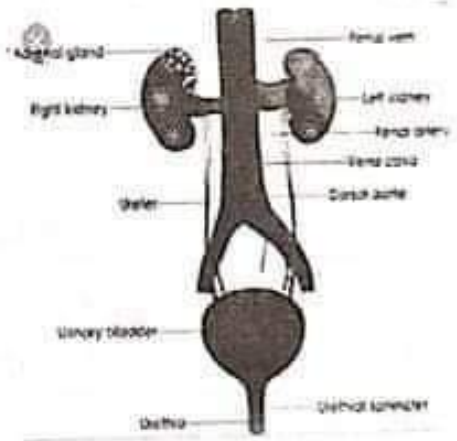


40. Neuron has a **single axon**.
41. The **thread like projections** on the cell body called **dendrites**.
42. Fatty substance covering the axon from **myelin sheath.**
43. Neurons are of **three types.**
44. **Sensory neurons:** they carry nerve impulses (stimulus) from receptors to CNS.
45. **Motor neurons:** these neurons take impulses away from CNS to effectors.
46. **Associative neurons:** Nerve cells found in CNS that link sensory and motor neurons. They are responsible for analyzing the massage and issuing order.
47. The collection of neuron cell bodies is called **gray matter** because of its dark gray color.
48. The **collection** of **axons** is called **white matter** because the myelin sheath on the axons gives them white appearance.



49. In the brain the **gray matter** is on the **outside** and the **white matter** is on the **inside**.
50. The special organs, tissues or cells, which detect stimuli, are called **receptors.**
51. An immediate and involuntary response to a stimulus is called **reflex action**.
52. **People blink** about **15 times per minute**. During the **16 hours** when you are awake, you blink approximately **14,400** times each day.

Excretion and Excretory system:



53. The system that helps to **eliminate waste materials** from the **body** is called **excretory system**.
54. The process of removing the waste product from the body is known as **excretion**.
55. Excretory system removes **non solid wastes** through **sweat (پسینہ), urine (پیشاب)** and **exhalation (سانس باہر نکالنا)**. It also helps to maintain stability in the body.
56. The **main organs** of this system are the **skin, lungs (پھیپھڑے), kidney (گردہ), ureter (وہ نالی جو گردوں سے پیشاب مثانہ میں لے جاتی ہے), urinary bladder (مثانہ),** and **urethral (پیشاب خارج کرنے والی نالی),** etc.
57. The structural and functional unit of kidney is called **nephron**.
58. The kidneys are organ that remove wastes by filtering and cleaning the blood to produce **urine (پیشاب گاہ).** This urine moves through ureters, is collected in the bladder and excreted by the urethra.
59. Kidney is divided in **three regions.**
60. **1) Renal cortex** is the outer most regions.
61. **2) Renal medulla** is the middle region.
62. **3) Renal pelvis** is the inner area where urine is drained.

Exercise

166) Unite of force in SI is.....
a) Meter
b) Pound
c) Kilogram
d) **Newton**

167) Ball bearings reduce friction because they.....
a) Reduce roughness of surface
b) **Roll on surface to reduce friction**
c) Increase the surface area in contact
d) Heat up the surface area in contact

168) A sharpener is an example of.....
a) Lever
b) **Wedge**
c) Inclined Plane
d) Inertia

169) The quantity of matter present in an object is it's.....
a) Density
b) Weight
c). **Mass**
d) Volume

170) Tendency of all objects and matter in the universe to resist any change in its state of rest or of uniform motion is called.....
a) Friction
b) **Inertia**
c) Gravity
d) Air resistance

Properties and behavior of light

Unit No: 7

171) Those objects which **emit light** are called **luminous objects**. Example **Sun**, **bulb**, **candle**.

172) Those objects which **do not emit light** or only be seen when light is reflected from them is called **Non luminous object**. Example **moon, earth.**

173) On the base of optical properties, Objects are classified into opaque, transparent and translucent.

174) **Opaque:** If you **cannot see** through an object then the object is opaque because opaque materials do not allow light to pass through them.

175) **Translucent:** We **cannot clearly see** through the object then the object is translucent objects. Example book, wood, plastic paper.

176) **Transparent object:** The object through which **we can see** clearly. Example: air glass, water.

177) **Light** travels in a **straight line**. When its path is blocked by an opaque object then a **shadow is formed**.

178) **Pinhole camera** works on the principle that light travels in a **straight line**.

179) The **sun** is the **largest natural source** of **light**.

180) **Moon** is **non-luminous object**.

181) **Sun** is **luminous object.**

182) When the **moon** passes between the **sun** and the **earth**. Then **solar eclipse** occurs.

183) When the **earth** passes between the **sun** and the **moon**, then **lunar eclipse** occurs.

Electricity and Magnetism

Unit No: 8

200) The rate of flow of charge across conductor is called **Electric Current**.
201) The **unit** of current is **Ampere**.
202) The **path** of flow of charges is called **electric circuit**.
203) The **components** used in circuit are bulb, current switch, cell and wire
204) **Fuse** is used to reduce the danger of short circuits or over flow of current.
205) **Electrostatic** is the branch of science that deals with the **charges at rest**.
206) **Static electricity** refers to the storage of electric charges on the surface of an object.
207) **Lightning** is the natural example of **static discharge.**
208) **Similar** charged bodies **repel** each other.
209) **Opposite** charged bodies **attract** each other.
210) **Electroscope** is used for finding the nature of charge on a body.
211) A piece of iron that attracts other pieces of iron, Nickel, Cobalt etc. towards itself is called **Magnet**.
212) **Earth** attracts everything towards itself. So the earth behaves like a **magnet**.
213) **Magnet** has **two** poles **North Pole** and **South Pole.**
214) The same poles **repel** each other while the opposite poles **attract** each other.
215) The space around a magnet in which its magnetic effect is felt is called **magnetic field**.
216) **Electromagnetism:** The magnetism produced by electric current is called electromagnetism.
217) Large electromagnets are used in some **cranes** to lift heavy iron objects.
218) **Magnetic compass** is a devise used to find out the direction at any place on earth.
219) We use **fuse** to make a circuit safe.
220) Charges at rest are called **static charge**.

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Exercise

221) .The earth behaves like a magnet with.....poles.
a) Three b) One
c) **Two** d) Four

222) Which is not electromagnetic device?
a) Radio b) Electric bell
c) **Electric bulb** d) Television

223) Lighting is due to.....
a) **Static charges** b) Dynamic charges
c) Loud sound d) Atmosphere

224) Magnetic field is strong at.....
a) **Poles of magnet** b) Centre of magnet
c) Only North Pole d) Only South pole

225) Compass will always point towards.
a) **North-South** b) North-East
c) South-East d) East-West

Force and Machines

Unit No: 7

167) A **force** is a **push or pull** exerted by one object on another.
168) A **force** can be change the **shape and size** of an object.
169) The **speed** of an object is the **distance covered in unit time**.
170) A **machine** is any device which helps to make our work easier.
171) Scissors, hammer, wheel barrow are **simple machines** we use in our daily life.
172) A force can stop **moving body**.

Exercise

173) Lifting a box is.....
a) Stretching
b) Twisting
c) **Pushing**
d) pulling

174) Screw driver and scissor are called .....
a) **Simple machines**
b) Cutters
c) Lifter
d) Complex machines

175) Speed of a car can be changed by .....
a) Hammering
b) Stretching
c) Twisting
d) **Applying force**

176) An example of simple machine is .....
a) **Stapler**
b) Electric generator
c) Steam engine
d) Electric motor

177) Force can.....
a) Speed up
b) Slowdown
c) Stop an object
d) **all of them**

178) Friction between moving parts of machine causes.....
a) **Heat**
b) Light
c) Energy
d) Oil

179) When up thrust is equal to weight of an object, it.....
a) Sinks
b) **Floats**
c) Moves
d) Stops

180) A force which occurs when two surfaces come in contact and slows down motion while acting in.....
a) Opposite direction
b) Same direction
c) **Same and opposite direction**
d) Both a and b

181) Which is not a type of simple machine
a) **Spring**
b) Screw
c) Pulley
d) Wedge

182) Which of these is not an example of an inclined plane?
a) Ladder
b) Stair
c) **Wall**
d) Driveway

183) Force of friction can be reduce by help of .....
a) Ball bearing
b) Lubricants
c) Cushion surface
d) **All of them**

Investigating the Space

Unit No: 12

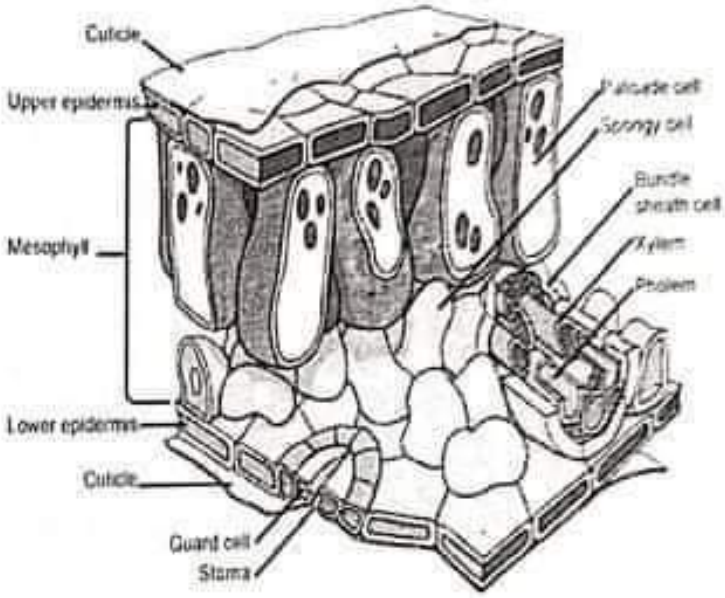
419) **Galaxies** are the **building blocks** of the **universe**.
420) All the **galaxies** are **traveling** away at a **great speed**.
421) The **big bang theory** of the origin of the universe was proposed by **Edwin Hubble.**
422) The **Sun** is the **nearest star** to the **earth.**
423) Each second **600,000,000 tons** of **hydrogen** are converted to **helium** in the Sun.
424) According to the **big-bang theory,** "all the matter in the universe was originally **constructed** in one **micro meter**".
425) According to the **steady state theory** of the beginning of the universe ''the universe is unchanging it appear the same at all time and all points. The universe **did not have** a **beginning** and it will not have an **end**.
426) **Light ray** travels at a **speed** of **300,000 km/second**.
427) **After sun** the **nearest star** is **Alpha Centauri** whose distance is **4.5 light years.**
428) **Star** in the sky appeared to make **patterns**. These group or patterns are called **constellations.**
429) The **two** important **galaxies** in the **universe** are (1) milky way (2) Andromeda galaxy
430) Our **own galaxy** is the **Milky Way**.
431) The **Milky Way galaxy** is a **spiral type** of galaxy.
432) **Andromeda galaxy** is the **closest galaxy** to the **Milky Way**. It is only galaxy that can be **seen** with the **naked eye** from the earth.
433) **Stars** are formed in **huge clouds** of **gas** and **dust** called **nebulae**.
434) A **black hole** has a very **strong gravitational field**.
435) The **light from sun** reaches the **earth** in about **8 mints**.
436) The **sun star** is **150 million km** away from **earth**.
437) The **mass of sun 2×10^{30}kg.**
438) Composition of sun **74% H**, **25% He**, and **1%** other gases.
439) There are **8 planets** in **solar system**.
440) The **nearest** and **smallest planet** to the sun is **mercury**. Its temperature about **430^0C**.
441) **Earth** distance from **moon** is **384400 km**.
442) **Second nearest planet** to the sun is **Venus**. Its temperature about **464^0C**. **Venus and earth** are almost **similar** in size, mass, composition, and gravity.
443) **Third nearest** planet to the sun is **earth**. Its distance from sun is **150 million km** from sun. And its **mass** is about **6×10^{24}kg**.
444) **Mars** is the **forth** and **second smallest planet** of the solar system.
445) Mars has **two** moon called **Phobos** and **Deimos**.
446) **Mars** also called **red planet.**
447) **Jupiter** is the **fifth** and **largest planet** of the solar system.
448) **Jupiter** has **63 moons**.
449) **Saturn** is the **6th** and **second largest planet** of the solar system.
450) **Saturn** has **53 or 61 moons**.
451) **Uranus** is the **7th** and **forth largest planet** and **coldest** of the solar system.

Photosynthesis ضیائی تالیف and Respiration عمل تنفس in Plants

Unit No: 3

107) The sunlight is converted in to chemical energy or food by the plants. The process is called **photosynthesis**.
108) **"Photo"** means **light** and **"Synthesis"** means **preparation.**
109) All the living things get energy from the food through a process called **respiration.**
110) **Photosynthesis process**
Carbon dioxide +water--------sunlight----------> Glucose + oxygen
111) **Respiration** is the process in which food (glucose) is broken down to release energy.
Glucose + Oxygen---------- Carbon dioxide + water + energy

Internal Structure of Leaf:



112) Leaf outermost layer on both sides is made up of cell which are tightly packed these are called **epidermal cell**.
113) The **lower epidermis** has some small pores called **stomata** which help in the exchange of gases.
114) **Mesophyll** is the tissue which lies between the upper and lower epidermis.it contain photosynthetic green pigment called chlorophyll.
115) **Phloem** is responsible for the transport of **food** in the plants.
116) **Xylem** transports **water and salts** from the roots to upper parts of the plants.
117) **Five factor** is necessary for photosynthesis (light, carbon dioxide, temperature, chlorophyll, water)
118) **Suitable temperature** ranging for photosynthesis is **25^0C to 35^0C.**
119) **Water** combines with **carbon dioxide** to formed **glucose (food)**.
120) **Respiration** is the opposite of **photosynthesis**.

Exercise

121) Plants make their own food through a process called .....
a) Respiration **b) Photosynthesis** c) Fertilization d) Pollination
122) Which of these is not needed in the process of photosynthesis?
a) Sun light b) Carbon dioxide c)Chlorophyll **d)Oxygen**
123) The small pores or opening in leaves that take in the carbon dioxide are called.
a) **Stomata** b) Lamina c) Phloem d) Petiole
124) The suitable range of temperature for photosynthesis is.....
a) 5^0C to 15^0C b) 15^0C to 45^0C **c) 25^0C to 35^0C** d)10^0C to 25^0C
125) What is given off by the plant during photosynthesis that animals need?
a) **Oxygen** b) Carbon dioxide c) Chlorophyll d) Water vapours
126) Light is absorbed by some substance; these substances are known as .....
a) **Pigment** b) Surface c) Vein d)Salk

453. **Apolo technology** has been used to produce a **lighter breathing system** for **fire-fighters.**
454. **European space agency** satellites provide information on **fire locations.**
455. Space shuttle radar images help to locates **ancient cities, roads, and ruins.**

Exercise

456. Telescope was first time invented in .....
a) England
b) America
c) Russia
d) **Netherland**

457. Which technology is used to produce a lighter breathing system for fire fighter
a) **Apolo**
b) Cordless
c) Land state and sky lab
d) Global positioning system

458. The first space shuttle was launched by NASA in ....
a) **1981**
b) 1982
c) 1983
d) 1984

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459. The telescope is used to see .....
a) Small objects
b) **Distant object**
c) Large object
d) Near object

460. A space station is distinguished from other space crafts by.....
a) **Lack of major landing system**
b) color
c) Fuel
d) Size

461. Which Italian scientist invented the first telescope?
a) AlessandroVolta
b) **Galileo Galilei**
c) Amadeo Avogadro
d) Louls Pasteur

462. Telescopes which use lenses are called.....
a) **Refracting telescope**
b) Reflectiog telescope
c) Lens telescope
d) Radio telescope

463. Telescopes which use mirror are called.....
a) Refracting telescope
b) **Reflecting telescope**
c) Lens telescope
d) Radio telescope

464. The world first reflecting telescope was made by.....
a) Galileo Galilei
b) William Harvey
c) Edward Jenner
d) **Isaac Newton**

465. Which instruments helps scientists to find out what stars are made of?
a) Lighter matter
b) **Sound wave**
c) Heat waves
d) Radio waves

466. What type of telescope is carried by Hubble space telescope?
a) **Refracting telescope**
b) Reflecting telescope
c) Radio telescope
d) Electronic telescope

467. What was the name of the person to walk on the Moon?
a) Alan Shepard
b) **Neil Armstrong**
c) John Glenn
d) Yuri Gagarin

a) Fermentation b) **filtration** c) Dissolving d) Reaction

266) Sand on beach is usually mixed with.....

a) **Salts** b) Nutrients c) Clay d) Humus

267) Liquid which has been filtered and collected in conical flask is called.....

a) Residue b) **Filtrate** c) Solvent d) Solute

Energy and its forms

Unit No: 8

268) **Energy** is the ability to do work.

269) Energy **exist many forms** like mechanical, sound, light, electrical, chemical, heat, nuclear, solar.

270) Energy possessed by a body **due to its position** is known as **potential energy.**

271) The energy possessed by a body because of **motion** is called **kinetic energy.**

272) **Heat** is a form of **kinetic energy.**

273) **Light** is the form of **kinetic energy.**

274) The **main source** of **energy** is **sun**.

275) **Sound** is a form of **energy**.

276) **Light** can travel in vacuum with a speed of about $3\times10^{8}\ ms^{-1}$.

277) Our ears can detect sound in the frequency range of **20Hz to 20000Hz.**

278) **Sound** can travel through solid, liquid, and gases, but it **cannot travel through vacuum.**

279) The **loss of energy** in any system is called **dissipation** of energy.

280) **Renewable energy** is energy generated from **natural resources** sunlight, wind, rain etc.

281) **Non- renewable** energy resource like oil, natural gases, and coal.

282) Age group and **daily energy** need .....

a) (1-3 years .....1200 k cal) b) (4-6 years.....1600 k cal)

c) (7-10 years.....2000 k cal) d) (11-12 years..... 2500 k cal)

Exercise

283) The main source of energy is .....

a) **Sun** b) Water c) Wind d) Magnet

284) A moving car has .....energy.

a) **Kinetic** b) Potential c) Tidal d) Solar

285) Which one is not a form of energy .....

a) Heat b) Light c) Sound d) **Lamp**

286) In a battery chemical energy is changed into.....

a) Heat b) Sound c) Light d) **Electrical**

287) A moving car possess.....

a) Sound energy b) **Mechanical energy** c) Heat energy d) Chemical E

288) Vibrating diaphragm of drum in the form of.....

a) **Sound energy** b) Mechanical energy c) Heat energy d) Chemical E

289) Energy release in the form of nuclear radiations ion in addition to heat and light during nuclear reactions is known as.....

a) Chemical energy b) Nuclear energy c) **Heat energy** d) Electrical E

Soil

Unit No: 9

226) **Soil** is the major portion of the earth surface.
227) **Soil** is of **different types**, such as **sand**, **clay** and **silt**.
228) **Sand:** Sand is made up of **bigger particles** of soil.
229) When we rub sand, it feels **rough.**
230) Sand **does not** hold many **nutrients**.
231) **Sand** allows passage to **air** and **water easily**.
232) **Clay:** These types of soils made up of **tiny particles**.
233) Clay holds a **lot of nutrients**.
234) **Clay doesn't allow** passage of **air and water easily**.
235) **Silt:** The size of the particles of silt is between the size of particles of sand and clay.
236) **Silt** allows **air** and **water to pass**.
237) **Soil components:** Particles, Nutrients, Decomposers, Water, Air.
238) **Decomposers** are **living organisms** which include **bacteria** and **fungi.**
239) **Microorganisms** decompose **dead animals** and **plants**.

Solar System

Unit No: 10

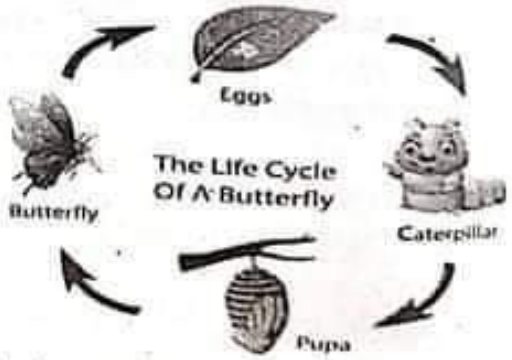
240) **Solar system** consists of the **sun** and **eight planets**.
241) All the planets **revolve** around the **sun**.
242) The **international astronomical Union** ultimately decided in **2006** to call **Pluto** a "dwarf planet" reducing the list of "real planets" in our solar system.
243) **Name the planets of the solar system:** Mercury(عطارد) , Venus(زہرہ), Earth (زمین), Jupiter (مشتری), Saturn (زحل), Uranus (یورینس), Mars (مریخ), Neptune (نیپچون)
244) The **group** of **star** is called a **constellation**.
245) The **Sun** is a **star** in our solar system.
246) **Sun** is **million times bigger** than our **earth**.
247) The distance between the earth and sun is **149 million Km**.
248) The **temperature** on the surface of the sun is about **6000°C**.
249) The light from the sun reaches the earth in about **8 minutes**.
250) Planets do not give out light like stars.
251) **Planets** do not **twinkle**.
252) All **planets** move around the **sun.**
253) The path on which the planet move is called **orbit**.
254) **Telescope** is used to see the planets more clearly.
255) The **Earth** has **one Moon.**
256) The **Mars** have **two moons**.
257) The **Jupiter** has **64 moons**.

Characteristics and Needs of Living things

Unit No: 2

25) **Plant** can prepare their own food but **animals** cannot.
26) **Air** is present all around the earth.
27) **Air** contains gases like **Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbon dioxide**.
28) Plants absorb **carbon dioxide** from the air during day time to prepare their food.
29) **Water** is one of the most important requirements of living things.
30) Animal and plant bodies consist of **70%** of **water**.
31) **Plants** prepare their foods in the presence of **sunlight**.
32) Most of the plants produced seed. These seeds grow in to young plants called **seedling**.
33) The similar characters are transferred by the parents to their young ones this property is called **heredity.**
34) Brothers and sisters born from the same parents have different facial features, body structures and habits. These differences are called **variations.**
35) **Food, water, sunlight, and air** are needed for all living things to survive.
36) Food is very important because it helps an organism to **grow.**
37) All organisms use **oxygen** for **respiration**.
38) Human beings and animals moves from one place to other place. This type of movement is called **Locomotion**.
39) **Growth, movement and reproduction** are some of the charactistics of living organisms.
40) Different stages of life cycle of many **insects** are **egg, larva, pupa, adult insect.**
41) A **kitten** looks like a cat and a puppy looks like a **dog**.

Butterfly Life Cycle



42) **1) Egg:** Butterfly eggs are laid on plants called **Host plants**. They are super small and place on a leaf by female butterfly. The egg stage usually lasts several weeks before **caterpillar (larva)** come out from the egg.
43) **2) Caterpillar (Larva):** The caterpillar first feeds on the shell from which it is born. And then start feeding on the leaves and start to grow. Caterpillars have different shapes and will go through a series of stage is called **instars**.
44) **3) Chrysalis (Pupa):** It then forms a protective layer around itself. This stage is called **chrysalis**.
45) **4) Butterfly:** after the pupa stage, the adult butterfly has **4 wings** and **6 legs**. It may take **3 hours** for the butterfly's wings to dry and then the butterfly can fly.
46) **Life Cycle of a Frog**: Other animals (including beetles, frogs, and butterflies) go through a process called ***metamorphosis***. Metamorphosis is a big word that means changing from one form into another.
47) A frog begins life as a fertilized ***egg***.
48) The eggs float on water in a jelly mass and the jelly is called **spawn**.

GENERAL SCIENCE

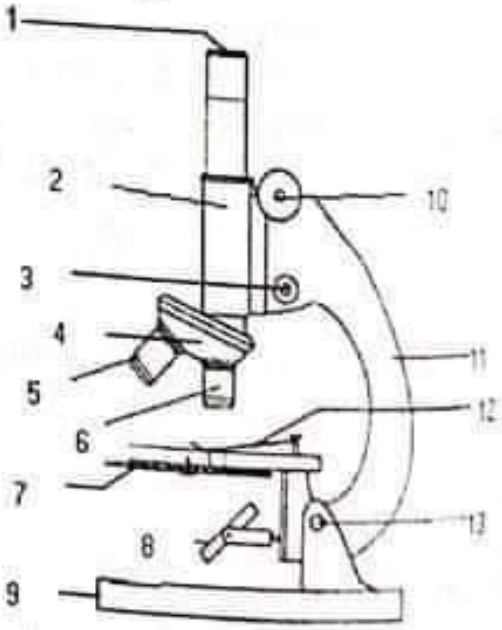
Class 6th

(جنرل سائنس)

Cellular Organization of Plants and Animals

Unit No: 1

1) Those organisms which are made of **large number of cell** are called **multi-cellular (کثیر الخلیات) organisms**.
2) Those organisms which are made of **only one cell** are called **unicellular (یک خلوی) organisms.**
3) Unicellular organisms are **amoeba**, **paramecium**, **euglena**, **chlamydomonas**.
4) Cell-------> Tissue------->Organ--------->System--------->Organism
5) **Microscope** is an instrument which helps to see those things that cannot see with our naked eyes.
6) **"Micro"** means **small** and **"scope"** means to **see**.
7) **1) Eyepiece (ocular):** where you look through to see the image
8) **2) Body tube:** Holds the eyepiece and connects it down to the objectives
9) **3) Fine adjustment knob:** Moves the body of the microscope up/down more slowly; fine control. Gets the specimen exactly focused. We only use this after we first use the coarse adjustment knob.
10) **4) Nosepiece:** Rotating piece at the bottom of the body tube. Let's us choose between several lenses (objectives.)
11) **5) High power objective:** Used for high power magnification (the longer objective lens)
12) **6) Low power objective:** Used for low power magnification
13) **7) Diaphragm:** Controls amount of light going through the specimen
14) **8) Light/mirror:** Source of light, usually found near the base of the microscope.
15) **9) Base:** Supports the microscope
16) **10) Coarse adjustment knob:** Moves body of the microscope up/down more quickly; Gets specimen approximately focused.
17) **11) Arm:** Holds main part of the microscope to the base.
18) **12) Stage clips:** Hold the slide in place.



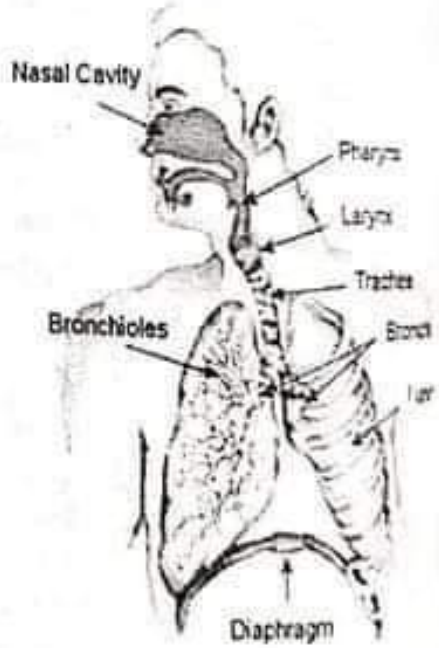
20) **Liver produce bile** and **pancreas secretes many enzymes.**
21) **Vitamin k** is synthesized in the **large intestine** by useful **bacteria**.
22) Digestion is the process in which complex food components are **mechanically and chemically** broken down into its simple components.
23) When we food **broken down** by **teeth and stomach** this process is called **mechanical** or **physical digestion**.
24) When different **chemicals like enzymes** are mixed and reached to every cell of the body is called **chemical digestion**.
25) **Salivary glands** secretion... **Ptyalin** for *Break down starch into small* ***sugar molecules.***
26) **Stomach** secretion.....**HCL**, **pepsin** for *break down* ***protein into peptides.***
27) **Liver** secretion.....**Bile** for ***digest fats.***
28) **Pancreas** secretion.....**Pancreatic juice** for *break down* ***proteins, carbohydrates and fates.***

Respiratory System

29) **Breathing** is the process in which we **inhale air** through nose and take it in to **lungs**.
30) The process of taking the air or **oxygen (O_2)** is called **Inhalation**.
31) The process of removed of air **(CO_2)** is called **Exhalation**.
32) After the above process oxygen reaches to every cell of the body.

Nose:

33) The nose consists of **two nostrils**.
34) The **mucus glands** in the nostrils secrets **mucus**, which **traps dust**.



Larynx:

35) The **larynx or sound box** is located in the **neck**.
36) The air from the nose passes through the **pharynx** in to the **trachea**.

Trachea:

37) The **trachea** or **wind pipe** is supported by incomplete cartilaginous rings.
38) **Trachea** opens in **lungs**.

Bronchi:

39) The **trachea** divides in to **two parts** before lungs are called **bronchi**.
40) Each bronchus enters the lungs divide in to small bronchioles. This bronchioles open in the **air sacs** called **alveoli**.

Lungs:

41) Lungs consist of about **seven hundred million alveoli**.
42) **Gases exchanges** occurs b/w the air and the blood in the thin wall of **alveoli.**
43) A very thick muscular membrane, called **diaphragm**, separates the lungs from the abdominal cavity.
44) The chemical break down of food to release energy is called **respiration**.
45) The process of breathing oxygen absorb in to the blood reaches the cell. In the **mitochondria** of the cell **oxygen is used** to chemically break down (burn) the food.

Properties of Light

Unit No: 10

308) **Light** travels at a **speed of 3×10^8 m/sec**.
309) Light energy travels in **straight line** which called **rays.** And
310) The collection of rays is called **beam**.
311) **Opaque:** If you **cannot see** through an object then the object is opaque because opaque materials do not allow light to pass through them.
312) **Translucent:** We **cannot clearly see** through the object then the object is translucent objects. Example book, wood, plastic paper.
313) **Transparent object:** The object through which **we can see** clearly. Example: air, glass, water.
314) Color is the visual effect that is caused by the spectral composition of the light emitted, transmitted, or reflected by objects.
315) There are **two laws of reflection (انعکاس)**.
316) **First law of light:** The incident rays the reflected ray and the normal to the surface all lie in the same plane.
317) **Second law of light:** The angle of incidence rays is equal to the angle of reflection.
318) The **law of reflection** was first described by Muslim scientist **ibn-ul-haithem.**
319) There are **two** types of **reflection**.
320) **Regular Reflection:** When parallel rays of light strike smooth and shining surface than most of rays reflected with the same angle as that of **angle of incidence.**
321) **Diffused reflection (منتشر عکاسی):** When parallel rays of light strike rough and irregular surface then the reflected rays are scattered (بکھرنا) in different direction.
322) **Luminous object (برائٹ اشیاء):** Luminous objects give light of their own. Example Sun, bulb, candle.
323) **Non luminous object (غیر برائٹ اشیاء):** Non luminous objects can only be seen when light is reflected from them. Example Moon, Earth etc.
324) A **pinhole camera** is a device that works on the **principle that light travels in straight line.**
325) A **Muslim scientist Al-Haithem** invented the **pinhole camera**.
326) A **small pinhole** will give a **sharp image** while a **large pinhole** will give a **blurred image**.
327) **A Periscope** is a device which is used to **watch an object on other side of the barrier**.
328) A simple periscope can be constructed by using **two plane mirrors** at **45^0**.
329) **A Telescope** is an instrument with help of which you can see **distant object clearly**.
330) A **reflecting telescope** has a **concave mirror** and a **plane mirror.**
331) **A Microscope** is an instrument used to produce a **large image of an object**.
332) **Kaleidoscope** is an instrument or toy containing mirrors which make **multiple reflections.**

127) Photosynthesis increases concentration of oxygen in air, which is necessary for all..
a) **Living organism** b) Fossils c) Birds d)Animals
128) Tissues present in leaf under upper epidermis and above lower epidermis known as
a) Stoma b) Stalk **c) Mesophyll** d) Vein
129) Process of photosynthesis increases when light gets.....
a) Dim **b) Brighter** c) Off d) None of them
130) Glucose and oxygen combine to form carbon dioxide and water plus.....
a) Oxygen **b) Energy** c) Neon d) Nitrous oxide
131) Rate of photosynthesis is affected when temperature is to.....
a) Hot b) Mild c) Cold **d) Hot or Cold**
132) In photosynthesis sugar is made by using .....
a) Energy **b) Carbon dioxide** c) Oxygen d) Sun light
133) Color of pigment in chloroplast is .....
a) **Green** b) Black c) Yellow d) Red
134) All animals need oxygen and most of this oxygen comes from.....
a) Root **b) Plants** c) Stem d) Pollen grain
135) Respiration takes place in .....
a) Day b) Night **c) Day and Night** d) None of them
136) Plants are known as purifiers of air due to process of.....
a) Desiccation b) **Photosynthesis** c) Respiration d) Transpiration

Environment (ماحول) and interaction (باہمی عمل)

Unit No: 4

137) **5th June** is celebrated as a world **environment day**.
138) Component of environment is **two** (a) Biotic component (b) A biotic component
139) The **living things** are called the **biotic components**.
140) The **non-living** things are called **abiotic components**.
141) **Biotic (living) component:**
a) Producer (پیدا کرنے والا)
b) Herbivores (چارہ خور)
c) Carnivores (گوشت خور)
d) Omnivores (ہمہ خور)
e) Decomposer (گلانے والا)

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142) **A biotic (non-living) components:**
a) Sun light
b) Temperature
c) Rainfall
d) Water
e) Soil
143) The **plants** are the **producers**.

SCIENCE FOR CLASS 4

CHAPTER 1
UNDERSTANDING OURSELVES

1. The organ which is involved in body movements is:
   a. bones b. muscles
   c. joints **d. all of these**
2. In their whole life, humans have sets of teeth:
   a. 2 b.3 c.4 d.5
3. THe control centre of our body is:
   a. heart b. stomach
   c. brain d. skin
4. Which of the following organ pumps the blood in the body:
   a.heart b.stomach
   c. brain d. skin
5. Unhealthy food is:
   a. vegetables b. fruits
   c. milk **d. chocolates**
6. The dengue virus is spread by :
   a.air b. flies
   c. Aedes mosquito d. shaking hands
7. They receive the sounds from all around us and make us hear.
   a. teeth b. eyes
   c. stomach **d. ears**
8. At the age of 3 years we usually have teeth:
   a. 32 b. 10
   c. 30 **d. 20**
9. An adult skeleton has:
   a. 205 bones **b. 206 bones**
   c. 208 bones d. 209 bones
10. It commands our muscles when we move:
   a. brain b. stomach
   c. lungs d. joints
11. It keeps on working even when we are a sleep.
   a. skin **b. brain**
   c. stomach d. muscles
12. It churns the food.
   a. heart b. skin
   c. brain **d. stomach**
13. These are the organs which help in breathing.
   a. stomach b. brain
   c. lungs d. skin
14. It stops germs and dirt from getting into the body.
   a. lungs b.heart **c.skin** d.stomach
15. The examples of external organs are:
   a. eyes b.ears c.nose **d.all the above**
16. The example of internal organs are
   a. stomach b.heart
   c. lungs **d. all of the above**
17. Milk teeth start falling from_____years of age
   a. 2 to 3 b. 10 to 11
   c. 5 to 6 d. 16 to 17
18. Heart is protected by:
   a. musices b. lungs
   c. ribs d. bones
19. Skull protects our:
   a. heart **b. brain**
   c. lungs d. stomach
20. It allows us to learn new things.
   a. heart b. lungs
   c. stomach **d. brain**
21. Malaria and dengue are the diseases spread by:
   a. flies b.mosquitoes
   c. birds d. animals
22. Aedes mosquito has stripes on its body.
   a. white and black b. red and black
   c. white and red d. red and green
23. Symptoms of dengue fever are:
   a. severe headache, vomiting
   b. bleeding from nose and gums
   c. high fever, high pain in body
   d. all of the above
24. _____work together to make our body work:
   a. bones b. muscles
   c. organs d. cells

CHAPTER 2
CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS OF LIVING THINGS

1. Which one of the following is nonliving?
   a. animals b.plants c.bacteria **d.car**

2. Which one of the following does not run on its feet?
a. frog **b.fish** c.humans d.kangaroos

3. The characteristic which is observed in living things is:
a. movement b.growth
c. reproduction **d. all of these**

4. The ability to produce young ones is called:
a. respiration b. excretion
c. reproduction d. circulation

5. Life cycle of a flowering plant starts from:
a. flower b.seeding c.fruit **d.seed**

6. Living things can grow and:
a. eat b.reproduce
c. move **d. all of the above**

7. For survival living things need food and:
a. wood b.chair c.paper **d. food**

8. Plants use light energy to convert___into food.
a. oxygen and water
b. nitrogen and water
c. carbon dioxide and water
d. oxygen and carbon dioxide

9. Humans use water for drinking and
a. cooking b.washing
c. cleaning **d. all of the above**

10. ____helps humans to breathe:
a. brain **b.lungs** c. heart d.stomach

11. It takes oxygen present in air and send it to whole body:
a. heart b.stomach **c.lungs** d.brain

12. It is a source of energy:
a. light b.air c.water d. walk

13. Which one is true?
a. fish swim b.frogs run
c. birds crawl d. crow swim

14. The physical characteristics of life are:
a. movement b. growth
c. reproduction **d. all of the above**

15. It means producing their young ones.
a. reproduction b. growth
c. movement d. digestion

16. The correct statement is:
a. dog produces puppies
b. cat produces kitten
c. rose plant produces baby rose plant
d. all of the above

17. The different stages which living thing goes through during its life is.
a. reproduction **b.life cycle**
c. movement d. growth

18. The seeds are produced in the:
a. flower b.leaves **c.fruit** d.roots

19. A continous increase in the size of living thing is called:
a. growth b. life cycle
c. movement d. reproduction

CHAPTER 3
FOOD AND HEALTH

1. Which mineral helps in building of bones and teeth?
a. iron b.zinc **c.calcium** d.sodium

2. What carries nutrients to all parts of the body and regulates the body temperature?
a. carbohydrates b.fats
c. water d. proteins

3. The foods rich in carbohydrates are:
a. potato, wheat, sugarcane
b. meat, fish, pulses
c. butter, ghee, oil
d. spinach, ginger, tomato

4. The diet which contains right amount of nutrients is:
a. unbalanced diet b.unhealthy diet
c. delicious diet **d. balanced diet**

5. The nutrients that are needed in small amount by our body:
a. vitamins and minerals
b. carbohydrates and fats
c. fats and proteins
d. carbohydrates and minerals

6. They help our body to grow:
a. vitamins **b. proteins**
c. minerals d. carbohydrates

7. Which of the following is body building food?
a. spinach **b.meat**
c. mango d. tomato

8. Which of the following food items if eaten more can make us sick?

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b. carbohydrates and fats
c. fats and proteins
d. carbohydrates and minerals

6. They help our body to grow:
a. vitamins **b. proteins**
c. minerals d. carbohydrates

7. Which of the following is body building food?
a. spinach **b.meat**
c. mango d. tomato

8. Which of the following food items if eaten more can make us sick?

29. It is conversion of a liquid into its solid state:
a.melting b.filtration
c.freezing d.decantation

CHAPTER 6
TEMPERATURE AND ITS MEASUREMENT

1. The mercury in the bulb expands and rises up in the tube when the thermometer touches a
a. cold body b.normal body
c.hot body d. dead body

2. The mercury in the bulb contracts and comes down in the tube when the thermometer touches a.
a.hot body **b.cold body**
c.normal body d.dead body

3. The most commonly used scale is:
a.Centigrade scale b.Fahrenheit scale
c.Kelvin scale d.measuring scale

4. The temperature of melting ice on celsius scale is.
a.0 ^{0}C b. 40 ^{0}C
c.98.6 ^{0}C d.100 ^{0}C

5. The temperature of melting ice on Fahrenheit scale is:
a. 212 ^{0}F **b.32 ^{0}F**
c.82 ^{0}F d. 80 ^{0}F

6. The water boils at_____on Fahrenheit scale.
a.32 ^{0}F b.40 ^{0}F
c.212 ^{0}F d.80 ^{0}F

7. On Centigrade scale the water boils at:
a. 98.6 ^{0}C b. 25 ^{0}C
c. 100 ^{0}C d. 0 ^{0}C

8. On Fahrenheit scale the room temperature is:
a.40 ^{0}F b.32 ^{0}F
c.212 ^{0}F **d. 77 ^{0}F**

9. On celsius scale the room temperature is:
a.100 ^{0}C **b.25 ^{0}C**
c. 98.6 ^{0}C d.40 ^{0}C

10. Fahrenheit equals to celsius at:
a. $-40\,^0c, -40\,^0f$ b.100 ^{0}C, 212 ^{0}F
c. 0 ^{0}C, 32 ^{0}F d. 45 to 55 ^{0}C

11. The glass tube of clinical thermometer is marked in centigrade scale from.
a. 35 to 42 ^{0}C b. 30 to 45 ^{0}C
c. 40 to 45 ^{0}C d. 45 to 55 ^{0}C

12. The glass tube of clinical thermometer is marked in Fahrenheit scale from.
a. 80 to 212 ^{0}F **b.95 to 110 ^{0}F**
c. 70 to 95 ^{0}F d.75 to 100 ^{0}F

13. The normal temperature of a healthy human body is:
a. 100 ^{0}C or 212 ^{0}F
b. 37 ^{0}C or 98.6 ^{0}F
c. 25 ^{0}C or 80 ^{0}F
d. 0 ^{0}C or 32 ^{0}F

14. Do not keep a clinical thermometer below:
a. 0 ^{0}C b.1 ^{0}C c.2 ^{0}C d.3 ^{0}C

15. Do not keep a clinical thermometer above:
a.98 ^{0}C b.32 ^{0}C **c.50 ^{0}C** d.55 ^{0}C

CHAPTER 7
FORCE AND MACHINES

1. Which is not a force?
a. speed b. friction
c. pull push

2. Anything that causes change in position or speed is called:
a. distance b. mass
c. force d. moment

3. What must be applied to push or pull an object?
a. force b. gravity
c. speed d. distance

4. People use simple machines because:
a. They make things smaller
b. They do the work for us.
c. They make work easier.
d. They are found everywhere.

5. What happens to a football by applying a force?
a. its position changes b. its weight changes
c. its shape changes d. its colour changes

6. If you wish to kick a soccer ball to go as far as possible, what should you do?
a. kick it from the side.
b. kick it very hard.
c. kick it without shoes on.

pass:

a. open circuit b. close circuit
c. electric circuit d. incomplete circuit

14. To open and close the path of current easily we use a:

a. wire **b. switch** c. bulb d. cell

15. _____are usually conductors:

a. metallic object b. plastic
c. glass d. rubber

16. A piece of material which can attract objects like nails, clips and common pins is called:

a. load stone **b. magnet**
c. insulator d. conductor

17. Materials through which current can pass are called:

a. magnet b. insulator
c. conductor d. lood stone

18. The materials through which current cannot pass are called:

a. magnet b. load stone
c. conductor **d. insulator**

19. The natural magnets (stones) that attract iron pieces are called:

a. conductors b. insulators
c. magnets **d. load stones**

20. Magnets can be made artifically by magnetizing a piece of:

a. glass b. plastic **c. steel** d. rubber

21. The materials which are attracted by the magnets are called:

a. insulators **b. magnetic materials**
c. conductors d. load stones

22. The examples of magnetic materials are:

a. iron b. nickel
c. cobalt **d. all of these**

23. The examples of non-magnetic mataerials are:

a. copper b. plastic
c. rubbre **d. all of these**

24. The Greeks found load stones over:

a. 1000 years ago **b. 2000 years ago**
c. 3000 years ago d. 4000 years ago

25. The North pole of a bar magnet is painted:

a. red b. blue c. white d. black

26 The south pole of a bar magnet is painted:

a. red b. green **c. blue** d. yellow

CHAPTER 10
MOEMENTS OF THE EARTH

1. The time taken for one complete rotation of the Earth about its axis is:

a. 1 hour **b. 24 hours**
c. 36 hours d. 48 hours

2. The Sun appears to move in the sky. In fact, this motion is due to the:

a. motion of the sky b. motion of the Moon
c. spinning of the Earth
d. motion of the people on the Earth

3. The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line passing through the:

a. North and South poles of the Earth
b. North and West poles of the Earth
c. East and West poles of the Earth
d. East and North poles of the Earth

4. The Earth completes one revolution around the Sun in:

a. one day b. one month
c. three months **d. one year**

5. The Earth rotates from:

a. North to South **b. West to East**
c. North to West d. East to West

6. We experience day and night on the Earth because:

a. the Earth is rotating
b. the Earth is tilted
c. the Earth is round
d. the Moon orbits the Earth

7. The part of Earth facing away from the Sun is in:

a. night time b. day time
c. summer d. winter

8. Ancient people believed that the Earth was:

a. round b. oval **c. flat** d. oblong

9. Ferdinand Magellan started his sea journey from spain in:

a. 1518 **b. 1519** c. 1520 d. 1521

10. Ferdinand Magellan started his sea journey from spain and reached again in.

11. The largest bird in the world is:
(a) Eagle (b) Kiwi
(c) Ostrich (d) Sparrow

12. Human being belong to.
(a) Mammals (b) Reptiles
(c) Creepers (d) Amphibians

13. The organism which do not have a bony skeleton are called:
(a) Vertebrates (b) Water dwelling
(c) Intertebrates (d) None of these

14. Invertebrates are divided into groups.
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 10 **(d) 2**

15. Insects have pair of legs.
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 12 (d) 14

16. Insects have antennae on their head.
(a) 1 **(b) 2** (c) 3 (d) 4

17. Which insect makes the soil fertile?
(a) Tape worm (b) Round worm
(c) Earth Worm (d) hook worm

18. Which insect is called Bio fertilizer?
(a) Tape worm (b) Round worm
(c) Earth worm (d) hook worm

19. The largest group of plants
(a) Flowering plants
(b) Non flowering plants
(c) Fern (d) Grasses

20. Seeds of monocot plants is made up of cotyledon.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

21. Seed of dicot plants is made up of cotyledon.
(a) One **(b) Two** (c) Three (d) Four

22. Tap roots are present in.
(a) Monocot **(b) Dicot**
(c) Climbers (d) shrubs

23. Fibrous roots are present in
(a) Monocot (b) Dicot
(c) Climbers (d) shrubs

24. Classification of animals and plants is called:
(a) Taxanomy (b) Biology
(c) Chemistry (d) Botany

25. All the following are flowering plants except:
(a) Sun flower **(b) Moss**
(c) Jasmine (d) Rose

26 Running birds lost their ability of flight as:
(a) They failed to develop wings due to their life style
(b) They tried to live in water.
(c) They had no enemy in their environment hence need not to fly
(d) Their wings were destroyed due to a viral disease.

27. All are the characteristics of mammals except.
(a) Hair on the body
(b) Very hard rough skin
(c) Mother suckles the babies on its milk
(d) Give birth to babies

28. Monocot plants can be differentiated from Dicot plants by the characteristics of:
(a) Roots deep in the soil
(b) Grow in deserts only
(c) Stem very hard and woody
(d) Number of cotyledons in the seed

29. Non Flowering plants generally grow in places.
(a) Watery (b) rocky **(c) Damp** (d) Hard soil

30. Insects and worms are the subgroups of.
(a) Vertebrate **(b) Invertebrate**
(c) Mammals (d) Reptiles

31. Snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, turtles all belong to the group of.
(a) Brids (b) Mammals
(c) Amphibians **(d) Reptiles**

32. The group of animals having hollow bones are:
(a) Mammals (b) Reptiles
(c) Birds (d) Amphibians

CHAPTER 2
MICROORGANISMS

1. Rod shaped bacteria are called
(a) cocci **(b) bacilli**
(c) streptococci (d) staphylobacilli

2. The disease Aids is caused by
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria **(d) Virus**

3. Plant diseases such as citrus canker are caused by
(a) Fungi (b) Algae **(c) Bacteria** (d) Virus

4. Which of the following is a product for which bacteria are not employed?
(a) turpentine (b) cheese
(c) bread (d) lactic acid

5. Influenza, measles, chicken pox, polio, hepatitis and Aids are caused by:
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

6. The most abundant living organisms in the world is:
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

7. The organism without nucleus is called.
(a) Fungi (b) Bacteria
(c) Algae (d) Virus

8. The organism which are found in round shaped, rod shaped and spiral shaped.
(a) Bacteria (b) Algae
(c) Virus (d) Fungi

9. The organism which convert milk into yogurt.
(a) Virus (b) Bacteria
(c) Algae (d) Fungi

10. The organism which convert sugar syrup into alcohol.
(a) Virus (b) Bacteria
(c) Algae (d) Fungi

11. The organism which help in baking.
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

12. The organism which help in making curd.
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

13. The organism which help in making pickle.
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

14. The main decomposers in the ecosystem.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae
(c) Virus (d) Bacteria

15. TB, Pneumonia, cholera, typhoid, dysentery are caused by:
(a) Algae (b) Fungi
(c) Bacteria (d) Virus

16. The plants diseases crown gall is caused by:
(a) Fungi (b) Algae
(c) Bacteria (d) Virus

17. Which organism spoil our food.
(a) Virus (b) All (c) Bacteria (d)Fungi

18. The organism which play an important role in recycling.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

19. Yeast is a microscopic fungus which raises dough in the flour belong to.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

20. Rust and smut are diseases of plants caused by.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

21. In human, ringworm and athelete's foot are the common diseases caused by:
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

22. Condition in which a disease causing microorganism enters the body of an organism and start growing.
(a) T.B (b) Polio (c) Cholera (d) Infection

23.The desease cough and sneeze is caused by
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

24. The power of our body to control germs is called:
(a) Vaccination (b) infection
(c) immunity (d) Stability

25. Micro organisms can only be seen with an equipment called.
(a) Microscope (b) Spectroscope
(c) Telescope (d) Stethoscope

26. First antibiotic was extracted from a:
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungus
(c) Virus (d) Plant

27. Hepatitis and polio is caused by:
(a) Fungus (b) Bacteria
(c) Virus (d) Mushroom

28.The microorganism used in baking industry is
(a) Penicillium (b) Yeast
(c) Armillaria (d) Aspergillus

29. Dough is raised due to the action of.
(a) Yeast (b) smut
(c) rust (d) Mushroom

30. All of these are benefits of bacteria except:
(a)Decompostion (b)Oxygen production
(c)Nitrogen Fixation

(d)Conversion of milk into curd

CHAPTER 3
SEED STRUCTURE AND GERMINATION

1. What do you call the process of breaking down seed coats through cold temperature?
   (a) Skinning (b) Vaporization
   (c) Pollination (d) Stratification
2. What is inside a seed?
   (a) An embryo (b) Nutrients
   (c) Food (d) A small seed
3. What does germination means?
   (a) Dirty **(b) Growing**
   (c) Harmful (d) Exposing to germs
4. Name a plant that does not produce seeds?
   (a) Wheatgrass **(b) Ferns**
   (c) Wheat (d) Coconut
5. What do seeds need to germinate?
   (a) Moisture, oxygen and low temperature
   (b) Moisture, oxygen and the right temperature
   (c) Moisture, oxygen and high temperature
   (d) Moisture, nitrogen and righ temperature
6. The growing of a seed as it pushes open its coat is
   (a) Just like a bird flying
   (b) Just like a flower that is blooming.
   (c)Just like that of a chick hatching out of an egg
   (d) Just like a baby growing
7. If animals eat seeds, wht happens to the seeds?
   (a) Animals never eat seeds
   (b) The animals poop the seeds out
   (c) The animals sneeze the seeds out
   (d) The animal keeps the seeds in their stomach
8. What protects the embryo from injury and drying out?
   (a) Spore (b) Endosperm
   (c) Seed coat (d) Embryo coat
9. What Happens when a seed gets too much water?
   (a) It will rot and will not grow
   (b) It will grow faster
   (c) It will multiply
   (d) It will expand because of the water
10. What is an endosperm?
   (a) It has small leaves that supply food to the embryo
   (b) It contains the male cell
   (c) It contains the pollen
   (d) It is a cotyledon
11. In hypogeal germination cotyledons remain.
   (a) below the soil(b) Above the soil
   (c) in the soil (d) in the water
12. In Epigeal germination the cotyledons.
   (a) Come above the soil
   (b) below the soil
   (c) in the soil (d) in the water
13. A grain of maize contains cotyledon,
   (a) Zero **(b) One**
   (c) Two (d) Three
14. Seeds of French bean, gram, pea, mango are the examples of:
   (a) Dicot (b) Monocot
   (c) Epricot (d) Bicot
15. The posterior part of the embryo is called:
   (a) Redical (b) Plumule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
16. The part of the embryo which grow into root is called:
   (a) Radical (b) Plumule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
17. The interior part of embryo is called:
   (a) Radical **(b) Plumule**
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
18. The part of the embryo which grow into stem and leaves is:
   (a) Radical **(b) Plumule**
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
19. Very important parts of seed is:
   (a) Radical (b) Plumule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
20. The part of the seed which absorb water and utilized the food and grows into a new plants.
   (a) Embryo (b) Plomule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
21. The part of the seed to provide food to the embryo is.

a. solids b. liquids
c. gases d. caccum

9. The sound travels slower in than solids:
a. vaccum b. liquids
c. solids d. gases

10. The sound travels slowest in:
a. liquids b. vaccum
c. gases d. solids

11. Noise may disturb our:
a. nervous system b. respiratory system
c. digestive system d. excretory system

12. Excessive noise that may harm human health is called:
a. noise pollution b. land pollution
c. water pollution d. air pollution

13. Blowing of horns is prohibited near:
a. hospitals b. educational institutions
c. libraries d. all of these

14..... sounds are called noise:
a. musical b. pleasant
c. Unpleasant d. soft sounds

15. Sound can travel easily through:
a. gases b. vaccum
c. solids d. liquid

16. It produces pleasant effects on human brain and health:
a. noisy sound b. musical sound
c. sound of aeroplane d. sound of train

17. It produces irritation and bad effects on human brain and health:
a. musical sound b. noisy sound
c. soft sound d. flute sound

CHAPTER 9
INVESTIGATING ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

1. An electric circuit is the
a. collection of bulb and cell.
b. collection of bult and wires.
c. collection of cell and wires.
d. path of electric current.

2. An electric circuit can be made open or closed by using a
a. cell b. bulb c. switch d. magnet

3. Current cannot pass through
a. aluminium wire b. copper plate
c. piece of iron d. piece of dry wood

4. Which of the following is magnetic material?
a. glass b. nickel
c. plastic d. aluminium

5. The S-pole of a freely suspended magnet always points towards:
a. east b. west c. north d. south

6. What is the effect on the bulb in a closed circuit when the copper wire is replaced by a plastic string?
a. the bulb becomes dim
b. the bulb becomes brighter
c. the bulb turns OFF
d. no effect on the bub

7. What do thick lines represent in a circuit diagram?
a. battery b. switches
c. connecting wires d. bulb

8. Which one of the following materials is a conductor?
a. cork b. plastic comb
c. silver ring d. glass rod

9. Connecting wires are usually covered with plastic coating to:
a. make them look pretty
b. make the flow of current easier
c. make the electrical circuit safe
d. prevent the wastage of current

10. The magnetic force of the bar magnet is maximum:
a. at the poles b. at the centre
c. between a pole and the centre
d. all over the magnet

11. Which of the following statements is true?
a. North pole attracts North pole.
b. North pole repels South pole.
c. North pole attracts Sount pole.
d. South pole attracts Sount pole.

12. Electricity is used to light up our.
a. bulbs b. tubes
c. energy savers d. all of the above

13. An arrangement through which current can

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32. A deficiency of vitamin C leads to:
a. weak and bent bones
b. bad vision **c.bleeding of gums**
d. bad growth

33. Food pyramid is divided into:
a. 4 groups b. 6 groups
c. 8 groups d. 10 groups

CHAPTER 4
LIVING THINGS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

1. Every thing in and out which can affect our lives is called:
a. food chain b. producers
c. environment d. decomposers

2. The living components of an environment is:
a. plants b.air c.shoes d.chair

3. The non-living components of an environment are:
a. lion **b.sunlight** c.Humans d.Birds

4. The boat shaped body of a fish helps it to:
a. live on land b.fly in air
c. swim in water d. run on land

5. The animals living on the land respire through:
a.lungs b.gills c.skin d.ears

6. The animals living in water breathe by:
a.skin b.lungs **c.gills** d.mouth

7. The examples of animals that live in water and on land are:
a. frogs b.toads
c. salamanders **d.all of the above**

8. Amphibians on land respire through:
a.lungs **b.skin** c.gills d.ears

9. Frog respire by_____on land.
a.lungs b.gills c.ears d.skin

10. Animals that eat only plants are called:
a.carnivores **b.herbivores**
c.ommivores d.decomposers

11. Animals that eat both plants and animals are called:
a. decomposers b.carnivores
c.omnivores d.herbivores

12. Carnivores are animals that eat:
a.meat b.plants c.fruits d.hurbs

13. Bears, monkeys and human beings are examples of:
a.carnivores b.herbivores
c.omnivores d.decomposers

14. Examples of carnivores are:
a. goat, rabbit, horse
b. tigers, lion, eagles
c. human, monkey, bear
d. rabbit, lion, bear

15. These are the examples of herbivores.
a. human, bear, monkey
b. tigers, lion, eagles
c. eagles, bear, goat
d. cater pillar, goat, horse

16. The major source of food for water animals is:
a. hurbs b.shurbs **c.algae** d.trees

17. Most photosynthesis occuring in the seas in done by:
a.shurbs b.trees c.hurbs **d.algae**

18. These living organisms break down the dead bodies of animals and plants into simple components.
a.producers b.consumers
c.decomposers d.omnivores

19. The animals that depend on plants directly or indirectly for their food are:
a.producers **b.consumers**
c. decomposers d.omnivores

20. Bacteria and fungi are:
a.decomposers b.producers
c.omnivores d.consumers

CHAPTER 5
MATTER AND ITS STATES

1. A state of matter having a fiexed volume but no fixed shapte:
a.solid **b.liquid** c.gas d.noen of these

2. The process in which a liquid turns into its solid state:
a.melting **b.freezing**
c.boiling d.condensation

3. Tomatoes from the salad can be separated by:
a.picking b.decantation
c.filtration d.heating

4. The quantity of water in the air increases in:
a.summer b.winter
c.spring d. rainy reason

5. Which of the following is not a matter?
a.animals b.plants
c.air **d.sound**

6. Matter that spreads out to occupy the whole available space:
a.ice cream b.honey
c.air d.water

7. THe property which is common in liquids and gases:
a.definite shape b.definite volume
c.no definite shape d.no definite volume

8. Both the components of a mixture have no fixed shape:
a.sand in water b.air in sand
c.air in water d.sugar in salt

9. The mixture that can be separated by filtration:
a.sugar in water b.table salt in water
c.air in water **d.sand in water**

10. The process which involves mixing:
a.making tea b.making ice
c.making steam d.all of these

11. The space occupied by an object is called its:
a.volume b.mass
matter d.size

12. The amount of matter in an object is called its:
a.decantation **b.mass**
c.volume d.filtration

13. The physical sates of matter are:
a.solid b.liquid
c.gas **d.all of the above**

14. The state of matter having fixed volume and fixed shape is:
a.solid b.liquid c.gas d.air

15. The state of matter having fixed volume and no fixed shape:
a.liquid b.gas c.solid d.paper

16. The property of gases is:
a.fixed shape and fixed volume
b. fixed volume and no fixed shape
c. no fixed shape and no fixed volume
d.fixed shape and not a fixed volume

17. The examples of solid are:
a. water, juice, air, smoke
b. table, book, car, tub
c. air, smoke, milk, oil
d. chair, table, wall, brick

18. The examples of liquid are:
a.water, oil, petrol, milk
b. pencil, car, wall, book
c. oxygen, oil, milk, table
d. carbondioxide, hydrogen, oxygen

19. The example of gases as are:
a.chair, bricks, book, table
b. smoke, air, steam, oxygen
c. water, juice, petrol, oil
d. smoke, water, air, book

20. It melts on heating and changes into liquid states:
a.solid b.liquid c.gas d.all of the above

21. It boils on heating and changes into gaseous state:
a.gas b.solid **c.liquid** d.wood

22. It expand on heating and increase its pressure in the container:
a.solid **b.gas** c.liquid d.water

23. The state of matter that freezes on cooling and change into solid state:
a.solid **b.liquid** c.gas d.matter

24. The state of matter that condense on cooling and change into liquid state.
a.gas b.solid c.liquid d.milk

25. Soil is a mixture of:
a.sand b.water c.air **d.all of the above**

26. Milk is a mixture of:
a.vitamins, fats
b. carbohydrates, proteins
c. salts, water **d. all of the above**

27. A sample of matter containing two or more things mixed with each other is called:
a.volume b.decantation
c.mixture d.freezing

28. It is conversion of a solid object into its liquid state by heating:
a.filtration **b.melting**
c.freezing d.decantation

(a) Burning of fuels (b) forests
(c) fertilizers (d) garbage

14. Which of the following are non biodegradable materials?
(a) Dead animals (b) dead plants
(c) plastics (d) bread

15. Which of the following produces harmful gases?
(a) Plants (b) animals
(c) bacteria (d) motor vehicles

16. Which of the following things are biodegradables?
(a) Cans (b) glass
(c) dead plants (d) electricity wires

CHAPTER 5
MATTER AND CHANGES IN ITS STATES

1. The quantity of matter in a body is called.
(a) Mass (b) Energy
(c) Matter (d) Volume

2. The quantity of matter in a body is called.
(a) Mass (b) Energy
(c) Volume (d) Matter

3. The space occupied by an object is called.
(a) Mass (b) Energy
(c) Volume (d) Matter

4. The number of common states of matter is:
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) None of these

5. Neither definite shape nor volume is the property of:
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

6. The temperature at which the vapour pressure of a liquid becomes equal to its external pressure is called.
(a) Melting point (b) boiling point
(c) triple point (d) freezing point

7. The state of matter in which molecules are closely packed and possess only vibratory motion is:
(a) Solid state (b) liquid state
(c) gaseous state (d) None of these

8. The process in which molecules escape from the surface of liquid is called:
(a) Sublimation (b) evaporation
(c) boiling (d) melting

9. Definite volume but not fixed shape is the property of
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

10. Has a fixed shape and volume.
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

11. Adopts the shape of the container in which it is kept.
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

12. Completely fills all the space ofthe container in which it is kept.
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

13. At which temperature water starts boiling.
(a) 100°C (b) 110°C
(c) 98°C (d) 96°C

14. Melting point of icer is:
(a) OC (b) 10°C
(c) 4°C (d) 100°C

15. Freezing point of water is:
(a) OC (b) 10°C
(c) 4°C (d) 100°C

16. At which temperature water changes into gas.
(a) 100°C (b) 110°C (c)98°C (d) 96°C

17. The process of converting liquid in to gaseous state without boiling is known as.
(a) Freezing process
(b) boiling process
(c) melting process
(d) Evaporation process

18. THe process by which vapours change into liquid on cooling is known as:
(a) Condensation (b) boiling process
(c) melting process (d) Evaporation process

19. Tiny drops of water present in the air are called.
(a) Fog (b) Dew
(c) Moisture (d) rain

20. The moisture in the air that settles on plants due to cold is:

6. A piece of iron that attracts other pieces of iron is called.
(a) Capacitor (b) bell
(c) magnet (d) fuse

7. magnet has poles:
(a) Two (b) three
(c) four (d) five

8. Magnetic effect is stronger at:
(a) Center (b) Poles
(c) sides (d) equater

9. Device use to find the direction of Qibla is:
(a) Magnet (b) bell
(c) Screw **(d) Compass**

10. Device used to reduce the danger of short circuit or over flow of current is.
(a) Magnet **(b) Fuse**
(c) compass (d) switch

11. The Earth behaves like a magnet with_____ poles
(a) Three (b) One
(c) Two (d) Four

12. _____is an electromagnetic device is.
(a) Radio **(b) Electric bell**
(c) electric bulb (d) Television

13. Lightning is due to_____
(a) Static charges (b) dynamic charges
(c) loud sound (d) atmosphere

14. Magnetic field is strong at_____
(a) Poles of magnet
(b) Centre of magnet
(c) Only North Pole
(d) Only south pole

15. Campass will always point towards.
(a) North-South (b) North-East
(c) South-East (d) East-West

CHAPTER 9
SOIL

1. The largest particles of the soil is.
(a) Sand (b) Clay
(c) Silt (d) Soil

2. the smallest particles of the soil is.
(a) Sand **(b) Clay**
(c) silt (d) Soil

3. Particle whose size is between sand and clay particles.
(a) sand (b) Clay
(c) Silt (d) Soil

4. Which Covers a major portion of the earth surface.
(a) Sand (b) Clay
(c) Silt **(d) Soil**

5. Organism which decompose dead animals and plants is.
(a) Decomposers (b) Nutrients
(c) Producers (d) Consumers

CHAPTER 10
SOLAR SYSTEM

1. Our solar system consists of the sun and planets.
(a) Six (b) seven
(c) eight (d) Nine

2. All the planets move around the:
(a) Earth **(b) Sun**
(c) Moon (d) Mars

3. The sun also a:
(a) Star (b) Satellites
(c) Moon (d) Venus

4. The path on which the planet moves round the sun is called its.
(a) Circle (b) Way
(c) Orbit (d) Orbital

5. The instrument which is used to see the planet more clearly.
(a) Telescope (b) microscope
(c) periscope (d) Stethoscope

7. The light from the sun reaches the earth in about:
(a) 8 minutes (b) 6 minutes
(c) 10 minutes (d) 4 minutes

8. In how much days the moon complete one revolution around the earth.
(a) Thirty **(b) Twenty eight**
(c) thirty one (d) twenty Nine

9. Moon is a natural satellite of the:
(a) Sun (b) Solar system
(c) Jupiter **(d) earth**

(a) Fog **(b) Dew**
(c) Moisture (d) rain

21. Water falling in drops from vapours condensed in the upper atmosphere is:
(a) Rain (b) Snow
(c) frost (d) Dew

22. Frozen water falling from the sky in soft, white balls.
(a) Rain **(b) Snow**
(c) frost (d) Dew

23. State of matter which has definite shape and volume is called.
(a) Solid (b) Liquid
(c) gas (d) None of these

24. It fills all the volume available.
(a) Liquid **(b) gas**
(c) solid (d) soil

25. Change of state from liquid to solid is:
(a) Freezing (b) boiling
(c) evaporation (d) condensation

26.In water cycle, the sun plays important role in
(a) Condensation **(b) evaporation**
(c) sublimation (d) boiling

27. The attractive force between molecules is stronger in:
(a) Liquid **(b) Solid**
(c) Gas (d) all

CHAPTER 6
FORCES AND MACHINES

1. The force which slows down motion is called
(a) inertia (b) power
(c) friction (d) energy

2. The gravitational force acting on an object is called:
(a) Weight (b) mass
(c) force (d) friction

3. The quantity of matter in an object is its:
(a) Mass (b) force
(c) weight (d) friction

4. Sir Isaac Newton observed the fruit falling down from the tree.
(a) Apple (b) Mango
(c) Banana (d) Orange

5. He quantity of matter remain the same everywhere is:
(a) Mass (b) weight
(c) force (d) power

6. Tendency of all objects to resist any change in their state of rest or motion.
(a) Inertia (b) Force
(c) Power (d) Energy

7. Pliers is the example of:
(a) First class lever
(b) second class lever
(c) thrid class lever

8. Scissors is the example of:
(a) First class lever
(b) second class lever
(c) thrid class lever

9. Sea saw is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

10. Nut cracker is the example of:
(a) First class lever **(b) second class lever**
(c) third class lever

11. Wheelbarrow is the example of:
(a) First class lever **(b) second class lever**
(c) third class lever

12. Paper cutter is the example of:
(a) First class lever **(b) second class lever**
(c) third class lever

13. Broom is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

14. Tongs is the example of
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

15. Human arm is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

16. Stapler is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

17. fishing rod is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

18. Unit of force in SI is:

(a) Meter (b) Pound
(c) Kilogram **(d) Newton**

19. Ball bearings reduce friction because they:
(a) Reduce roughness of surface
(b) Roll on surface to reduce friction
(c) Increases the surface area in contact
(d) Heat up the surface area in contact

20. A sharpener is an example of:
(a) Lever **(b) Wedge**
(c) Inclined plane (d) Inertia

21. The quantity of matter present in an object is it.
(a) Density (b) Weight
(c) Mass (d) Volume \

22. Tendency of all objects and matter in the Universe to resist any change in its state of rest or of uniform motion is called:
(a) Friction **(b) Inertia**
(c) Gravity (d) Air resistance

CHPATER 7
PROPERTIES AND BEHAVIOR OF LIGHT

1. The largest natural source of light:
(a) Sun (b) Moon
(c) Bulb (d) Stars

2. The object which emit light, are called:
(a) Luminous (b) opaque
(c) non luminous (d) transparent

3. The objects that do not emit or give off their own light are called:
(a) Luminous (b) opaque
(c) non luminous (d) transparent

4. When we see only a silver of the moon's surface, we call it:
(a) New Moon **(b) Quarter Moon**
(c) Waning Moon (d) Waxing moon

5. When we can see one half of the moon's surface:
(a) New Moon **(b) Quarter Moon**
(c) Waning Moon (d) Waxing Moon

6. When the moon seems to be getting big:
(a) New Moon (b) Quarter Moon
(c) Waning Moon **(d) Waxing Moon**

7. When the moon's surface is fully lighted, it is called as:
(a) New Moon (b) Quarter Moon
(c) Waning Moon **(d) full Moon**

8. When we can see roughly three quarter of the moon's surface.
(a) New Moon (b) Quarter Moon
(c) Waning Moon **(d) Gibbous Moon**

9. The largest natural source of light.
(a) Moon (b) Star
(c) Sun (d) Satellite

10. Such objects, which emit light are called:
(a) Bright **(b) Luminous**
(c) transparent (d) Non luminous

11. If you cannot see through an object, then the object is:
(a) Luminous (b) Transparent
(c) translucent **(d) Opaque**

12. Light travels in a line:
(a) Curved **(b) Straight**
(c) Zigzag (d) None of these

13. Light of the sun is _____ by the Moon.
(a) Reflected (b) repulsed
(c) absorbed (d) rejected

CHAPTER 8
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

1. The unit of current is:
(a) Ampere (b) Newton
(c) Watt (d) kilogram

2. device which stops the flow of current when it exceeds the safety level.
(a) Fuse (b) capacitor
(c) charger (d) battery

3. The branch of science that deals with the charges at rest is:
(a) Electricity **(b) electrostatic**
(c) current (d) magnetism

4. Charged bodies repel each other:
(a) Opposite **(b) Similar**
(c) equal (d) parallel

5. Charged bodies attract each other:
(a) Opposite (b) similar
(c) equal (d) parallel

c.mesophyll d.vascular bundle

10. Normally plants grow well at
a.15-20° C b.20-25° C
c.25-30° C **d.25-35° C**

11. It is one of the three main internal parts of a leaf.
a.roots b.stem
c.epidermis d.stomata

12. It is the outermost layer of cells.
a.epidermis b.mesophyl
c.vascular bundle d.food canal

13. Each stomata has two bean shapped cells to guard it which are called
a.stomata **b.guard cells**
c.bean cells d.protective cells

14. It passes through stomata.
a.oxygen b.carbon dioxide
c.water vapours **d.all of these**

15. It is a layer of soft cells containing chloroplasts.
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

16. It lies between the epidermal layers of a plant leaf.
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

17. The food making process called photosynthesis takes place in
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

18. It has xylem and phloem tissues.
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

19. Oxygen, carbon dioxide and water vapours pass through
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle **d.stomata**

20. The necessary factors for photosynthesis are
a.light, temperature
b. carbon dioxide, water
c.chlorophyll **b.all of these**

CHAPTER 4
ENVIRONMENT AND INTERACTIONS

1. Everything around an organism that affects its life is called its
a.surrounding **b.environment**
c.inhabitant d.reluctant

2. The word 'abiotic' means
a.energetic b.living
c.non-living d.live

3. The non-living or abiotic components of an environment are
a.air, temperature b.soil, air
c.all of these d. none of these

4. The living or biotic components of an environment do not act as a.
a.air, temperature, soild and water
b.plants, animals and micro-organisms
c.carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen
d. none of these

5. The biotic components of an environment do not act as a.
a.producer b.consumer
c.decomposer **d.composer**

6. Plants make their own food by photosynthesis. They are known as
a.producers b.consumers
c.decomposers d.composers

7. Cows, goats, horses, squirrels and butterflies are
a.producers b.consumers
c.decomposers **d.herbivores**

8. Cats, dogs,, frogs, tigers and snakes, etc. are
a.omnivores b.herbivores
c.carnivores d.decomposers

9. Humans, chickens, crows and bears are
a.omnivores b.herbivores
c.carnivores d.decomposers

10. These are the organisms that break down or decompose dead plants or animals.
a.bacteria b.fungi
c.both of these d.none of these

11. Plants absorb this gas from air.
a.oxygen **b.carbon dioxide**
c.nitrogen d.carbon

12. An animal that kills and eats another animals is called

10. The moon revolves around the:
(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Earth (d) Mars

11. Earth has Moons:
(a) One (b) Two
(c) three (d) Four

12. Mars has Moons:
(a) One **(b) Two**
(c) three (d) Four

13. Jupiter has Moons:
(a) 67 (b) 33
(c) 27 (d) 13

14. Saturn has Moons:
(a) 62 (b) 33
(c) 27 (d) 13

15. Uranus has Moons:
(a) 62 (b) 33
(c) 27 (c) 13

16. Neptune has Moons:
(a) 62 (b) 33
(c) 27 **(d) 13**

17. The group of stars is called.
(a) Planets **(b) Constellation**
(c) objects (d) satellite

18. The natural satellite of the Earth is:
(a) Sun (b) Venus
(c) Mars **(d) Moon**

19. The largest planet in the solar system is.
(a) Jupiter (b) Saturn
(c) Uranus (d) Neptune

GENERAL SCIENCE FOR CLASS 6th

CHAPTER 1
CELLULAR ORGANIZATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

1. Animal cells do not make their own food because they do not have:
a.mitochondria b.vacuoles
c.chloroplasts d.centrioles

2. The "Power houses" of the cell are:
a.chloroplasts **b.mitochondria**
c.vacuoles d. chromosomes

3. Aamir was looking at a cell through a microscope and saw mitochondria and cell membranes. What could Aamir say about the cell?
a. It can only be a plant cell.
b. It can only be an animal cell.
c. It is either a plant or an animal cell
d. It is neither a plant nor an animal cell

4. Heart, liver and ears are examples of animal.
a. organs b.tissues
c.cells d. organ systems

5. Plants make their food in leaves and it is stored in other parts because.
a.they have xylem tissues.
b. the have roots. c.they have stems.
d.they have phloem tissues

6. These cells cover the body and protect inner layers:
a.Skin cells b.Nerve cells
c. White blood cells d.Red blood cells

7. These cells conduct message:
a.Skin cells **b.Nerve cells**
c.White blood cells d. Red blood cells

8. These cells transport oxygen around the body:
a. Skin cells b.Nerve cells
c.White blood cells **d. Red blood cells**

9. These cells fight germs that cause diseases.
a.Skin cells b.Nerve cells
c.White blood cells d.Red blood cells

10. These cells produce bones to shape and support body.
a.Bone cells b.Nerve cells
c.White blood cells d. Red blood cells

11. These cells contract and bring about movement.
a.Skin cells **b.Muscle cells**
c.White blod cells d. Red blood cells

12. This instrument is used to see very small cells which we cannot see with our naked eyes.
a.macroscope **b.microscope**
c.telescope d.horoscope

13. An English scientist Robert Hooke observed

c.mesophyll d.vascular bundle

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c.25-30° C **d.25-35° C**

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10. These are the organisms that break down or decompose dead plants or animals.
a.bacteria b.fungi
c.both of these d.none of these

11. Plants absorb this gas from air.
a.oxygen **b.carbon dioxide**
c.nitrogen d.carbon

12. An animal that kills and eats another animals is called

a.predator b.prey
c.predation d.insulator

13. It is a relationship between two living organisms in which one is harmed and other helped.
a.Parasitism b.Predation
c.Oxidation d.Inflation

14. A living organism that feeds on another living organism is called
a.parasite b.predator c.host d.hostess

15. We are the hos and mosquito is a
a.predator b.insect
c.parasite d.host

16. These are parasites.
a.Cuscuta, Leech, Ascaris
b.Algae, Fungi, Lichen
c.Cuscuta, Fungi, Lichen
d.Leech, Fungi, Lichen

17. A relationship in which two living organisms live together and depend on each other is called
a.Parasitism **b.Mutualism**
c.Predation d.Oxidation

18. Green alga makes food for itself and for the
a.bacteria **b.fungus** c.virus d.plants

19. It is not a biotic component of an environment
a.animals b.plants c.micro-organisms
d.water

20. It is not an abiotic component of an environment.
a.light b.water c.air **d.plants**

CHAPTER 5
ATOMS, MOLECULES, MIXTURES AND COMPOUNDS

1. One molecule of oxygen gas is made of
a.two similar oxygen atoms
b.oxygen and hydrogen atoms
c.carbon and oxygen atoms
d.sodium and chlorine atoms

2. A water molecule has one oxygen atom and
a.two carbon atoms
b.two hydrogen atoms
c. nitrogen atoms
d. chlorine atoms

3. 'Na' is the symbol of sodium whose Latin name is
a.nartium **b.natrium**
c.netrium d.neutron

4. The symbol of calcium is
a.C b.Cu **c.Cl** d.Cd

5. The symbol of 'Mercury' is
a.Ag b.Au **c.Hg** d.Na

6. THe symbol of 'Iron' is
a.Hg b.Na **c.Fe** d.Ag

7. Most metals are found in
a.liquid state **b.solid state**
c.gaseous state d.all states

8. Mercury (Hg) is found is
a.liquid state b.solid state
c.gaseous state d.all states

9. Flame of following non-metals is used for cutting and welding metals.
a.hydrogen b.oxygen
c.hydrogen and oxygen
d.none of these

10. It is used in match industry.
a.hydrogen b.nitrogen
c.phosphorous d.oxygen

11. When two or more elements combine chemically in a fixed ratio, we get a
a.mixture **b.compound**
c.element d.metal

12. When two or more substances are mixed without any chemical change, we get a
a.mixture b.compound
c.element d.metal

13. The largest component of air is
a.hydrogen gas **b.nitrogen gas**
c.oxygen gas d.carbon gas

14. Twenty-one (21) percent of air is the
a.hydrogen gas b.nitrogen gas
c.oxygen gas d.carbon gas

15. Seventy-eight (78) percent of air is the
a.hydrogen gas **b.nitrogen gas**
c.oxygen d.carbon gas

16. The amount of CO_2 in the air is 0.03 to
a.0.04 b.0.05 c.0.06 d.0.07

6. It is a hole in the middle of the iris. It contracts in bright daylight and expands in dim light.
a.cornea b.iris **c.pupil** d.lens
7. It is a transparent piece of glass for focusing light.
a.cornea b.retina c.pupil **d.lens**
8. It is the light sensitive portion of the eyeball. Eye lens forms image on it.
a.cornea **b.retina** c.pupil d.lens
9. It receives light signals from retina and passes these signals to the brain.
a.cronea b.retina
c.optic nerve d.lens
10. Our eye is similar to a
a.instrument b.tool
c.camera d.microscope
11. Ear collects sound waves from the air around and sends these waves to
a.ear canal b.middle ear
c.inner ear **d.pinna**
12. It is a long narrow tube. The sound waves received through pinna travel along it.
a.ear canal b.middle ear
c.inner ear d.pinna
13. The middle ear has three smallest bones in the body, i.e. hammer, anvil and.
a.cochlea **b.stirrup**
c.chronicle d.femur
14. It is the actual hearing organ.
a.cochlea b.stirrup
c.chronicle d.femur
15. The cochlea sends signals to the brain through a special nerve called
a.sensory nerve **b.auditory nerve**
c.locomotive nerve d.spinal nerve
16. These are special parts of our body that tell us what is going on around us.
a.major organs b.muscles
c.nerve cell **d.sense organs**
17. These help us to know about colour, shape and movement of objects around us.
a.eyes b.optic nerve
c.brain **d.all of these**
18. It becomes thick to see near objects and becomes thin to see for objects.
a.cornea b.iris c.pupil **d.lens**
19. Human ear consists of
a.two parts **b.three parts**
c.four parts d.five parts
20. It collects sound waves from the air around and sends these waves to ear canal.
a.pinna b.ear canal
c.middle ear d. inner ear

CHAPTER 3
PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND RESPIRATION IN PLANTS

1. The ability or power to work or make an effort is called
a.power b.work **c.energy** d.effort
2. In plants, food making process is called
a.respiration **b.photosynthesis**
c.filtration d.distillation
3. In all living things, energy producing process is called
a.respiration b.photosynthesis
c.filtration d.distillation
4. The flat green parts that grow in various shapes from the stems or branches of plants or trees are called
a.stems b.roots c.branches **d.leaves**
5. These are called plants' food factories:
a.epidermis b.mesophyll
c.vascular bundles **d.leaves**
6. Each stomata has two bean shaped cells to guard it. These are called
a.protective cells **b.guard cells**
c.stomata d.mesophyll
7. The food making process called photosynthesis takes place in
a.xylem b.phloem
c.mesophyll d.vascular bundle
8. It carries water from roots to the leaves.
a.xylem b.phloem
c.mesophyll d.vascular bundle
9. It carries prepared food to other parts of a plant.
a.xylem **b.phloem**

a. pulley b. gear c. axle d. lever

3. It passes over a pulley.
a. stick b. rod **c. rope** d. gear

4. There are two kinds of pulleys: fixed pulley and
a. immoveable pulley b. rolling pulley
c. grooved pulley **d. moveable pulley**

5. Gear is a
a. round wheel b. small wheel
c. toothed wheel d. none of these

6. Gear system is a kind of
a. wheel b. axle
c. wheel and axle d. none of these

7. We can change the direction of force by
a. pulleys b. gears
c. pulleys and gears d. none of these

8. These are used in a number of ways.
a. pulley systems b. gear systems
c. pulley systems and gear systems
d. none of these

9. Gears are used in
a. a hand-drill b. a bicycle
c. a wind-up clock **d. all of these**

10. It is not a simple machine.
a. wheel and axle b. pulley
c. gear **d. computer**

11. A wheel of a smaller diameter in wheel and axle.
a. wheel **b. axle** c. groove d. pulley

12. Wheel and axle, pulley, gear are
a. simple machines
b. compound machines
c. complex machines d. none of these

13. A grooved wheel which moves around an axle
a. wheel b. axle c. groove **d. pulley**

14. Two or more gears working together
a. gear system b. pulley system
c. working system d. joint gear system

15. Helps to rotate object faster and easily
a. pulley **b. wheel and axle**
c. gears d. lever

16. A doorknob is a
a. pulley **b. wheel and axle**
c. gear d. lever

17. The knob of a door is the wheel and the central shaft through the door is the
a. pulley **b. axle** c. gear d. lever

18. It would be used to lower an empty bucket into a well and then lift the bucket into a well and then lift the bucket full of water.
a. pulley
b. spindle with a lever handle
c. both a & b d. none of these

19. When you let water into a bathtub, what kind of machine helps you open the tap?
a. screw b. lever
c. both a & b d. none of these

20. if the driving wheel and the driven wheel of a gear system are of the same size, which gear will move faster?
a. driving wheel would move faster
b. driven wheel would move faster
c. both of the gears would move with the same speed
d. no gear would move

CHAPTER 10
PROPERTIES OF LIGHT

1. Light behaves differently when it falls on
a. the same object **b. different objects**
c. small objects d. large objects

2. Whenever light reflects, it obeys
a. principles of reflection
b. laws of reflection
c. newton's laws of motion
d. laws of selection

3. These objects transmit light:
a. translucent objects
b. transparent objects
c. rough opaque objects
d. shiny surfaces

4. These objects absorb light:
a. translucent objects
b. transparent objects
c. rough opaque objects
d. shiny surfaces

5. These objects reflect light:
a. translucent objects
b. rough opaque objects

14. Two asteroids are seen from the Earth without the help of a telescope. These are
a. Seres and Westa b. Syrus and Vesta
c. Ceres and Westa **d. Ceres and Vesta**

15. It is the largest asteroid ever discovered.
a. Seres **b. Ceres** c. Vesta d. Syrus

16. Its diameter is about 933 kilometers.
a. Seres **b. Ceres** c. Vesta d. Syrus

17. It is half the size of Ceres.
a. Seres b. Ceres **c. Vesta** d. Syrus

18. Most asteroids complete their one orbit around the Sun in about
a. five Solar years **b. five Earth years**
c. seven Earth years d. nine Earth years

19. A scientist who studies the stars, planets and other objects in space is called an
a. astronomer b. astrologer
c. spaceman d. space scientists

20. It is a large ball of ice and dust that orbits the Sun.
a. asteroid b. meteor
c. comet d. satellite

21. These move around the Sun in an elliptical path.
a. asteroids b. meteors
c. comets d. satellites

22. Its head is made of ice, particles of rocks and gases.
a. asteroid b. meteor
c. comet d. satellite

23. A large, fuzzy, circular cloud around the head of a comet is called the
a. comma **b. coma** c. trioma d. tail

24. Comets far away from the Sun
a. bear tail **b. bear no tail**
c. bear no head d. bear long head

25. Comet Halley appears after every
a. 46 years b. 56 years
c. 66 years **d. 76 years**

26. The last time, Comet Halley was seen in
a. 1966 b. 1976 **c. 1986** d. 1996

27. European scientists sent a space probe Giotto to meet Comet Halley in
a. 1982-83 b. 1983-84
c. 1984-85 **d. 1985-86**

28. A meteoroid is a piece of rock or metal that orbits the
a. Saturn b. Earth c. Jupiter **d. Sun**

29. A meteorid when enters the atmosphere of our Earth, it is called a.
a. meteorite **b. meteor**
c. meteoroid d. comet

30. On a clear night, we can view meteors.
a. 20 to 30 b. 25 to 35
c. 30 to 40 d. 40 to 50

31. It is a big meteor that strikes Earth's surface.
a. meteorite b. meteor
c. meteoroid d. comet

32. In 1920, a very big meteorite named Hoba struck the Earth in
a. New York b. London
c. Paris **d. Namibia**

33. Hoba weighs
a. 60 tons b. 16 tons
c. 36 tons d. 56 tons

34. Very long ago a huge meteorite made a crater 180 meters deep and 1,200 meters wide in
a. Namibia b. Columbia
c. Australia **d. Arizona**

35. The first artificial satellite was sent by Russia in 1957. It was named
a. Sputnik **b. Sputnik-1**
c. Sputnik-2 d. Sputnik-3

36. After a few years of launching sputnik-1, Russia sent the first man into space.
a. Yurio Gagrin b. Yuri Gagarins
c. Yuri Gagarin d. Yuri Gakarin

General Science For Class 7th

CHAPTER 1
Organs' System

1. We get and digest food through _____which is absorbed in our body and gives energy.
a.Respiratory system **b.Digestive system**
c.Thyroid System d.Venous System

2. Tongue is an_____.

c.thick d.none

6. The oxygenated blood is carried by_____.

a.vein b.artery c.aorta d.cappilary

7. _____informs doctors about inner conditions.

a.ECG b.BCG c.TGP d.ETP

8. High blood pressure is a_____of heart diseases.

a.hinderance **b.sign**

c.root cause d.fault

9. _____prepare food for the plants through photosynthesis.

a.root b.stem **c.Leaves** d.shoots

10. Plants have transport system which is composed of____tissues, xylem and phloem.

a.food b.root c.stem **d.transport**

11. Plants need oxygen for respiration and need _____for food preparation.

a.CO **b.CO_2** c.$CaCO_3$ d.O_2

12. The root emerges from the radical is called_____root.

a.secondary b.tertiary

c.primary d.high

13. Leaves have small openings at the lower surface are called_____.

a.mesophyll **b.stomata**

c.vessels d.epidermis

14. The important means for food transport in cells is_____.

a.oxygen b.blood c.CO_2 **d.capillaries**

15. Plants exchange gases through_____.

a.roots b.xylem c.phloem **d.stomata**

16. The cells present in_____cells directly absorb gas.

a.mesophyll **b.chlorophyll**

c.photophyll d.cytophyll

17. _____enter into soil and absorb water from it

a.secondary b.primary root

c.tertiary root **d.root hair**

18. Transport of food starts fromvessels_____.

a.root **b.leaves** c.stem d.shoots

CHAPTER 3
Reproduction in Plants

1. Reproductive system is of_____types.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

2. _____give birth to young ones.

a.birds **b.Mammals**

c.oviparous d.none

3. In_____reproduction male and female cells.

a.non b.asexual **c.sexual** d.none

4. In____reproduction male and female cells do not mix together.

a.sexual b.bisexual **c.asexual** d.none

5. _____gives a new plant, for example, in rose

a.Budding **b.Grafting** c.seed d.layers

6. _____gives us new plant, for example, cactus.

a.Layer b.Seed c.Grafting **d.Budding**

7. _____produces new plants by burying its shoot in soil.

a.Grafting b.Budding **c.Layer** d.Seed

8. In asexual reproduction_____are not mixed together.

a.stamen b.carpel c.zygote **d.gametes**

9. _____is the green part of flower.

a.Sepal b.petal c.carpel d.stamen

10. _____is the attractive part of a flower.

a.Petals b.stamens c.sepals d.carpels

11. _____is the male part of a flower.

a.petals **b.stamens** c.sepals d.carpel

12. _____is the female part of a flower.

a.petals b.stamens c.sepals **d.carpels**

13. Carpel is comprised of_____parts.

a.two **b.three** c.four d.five

14. ____is the topmost part of carpel.

a.style b.ovary c.berg **d.stigma**

15. _____is the lower most part of carpel.

a.berg **b.ovary** c.style d.stigma

16. _____is the central part of carpel.

a.stigma b.ovary **c.style** d.berg

17. The male part of a flower is divided into____ parts.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

18. A rod like male part of the flower is called__.

a.anther **b.filament**

c.stigma d.style

19. The upper box like structure of male part in a flower is called_____.

season.
a.winter b.summer c.spring d.autumn

17. Plants produce food for ecosystem and is used by other animals and decomposed as well, it is known as_____.
a.cycle **b.food chain**
c.energy cycle d.precession

18. The smaller the food chain, the greater will be the_____.
a.work b.hard work **c.energy** d.production

19. So many food chains are called food_____.
a.cycle **b.web** c.challenge d.group

20. The first food chain has_____levels.
a.four b.two **c.three** d.five

21. In the_____food chain six levels are there.
a.third **b.fourth** c.second d.first

22. The study of animals in respect of their environment is called_____.
a.Ecology b.social biology
c.physiology d.etymology

CHAPTER 5
WATER

1. The most available compound on planet earth is_____.
a.water b.salt
c.carbohydrates d.lead

2. The surface earth has_____% of water.
a.60 b.80 **c.70** d.40

3. The_____% of earth is fresh.
a.5.5 **b.2.6** c.4.5 d.5

4. The____% of water is comprised by seas..
a.89 b.90 **c.97.4** d.39

5. The fresh water in the form of glaciers is_____% available.
a.76 b.57 c.60 d.90

6. Water for human's usage is only_____%.
a.0.67 b.0.89 c.0.34 **d.0.014**

7. The most important component amongst _____is water for human life.
a.five **b.six** c.eight d.four

8. Qúran says, "We have created everything from_____"
a.tissues **b.water** c.minerals d.salt

9. ____water is not fit for drinking.
a.Sea b.lake c.river d.stream

10. In sea water many salts are present, especially,_____in huge quantity.
a.Magnesium Chloride b.Calcium Chloride.
c.Sodium Chloride d.Zinc Chloride

11. Sodium Chloride is____% present in sea water.
a.3.9 b.8.4 c.5.3 **d.3.4**

12. Water is a good_____.
a.solvent b.solution
c.solute d.none

13. Water is obtained through_____.
a.distillation b.beating
c.churning d.squashing

14. Common densities are dissolved as_____ in water.
a.mild **b.solid** c.suspended d.none

15. In drinking water plant, river water is first_____.
a.used b.boiled **c.screened** d.burnt

16. _____gas is mixed in water plant for killing some bacterial.
a.methane **b.chlorine**
c.carbon dioxide d.oxygen

17. Plants use_____as raw material during photosynthesis.
a.water b.oxygen c.mineral d.carbohydrates

18. Water is a source for_____electricity production.
a.rare b.costly c.slow **d.cheap**

19. In heavy industries water is used to keep the machineries_____.
a.cool b.smooth c.hot d.working

CHAPTER 6
Structure of an Atom

1. _____is the unit of structure and function.
a.Atom b.molecule c.neutron d.mole

2. An old concept about atom was that it was_____ particle.
a.unique b.chemical
c.indivisible d.none

3. Atom is derived from_____word, it means

a.organ b.gland c.sensitive d.layer

3. The___of saliva starts digestion of starchy food.

a.ingredients b.mixture

c.during **d.gland**

4. The food passes through_____and enters into stomach.

a.Esophagus b.Duodenum

c.pancreases d.bags

5. Soon after the stomach_____starts.

a.liver **b.Duodenum**

c.Esophagus d.large intestine

6. The juices of_____and liver get mixed with food in the Duodenum.

a.large intestine b.small intestine

c.pancrease d.throat

7. _____is produced with the help of a beneficial bacteria.

a.Vitamin A **b.Vitamin K**

c.Vitamin E d.Vitamin B

8. In chemical digestion different chemical are called_____.

a.gland **b.enzymes** c.protein d.vitamin

9. Dysentery drain water and_____from the body.

a.fats **b.salt** c.protein d.carbohydrates

10. Human digestive system is based on_____functions.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

11. The internal function of lungs in called_____.

a.inhalation b.continuum

c.exhalation d.bronchioles

12. The process getting out of air from the lungs is called_____.

a.inhalation b.sponge

c.exhalation d.alveoli

13. The process of burning takes place in open air while____in humans it takes place inside the cells and in both cases energy is released.

a.digestion **b.respiration**

c.excretion d.heating process

14. ____is the complex infection made in bronchioles and alveoli.

a.dysentery b.tumor

c.Pneumonia d.cancer

15. Tab e dik, which is usually called_____.

a.TB b.UB c.TT d.jaundice

16. Energy is released by the process of respiration in the shape of_____.

a.TTN b.HTP c.HCV **d.ATP**

17. _____is caused by the irregular birth development and division of cells.

a.cancer b.TB

c.Diphtheria d.tuberculosis

18. More than_____thousand chemicals are there in cigarette smoke.

a.one b.two c.three **d.four**

19._____protects lungs from outside damage.

a.soft bone b.skeleton

c.alveoli **d.diaphragm**

20. The second name of wind pipe is_____.

a.lungs b.bronchitis

c.trachea d.Esophagus

21. _____is an organ which does not secrete any juice.

a.liver **b.kidney** c.pancrease d.vitamins

22. The food parts which are completely digested in the mouth are called_____.

a.Carbohydrates b.protein

c.Fats d.vitamins

CHAPTER 2
Transport in Human and Plants

1. Circulatory system in humans is composed of_____,veins and arteries.

a.heart b.brain c.lungs d.kidneys

2. The circulatory system in humans is called__

a.respiratory system

b.circulatory system of blood

c.digestive system d.excretory system

3. _____the heart a strong and double membrane is present which is called pericardium.

a.Above b.below c.inside d.beside

4. Human heart is composed of___chambers.

a.five b.six **c.four** d.three

5. The_____blood is supplied to the body through arteries.

a.deoxygenated **b.oxygenated**

12. Speed of sound in it is 1,500 metres per second.
a. solid **b. liquid**
c. gas d. none of these

13. Speed of sound in it is 6,000 metres per second.
a. solid b. liquid
c. gas d. none of these

14. Carries signals of sound to the brain.
a. optic nerve **b. auditory nerve**
c. sciatic nerve d. sensory nerve

15. The speed of sound in copper is :
a. 350 metre per second
b. 2,100 metre per second
c. 1,500 metre per second
d. 6,000 metre per second

16. When these birds produce sound, it hears as they are laughing.
a. cuckoos **b. loons**
c. nightingales d. thrushes

17. Which of the following statement is true?
a. sound travels much faster than sound
b. light travels much faster than sound
c. light and sound travel at the same speed
d. sound and light travel at the same speed

18. Some whales make sound that can be heard up to
a. 110 kilometers away!
b. 120 kilometers away!
c. 130 kilometers away!
d. 160 kilometers away!

19. It has very long ears that can move around.
a. hare **b. rabbit** c. dolphin d. sea horse

20. Its particles are very close to each other.
a. gases b. liquids **c. solids** d. air

CHAPTER 12
SPACE & SATELITES

1. Our universe is a/an
a. imaginable vast space
b. unimaginable vast space
c. sun, moon and earth
d. our solar system and earth

2. These are called heavenly bodies:
a. sun,moons and planets b. asteroids
c. comets **d. all of these**

3. These are the largest objects in the solar system.
a. sun b. moons
c. planets **d. all of these**

4. These are the smaller parts of the solar system:
a. sun, moons and planets b. asteroids
c. comets **d. b & c**

5. Any heavenly body that moves around a planet is called a
a. planet b. star
c. satellite d. comet

6. It is a natural satellite of the Earth and it orbits the Earth.
a. Moon b. Sun
c. Mars d. Jupiter

7. These have their own satellites too.
a. Mars, Saturn b. Jupiter, Uranus
c. Neptune **d. all of these**

8. An asteroid is a piece of rock that orbits the Sun between
a. Jupiter and Mars b. Jupiter and Saturn
c. Uranus and **d. Mars and Jupiter**

9. Asteroids are made of rock, metals or minerals.
a. rock b. metals
c. minerals **d. all of these**

10. Most of the asteroids orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter in wide band which is called the
a. esteroid belt b. easteroid belt
c. asterd belt **d. asteroid belt**

11. The belt in which asteroids orbit is about
a. 15 hundred thousand kilometers long
b. 15 hundred thousand kilometers wide
c. 15 thousand kilometers wide
d. 15 hundred kilometers wide

12. Asteroids come in
a. same shape b. same size
c. same shape but different sizes
d. all shapes and sizes

13. Some asteroids are very small in diameter but some have diameter up to
a. 100 kilometers b. 500 kilometers
c. 900 kilometers **d. 1,000 kilometers**

22. It has sour taste.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon d.none of these

23. It has no smell.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon **d.all of these**

24. It is slightly soluble in water.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon **d.all of these**

25. It does not burn.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon **d.all of these**

26. It does not burn but helps in burning.
a.nitrogen **b.oxygen**
c.carbon d.all of these

CHAPTER 7
SOLUTIONS AND SUSPENSIONS

1. A homegenous mixture of two or more components is called a
a.solute b.solvent
c.solution d.mixture

2. All solutions are the mixture of
a.one substance b.two substances
c.three substances
d.two or more substances

3. The substance in which solute is dissolved is called
a.solute **b.solvent**
c.solution d.mixture

4. Particles of matter are
a.not in constant motion
b.In constant motion
c.motionless b.not moving

5. A particle model explains behaviour of
a.man b.animals
c.practical life **d.particles of matter**

6. The following thing does not make solution with water
a.rock salt b.milk c.oxygen gas **d.oil**

7. This is an example of solid-liquid solution.
a.ink in water b.carbonated drink
c.lemonade d.air

8. This gas dissolves in water
a.oxygen b.carbon dioxide
c.nitrogen **d.all of these**

9. A solution in which the solvent can dissolve any more solute at a room temperature is called a
a.saturated solution **b.unsaturated solution**
c.dilute solution d.concentrated solution

10. Solubility of copper sulphate is 24 grams at
a.20C **b.25C** c.30C d.40C

11. Solubility of copper sulphate is 60 grams at
a.50C **b.60C** c.70C d.80C

12. During the process of making steel, these are melted into liquid form.
a.carbon and steel **b.carbon and iron**
c.oxygen and iron d.nitrogen and steel

13. Ocean water is a
a.solute b.solvent **c.solution** d.alloy

14. Aqueous solution is the solution is which water is the
a. solute **b.solvent**
c.solution d.none of these

15. It is a universal solvent because many things dissolve in it.
a.alcohol **b.water**
c.hydrogen d.oxygen

16. A concentrated solution contains relatively more quantity of
a. solvent **b. solute**
c. solution d. suspension

17. No more solute is dissolved in a saturated solution at
a. low temperature b. high temperature
c. particular temperature d. 500C

18. The amount of solute in grams dissolved in 100 grams of the solvent at a given temperature is called its
a. solution **b. solubility**
c. suspension d. dilution

19. When particles of solute remain suspended in the mixture, the mixture is called
a. solution b. solubility
c. suspension d. dilution

20. A suspension which contains a large amount of insoluble solid solute is called
a. saturated suspension b. dilute suspension

c. concentrated solution **d. slurry**

CHAPTER 8
ENERGY AND ITS FORMS

1. The energy stored in an object due to change in its position is called
   a. kinetic energy **b. potential energy**
   c. heat energy d. light energy
2. The energy in the wound up spring of a toy car is
   a. Kinetic energy **b. potential energy**
   c. heat energy d. light energy
3. The hands of a mechanical watch move due to this energy stored in its spring.
   a. Kinetic energy **b. potential energy**
   c. heat energy d. light energy
4. The energy stored in food is
   a. stored mechanical energy
   b. gravitational energy
   c. chemical energy d. nuclear energy
5. A compressed spring possesses
   a. chemical energy
   b. gravitational energy
   c. nuclear energy
   d. stored mechanical energy
6. Energy produced due to the movement of elelctrical charges is called
   a. heat energy b. light energy
   c. electrical energy d. sound energy
7. Energy produced by the vibrating body is called
   a. heat energy b. light energy
   c. electrical **d. sound energy**
8. When we lift a toy car to the top of the ramp, it has
   a. kinetic energy b. chemical energy
   c. potential energy d. mechaincal energy
9. All fuels have
   a. kinetic energy **b. chemical energy**
   c. sound energy d. electric energy
10. When we switch on a bulb, the electrical energy changes into
   a. sound energy **b. light energy**
   c. chemical energy d. mechanical energy
11. Which one of the following statements is true?
   a. energy can be made
   b. energy can be destroyed
   c. energy can be changed from one form to another
   d. energy cannot be changed from one form to another
12. It changes electrical energy to light energy.
   a. radio b. electric drill
   c. washing machine **d. lamp**
13. It changes electrical energy to light energy and sound energy
   a. radio **b. television**
   c. lamp d. electric drill
14. It converts electrical energy to electrical energy and then to light energy
   a. computer **b. calculator**
   c. radio d. washing machine
15. A wind form consists of about
   a. 50 mills **b. 100 mills**
   c. 120 mills d. 1000 mills
16. Forms of energy are
   a. few b. three c. five **d. many**
17. The energy due to the position of a body is called
   a. nuclear energy b. atomic energy
   c. kinetic energy **d. potential energy**
18. The total energy in the universe is
   a. variable b. very much
   c. measurable **d. constant**
19. Wind, water, Sun, biogas and sea tides are
   a. renewable sources of energy
   b. non-renewable sources of energy
   c. new sources of energy
   d. old sources of energy
20. The devices which can change the form of energy are called
   a. energy consumers **b. energy converters**
   c. energy savers d. energy producers

CHAPTER 9
FORCES AND MACHINE

1. A wheel and axle is made up of a large wheel that is connected to a circular rod called
   a. pulley b. gear **c. axle** d. lever
2. It is also a wheel with a groove in its edge.

transferred is called_____.
a.conductor b.bad conductor
c.non conductor d. circular conductor

7. Land wind and sea wind are caused by the_____heat.
a.conduction b.radiation
c.convection d.none

8. People in cold areas wear dark clothes because they are poor reflectors and good_____.
a.in use **b.absorbers**
c.pointers d.material

CHAPTER 9
DISPERSION OF LIGHT

1. light tilts a bit while moving from rare medium to denser medium is called_____r.
a.refraction b.reflection
c.propagation d.dispersion

2. The medium through which light travels fast is known as_____.
a.rare medium b.rectangular medium
c.perpendicular d.dense medium

3. The medium through which light travels slowly is known as_____.
a.dense medium b.rare medium
c.rectangular medium d.none

4. When light enters from rare medium to denser medium, it bends towards_____.
a.towards inside b.towards outside
c.vertical d.hypotenuse

5. When light enters from denser medium to rare medium, it bends_____from vertical.
a.inside b.towards c.under **d.away**

6. The speed of light in air is_____m/s.
a. b. **c.** d.

7. The division of white light into its constituent colours is called_____.
a.dispersion b.reflection
c.propagation d.refraction

8. The example of dispersion after rain is rainbow which appears on_____.
a.stars b.earth c.moon **d.sky**

9. The appearance of rainbow proves that sunlight basically consists of_____colours.
a.seven b.six c.three d.five

10. The refractive index of water is_____.
a.1.43 b.2.4 **c.1.33** d.1.7

11. The refractive index of diamond is greater than all which is_____.
a.2.42 b.0.24 c.1.42 d.0.43

CHAPTER 10
SOUND WAVES

1. The vibration of a body produces_____.
a.resonance b.waves
c.heat d.energy

2. The wave in which particles of the medium vibrate back and forth is called_____wave.
a.long b.aerial **c.longitudinal** d.physical

3. A wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate up and down perpendicular to the direction of motion of wave is called_____wave.
a.long b.longitudinal
c.width **d.transverse**

4. Time required for completion of one wave is called_____.
a.wave velocity **b.time period**
c.waves d.frequency

5. The number of vibrations per second is called_____.
a.kilometer **b.time period**
c.hour d.minute

6. The distance travelled by a wave in one second is called_____.
a.frequency b.average speed
c.velocity d.acceleration

7. The unit of frequency is_____.
a.hertz b.second c.per hour d.m/s

8. The unit of time period is_____.
a.metre **b.second** c.hertz d.m/s

9. The unit of wave velocity is_____.
a.herts **b.m/s** c.km/h d.second

10. The quality of sound by which we differentiate between light and heavy voice is called_____.
a.shrillness **b.pitch**
c.range d.voice frequency

11. The quality of sound by which we differentiate

a.Mid brain b.Hind brain
c.Spinal cord . **d.Fore brain**

4. All the signals that go to the body or come to the brain, pass through_____
a.Spinal cord b.Mid brain
c.Hind brain d.Fore brain

5. Paralysis is a disease caused by the failure of_____
a.Kidney b.Nephron c.Heart **d.Spinal cord**

6. The smallest structural and functional unit of nervous system is_____.
a.Neuron b.Nephron c.Spinal card d.Brain

7. Which one is the extension of medulla oblongata.
a.Kidney **b.Spinal Card** c.Pons d.Neuron

8. The thread like projection on the cell body is called_____.
a.Neuron b.Nephron **c.Dendrites** d.Cerebrum

9. A tube that carries urine from each kidney to the bladder is called_____.
a.Medulla b.Cortex **c.Ureter** d.Renal pelvis

10. The cleaning of patients blood artificially with help of a machine is called_____.
a.Excretion **b.Dialysis**
c.Orthotorpy d.Therapy

11. The central nervous system consists of two major parts.
a.Brain and spinal cord
b. Cerebellum and cerebrum
c.Neuron and nephron
d.Pons and medulla

12. The brain is protected by three layers of connective tissues called_____
a.Hemisphere b.Pons
c.Neuron **d.Meninges**

13. Which of the following is not a part of the fore brain.
a.Cerebellum b.Cerebrum
c.Thalamus d.Hypothalamus

14. Which of the following is not a part of hind brain?
a.Cerebellum **b.Thalamus**
c.Pons d.Medulla oblangata

15. The peripheral nervous system includes 12 pairs of grand nerves and_____paas of spinal nerves.
a.31 b.16 c.19 d.20

16. Which of the following are responsible for voluntary and involuntary responses?
a.Sensory nerves **b.Motor nerves**
c.Pons d.CNS

17. Reflax action are controlled by_____
a.Spinal cord b.Brain
c.Sensory nerves d.Mid brain

18. Which of the following carry nerve impulses from receptors to CNS?
a.Motor neurons **b.Sensory neurons**
c.Associative neurons d.None of these

19. Which of the following is not an organ of the excretory system?
a.Spinal cord b.Lungs
c.Kidneys d.Ureters

20. THe presence of two much_____in the blood damages the capillary wall in the glomerulus.
a.Oxygen **b.Glucose** c.Vitamins d.Salts

21. Urea is a waste product produced by the break down of_____
a.Vitamins b.Water **c.Proteins** d.Glucose

22. The regulation of water, minerals and salts within the body is known as
a.Homeostasis b.Dialysis
c.Exertion d.Respiration

23. The neuron carries messages from central nerves system to muscles and grains are:
a.Motor neuron b.Sensory neuron
c.Inter neuron d.None

24. Which one regulates breathing?
a.Medulla oblongata b.Midbrain
c.Pons d.Thymus

25. Responses such as hunger, pain, thirst etc are associated with which part of the brain?
a.Cerebrum b.Cerebellum
c.Pons d.Medulla

26. Reflex actions occur with the help of:
a.Spinal cord b.Heart
c.Kidney d.Pancreas

27. Kidneys eliminate wastes by filtering.
a.Water b.Fluid c.Urine **d.Blood**

a.solid b.gas **c.liquid** d.vapour

6. The formula of sodium chloride is_____.

a.Cl_2 b.NaOH c.Na **d.NaCl**

7. The formula of ammonium sulphate is_____.

a.$(NH_4)_2SO_4$ b.$(NH_4)SO$

c.$(NH_4)SO_3$ d.$(NH_2)SO_4$

8. The formula of Ammonium Nitrate is_____.

a.NH_4 No_3 b.$(NH_4)SO_2$

c.$(NH_4)SO_4$ d.$(NH_4)SO_5$

9. The formula of nitric acid is_____.

a.HCl b.H_2SO_4 **c.HNO_3** d.none

10. The formula of sulphuric acid is_____.

a.HCl **b.H_2SO_4** c.HNO_3 d.none

11. The formula of calcium sulphate is_____.

a.$CaCO_3$ b.CaC **c.$CaSO_4$** d.CaO

12. The formula of Calcium dihydrogen phosphate is_____.

a.$CaSO_4$ b.CaOH c.CaSO **d.$Ca(H_2PO_4)2$**

13. Acids are widely used in_____

a.Mobiles b.Machines c.Soaps **d.Car batteries**

14. The formula of Ammonium Sulphate and Urea is_____.

a.NH_4 NO_3 **b.$(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (CH_4N_2O)**

c.CH_4SO_4 d.NH_4Cl_2

15. The formula of sodium hydroxide is_____.

a.$NaSO_4$ b.NaCl

c.NaO **d.NaOH**

16. The raw material of making_____are animals and plants oil and fats.

a.plastic **b.soap** c.urea d.oil

17. The fats of animals and oil of plants are compounds which are called_____.

a.Aster b.phosphate c.Oxide d.oil

18. The extra amount of nitrate in water causes complications for children which affects hemoglobin and restrict supply of oxygen, as a result,_____is made.

a.blue baby dark colour b.syndrome

c.blue baby syndrome d.jaundice

19. _____are polymers.

a.plastic b.soap c.wood d.stone

20. A big_____is called polymer.

a.atom **b.molecule** c.electron d.iron

21. The change in matter which can be reversed is called_____.

a.irreversible **b.reversible**

c.chemical change d.complete change

22. Some changes make new things which are called_____changes.

a.temporary b.physical

c.reversible **d.chemical**

23. Less dense polythene on less pressure 200 ATM at_____C helps is making polythene bags.

a.100 b.150 **c.200** d.250

24. More dense polythene_____ATM is used to make buckets, toys and milk crates, etc.

a.50 **b.30** c.4 d.60

25. Hydrocarbons are compounds of carbon and_____.

a.nitrogen **b.hydrogen**

c.chlorine d.oxygen

26. As a result of burning of hydrocarbon_____ and heat is produced.

a.carbon b.hydrogen **c.water** d.gas

27. A chemical change is also called chemical_____.

a.chain b.property **c.reaction** d.none

CHAPTER 8
TRANSMISSION OF HEAT

1. Heat is transferred from one place to another is_____different ways.

a.two **b.three** c.four d.five

2. The energy transferred from one molecule to another is known as_____heat.

a.convection b.radiation

c.conduction d.none

3. _____heat occurs only in gases and liquids.

a.conduction **b.convection**

c.radiation d.none

4. We get heat from fire and sun, it is the_____ type of heat transfer.

a.conduction b.convection

c.vacuum **d.radiation**

5. The things through which heat is easily transferred is called_____.

a.conductor b.bad conductor

c. non conductor d. circular conductor

6. The things through which heat is not easily

between low and high voice is called_____.
a.frequency b.pitch
c.loudness d.range

12. Human ear cannot hear lower than_____ hertz and higher 20000 hertz.
a.150 b.100 c.200 **d.20**

13. Sound waves are_____.
a.longitudinal b.none
c.magnetic d.x-rays

14. _____relates the pitch of sound.
a.speed **b.frequency**
c.wave length d.none

15. The distance from the central point of medium particles is_____.
a.amplitude b.time period
c.frequency d.pitch

CHAPTER 11
CIRCUITS AND ELECTRIC CURRENTS

1. The rate of flow of charge is called_____.
a.current b.circuit
c.parallel circuit d.series circuit

2. In a circuit there are_____ways to install two or more bulbs.
a.two b.three c.four d.five

3. The circuit in which there is only one way to pass current, bulbs are installed in it in____series.
a.series b.parallels c.simple d.none

4. The circuit in which one terminal is joined with positive of the battery and the other is joined with the negative of the battery is called_____circuit.
a.unparallel **b.parallel** c.simple d.series

5. The unit of charge in SI system is_____.
a.Newton b.current c.joule **d.coulomb**

6. The unit of current in SI system is_____
a.coulomb b.joule **c.ampere** d.newton

7. _____field is produced around the wire in which current flows.
a.curent b.volt metre **c.Magnetic** d.friction

8. _____meter is used to measure voltage.
a.Watt meter **b.volt** c.Electric d.M

9. Circuit breaker stops the flow of extreme_____
a.neutron b.heat **c.current** d.magnetic flow

10. _____is an instrument of very thin electric wire which has a very low melting point.
a.neutron b.heat **c.current** d.magnetic flow

11._____is an instrument of very thin electric wire which has a very low melting point.
a.Volt metre **b.Fuse**
c.Ampere metre d.M metre

CHAPTER 12
INVESTIGATING THE SPACE

1. _____are luminous by themselves.
a.Stars b.Planets c.Moon d.Meteors

2. _____is the unit of structure of universe.
a.Moon **b.Galaxy** c.Sun d.Stars

3. According to_____theory the matter of whole universe was present in one hot stuff which blasted and gave birth to the present system.
a.Big Bang b.Addition c.Vibration d.Darwin

4. The_____has great absorbing power even light cannot escape from it.
a.electron b.galaxy c.sun **d.Black hole**

5. _____make patterns of stars.
a.sky ways **b.Collection of stars**
c.lit stars d.Northern star

6. The round string galaxy is called_____.
a.black hole **b.milky way**
c.complex d.aridromeda

7. The light from the sun reaches earth in_____ minutes.
a.8 b.12 c.9 d.10

8. The sun explodes____crore ton hydrogen gas.
a.50 **b.60** c.80 d.70

9. Elements are represented by its_____
a.Names b.Sketches c.Number **d.Symbols**

GENERAL SCIENCE FOR CLASS 8th

1. The part of brain concerns with locomotion of body is called
a.Pons **b.Cerebellum**
c.Medulla d.Midbrain

2. The brain of a cat weight about_____
a.30 grams b.70grams
c.10grams d.100grams

3. Cerebrum, thalamus and hypothalamus is present in_____

indivisible.
a.Italian **b.Greek** c.French d.none
4. Atom has_____basic particles.
a.three b.four c.five d.two
5. Proton and neutron make the_____part of the atom.
a.middle b.outer **c.central** d.inner
6. The central part of atom is called_____.
a.electron b. proton
c.neutron **d.nucleus**
7. Electron are extremely_____particles.
a.clear **b.small** c.vivid d.big
8. The electrons bear_____charge on them.
a.positive b.neutral **c.negative** d.none
9. Protons bear_____charge on them.
a.+ve b.mixed c.-ve d.none
10. Neutron bears_____charge.
a.no b.negative c.positive d.none
11. The mass of electron is_____amu.
a.0.00076 **b.0.00054**
c.0.00057 d.0.00043
12. The total number of neutron in the nucleus is called the_____number of the atom.
a.molecular b.electronic
c.mass number **d.atomic**
13. The total heat in the centre of the nucleus is called_____.
a.atomic number b.electronic number
c.mass number d.chemical number
14. The total number of proton and neutron in the nucleus of atom is called_____.
a.formula number **b.mass number**
c.Avogadro number d.atomic number
15. Electron moves in_____with specific energies.
a.round b.ways **c.shells** d.none
16. The shell is also called_____level.
a.electron **b.energy**
c.proton d.neutron
17. The combing power of one atom with the other is called_____.
a.valence shell b.radical
c.electronic shell **d.valency**
18. The atom or group of atoms in which the number electron and proton are not equal is called_____.
a.neutron b.bond
c.ion d.valence shell
19. The_____ion is called cation.
a.anion **b.positive** c.fluoride d.oxide
20. ____ion is called anion
a.negative b.positive
c.fluoride d.oxide
21. Some different elements have some protons like_____.
a.atomic isotopes b.atomic elements
c.atomic formula d.atomic mass
22. Hydrogen gas has_____isotopes.
a.two **b.three** c.four d.five
23. Radio isotopes are used in medicines and__
a.ghee industry b.in chemical
c.agriculture d.diagnoses
24. The Cobalt (CO-60) are use in the cure of__
a.TB b.jaundice c.Dysentery **d.cancer**
25. ____shows the number of elements and atoms in a compound.
a.Chemical compound **b.Chemical formula**
c.Chemical mass d.Chemical compound

CHAPTER 7
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES AND PROCESSES

1. All the changes in which the chemical structure is not changed is called____change.
a.physical b.half
c.chemical d. complete
2. All the changes in which the chemical structure is changed is called____change.
a.chemical b.half
c.physical d.complete
3. Rusting of iron is_____change.
a.physical b.half
c.chemical d.complete
4. Natural gas has_____% methane gas.
a.40-70 **b.80-85** c.70-80 d.50-60
5. Hydrocarbon etc. are present in petrol, diesel and carnosine which is usually in liquid form at room temperature.

a.31% b.41% c.61% **d.21%**

79. The major cause of break down of ozone layer is_____

a.CO_2 b.H_2SO_4 **c.CFCs** d.No_2

80. Removal of forests for human use is called_____.

a.Plantation b.Forestation

c.Deforestation d.Industrialization

81. Which part of the plant hold the soil together and prevent soil erosion.

a.Leaf b.Stem **c.Root** d.Seed

82. The protection and preservation of natural resources in environment is called_____.

a.Cultivation **b.Conservation**

c.Pollination d.Pollution

83. Which of the following are the lungs of our planet?

a.Industry **b.Forests** c.Market d.Environment

84. Due to greenhouse effect, increase in average temperature of earth is called.

a.Pollution **b.Global warming**

c.Ozone depletion d.Radiation

85. Which of the following is the major contributor of polluting earth?

a.Coal power plants b.Forets

c.Water d.Ozone

86. Which of the following is formed by the oxidation of SO_2?

a.H_2SO_4 b.HNO_3 c.SO_3 d.Ha_2SO_4

87. Which one of the following is the most prominent pollutant of air

a.CaO b.HCl **c.NO2** d.HNO_3

88. Which of the following is produced by incomplete combustion of fuel?

a.NO_2 **b.CO** c.SO_2 d.SO_3

89. Prolonged exposure to_____concentration cause unconsciousness and death.

a.NH_3 b.NO_3 **c.CO** d.CO_2

90. When chlorofluorocarbons are released in the atmosphere, they reach the

a.Lungs b.Underground water

c.Ozone layer d.Leaves of plants

91. Carbon dioxide and water in the air react together to form_____.

a.Nitric acid b.Acetic acid

c.Latic acid **d.Carbonic acid**

92. Which of the following is the result of global warming?

a.Melting of glaciers b.Lungs cancer

c.Production SO2 d.None of these

93. Which of the following is the effect of acid rain?

a.Lungs cancer b.Asthma

c.Kidney disorders **d.Stone cancer**

94. Exposure to the ultraviolet sun rays may cause.

a.Skin cancer b.Lungs cancer

c.Breast cancer d.Stomach cancer

95. Which of the following not caused by deforestation?

a.Soil erosion **b.Acid rain**

c.Air pollution d.Green house effect

96. The percentage of nitrogen in dry is

a.68% b.72% **c.78%** d.80%

97. Ozone layers filters_____the from sunlight

a.Infrared rays b.Cosmic rays

c.Ultraviolet rays d.Radioactive rays

98. Sulphuric acid is formed from:

a.N_2 b.CO_2 **c.SO_3** d.CO

99. Which one of the following is a non-renewable resource?

a.Forest b.Agricultural crop

c.Petroleum d.Air

100. Ozone hole has been created in region of world.

a.African **b.Antarctic** c.Pacific d.South pole

101. Ozone layer depletion occurs due to:

a.SO_2 b.NO_2 **c.CFCs** d.CO

102. Protecting natural resources is called:

a.Pollution **b.Conservation**

c.Industrial process d.Effect on brain

103. The reaction in which compounds are broken down into their components are called_____reaction.

a.Decomposition b.Addition

c.Displacement d.Naturalization

104. Exothermic is reaction is a reaction in which heat is_____

a.Absorbed **b.Evolved**
c.Remain unchanged d.None of these

105. Break down of glucose in our body is an example of_____reaction.
a.Exothermic b.Endothermic
c.Neutralization d.Addition

106. Formula of quick lime is
a.$CaCO_3$ **b.CaO**
c.CO_2 d.CO

107. Which of the following is used in windows pans?
a.Aluminum b.Nitrogen
c.Sulphur d.Chlorine

108. Which of the following is used in fertilizers?
a.Chlorine b.Iron **c.Nitrogen** d.Hydrogen

109. Which of the following is used in match industry?
a.Copper b.Hydrogen c.Nitrogen **d.Sulphur**

110. Which of the following is used in balloons?
a.Hydrogen b.Nitrogen
c.Oxygen d.Chlorine

111. What changes occur in a solution of $AgNO_3$ and NaCl in the presence of sunlight?
a.Gas is evolved
b.Heat is produced
c.Precipitate is formed
d.No changes is oberved

112. The total energy of the product in an_____ reaction is less than that of reactant
a.Exothermic b.Endothermic
c.Both exothermic and endothermic
d.Addtion

113. $2H_2+O_2$ $2H_2O$ is an example of which type of reaction?
a.Addition reaction b.Substitution reaction
c.Decomposition reaction
d. [illegible] of these

114. When iron gets rust it reacts with.
a.Carbon **b.Oxygen in air**
c.Nitrogen in air d.Chlorine

115. Which of the following is present in vinegar?
a.Sulphuric acid **b.Acetic acid**
c.Nitric acid d.Boric acid

116. Alkalis are_____in taste.
a.Salty b.Sweet **c.Bitter** d.Neutral

117. Common name of sodium chloride is_____.
a.Table salt b.Potash alum
c.Chinese salt d.Acidic salt

118. When acid and base react to form salt the reaction is called.
a.Decomposition reaction
b.Displacement reaction
c.Neutralization reaction
d. Addition reaction

119. The acid contained by soft drinks is_____.
a.Acetic acid **b.Carbonic acid**
c.Nitric acid d.Lactic acid

120. Alkalis react with bicarbonate to give.
a.Acetic acid **b.Carbonic acid**
c.Nitric acid d.Lactic acid

121. Alkalis react with non-metals giving salt and_____gas.
a.Carbon dioxide b.Hydrogen
c.Oxygen d.Methane

122. The acid used in car batteries is_____.
a.Acetic acid b.Lactic acid
c.Sulphuric acid d.Formic acid

123. Which of the following is used for the neutralization of acidity of stomach?
a.Salts b.Bases c.Antibiotics **d.Antacids**

124. The substances that produce OH ions in aqueous solution are called_____.
a.Alkalis b.Acids c.Salts d.Metals

125. Common name of sodium bicarbonate is___
a.Soda ash **b.Backing soda**
c.Phatkary d.Vinegar

126. Which of the following is a salt?
a.Potash alum b.Vinger
c.Iron sulphide d.HCl

127. Which of the following show no change of colour on litmus paper?
a.Acid b.Base **c.Salt** d.Metals

128. Which of the following is not a good conductor of electricity?
a.Acid b.Bases c.Salts **d.Non-metals**

129. When an acid combines with an alkali, the products formed are:
a.Salts and H_2O b.Salts and CO_2

measuring the volume of liquids
a.Pipette b.Measuring flask
c.Measuring cylinder **d.Meter rule**

161. Sound is always produced by a_____body.
a.Static **b.Vibrating**
c.both A & B d.None of these

162. Which one is a derived unit?
a. m^2 b.m c.Density d.kg

163. 25 milligram is equal to
a.0.25g **b.0.025g** c.2.5g d.0.0025g

164. Which alloy is used in standard meter and kilogram?
a.Gold and platinum b.Platinum and cobalt
c.Platinum and californium
d.Iridium and platinum

165. In case of measurement of water in cylinder, the eye should be kept on a level with the_____ of het meniscus.
a.the bottom b.the top
c.anywhere d.middle

166. The SI unit of intensity of light:
a.mol b.J **c.Cd** d.Pa

167. 1 kilo is equal to_____.
a. 10^2 **b.** 10^3 c. 10^6 d. 10^9

168. 1 kg is equal to_____.
a.100g b.1000g **c.** $\frac{1}{1000}g$ d. $\frac{1}{100}g$

169. 1 kg of water occupies volume.
a.10d m^3 b.1 m^3 **c.1d** m^3 d.100c m^3

170. Heat is transferred from one body to another due to difference in_____.
a.Volume **b.Temperature**
c.Density d.Energy

171. Normal human body temperature is_____.
a.36.9 ° C b.36.9 ° F
c.36.9K d.100 ° C

172. The boiling point of mercury is very high and its expansion is also very_____.
a.High b.Low
c.Non-uniform **d.Uniform**

173. When water is heated from_____it contracts instead of expanding.
a.0 ° C to 100 ° C **b.0 ° C to 4 ° C**
c.10 ° C to 50 ° C d.40 ° C to 10 ° C

174. When water is cooled from_____it contracts.
a.100 ° C to 4 ° C b.100 ° C to 0 ° C
c. 100 ° C to 50 ° C d.100 ° C to 80 ° C

175. Water expands when it is cooled from_____
a.10 ° C to 5 ° C **b.4 ° C to 0 ° C**
c.10 ° C to 8 ° C d.0 ° C to 4 ° C

176. At what temperature water has the greatest density?
a.100 ° C b.0 ° C
c.4 ° C d.50 ° C

177. An instrument used for measuring temperature is called_____
a.Barometer b.Calorimeter
c.Sonometer **d.Thermometer**

178. In centigrade scale the inteval between two fixed points is divided into_____.
a.100 equal parts b.180 equal parts
c.212 equal parts d.273 equal parts

179. In Fahrenheit scale the steam point is marked as_____.
a.180 ° F **b.212 ° F**
c.273 d.32 ° F

180. On Kelvin scale the ice point is marked as:
a.273k b.373k c.180k d.212k

181. Which material will expand on heating?
a.Solids b.Liquids c.Gas **d.All of them**

182. In which direction, solids expand
a.In one direction **b.In all directions**
c.In any direction d.Does not expand

183. At which temperature, volume of water is minimum?
a.0 ° C **b.4 ° C** c.100 ° C d.-100 ° C

184. The aces acts as
a.Conductor **b.Insulator**
c.Semiconductor d.Condenser

185. Which method is used to fix steel plates?
a.Fish plating **b.Expansion**
c.Riveting d.None of these

186. Main source of heating energy is:
a.Sun b.Coal c.Gas d.Oil

187. Electric fire alarm works on the principle of
a.Contraction **b.Expansion**
c.Heat transfer d.None of these

188. A line joining the optical centre, principal

5. One of the following is a product of polymerization of ethane gas.
a.Polyethylene b.Polythene
c.Polyesters d.Polyamides

6. Latex is a natural source of:
a.Rubber b.Plastics
c.Nylon d.Polythene

7. Poly isoprene is a purified form of
a.Rubber b.Plastics
c.Nylon d.Polythene

8. A prefect storage container material of chemicals is:
a.Plastic b.Polythene
c.Rubber **d.Glass**

9. Sand acts as a natural source for the production of which of the following product?
a.Plastic b.Polythene
c.Rubber **d.Glass**

10. Which of the following chemicals make the washing powder dry?
a.Sodium triphosphate or sodium carbonate
b.Sodium triphosphate or sodium bicarbonate
c.Sodium biphosphate or sodium tricarbonate
d. Sodium sulphate and sodium silicate

11. Identify the correct statement in the following.
a.Hydrogen is inert and helium is explosive
b.Hydrogen is explosive and helium is inert
c. Hydrogen is light and helium is explosive
d.Hydrogen is gas and helium is solid at room temperature

12. If copper, aluminum, iron and lead are left in open air which one will rust?
a.Copper b.Aluminum c.Lead **d.Iron**

13. Which one of the following will have lower life cycle cost if used as electrical cables?
a.Copper b.Aluminum c.Lead d.Iron

14. One of the limitations for copper plumbing is
a.It leaks easily
b. It is capable of carrying water with a specific pH.
c. It is not easy to bend and cut
d. It works only in cold environment

15. Pure water has a pH of:
a.8 **b.7** c.6 d.5

16. Thermometer is filled with material which should have:
a. High freezing point
b. Moderate freezing point
c. Low freezing point
d. No fixed freezing point

17. Which one of the following ideal to be used in thermometers:
a.Water b.Alcohol c.Lead **d.Mercury**

UNIT 3
HEALTH, DISEASES AND PREVENTION

1. Fast food or junk food has_____nutritional value.
a.Less b.High c.Moderate d.No

2. Malnutrition means
a.Consuming enough nutrients
b. Consuming not enough nutrients
c. Consuming fats only
d. Eating at irregular intervals

3. In human body the first choice for the body to consume will be
a.Body protein b.Body fats
c.Body vitamins **d. Glycogen**

4. What is drug abuse?
a.Using drug when it is required
b. Taking drug in control quantities
c. Using drugs irregularly
d. Taking a prescription medication that is not prescribed

5. Which one of the following can results in increasing blood cholesterol level?
a. Tar **b.Nicotine**
c.Carbon dioxide d.Carbon monoxide

6. What could be one of the possible health risk associated with smoking
a. Production of red blood cells decreases
b. Brain cell degrade at a fast rate
c. Hardening and narrowing of arteries accelerate
d. All of the above

7. Erythrocyte is another name for a
a.Red blood cell b.White blood cell

235. Dynamo is a kind of
a.Mechanical device b.Electric operator
c.Electric generator d.None of these

236. In dry cell, the zinc acts as
a.Positive electrode **b.Negative electrode**
c.Electrolyte d.No function

237. Dynamo converts kinetic energy into_____ which lights the bulbs.
a.Electrical energy b.Mechanical energy
c.Magnetic field d.Wind energy

238. The place outside our earth's atmosphere where is no force for gravitation is_____.
a.Sea **b.Space** c.Mountain d.Desert

239. The first known practically functioning telescope was invented in the_____.
a.Newzeland b.Scotland
c.Netherland d.England

240. Which of the following is used for identification of molecular and atomic structure of a substance
a.Telescope b.Stethoscope
c.Microscope **d.Spectroscope**

241. In space, there is very high temperature,____
a.High gravity and high pressure
b.Low gravity and low pressure
c.Zero gravity and zero pressure
d.All of the above

242. After entering the space the water starts entering in the tissues of unprotected man due to_____.
a.High pressure **b.Zero pressure**
c.Low pressure d.Normal pressure

243. A man cannot live in space more than 2-3 minutes without
a.Proper food **b.Proper water**
c.Oxygen d.Space suit

244. The other name of space craft is
a.Space train **b.Space ship**
c.Airoplane d.Space satellites

245. Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon surface in_____.
a.July 1980 b.July 1970
c.July 1969 d.July 1990

246. Which of the following is used to measurement of light
a. Telescope b. Microscope
c.Spectroscope **d.Photometer**

247. On entering the space the degradation in human body occurs in_____.
a.1-2 minutes b.2-3minutes
c. 3-4 minutes d. 4-5 minutes

248. Which of the following is used to see the remote objects.
a.Spectroscope **b.Telescope**
c.Periscope d.Microscope

249. The space craft that ravels through space to collect scientific information is called_____.
a.Space probes b.Space station
c.Space shuttle d.Spectroscope

250. The largest space station in the space is
a.Space shuttle b.Space probes
c.International space station
d. All of the above

251. Telescope was first time invented in
a.England b.America
c.Russia **d.Netherlands**

252. The technology used to produce a lighter breathing system for fire fighters.
a.Appollo b.Cordless
c.Land sat and skylab
d. Global positioning system

253. The technology used to check the human eye for refractive error and cornea.
a.Appollo b.Cardless
c.Land sat and skylab
d.Gloabl sat and skylab

254. The first space shuttle was launched by NASA in
a.1981 b.1982 c.1983 d.1984

255. A space station is distinguished from other space crafts used for human space flight by
a.Small objects **b.Far objects**
c.Large objects d.Near objects

256. Device used to see remote object is called
a.Telescope b.Microscope
c.Periscope d.Space craft

SCIENCE MCQ FOR 9TH CLASS

UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION AND ROLE OF SCIENCE

1. Science is originated from a Latin word Scientia, which means to:
   a.know b.act c.teach d.behave
2. The Muslim period of science ranges from:
   a.1st to 6th century A.D
   b. 7th to 13th century A.D
   c. 14th to 16th century A.D
   d. 17th to 20th century A.D
3. Al-Havi was the name of book written by:
   a. Jabir-bin-Hayyan b.Bu-Ali-Sina
   c. Al-Bairuni **d.Al-Razi**
4. Astronomy is the branch of science, which deals with:
   a.Heavenly bodies b.earthen bodies
   c.Bodies in oceans d.Anti-bodies
5. What was the most important approach of Muslim Scientists for solving scientific problems?
   a.Practical and experimentation approach
   b.Theoratical approach
   c. Philosophical approach
   d. None of these.
6. The scientific method of inquiry differs from other methods of inquiry in that the scientific method.
   a. requires that hypotheses be tested empirically
   b.is limited to experimental research
   c. does not require revision and retesting of hypotheses that are not fully supported
   d. All of the above
7. _____is a medical test involving the removal of cells or tissues for examination.
   a.Sonography b.Tissue culture
   c. Biopsy d. Genetic Engineering
8. "Qanoon-al-Masoodi Fil Hayat wan-Najoom" was written by
   a. Jabir-bin-Hayyan b.Bu-Ali-Sina
   c. Al-Bairuni d. Al-Razi
9. "Al-Qanoon Fil-Tib" was written by
   a. Jabir-bin-Hayyan **b.Bu-Ali-Sina**
   c. Al-Bairuni d. Al-Razi
10. Who was the first physician to describe meningitis?
   a. Jabir-bin-Hayyan **b.Bu-Ali-Sina**
   c. Al-Bairuni d. Al-Razi
11. Who developed the atomic theory of matter?
   a. John Dalton b.Michael Faraday
   c. James Maxwell d. Charles Darwin
12. Which science deals with matter and energy and describe the material universe in terms of weight, mass etc.
   a.Life Science b.Earth Sciences
   c. Physical Sciences d. None of these

UNIT 2 CHEMISTRY AND LIFE

1. Plastic is chemically refers to as
   a.Synthetic high molecular weight chain molecule.
   b.Natural high molecular weight chain molecule
   c. Synthetic low molecular weight chain molecule
   d. Natural low molecular weight chain molecule
2. Polyethylene is chemically synthesized from
   a. long chains of ethylene
   b. Short chains of ethylene
   c. Some are long and some are short chains of ethylene
   d. long chains of ethane
3. Why it is not desirable to wear clothes made up of polyester?
   a.It does not clean easily
   b. It is out of fashion
   c. It is highly flammable
   d. If fibers thread apart easily
4. The polymer from which the nylon is made up of are
   a. Polyethylene b.Polyether
   c.Polyesters **d.Polyamides**

c. Lighting clouds tend to form over buildings.
d. None of these.

8. Electrostatic precipitator is used.
a.In pollution control
b. In electro painting
c. In automobiles
d. To protect form lightening

9. Which one phenomenon is not related to static electricity?
a. Both unlike and like charges attract
b. Like charges repel
c. Opposite charges attract
d. Neutral objects are attracted to charged objects.

10. The path on which current flow is called
a.Resistance b.Resistor
c.Circuit d.None of these

UNIT 2
CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

1. Which of these shows that a chemical reaction has taken place?
a.Change in state b.Evolution of gas
c.Change in color **d.All of these**

2. What is rust?
a.Sodium Oxide **b.Iron Oxide**
c.Copper Oxide d.Silver Oxide

3. In glucose metabolism the pyruvate molecule may be fermented into
a.Ethanol b.Carbonic acid
c.Lactic acid d. None of these

4. A chemical reaction involves:
a.Only breaking of bonds
b. Only formation of bonds
c. Both breaking and formation of bonds
d. None of these

5. Which among the following is not a chemical change?
a.Melting of ice b.Soap making
c.Rusting of iron
d. Fermentation of substances

6. Formation of water needs:
a. Hydrogen b.Oxygen
c.A spark **b.All of these**

7. Retreading is used for the recycling of:
a.Car batteries b.Motor oils
c. Tyres d.Metals

8. Chemical name of vitamin C is:
a.Ascorbic acid b.Magnesium silicate
c.Acetylsalicylic acid d.Sodium bicarbonate

UNIT 3
BIOTECHNOLOGY

1. The normal human chromosome diploid number is:
a.23 b.24 c.46 d.48

2. In meiosis crossing over occurs in
a.Metaphase I **b.Prophase I**
c.Metaphase II d. Prophase II

3. Each section of information necessary for the synthesis of a single polypeptide is:
a.Chromosome b.DNA
c.Gene d.Protein

4. A highly coiled, condensed form of chromatin formed in the cell nucleus during meiosis and mitosis is:
a.Chromosome b.Spindle fiber
c.DNA d. centromere

5. A double helical molecule, consisting of two stands of four different nucleotides containing a genetic informations is:
a.Chromosome b.Gene
c.DNA d. Aster

6. Proteins are synthesized in:
a.Lysosome b.Mitochondrion
c.Plasmid **d.Ribosome**

7. A process of cell division where each of the two daughter cells receives a complete set of chromosome is called.
a.Cytokinesis **b.Mitosis**
c.Amitosis d.Meiosis

8. A specialized protein that binds to DNA and organize its structure in the nucleus
a.Chromosome **b.Histone**
c.Hormone d.Enzyme

9. Chromosome can be counted best a t the

c. Platelet d. Plasma

8. Leucocytes is another name for a Red blood cell

a. Red blood cell b.Platelet

c.Plasma **d.White blood cell**

9. Which of the following blood compnents provide the major defense for our bodies against invading bacteria and viruses?

a.Platelets b.Plasma

c.White blood cells d.Red blood cells

10. Most of the volume of normal human blood is composed of

a.Platelets **b.Plasma**

c.White blood cells d.Red blood cells

11. In Leukemia the white blood cells are:

a.Defective **b.Numerous but defective**

c.Produce in less number

d. Helping the body immune responses

12. In anemia the body is unable to get:

a.Proper immune response

b. Proper blood circulation

c. Adequate amount of nutritional support

d. Adequate amount of oxygen supply

13. The main factor behind hemophilia is the absence of:

a. Gene for platelets production

b. Normal bone marrow

c. Clotting factor protein

d. Normal hormonal control

14. One of the following is a bacterial disease:

a.Small pox b.AIDs

c.Diphtheria d.Measles

15. Tuberculosis is treated by:

a.Antiviral drugs **b.Antibiotics**

c.Surgery d.Chemotherapy

16. The agent that cause typhoid fever is:

a.Salmonella typhi b.Escherichia coli

c.Vibrio cholera d.Shigella

17. Which symptom of small pox infection appears first?

a.Rash **b.Fever**

c.Painful muscles d.Bleeding from nose

18. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of polio?

a.Runny nose b.Paralysis

c.Breathing difficulty d.Unable to walk

19. Paramyxovirus cause which one of the following disease?

a.Typhoid **b.Measles**

c.Polio d.Small Pox

20. Which organ does hepatitis affect?

a.Heart b.Brain

c.Liver d.Kidneys

21. HIV is transmitted when the_____of an infected person comes into contact with the blood or mucous membrane of a healthy person.

a.clothing or skin

b.blood or other body fluids

c.drugs or alcohol d.blood or hair

22. HIV is_____

a. a virus that attacks the immune system

b. a sexually transmitted virus

c. the virus that causes AIDs

d. all of the above

23. Drug abusers are at risk for HIV infection____

a.only when they inject drugs

b. becuase drugs can affect the way people make decisions

c.when they share drug injection equipment

UNIT 4
POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

1. A population with birth rate equal to death rate is

a.Increasing b.Decreasing

c.Stable d.Growing

2. Each environment supports a limited population depending upon its

a.Biotic potential **b.Carrying capacity**

c.Birth rate d.Reproductive potential

3. Number of births per 1000 is

a.Growth rate b.Conception rate

c.Reproduction rate d.Crude birth rate

4. The study of population is called

a.Demography b.Population explosion

c.Population dynamics d.Census

change in all respects of life.

6. How many percent of the world water is suitable for human use?
a.25% **b.10%**
c.Less than 1% d. 40%

7. Water that is safe to drink is called
a.Tap water **b.Potable water**
c.Distilled water d.None potable water

8. Which human activities need the most water?
a.Personal b.Cooking
c.Irrigation d.Drinking

9. How much of the global water supply is found oceans?
a.Less than 28% b.About 75%
c.About 87% **d.About 97%**

10. What is the process by which water enters the small pore spaces between particles in soil or rocks?
a.Transpiration **b.Infiltration**
c.Precipitation d.Sublimation

11. In which of the following statement about the water table is false.
a.The water table changes when discharge is not balanced by recharge
b. The water table is generally flat.
c. The water table is above the land surface in lakes.
d. The water table is depressed near high volume pumping wells.

12. The boundary between the saturated zone and the unsaturated zone is called
a.Water table b.Aquifer
c.Aquilude **d.Sedimentation zone**

13. Which one of the following is used in disinfecting water?
a.Bromine **b.Chlorine**
c.Iodine d. Fluorine

14. Which of the following can contaminate and aquifer?
a.Land pollution b. Air pollution
c.Extraction machines
d. All of these

UNIT 5
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND MANAGEMENT

1. All of the following are layers of earth's atmosphere except
a. Troposphere **b. Lithosphere**
c. Stratosphere d. Termosphere

2. Which one of the following causes acid rain?
a. Hydrocarbons b. Methane
c. Halogens **d. Sulphur dioxide**

3. Ultraviolet radiations form sun taht reach the earth cause.
a. Respiratory disorder b. Typhoid fever
c. Skin Cancer d. Bronchitis

4. The source of all of the following pollutants is vehicle exhaust except.
a. Carbon mono- oxide b. Carbon dioxide
c. CFCS d. Nitrogen oxide

5. Which of the following is not a green house gas?
a. Oxygen b. Carbon dioxide
c. Chlorofluorocarbons d. Nitrogen oxide

6. Which one of the following can cause stone cancer?
a. Carbon dioxide **b. Sulphur dioxide**
c. Carbon monoxide d. Ozone

7. Ozone layer is present in:
a. Troposphere b. Mesosphere
c. Stratosphere d. Thermosphere

8. The ultraviolet radiations in stratosphere are absorbed by :
a. Oxygen **b. Ozone**
c. Sulphur dioxide d. Argon

9. Most hazardous metal pollutant in the automobile exhaust is:
a. Lead b. Mercury
c. Cadmium d. Argon

10. Which of the following gases contribute to the greenhouse effect on earth?
a. Carbon dioxide b. Methane
c. Chlorofluro carbons **d. All of these**

11. Which of these is not an expected effect of climate change?
a. Sea levels rising

b. Flooding in coastal cities
c. Expanding glaciers
d. Extreme weather

12. Based on general knowledge which natural hazard has caused the greatest number of deaths in a single event?
a. Earthquakes **b. Floods**
c. Volcanic eruptions d. Hurricanes

13. Which of the following measures an earthquake's intensity ?
a. Richter scale
b. Modified Mercahlli scale
c. Centigrade scale
d. Moment magnitude scale

14. Which of the following is an air pollutant?
a. Nitrogen b. Carbon dioxide
c. Carbon monoxide d. Oxygen

15. Which of the following is a non-point source of water pollution?
a. Factories
b. Sewage treatment plants
c. Urban and suburban lands
d. None of these

16. Taj mahal is said to be suffering from "Marble Cancer" what is marble cancer?
a. Acidic rain which corrodes marble
b. Large number of fungus in Taj mahal marbles
c. Yellowing of the marble on a account of shoot particles
d. Smokes entering Taj mahal from adjoining industries.

17. Water pollution is primarily caused by
a. Forest fires b. Volcanic eruptions
c. Biological **d. Human activities**

UNIT 6
SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The laser light is:
a. Monochromatic b. Coloured
c. Chromatic d. None of these

2. The device that uses strong magnetic field and radio waves is :
a. X. rag b. C.T scan
c. MRI d. Laser

3. Artificial satellites are the objects which revolve round the:
a. Sun **b. Earth**
c. Star d. Moon

4. C.T Scan can take across sectional images of the body by using.
a. X. rays b. Laser beam
c. Ultrasonic waves d. Radioactivity

5. Laser used for communication is in the form of:
a. Heat **b. Light**
c. Electricity d. Sound

6. Ultrasonic sound has the frequency:
a. 5k Hz to 10kHz b. 10hzk to 15k Hz
c. 15k Hz to 20k Hz **d. Above 20k Hz**

7. The light that travels along the fiber is made up of:
a. Binary code b. Single conde
c. Tertiary code d. All of these

8. Identify an input device in the following:
a. Monitor b. Speaker
c. Printer **d. Mouse**

9. Electrocardiography is a technique of recording bio- electric currents generated by:
a. Brain **b. Heart**
c. Spinal cord d. Kidneys

10. A magnetic resonance imaging scan produces cross - sectional images of the body.
a. Ultrasound waves
b. Strong magnetic field and radio waves
c. X.rays d. infrared rays

11. Atherosclerosis causes fatty plaques to be deposited.
a. Bones b. Muscles fibers
c. Blood Vessels d. Skin

12. Identify the out put device in the following :
a. Mouse b. Keyboard
c. Microphone **d. Pinter**

13. A fax machine scans a document and changes the dark and light parts into
a. Ultrasound waves b. Radio waves
c. Electrical singnals d. Sine wave]

14. In radio the transmitter receives the message

focus and centre of curvature is called.
a.Optical centre **b.Principal axis**
c.Focal point d.Focal length

189. The point from which rays pass after refraction is called.
a.Principal focus b.Optical centre
c.Centre of curvature d.Focal length

190. The distance between the focal point and optical centre is called_____.
a.Principal focus b.Centre of curvature
c.Optical centre **d.Focal length**

191. A ray passing through the principal focus for a convex lens after refraction_____.
a.Goes straight
b. Becomes parallel to the principal axis
c. Appear to come from principal focus
d. None of these

192. When the object is placed at 2F of a convex lens. The image so formed will be real, inverted and_____.
a.Equal in size b.Small in size
c.Large in size d.At infinity

193. If the object is placed a F is front of convex lens the image is formed.
a.At F **b. At Infinity**
c.At 2F d. Between F and 2F

194. If the object is placed between F and 2F of convex lens the image in formed_____
a.At 2F b.Between F and 2F
c.At infinity **d.Beyond 2F**

195. The image formed by concave lens is always virtual, erect and_____.
a.Smaller in size b.Large in size
c.Same size d.At infinity

196. The amount of light entering into the eye is controlled by_____
a.Retina b.Iris **c.Pupil** d.Cornea

197. A lens which is thin at the middle and thicker at the edges is called_____.
a.Concave lens b.Convex lens
c.Contact lens d. None of these

198. A lens which is thick at the middle and thinner at the edges is called_____
a.Concave lens **b.Convex lens**
c.Contact lens d.None of these

199. Which of the following gives a correct view of the object.
a.Iris b.Pupil c.Retina **d.Brain**

200. In shortsightedness the parallel rays are focused_____
a.On retina b. Behind retina
c.In front of retina d.On cornea

201. In long sightedness the parallel rays are focused_____
a.On retina. **b.Behind retina**
c.In front of retina d.On cornea

202. When both the surface of a convex lens are curved outward then it is called_____.
a.Convex lens **b.Double convex lens**
c.Plano convex lens d.Concave convex lens

203. The image that can be obtained on the screen is known as_____.
a.Real image b.Inverted image
c.In large image d.None of these

204. Real image of an object can be obtained on the screen by a
a.Concave lens b.Concave mirror
c.Convex lens d.Plano concave

205. A ray parallel to principal axis, after refraction from convex lens.
a.Does not bend
b. Passes through principal focus
c.Passes through centre of curvature
d.Passes through the centre of lens

206. The image formed by a concave lens is
a.Virtual b.Real c.Inverted d.Larger

207. Pupil is made smaller or larger by:
a.Ciliary muscles b.Cornea
c.Iris d.Retina

208. The change in direction of light passing from one medium to another is called.
a.Reflection **b.Refraction**
c.Dispersion d.None of these

209. The point through which ray of light passes without changing its path is the
a.Centre of curvature b.Principal axis
c.Optical cnetre d.Principal focus

210. Generator is a device that converts

mechanical energy into_____
a.Potential energy b.Kinetic energy
c.Chemical energy **d.Electrical energy**

211.In generators_____are used us armature.
a.Carbon brushes **b.Electromagnet**
c.Wires d.Bubls

212. Dynamo on bicycle is used to generate
a.Sound energy b.Kinetic energy
c.Electricity d.All of the these

213. The distance between focal point and optical centre is called_____
a.Focal lens b.Principal focus
c.Focal length d.All of these

214. In turbine the thermal energy of the steam is converted into
a.Kinetic energy b.Potential energy
c.Steam energy d.Electrical energy

215. The voltage of a single dry cell is_____.
a.2.5volts **b.1.5volts** c.3.5volts d.4.5volts

216. In dry cell the electrolyte used is a past of__
a.Potassium bromide b.Potassium nitrate
c.Ammonium chloride d.Ammonium nitrates

217. Dry cell contains_____.
a.Kinetic energy b.Mechanical energy
c.Chemical energy d.Electrical energy

218. Hydel power is the electricity generated by__
a.Flowing water b.Petrol
c.Coal power plant d.Wind power

219. Wind energy is an indirect form of_____.
a.Kinetic energy b.Potential energy
c.Chemical energy **d.Solar energy**

220. Which of the following produce no pollution in air?
a.Wind mills b.Coal power stations
c.Nuclear power d.None of these

221. 1 Kg of nuclear fuel contains nearly_____ times the energy that is obtained from 1k g of caol
a.One million b.Two millions
c.Three millions d.Four millions

222. In nuclear power plant, heat energy is produced by process called.
a.Nuclear fusion **b.Nuclear fission**
c.Electrolysis d.All of these

223. Which of the following is used as a fuel for nuclear power?
a.Magnesium b.Potassium
c.Calcium **d.Uranium**

224. The electronic component that resists the flow of current is called
a.Capacitor **b.Resistor**
c.Transistor d.Thermistor

225. The unit of resistance is_____.
a.Voltage b.Columb
c.Ohms d.Kelvin

226. A device that can temporarily store an electric charge is called
a.Capacitor b.Resister
c.Transistor d.Thermistor

227. A device that lets current flow in only one direction is called
a.Capacitor **b.Diode**
c.Transistor d.Generator

228. Which of the following is a three terminal device
a.Transistor b.Generator
c.Diode d.Capacitor

229. Which of the following is the building block of modern electronic devices?
a.Diode b.Computer
c.Cell phone **d.Integrated circuit**

230. The electrical device which convert A.C to D.C is called_____.
a.D.C motor b.Diode
c.Rectifier d.Transistor

231. Which one of the following is a chemical method to produce electricity.
a.Dynamo **b.Dry cell**
c.Wind power d.Hydel power

232. In hydro power,_____is used to run turbines.
a.Moving water b.Wind energy
c.Electrical energy d.Chemical energy

233. Wind power is the type of electric generation in which_____is used.
a.Power of wind b.Power of water
c.Power of nuclear d.Power of electricity

234. The general generator works on the principal
a.Electrostatic **b.Electromagnetic induction**
c.Electromagnetic force Magnetism

c. 1975 d. 1965

62. A single atom of chlorine destroys about _____ molecules of ozone.
a. 100 b. 1000
c. 10000 **d. 100000**

63. The greenhouse effect in the atmosphere cause _____
a. Global warming b. Acid Rain
c. Stone cancer d. Floods

64. The most dangerous form of air pollution is _____
a. Global warming **b. Acid rain**
c. Storm d. Desertification

65. Rain containing sulphuric acid and _____ is called acid rain.
a. Acetic acid b. Formic acid
c. Lactic acid **d. Nitric Acid**

66. Richter Scale is used to measure the strength of _____.
a. Floods b. Storms
c. Rain **d. Earthquakes**

67. Optical fibers operate on the principal of
a. Refraction
b. Total internal reflection
c. Magnetism
d. Electromagnetic induction

68. X-Rays are used for the diagnostic radiography of _____
a. Bones b. Chest
c. Kidneys **d. All of these**

69. EEG is a diagnostic procedure in which electrical activity of the _____ is recorded
a. Heart **b. Brain**
c. Chest d. Kidney

70. The technician may ask the patient to open and close the eyes while doing _____
a. ECG b. X-Rays
c. EEG d. Ultrasound

71. Angiography is a diagnostic procedure of
a. Kidneys b. Head
c. Blood vessels d. Chest

72. A cable of optical fiber consist of ____ optical fibers
a. 30 b. 40 c. 50 d. 60

73. Genes are the heredity material which are composed of _____
a. Nitric acid **b. Nucleic Acid**
c. Carbohydrates d. All of these

74. The major contributor to water scarcity is _____
a. Deforestation b. Desertification
c. Population growth d. None of these

75. The harmful gaseous pollutants are
a. Sulpher dioxide b. Carbon dioxide
c. Carbon monoxide **d. All of these**

76. Deficiency of water in the body caused
a. Malaria **b. Dehydration**
c. Liver toxicity d. Thalassemia

a. Products **b. Reactants**
c. Indicators d. None of these

38. Which of the following metals are used in packing materials
a. Aluminum b. Tin
c. Steel **d. All of these**

39. Fe_2O_3 is the formula of
a. Rust b. Moisture
c. Natural gas d. Soap

40. Chromosome is composed of DNA and a Protein called _____
a. Karatin **b. Histone**
c. Cytosine d. Adenine

41. There are _____ types of RNA.
a. Three b. Four
c. Five d. Six

42. In potato there are _____ chromosomes.
a. 23 b. 46
c. 28 **d. 48**

43. Chromosomes carry genetic information in the form of _____.
a. Gene b. Protein
c. Karatin d. None of these

44. DNA is composed of chemical unit known as
a. Neuron b. Nephron
c. Nucleotide d. Cytosine

45. Guanine is always pairs with
a. Cytosine b. Adenine
c. Thymine d. Histone

46. Cell division provide basis for
a. Growth b. Reproduction
c. Heredity **d. All of these**

47. In which of the following the chromatin material converted into chromosomes
a. Prophase b. Metaphase
c. Anaphase d. Telophase

48. Cytokinesis is the division of _____
a. Proptoplasm **b. Cytoplasm**
c. Nucleoplasm d. DNA

49. Down's syndrome is commonly called
a. Sickle cell anaemia b. Thalassemia
c. Mongolism d. Malaria

50. In which of the following red blood cell have abnormal hemoglobin molecule
a. Thalassemia
b. Sickle cell anaemia
c. typhoid d. Malaria

51. The excellent source of DNA is
a. Blood b. Fats
c. Protein d. Carbohydrates

52. Which of the following do not contain DNA
a. White blood cells
b. Mature Red blood cells
c. Cellular Tissue
d. All of these

53. About 71 percent of the earth surface is covered by _____
a. Polar ice b. Water vapours
c. Water d. None of these

54. Which one is the largest ocean of the world
a. Atlantic ocean b. Arctic Ocean
c. Indian ocean **d. Pacific Ocean**

55. Which one is regarded as the life line of a country
a. Glaciers b. Springs
c. Rivers d. Tube wells

56. About 10 percent of the world total land area is occupied by
a. Glaciers b. Rivers
c. Oceans d. Rain water

57. Which one is the longest glaciers of Pakistan
a. Biafo **b. Siachen**
c. Baltoro d. Rupal

58. Water which is safe for consumption both for humans and animals called
a. Contaminated water b. Glaciers
c. Potable water d. None of these

59. The total geographical area of Pakistan is _____ hectares.
a. 79.6 million b. 100 million
c. 90 million d. 50 million

60. Ozone layer is present in the _____ part of atmosphere
a. Stratosphere b. Thermosphere
c. Mesosphere d. Troposphere

61. The depletion of ozone became known to us in _____
a. 1995 **b. 1985**

encodes it into a

a. Ultrasound waves **b. Radio waves**
c. Electrical singnals d. Sine wave

Important MCQs

15. Ordinarily objects are electrically
a. Neutral b. Positively charged
c. Negatively charged d. All of them

16. Electricity which is produced due to flow of charges is called
a. Static electricity **b. Current electricity**
c. Magnetism d. None of these

17. The current which flows in one direction only is called
a. Direct current b. Alternating current
c. Static current d. None of these

18. When electric current passes through the filament of a bulb, here the electric current is converted into:
a. Heat b. Light
c. Heat and light d. Mechanical energy

19. The path for the flow of electric current is called
a. Fuse b. Circuit breaker
c. Resistance **d. Electric circuit**

20. Circuit breaker is a modified form of
a. Fuse b. Switch
c. Outlet d. All of these

21. When electric current flow in fan, the electric current is converted into _____
a. Chemical energy **b. Mechanical energy**
c. Solar energy d. Light energy

22. The major renewable energy resource is
a. Wind b. Biomass
c. Flowing water **d. Sunlight**

23. Energy obtained from the sun is called
a. Chemical energy b. Mechanical energy
c. Light energy **d. Solar energy**

24. Solar cell is a device that directly convert ____ into electric energy.
a. Chemical energy b. Mechanical energy
c. Light energy **d. Solar energy**

25. Hydro energy is the energy obtained from
a. Sun b. Biomass
c. Flowing water d. Wind

26. The opposition offered by a conductor to the flow of current is called
a. Resistance b. Circuit
c. Static charge d. Current electricity

27. Which of the following is the renewable source of energy
a. Coal b. Petroleum
c. Natural gas **d. Sunlight**

28. Baking soda is the common name of _____.
a. Vinegar **b. Sodium bicarbonate**
c. Sodium Carbonate d. Vitamin "C"

29. Chemical name of vinegar is _____.
a. Folic acid b. Ascorbic acid
c. Nitric acid **d. Acetic acid**

30. Ergocalciferol is the common name of
a. Vitamin "A" b. Vitamin "C"
c. Vitamin "D" d. Aspirin

31. Triclosan is the chemical used in
a. Toothpastes b. Nail Polish
c. Shampoo d. Shaving Creem

32. Sodium Hydroxide is the chemical name of
a. Backing Soda **b. Caustic Soda**
c. Margarine d. Vinegar

33. Which of the following is added to the soap mixture to separate glycerin from soap?
a. Sodium Chloride b. Calcium Chloride
c. Nitric Acid d. Methane

34. Ethanol fermentation is used in the production of _____.
a. beer b. wine
c. bread **d. all of these**

35. In Haber process ammonia is preared by mixing _____.
a. nitrogen and oxygen
b. Nitrogen and Hydrogen
c. nitrogen and chlorine
d. Nitrogen and Carbon

36. Which of the following is commonly known as table salt?
a. Sodium Chloride b. Galcium dioxide
c. Gypsum d. Sodium hydroxide

37. The starting substances used in a chemical reaction are called

SCIENCE FOR CLASS 4

CHAPTER 1
UNDERSTANDING OURSELVES

1. The organ which is involved in body movements is:
   a. bones b. muscles
   c. joints **d. all of these**
2. In their whole life, humans have sets of teeth:
   a. 2 b.3 c.4 d.5
3. THe control centre of our body is:
   a. heart b. stomach
   c. brain d. skin
4. Which of the following organ pumps the blood in the body:
   a.heart b.stomach
   c. brain d. skin
5. Unhealthy food is:
   a. vegetables b. fruits
   c. milk **d. chocolates**
6. The dengue virus is spread by :
   a.air b. flies
   c. Aedes mosquito d. shaking hands
7. They receive the sounds from all around us and make us hear.
   a. teeth b. eyes
   c. stomach **d. ears**
8. At the age of 3 years we usually have teeth:
   a. 32 b. 10
   c. 30 **d. 20**
9. An adult skeleton has:
   a. 205 bones **b. 206 bones**
   c. 208 bones d. 209 bones
10. It commands our muscles when we move:
   a. brain b. stomach
   c. lungs d. joints
11. It keeps on working even when we are a sleep.
   a. skin **b. brain**
   c. stomach d. muscles
12. It churns the food.
   a. heart b. skin
   c. brain **d. stomach**
13. These are the organs which help in breathing.
   a. stomach b. brain
   c. lungs d. skin
14. It stops germs and dirt from getting into the body.
   a. lungs b.heart **c.skin** d.stomach
15. The examples of external organs are:
   a. eyes b.ears c.nose **d.all the above**
16. The example of internal organs are
   a. stomach b.heart
   c. lungs **d. all of the above**
17. Milk teeth start falling from_____years of age
   a. 2 to 3 b. 10 to 11
   c. 5 to 6 d. 16 to 17
18. Heart is protected by:
   a. musices b. lungs
   c. ribs d. bones
19. Skull protects our:
   a. heart **b. brain**
   c. lungs d. stomach
20. It allows us to learn new things.
   a. heart b. lungs
   c. stomach **d. brain**
21. Malaria and dengue are the diseases spread by:
   a. flies b.mosquitoes
   c. birds d. animals
22. Aedes mosquito has stripes on its body.
   a. white and black b. red and black
   c. white and red d. red and green
23. Symptoms of dengue fever are:
   a. severe headache, vomiting
   b. bleeding from nose and gums
   c. high fever, high pain in body
   d. all of the above
24. _____work together to make our body work:
   a. bones b. muscles
   c. organs d. cells

CHAPTER 2
CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS OF LIVING THINGS

1. Which one of the following is nonliving?
   a. animals b.plants c.bacteria **d.car**

29. It is conversion of a liquid into its solid state:
a.melting b.filtration
c.freezing d.decantation

CHAPTER 6
TEMPERATURE AND ITS MEASUREMENT

1. The mercury in the bulb expands and rises up in the tube when the thermometer touches a
a. cold body b.normal body
c.hot body d. dead body

2. The mercury in the bulb contracts and comes down in the tube when the thermometer touches a.
a.hot body **b.cold body**
c.normal body d.dead body

3. The most commonly used scale is:
a.Centigrade scale b.Fahrenheit scale
c.Kelvin scale d.measuring scale

4. The temperature of melting ice on celsius scale is.
a.0 ^{0}C b. 40 ^{0}C
c.98.6 ^{0}C d.100 ^{0}C

5. The temperature of melting ice on Fahrenheit scale is:
a. 212 ^{0}F **b.32 ^{0}F**
c.82 ^{0}F d. 80 ^{0}F

6. The water boils at_____on Fahrenheit scale.
a.32 ^{0}F b.40 ^{0}F
c.212 ^{0}F d.80 ^{0}F

7. On Centigrade scale the water boils at:
a. 98.6 ^{0}C b. 25 ^{0}C
c. 100 ^{0}C d. 0 ^{0}C

8. On Fahrenheit scale the room temperature is:
a.40 ^{0}F b.32 ^{0}F
c.212 ^{0}F **d. 77 ^{0}F**

9. On celsius scale the room temperature is:
a.100 ^{0}C **b.25 ^{0}C**
c. 98.6 ^{0}C d.40 ^{0}C

10. Fahrenheit equals to celsius at:
a. $-40\,^0c, -40\,^0f$ b.100 ^{0}C, 212 ^{0}F
c. 0 ^{0}C, 32 ^{0}F d. 45 to 55 ^{0}C

11. The glass tube of clinical thermometer is marked in centigrade scale from.
a. 35 to 42 ^{0}C b. 30 to 45 ^{0}C
c. 40 to 45 ^{0}C d. 45 to 55 ^{0}C

12. The glass tube of clinical thermometer is marked in Fahrenheit scale from.
a. 80 to 212 ^{0}F **b.95 to 110 ^{0}F**
c. 70 to 95 ^{0}F d.75 to 100 ^{0}F

13. The normal temperature of a healthy human body is:
a. 100 ^{0}C or 212 ^{0}F
b. 37 ^{0}C or 98.6 ^{0}F
c. 25 ^{0}C or 80 ^{0}F
d. 0 ^{0}C or 32 ^{0}F

14. Do not keep a clinical thermometer below:
a. 0 ^{0}C b.1 ^{0}C c.2 ^{0}C d.3 ^{0}C

15. Do not keep a clinical thermometer above:
a.98 ^{0}C b.32 ^{0}C **c.50 ^{0}C** d.55 ^{0}C

CHAPTER 7
FORCE AND MACHINES

1. Which is not a force?
a. speed b. friction
c. pull push

2. Anything that causes change in position or speed is called:
a. distance b. mass
c. force d. moment

3. What must be applied to push or pull an object?
a. force b. gravity
c. speed d. distance

4. People use simple machines because:
a. They make things smaller
b. They do the work for us.
c. They make work easier.
d. They are found everywhere.

5. What happens to a football by applying a force?
a. its position changes b. its weight changes
c. its shape changes d. its colour changes

6. If you wish to kick a soccer ball to go as far as possible, what should you do?
a. kick it from the side.
b. kick it very hard.
c. kick it without shoes on.

pass:

a. open circuit b. close circuit
c. electric circuit d. incomplete circuit

14. To open and close the path of current easily we use a:

a. wire **b. switch** c. bulb d. cell

15. _____are usually conductors:

a. metallic object b. plastic
c. glass d. rubber

16. A piece of material which can attract objects like nails, clips and common pins is called:

a. load stone **b. magnet**
c. insulator d. conductor

17. Materials through which current can pass are called:

a. magnet b. insulator
c. conductor d. lood stone

18. The materials through which current cannot pass are called:

a. magnet b. load stone
c. conductor **d. insulator**

19. The natural magnets (stones) that attract iron pieces are called:

a. conductors b. insulators
c. magnets **d. load stones**

20. Magnets can be made artifically by magnetizing a piece of:

a. glass b. plastic **c. steel** d. rubber

21. The materials which are attracted by the magnets are called:

a. insulators **b. magnetic materials**
c. conductors d. load stones

22. The examples of magnetic materials are:

a. iron b. nickel
c. cobalt **d. all of these**

23. The examples of non-magnetic mataerials are:

a. copper b. plastic
c. rubbre **d. all of these**

24. The Greeks found load stones over:

a. 1000 years ago **b. 2000 years ago**
c. 3000 years ago d. 4000 years ago

25. The North pole of a bar magnet is painted:

a. red b. blue c. white d. black

26 The south pole of a bar magnet is painted:

a. red b. green **c. blue** d. yellow

CHAPTER 10
MOEMENTS OF THE EARTH

1. The time taken for one complete rotation of the Earth about its axis is:

a. 1 hour **b. 24 hours**
c. 36 hours d. 48 hours

2. The Sun appears to move in the sky. In fact, this motion is due to the:

a. motion of the sky b. motion of the Moon
c. spinning of the Earth
d. motion of the people on the Earth

3. The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line passing through the:

a. North and South poles of the Earth
b. North and West poles of the Earth
c. East and West poles of the Earth
d. East and North poles of the Earth

4. The Earth completes one revolution around the Sun in:

a. one day b. one month
c. three months **d. one year**

5. The Earth rotates from:

a. North to South **b. West to East**
c. North to West d. East to West

6. We experience day and night on the Earth because:

a. the Earth is rotating
b. the Earth is tilted
c. the Earth is round
d. the Moon orbits the Earth

7. The part of Earth facing away from the Sun is in:

a. night time b. day time
c. summer d. winter

8. Ancient people believed that the Earth was:

a. round b. oval **c. flat** d. oblong

9. Ferdinand Magellan started his sea journey from spain in:

a. 1518 **b. 1519** c. 1520 d. 1521

10. Ferdinand Magellan started his sea journey from spain and reached again in.

11. The largest bird in the world is:
(a) Eagle (b) Kiwi
(c) Ostrich (d) Sparrow

12. Human being belong to.
(a) Mammals (b) Reptiles
(c) Creepers (d) Amphibians

13. The organism which do not have a bony skeleton are called:
(a) Vertebrates (b) Water dwelling
(c) Intertebrates (d) None of these

14. Invertebrates are divided into groups.
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 10 **(d) 2**

15. Insects have pair of legs.
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 12 (d) 14

16. Insects have antennae on their head.
(a) 1 **(b) 2** (c) 3 (d) 4

17. Which insect makes the soil fertile?
(a) Tape worm (b) Round worm
(c) Earth Worm (d) hook worm

18. Which insect is called Bio fertilizer?
(a) Tape worm (b) Round worm
(c) Earth worm (d) hook worm

19. The largest group of plants
(a) Flowering plants
(b) Non flowering plants
(c) Fern (d) Grasses

20. Seeds of monocot plants is made up of cotyledon.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

21. Seed of dicot plants is made up of cotyledon.
(a) One **(b) Two** (c) Three (d) Four

22. Tap roots are present in.
(a) Monocot **(b) Dicot**
(c) Climbers (d) shrubs

23. Fibrous roots are present in
(a) Monocot (b) Dicot
(c) Climbers (d) shrubs

24. Classification of animals and plants is called:
(a) Taxanomy (b) Biology
(c) Chemistry (d) Botany

25. All the following are flowering plants except:
(a) Sun flower **(b) Moss**
(c) Jasmine (d) Rose

26 Running birds lost their ability of flight as:
(a) They failed to develop wings due to their life style
(b) They tried to live in water.
(c) They had no enemy in their environment hence need not to fly
(d) Their wings were destroyed due to a viral disease.

27. All are the characteristics of mammals except.
(a) Hair on the body
(b) Very hard rough skin
(c) Mother suckles the babies on its milk
(d) Give birth to babies

28. Monocot plants can be differentiated from Dicot plants by the characteristics of:
(a) Roots deep in the soil
(b) Grow in deserts only
(c) Stem very hard and woody
(d) Number of cotyledons in the seed

29. Non Flowering plants generally grow in places.
(a) Watery (b) rocky **(c) Damp** (d) Hard soil

30. Insects and worms are the subgroups of.
(a) Vertebrate **(b) Invertebrate**
(c) Mammals (d) Reptiles

31. Snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, turtles all belong to the group of.
(a) Brids (b) Mammals
(c) Amphibians **(d) Reptiles**

32. The group of animals having hollow bones are:
(a) Mammals (b) Reptiles
(c) Birds (d) Amphibians

CHAPTER 2
MICROORGANISMS

1. Rod shaped bacteria are called
(a) cocci **(b) bacilli**
(c) streptococci (d) staphylobacilli

2. The disease Aids is caused by
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria **(d) Virus**

3. Plant diseases such as citrus canker are caused by
(a) Fungi (b) Algae **(c) Bacteria** (d) Virus

4. Which of the following is a product for which bacteria are not employed?
(a) turpentine (b) cheese
(c) bread (d) lactic acid

5. Influenza, measles, chicken pox, polio, hepatitis and Aids are caused by:
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

6. The most abundant living organisms in the world is:
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

7. The organism without nucleus is called.
(a) Fungi (b) Bacteria
(c) Algae (d) Virus

8. The organism which are found in round shaped, rod shaped and spiral shaped.
(a) Bacteria (b) Algae
(c) Virus (d) Fungi

9. The organism which convert milk into yogurt.
(a) Virus (b) Bacteria
(c) Algae (d) Fungi

10. The organism which convert sugar syrup into alcohol.
(a) Virus (b) Bacteria
(c) Algae (d) Fungi

11. The organism which help in baking.
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

12. The organism which help in making curd.
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

13. The organism which help in making pickle.
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungi
(c) Algae (d) Virus

14. The main decomposers in the ecosystem.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae
(c) Virus (d) Bacteria

15. TB, Pneumonia, cholera, typhoid, dysentery are caused by:
(a) Algae (b) Fungi
(c) Bacteria (d) Virus

16. The plants diseases crown gall is caused by:
(a) Fungi (b) Algae
(c) Bacteria (d) Virus

17. Which organism spoil our food.
(a) Virus (b) All (c) Bacteria (d)Fungi

18. The organism which play an important role in recycling.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

19. Yeast is a microscopic fungus which raises dough in the flour belong to.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

20. Rust and smut are diseases of plants caused by.
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

21. In human, ringworm and athelete's foot are the common diseases caused by:
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

22. Condition in which a disease causing microorganism enters the body of an organism and start growing.
(a) T.B (b) Polio (c) Cholera (d) Infection

23.The desease cough and sneeze is caused by
(a) Fungi (b) Algae (c) Bacteria (d)Virus

24. The power of our body to control germs is called:
(a) Vaccination (b) infection
(c) immunity (d) Stability

25. Micro organisms can only be seen with an equipment called.
(a) Microscope (b) Spectroscope
(c) Telescope (d) Stethoscope

26. First antibiotic was extracted from a:
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungus
(c) Virus (d) Plant

27. Hepatitis and polio is caused by:
(a) Fungus (b) Bacteria
(c) Virus (d) Mushroom

28.The microorganism used in baking industry is
(a) Penicillium (b) Yeast
(c) Armillaria (d) Aspergillus

29. Dough is raised due to the action of.
(a) Yeast (b) smut
(c) rust (d) Mushroom

30. All of these are benefits of bacteria except:
(a)Decompostion (b)Oxygen production
(c)Nitrogen Fixation

(d)Conversion of milk into curd

CHAPTER 3
SEED STRUCTURE AND GERMINATION

1. What do you call the process of breaking down seed coats through cold temperature?
   (a) Skinning (b) Vaporization
   (c) Pollination (d) Stratification
2. What is inside a seed?
   (a) An embryo (b) Nutrients
   (c) Food (d) A small seed
3. What does germination means?
   (a) Dirty **(b) Growing**
   (c) Harmful (d) Exposing to germs
4. Name a plant that does not produce seeds?
   (a) Wheatgrass **(b) Ferns**
   (c) Wheat (d) Coconut
5. What do seeds need to germinate?
   (a) Moisture, oxygen and low temperature
   (b) Moisture, oxygen and the right temperature
   (c) Moisture, oxygen and high temperature
   (d) Moisture, nitrogen and righ temperature
6. The growing of a seed as it pushes open its coat is
   (a) Just like a bird flying
   (b) Just like a flower that is blooming.
   (c)Just like that of a chick hatching out of an egg
   (d) Just like a baby growing
7. If animals eat seeds, wht happens to the seeds?
   (a) Animals never eat seeds
   (b) The animals poop the seeds out
   (c) The animals sneeze the seeds out
   (d) The animal keeps the seeds in their stomach
8. What protects the embryo from injury and drying out?
   (a) Spore (b) Endosperm
   (c) Seed coat (d) Embryo coat
9. What Happens when a seed gets too much water?
   (a) It will rot and will not grow
   (b) It will grow faster
   (c) It will multiply
   (d) It will expand because of the water
10. What is an endosperm?
   (a) It has small leaves that supply food to the embryo
   (b) It contains the male cell
   (c) It contains the pollen
   (d) It is a cotyledon
11. In hypogeal germination cotyledons remain.
   (a) below the soil(b) Above the soil
   (c) in the soil (d) in the water
12. In Epigeal germination the cotyledons.
   (a) Come above the soil
   (b) below the soil
   (c) in the soil (d) in the water
13. A grain of maize contains cotyledon,
   (a) Zero **(b) One**
   (c) Two (d) Three
14. Seeds of French bean, gram, pea, mango are the examples of:
   (a) Dicot (b) Monocot
   (c) Epricot (d) Bicot
15. The posterior part of the embryo is called:
   (a) Redical (b) Plumule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
16. The part of the embryo which grow into root is called:
   (a) Radical (b) Plumule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
17. The interior part of embryo is called:
   (a) Radical **(b) Plumule**
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
18. The part of the embryo which grow into stem and leaves is:
   (a) Radical **(b) Plumule**
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
19. Very important parts of seed is:
   (a) Radical (b) Plumule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
20. The part of the seed which absorb water and utilized the food and grows into a new plants.
   (a) Embryo (b) Plomule
   (c) cotyledon (d) hypocotyle
21. The part of the seed to provide food to the embryo is.

a. spain b. England
c. America d. Australia

11. The journey of Ferdinand Magellan proved for the first time that the Earth is not
a. flat b. round c. oval d. square

12. The rotation of Earth about its axis is called:
a. Spin of the Earth b. Earth's rotation
c. Earth's revolution d. motion of earth

13. The axis is an imaginary line passing through the _____ poles of the Earth.
a. east and west b. north and south
c. east and north d. south and west

14. The occurrence of days and night is due to the _____ of the Earth.
a. rotation of the Earth
b. revolution of the Earth
c. Spin of the Earth
d. movement of the earth.

15. The Earth rotates from:
a. south to north b. east to south
c. west to north d. west to east

16. The Earth completes its one rotation about its axis in:
a. 20 hours b. 24 hours
c. 32. hours d. 48. hours

17. The total duration of one day and one night is:
a. 21 hours b. 22 hours
c. 23 hours d. 24 hours

18. One complete round trip of a body around another body or a point is called:
a. revolution b. rotation
c. spin of the Earth
d. orbital motion of Earth

19. The revolution of Earth around the sun is called ____ Earth.
a. spin of b. revolution
c. orbital motion d. rotation

20. The path of Earth's orbital motion is nearly a circle of radius:
a. 151 million kilometres
b. 152 million kilometres
c. 153 million kilometres
d. 154 million kilometres

21. The Earth completes one revolution around the sun in about:
a. 350 days b. 355 days
c. 360 days d. 365 days

22. The Earth completes one revolution around the sun in about 365 days, this time is called a:
a. month b. year
c. century d. decade

GENERAL SCIENCE FOR CLASS 5th

CHAPTER 1
CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS

1. Different groups of plants are Herbs, Shrubs and:
(a) Tress (b) Climbers
(c) creepers (d) Hydrophytes

2. Animals are divided into how many sub groups?
(a) 2 (b) 6 (c) 10 (d) 3

3. The organisms, which have back bone in their body are called"
(a) Invertebrates (b) Vertebrates
(c)Reptiles (d) Aves

4. Vertebrates are divided into how many classes?
(a) 10 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 2

5. Animals respire by gills are
(a) Aves (b)Amphibians
(c) Reptiles (d) Fishes

6. Shark is an example of:
(a) Brids (b) Reptiles
(c) Fish (d) Mammals

7. Toad is an example of:
(a) Reptiles (b) Mammals
(c) Amphibians (d) Birds

8. Crocodile is an example of
(a) Reptiles (b) Amphibians
(c) Mammals (d) Birds

9. Kiwi belongs to class.
(a) Birds (b) Reptiles
(c) Mammals (d) Amphibians

10. Bat is an example of:
(a) Birds (b) Mammals
(c) Reptiles (d) Amphibians

a. solids b. liquids
c. gases d. caccum

9. The sound travels slower in than solids:
a. vaccum b. liquids
c. solids d. gases

10. The sound travels slowest in:
a. liquids b. vaccum
c. gases d. solids

11. Noise may disturb our:
a. nervous system b. respiratory system
c. digestive system d. excretory system

12. Excessive noise that may harm human health is called:
a. noise pollution b. land pollution
c. water pollution d. air pollution

13. Blowing of horns is prohibited near:
a. hospitals b. educational institutions
c. libraries d. all of these

14..... sounds are called noise:
a. musical b. pleasant
c. Unpleasant d. soft sounds

15. Sound can travel easily through:
a. gases b. vaccum
c. solids d. liquid

16. It produces pleasant effects on human brain and health:
a. noisy sound b. musical sound
c. sound of aeroplane d. sound of train

17. It produces irritation and bad effects on human brain and health:
a. musical sound b. noisy sound
c. soft sound d. flute sound

CHAPTER 9
INVESTIGATING ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

1. An electric circuit is the
a. collection of bulb and cell.
b. collection of bult and wires.
c. collection of cell and wires.
d. path of electric current.

2. An electric circuit can be made open or closed by using a
a. cell b. bulb c. switch d. magnet

3. Current cannot pass through
a. aluminium wire b. copper plate
c. piece of iron d. piece of dry wood

4. Which of the following is magnetic material?
a. glass b. nickel
c. plastic d. aluminium

5. The S-pole of a freely suspended magnet always points towards:
a. east b. west c. north d. south

6. What is the effect on the bulb in a closed circuit when the copper wire is replaced by a plastic string?
a. the bulb becomes dim
b. the bulb becomes brighter
c. the bulb turns OFF
d. no effect on the bub

7. What do thick lines represent in a circuit diagram?
a. battery b. switches
c. connecting wires d. bulb

8. Which one of the following materials is a conductor?
a. cork b. plastic comb
c. silver ring d. glass rod

9. Connecting wires are usually covered with plastic coating to:
a. make them look pretty
b. make the flow of current easier
c. make the electrical circuit safe
d. prevent the wastage of current

10. The magnetic force of the bar magnet is maximum:
a. at the poles b. at the centre
c. between a pole and the centre
d. all over the magnet

11. Which of the following statements is true?
a. North pole attracts North pole.
b. North pole repels South pole.
c. North pole attracts Sount pole.
d. South pole attracts Sount pole.

12. Electricity is used to light up our.
a. bulbs b. tubes
c. energy savers d. all of the above

13. An arrangement through which current can

d. kick it to a team-mate.

7. Which simple machine is used in bicycle to travel?

a. wheel and axle b. lever
c. screw d. pulley

8. The change in position of an objects is called.

a. force **b. motion**
c. speed d. pull

9. The characteristics of force are:

a. force makes the object move slow
b. force makes the object move fast
c. force changes the direction of moving object **d. all above**

10. It is a permanent change in shape by the force.

a. molding for clay
b. stretching a band
c. pressing a ballon
d. compressing the sponge

11. The speed of an object can be measured by.

$a. Speed = \frac{Dis\tan dce}{Time}$

b. Speed = Distance x Time

$c. Speed = \frac{Time}{Dis\tan dce}$

d. Speed = Distance + Time

12. It is a simple machine which is usually a long rod.

a. pulley **b. lever**
c. wheel and axle d. inclined plane

13. Scissors; nut cracker, wheel barrow and human arm are examples of :

a. Wheel and axle b. pulley
c. inclined place **d. lever**

14. It is used to draw water out of a well.

a. lever b. inclined plane
c. pulley d. wheel and axle

15. It is simply a ramp.

a. pulley **b. inclined plane**
c. wheel and axle d. lever

16. The major invenation in the history of mankind

a. axle **b. wheel** c. Lever d. pulley

17. It changes sliding motion into rollings motion.

a. pulley b. lever
c. wheel and axle d. inclined plane

18. The effort made to pull and push an object is called.

a. motion b. speed
c. distance **d. force**

19. A simple machine used to lift or lower heavy object is:

a. pulley b. lever
c. wheel axle d. inclined plane

20. Distance travelled in unit time is called :

(a) motion b. pull c. push **d. speed**

21. Device that makes work easier:

a. trolley b. wheel barrow
c. simple machine d. hammer

CHAPTER 8
INTRODUCTION TO SOUND

1. Skin vibrates to produce sound in a:

a. drum b. guitar
c. flute d. train Whistle

2. Strings vibrate to produce sound in:

a. rustling of leave b. flute
c. guitar d. ticking of clock

3. Air particles vibrate to produce sound in:

a. our throat **b. a flute**
c. a drum d. space

4. Vocal cord vibrates to produce sound in:

a. a flute b. a drum
c. our throat d. a guitar

5. Which one is correct?

a. loud sounds have high intensity
b. loud sounds have low intensity
c. soft sounds have high intensity
d. loud and soft sounds have low intensity

6. Loud sounds are, sound of drum and sound of

a. rickshaw b. train's whistle
c. donkey **d. all of the above**

7. The example of soft sound is:

a. sand of chirping of birds
b. sound of aeroplane c. sound of speaker
d. sound of traffic

8. The sound travels fastest in:

32. A deficiency of vitamin C leads to:
a. weak and bent bones
b. bad vision **c.bleeding of gums**
d. bad growth

33. Food pyramid is divided into:
a. 4 groups b. 6 groups
c. 8 groups d. 10 groups

CHAPTER 4
LIVING THINGS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

1. Every thing in and out which can affect our lives is called:
a. food chain b. producers
c. environment d. decomposers

2. The living components of an environment is:
a. plants b.air c.shoes d.chair

3. The non-living components of an environment are:
a. lion **b.sunlight** c.Humans d.Birds

4. The boat shaped body of a fish helps it to:
a. live on land b.fly in air
c. swim in water d. run on land

5. The animals living on the land respire through:
a.lungs b.gills c.skin d.ears

6. The animals living in water breathe by:
a.skin b.lungs **c.gills** d.mouth

7. The examples of animals that live in water and on land are:
a. frogs b.toads
c. salamanders **d.all of the above**

8. Amphibians on land respire through:
a.lungs **b.skin** c.gills d.ears

9. Frog respire by_____on land.
a.lungs b.gills c.ears d.skin

10. Animals that eat only plants are called:
a.carnivores **b.herbivores**
c.ommivores d.decomposers

11. Animals that eat both plants and animals are called:
a. decomposers b.carnivores
c.omnivores d.herbivores

12. Carnivores are animals that eat:
a.meat b.plants c.fruits d.hurbs

13. Bears, monkeys and human beings are examples of:
a.carnivores b.herbivores
c.omnivores d.decomposers

14. Examples of carnivores are:
a. goat, rabbit, horse
b. tigers, lion, eagles
c. human, monkey, bear
d. rabbit, lion, bear

15. These are the examples of herbivores.
a. human, bear, monkey
b. tigers, lion, eagles
c. eagles, bear, goat
d. cater pillar, goat, horse

16. The major source of food for water animals is:
a. hurbs b.shurbs **c.algae** d.trees

17. Most photosynthesis occuring in the seas in done by:
a.shurbs b.trees c.hurbs **d.algae**

18. These living organisms break down the dead bodies of animals and plants into simple components.
a.producers b.consumers
c.decomposers d.omnivores

19. The animals that depend on plants directly or indirectly for their food are:
a.producers **b.consumers**
c. decomposers d.omnivores

20. Bacteria and fungi are:
a.decomposers b.producers
c.omnivores d.consumers

CHAPTER 5
MATTER AND ITS STATES

1. A state of matter having a fiexed volume but no fixed shapte:
a.solid **b.liquid** c.gas d.noen of these

2. The process in which a liquid turns into its solid state:
a.melting **b.freezing**
c.boiling d.condensation

3. Tomatoes from the salad can be separated by:
a.picking b.decantation
c.filtration d.heating

4. The quantity of water in the air increases in:
a.summer b.winter
c.spring d. rainy reason

5. Which of the following is not a matter?
a.animals b.plants
c.air **d.sound**

6. Matter that spreads out to occupy the whole available space:
a.ice cream b.honey
c.air d.water

7. THe property which is common in liquids and gases:
a.definite shape b.definite volume
c.no definite shape d.no definite volume

8. Both the components of a mixture have no fixed shape:
a.sand in water b.air in sand
c.air in water d.sugar in salt

9. The mixture that can be separated by filtration:
a.sugar in water b.table salt in water
c.air in water **d.sand in water**

10. The process which involves mixing:
a.making tea b.making ice
c.making steam d.all of these

11. The space occupied by an object is called its:
a.volume b.mass
matter d.size

12. The amount of matter in an object is called its:
a.decantation **b.mass**
c.volume d.filtration

13. The physical sates of matter are:
a.solid b.liquid
c.gas **d.all of the above**

14. The state of matter having fixed volume and fixed shape is:
a.solid b.liquid c.gas d.air

15. The state of matter having fixed volume and no fixed shape:
a.liquid b.gas c.solid d.paper

16. The property of gases is:
a.fixed shape and fixed volume
b. fixed volume and no fixed shape
c. no fixed shape and no fixed volume
d.fixed shape and not a fixed volume

17. The examples of solid are:
a. water, juice, air, smoke
b. table, book, car, tub
c. air, smoke, milk, oil
d. chair, table, wall, brick

18. The examples of liquid are:
a.water, oil, petrol, milk
b. pencil, car, wall, book
c. oxygen, oil, milk, table
d. carbondioxide, hydrogen, oxygen

19. The example of gases as are:
a.chair, bricks, book, table
b. smoke, air, steam, oxygen
c. water, juice, petrol, oil
d. smoke, water, air, book

20. It melts on heating and changes into liquid states:
a.solid b.liquid c.gas d.all of the above

21. It boils on heating and changes into gaseous state:
a.gas b.solid **c.liquid** d.wood

22. It expand on heating and increase its pressure in the container:
a.solid **b.gas** c.liquid d.water

23. The state of matter that freezes on cooling and change into solid state:
a.solid **b.liquid** c.gas d.matter

24. The state of matter that condense on cooling and change into liquid state.
a.gas b.solid c.liquid d.milk

25. Soil is a mixture of:
a.sand b.water c.air **d.all of the above**

26. Milk is a mixture of:
a.vitamins, fats
b. carbohydrates, proteins
c. salts, water **d. all of the above**

27. A sample of matter containing two or more things mixed with each other is called:
a.volume b.decantation
c.mixture d.freezing

28. It is conversion of a solid object into its liquid state by heating:
a.filtration **b.melting**
c.freezing d.decantation

(a) Burning of fuels (b) forests
(c) fertilizers (d) garbage

14. Which of the following are non biodegradable materials?
(a) Dead animals (b) dead plants
(c) plastics (d) bread

15. Which of the following produces harmful gases?
(a) Plants (b) animals
(c) bacteria (d) motor vehicles

16. Which of the following things are biodegradables?
(a) Cans (b) glass
(c) dead plants (d) electricity wires

CHAPTER 5
MATTER AND CHANGES IN ITS STATES

1. The quantity of matter in a body is called.
(a) Mass (b) Energy
(c) Matter (d) Volume

2. The quantity of matter in a body is called.
(a) Mass (b) Energy
(c) Volume (d) Matter

3. The space occupied by an object is called.
(a) Mass (b) Energy
(c) Volume (d) Matter

4. The number of common states of matter is:
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) None of these

5. Neither definite shape nor volume is the property of:
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

6. The temperature at which the vapour pressure of a liquid becomes equal to its external pressure is called.
(a) Melting point (b) boiling point
(c) triple point (d) freezing point

7. The state of matter in which molecules are closely packed and possess only vibratory motion is:
(a) Solid state (b) liquid state
(c) gaseous state (d) None of these

8. The process in which molecules escape from the surface of liquid is called:
(a) Sublimation (b) evaporation
(c) boiling (d) melting

9. Definite volume but not fixed shape is the property of
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

10. Has a fixed shape and volume.
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

11. Adopts the shape of the container in which it is kept.
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

12. Completely fills all the space ofthe container in which it is kept.
(a) Solids (b) liquids
(c) gases (d) None of these

13. At which temperature water starts boiling.
(a) 100°C (b) 110°C
(c) 98°C (d) 96°C

14. Melting point of icer is:
(a) OC (b) 10°C
(c) 4°C (d) 100°C

15. Freezing point of water is:
(a) OC (b) 10°C
(c) 4°C (d) 100°C

16. At which temperature water changes into gas.
(a) 100°C (b) 110°C (c)98°C (d) 96°C

17. The process of converting liquid in to gaseous state without boiling is known as.
(a) Freezing process
(b) boiling process
(c) melting process
(d) Evaporation process

18. THe process by which vapours change into liquid on cooling is known as:
(a) Condensation (b) boiling process
(c) melting process (d) Evaporation process

19. Tiny drops of water present in the air are called.
(a) Fog (b) Dew
(c) Moisture (d) rain

20. The moisture in the air that settles on plants due to cold is:

cells in

a.1660 **b.1665** c.1670 d.1680

14. This microscope shows an up to 1500 times bigger than its original size.

a.Light microscope b.electron microscope
c.laser microscope d.electric microscope

15. The outermost covering of a plant cell is called.

a.cell membrane **b. cell wall**
c. nuclear wall d. soft wall

16. It is a structural and functional unit of a living thing or an organism.

a.atom **b.cell** c.tissue d.nucleus

17. All living things or organisms are made of very small units, celled

a.atom **b.cells** c.tissues d.nuclei

18. An organism that consists of only one cell is called a

a.unicellular organism
b.multi cellular organism
c.simple organism
d.complex organism

19. Bacteria is a

a.Unicellular organism
b.multi cellular organism
c.simple organism
d.complex organism

20. An organism that consists of many cells is called a

a.unicellular organism
b.multi cellular organism
c.simple organism
d.complex organism

21. A baby consists of trillions of cells so, it is a

a.Unicellular organism
b. multi cellular organism
c. simple organism
d.nonliving organism

22. The end of the tube of a microscope through which we observe an object is called

a.objective lens **b.eyepiece**
c.glass slide d. base

23. In a microscope, the lens near the object to be seen is called

a.objective lens b.eyepiece
c.glass slide d.base

24. The object is placed on it to observe under the microscope.

a.objective lens b.eyepiece
c.glass slide d.base

25. A microscope that uses light to show the images is called a

a.electronic microscope
b.compound microscope
c.light microscope
d.image microscope

26. A microscope consisting of two lenses and an eyepiece mounted in a tube is called a

a.electronic microscope
b. compound microscope
c.light microscope
d.image microscope

27. A microscope that uses a beam of electrons instead of light is called a/an

a.electronic microscope
b.compound microscope
c.light microsocpe
d.image microscope

CHAPTER 2
SENSE ORGANS

1. The sense organs are linked to the brain by

a.muscles **b.nerves**
c.bones d.blood

2. The eye is covered with

a.eyeball **b.eyelids**
c.eyelash d.tear glands

3. The row of short hairs that grow out of the edge of the eyelid is called

a.eyeball b.eyelids
c.eyelash d.tear glands

4. It is front part of eye. It is transparent and allows light rays enter the eye.

a.cornea b.iris c.pupil d.lens

5. It is the coloured portion of the eye, beneath Cornea. It gives brown, blue or hazel colour to eyes.

a.cornea **b.iris** c.pupil d.lens

6. A piece of iron that attracts other pieces of iron is called.
(a) Capacitor (b) bell
(c) magnet (d) fuse

7. magnet has poles:
(a) Two (b) three
(c) four (d) five

8. Magnetic effect is stronger at:
(a) Center (b) Poles
(c) sides (d) equater

9. Device use to find the direction of Qibla is:
(a) Magnet (b) bell
(c) Screw **(d) Compass**

10. Device used to reduce the danger of short circuit or over flow of current is.
(a) Magnet **(b) Fuse**
(c) compass (d) switch

11. The Earth behaves like a magnet with_____ poles
(a) Three (b) One
(c) Two (d) Four

12. _____is an electromagnetic device is.
(a) Radio **(b) Electric bell**
(c) electric bulb (d) Television

13. Lightning is due to_____
(a) Static charges (b) dynamic charges
(c) loud sound (d) atmosphere

14. Magnetic field is strong at_____
(a) Poles of magnet
(b) Centre of magnet
(c) Only North Pole
(d) Only south pole

15. Campass will always point towards.
(a) North-South (b) North-East
(c) South-East (d) East-West

CHAPTER 9
SOIL

1. The largest particles of the soil is.
(a) Sand (b) Clay
(c) Silt (d) Soil

2. the smallest particles of the soil is.
(a) Sand **(b) Clay**
(c) silt (d) Soil

3. Particle whose size is between sand and clay particles.
(a) sand (b) Clay
(c) Silt (d) Soil

4. Which Covers a major portion of the earth surface.
(a) Sand (b) Clay
(c) Silt **(d) Soil**

5. Organism which decompose dead animals and plants is.
(a) Decomposers (b) Nutrients
(c) Producers (d) Consumers

CHAPTER 10
SOLAR SYSTEM

1. Our solar system consists of the sun and planets.
(a) Six (b) seven
(c) eight (d) Nine

2. All the planets move around the:
(a) Earth **(b) Sun**
(c) Moon (d) Mars

3. The sun also a:
(a) Star (b) Satellites
(c) Moon (d) Venus

4. The path on which the planet moves round the sun is called its.
(a) Circle (b) Way
(c) Orbit (d) Orbital

5. The instrument which is used to see the planet more clearly.
(a) Telescope (b) microscope
(c) periscope (d) Stethoscope

7. The light from the sun reaches the earth in about:
(a) 8 minutes (b) 6 minutes
(c) 10 minutes (d) 4 minutes

8. In how much days the moon complete one revolution around the earth.
(a) Thirty **(b) Twenty eight**
(c) thirty one (d) twenty Nine

9. Moon is a natural satellite of the:
(a) Sun (b) Solar system
(c) Jupiter **(d) earth**

(a) Fog **(b) Dew**
(c) Moisture (d) rain

21. Water falling in drops from vapours condensed in the upper atmosphere is:
(a) Rain (b) Snow
(c) frost (d) Dew

22. Frozen water falling from the sky in soft, white balls.
(a) Rain **(b) Snow**
(c) frost (d) Dew

23. State of matter which has definite shape and volume is called.
(a) Solid (b) Liquid
(c) gas (d) None of these

24. It fills all the volume available.
(a) Liquid **(b) gas**
(c) solid (d) soil

25. Change of state from liquid to solid is:
(a) Freezing (b) boiling
(c) evaporation (d) condensation

26.In water cycle, the sun plays important role in
(a) Condensation **(b) evaporation**
(c) sublimation (d) boiling

27. The attractive force between molecules is stronger in:
(a) Liquid **(b) Solid**
(c) Gas (d) all

CHAPTER 6
FORCES AND MACHINES

1. The force which slows down motion is called
(a) inertia (b) power
(c) friction (d) energy

2. The gravitational force acting on an object is called:
(a) Weight (b) mass
(c) force (d) friction

3. The quantity of matter in an object is its:
(a) Mass (b) force
(c) weight (d) friction

4. Sir Isaac Newton observed the fruit falling down from the tree.
(a) Apple (b) Mango
(c) Banana (d) Orange

5. He quantity of matter remain the same everywhere is:
(a) Mass (b) weight
(c) force (d) power

6. Tendency of all objects to resist any change in their state of rest or motion.
(a) Inertia (b) Force
(c) Power (d) Energy

7. Pliers is the example of:
(a) First class lever
(b) second class lever
(c) thrid class lever

8. Scissors is the example of:
(a) First class lever
(b) second class lever
(c) thrid class lever

9. Sea saw is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

10. Nut cracker is the example of:
(a) First class lever **(b) second class lever**
(c) third class lever

11. Wheelbarrow is the example of:
(a) First class lever **(b) second class lever**
(c) third class lever

12. Paper cutter is the example of:
(a) First class lever **(b) second class lever**
(c) third class lever

13. Broom is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

14. Tongs is the example of
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

15. Human arm is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

16. Stapler is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

17. fishing rod is the example of:
(a) First class lever (b) second class lever
(c) third class lever

18. Unit of force in SI is:

(a) Meter (b) Pound
(c) Kilogram **(d) Newton**

19. Ball bearings reduce friction because they:
(a) Reduce roughness of surface
(b) Roll on surface to reduce friction
(c) Increases the surface area in contact
(d) Heat up the surface area in contact

20. A sharpener is an example of:
(a) Lever **(b) Wedge**
(c) Inclined plane (d) Inertia

21. The quantity of matter present in an object is it.
(a) Density (b) Weight
(c) Mass (d) Volume \

22. Tendency of all objects and matter in the Universe to resist any change in its state of rest or of uniform motion is called:
(a) Friction **(b) Inertia**
(c) Gravity (d) Air resistance

CHPATER 7
PROPERTIES AND BEHAVIOR OF LIGHT

1. The largest natural source of light:
(a) Sun (b) Moon
(c) Bulb (d) Stars

2. The object which emit light, are called:
(a) Luminous (b) opaque
(c) non luminous (d) transparent

3. The objects that do not emit or give off their own light are called:
(a) Luminous (b) opaque
(c) non luminous (d) transparent

4. When we see only a silver of the moon's surface, we call it:
(a) New Moon **(b) Quarter Moon**
(c) Waning Moon (d) Waxing moon

5. When we can see one half of the moon's surface:
(a) New Moon **(b) Quarter Moon**
(c) Waning Moon (d) Waxing Moon

6. When the moon seems to be getting big:
(a) New Moon (b) Quarter Moon
(c) Waning Moon **(d) Waxing Moon**

7. When the moon's surface is fully lighted, it is called as:
(a) New Moon (b) Quarter Moon
(c) Waning Moon **(d) full Moon**

8. When we can see roughly three quarter of the moon's surface.
(a) New Moon (b) Quarter Moon
(c) Waning Moon **(d) Gibbous Moon**

9. The largest natural source of light.
(a) Moon (b) Star
(c) Sun (d) Satellite

10. Such objects, which emit light are called:
(a) Bright **(b) Luminous**
(c) transparent (d) Non luminous

11. If you cannot see through an object, then the object is:
(a) Luminous (b) Transparent
(c) translucent **(d) Opaque**

12. Light travels in a line:
(a) Curved **(b) Straight**
(c) Zigzag (d) None of these

13. Light of the sun is _____ by the Moon.
(a) Reflected (b) repulsed
(c) absorbed (d) rejected

CHAPTER 8
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

1. The unit of current is:
(a) Ampere (b) Newton
(c) Watt (d) kilogram

2. device which stops the flow of current when it exceeds the safety level.
(a) Fuse (b) capacitor
(c) charger (d) battery

3. The branch of science that deals with the charges at rest is:
(a) Electricity **(b) electrostatic**
(c) current (d) magnetism

4. Charged bodies repel each other:
(a) Opposite **(b) Similar**
(c) equal (d) parallel

5. Charged bodies attract each other:
(a) Opposite (b) similar
(c) equal (d) parallel

10. The moon revolves around the:
(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Earth (d) Mars

11. Earth has Moons:
(a) One (b) Two
(c) three (d) Four

12. Mars has Moons:
(a) One **(b) Two**
(c) three (d) Four

13. Jupiter has Moons:
(a) 67 (b) 33
(c) 27 (d) 13

14. Saturn has Moons:
(a) 62 (b) 33
(c) 27 (d) 13

15. Uranus has Moons:
(a) 62 (b) 33
(c) 27 (c) 13

16. Neptune has Moons:
(a) 62 (b) 33
(c) 27 **(d) 13**

17. The group of stars is called.
(a) Planets **(b) Constellation**
(c) objects (d) satellite

18. The natural satellite of the Earth is:
(a) Sun (b) Venus
(c) Mars **(d) Moon**

19. The largest planet in the solar system is.
(a) Jupiter (b) Saturn
(c) Uranus (d) Neptune

GENERAL SCIENCE FOR CLASS 6th

CHAPTER 1
CELLULAR ORGANIZATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

1. Animal cells do not make their own food because they do not have:
a.mitochondria b.vacuoles
c.chloroplasts d.centrioles

2. The "Power houses" of the cell are:
a.chloroplasts **b.mitochondria**
c.vacuoles d. chromosomes

3. Aamir was looking at a cell through a microscope and saw mitochondria and cell membranes. What could Aamir say about the cell?
a. It can only be a plant cell.
b. It can only be an animal cell.
c. It is either a plant or an animal cell
d. It is neither a plant nor an animal cell

4. Heart, liver and ears are examples of animal.
a. organs b.tissues
c.cells d. organ systems

5. Plants make their food in leaves and it is stored in other parts because.
a.they have xylem tissues.
b. the have roots. c.they have stems.
d.they have phloem tissues

6. These cells cover the body and protect inner layers:
a.Skin cells b.Nerve cells
c. White blood cells d.Red blood cells

7. These cells conduct message:
a.Skin cells **b.Nerve cells**
c.White blood cells d. Red blood cells

8. These cells transport oxygen around the body:
a. Skin cells b.Nerve cells
c.White blood cells **d. Red blood cells**

9. These cells fight germs that cause diseases.
a.Skin cells b.Nerve cells
c.White blood cells d.Red blood cells

10. These cells produce bones to shape and support body.
a.Bone cells b.Nerve cells
c.White blood cells d. Red blood cells

11. These cells contract and bring about movement.
a.Skin cells **b.Muscle cells**
c.White blod cells d. Red blood cells

12. This instrument is used to see very small cells which we cannot see with our naked eyes.
a.macroscope **b.microscope**
c.telescope d.horoscope

13. An English scientist Robert Hooke observed

c.mesophyll d.vascular bundle

10. Normally plants grow well at
a.15-20° C b.20-25° C
c.25-30° C **d.25-35° C**

11. It is one of the three main internal parts of a leaf.
a.roots b.stem
c.epidermis d.stomata

12. It is the outermost layer of cells.
a.epidermis b.mesophyl
c.vascular bundle d.food canal

13. Each stomata has two bean shapped cells to guard it which are called
a.stomata **b.guard cells**
c.bean cells d.protective cells

14. It passes through stomata.
a.oxygen b.carbon dioxide
c.water vapours **d.all of these**

15. It is a layer of soft cells containing chloroplasts.
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

16. It lies between the epidermal layers of a plant leaf.
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

17. The food making process called photosynthesis takes place in
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

18. It has xylem and phloem tissues.
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle d.none of these

19. Oxygen, carbon dioxide and water vapours pass through
a.mesophyl b.epidermis
c.vascular bundle **d.stomata**

20. The necessary factors for photosynthesis are
a.light, temperature
b. carbon dioxide, water
c.chlorophyll **b.all of these**

CHAPTER 4
ENVIRONMENT AND INTERACTIONS

1. Everything around an organism that affects its life is called its
a.surrounding **b.environment**
c.inhabitant d.reluctant

2. The word 'abiotic' means
a.energetic b.living
c.non-living d.live

3. The non-living or abiotic components of an environment are
a.air, temperature b.soil, air
c.all of these d. none of these

4. The living or biotic components of an environment do not act as a.
a.air, temperature, soild and water
b.plants, animals and micro-organisms
c.carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen
d. none of these

5. The biotic components of an environment do not act as a.
a.producer b.consumer
c.decomposer **d.composer**

6. Plants make their own food by photosynthesis. They are known as
a.producers b.consumers
c.decomposers d.composers

7. Cows, goats, horses, squirrels and butterflies are
a.producers b.consumers
c.decomposers **d.herbivores**

8. Cats, dogs,, frogs, tigers and snakes, etc. are
a.omnivores b.herbivores
c.carnivores d.decomposers

9. Humans, chickens, crows and bears are
a.omnivores b.herbivores
c.carnivores d.decomposers

10. These are the organisms that break down or decompose dead plants or animals.
a.bacteria b.fungi
c.both of these d.none of these

11. Plants absorb this gas from air.
a.oxygen **b.carbon dioxide**
c.nitrogen d.carbon

12. An animal that kills and eats another animals is called

a.predator b.prey
c.predation d.insulator

13. It is a relationship between two living organisms in which one is harmed and other helped.
a.Parasitism b.Predation
c.Oxidation d.Inflation

14. A living organism that feeds on another living organism is called
a.parasite b.predator c.host d.hostess

15. We are the hos and mosquito is a
a.predator b.insect
c.parasite d.host

16. These are parasites.
a.Cuscuta, Leech, Ascaris
b.Algae, Fungi, Lichen
c.Cuscuta, Fungi, Lichen
d.Leech, Fungi, Lichen

17. A relationship in which two living organisms live together and depend on each other is called
a.Parasitism **b.Mutualism**
c.Predation d.Oxidation

18. Green alga makes food for itself and for the
a.bacteria **b.fungus** c.virus d.plants

19. It is not a biotic component of an environment
a.animals b.plants c.micro-organisms
d.water

20. It is not an abiotic component of an environment.
a.light b.water c.air **d.plants**

CHAPTER 5
ATOMS, MOLECULES, MIXTURES AND COMPOUNDS

1. One molecule of oxygen gas is made of
a.two similar oxygen atoms
b.oxygen and hydrogen atoms
c.carbon and oxygen atoms
d.sodium and chlorine atoms

2. A water molecule has one oxygen atom and
a.two carbon atoms
b.two hydrogen atoms
c. nitrogen atoms
d. chlorine atoms

3. 'Na' is the symbol of sodium whose Latin name is
a.nartium **b.natrium**
c.netrium d.neutron

4. The symbol of calcium is
a.C b.Cu **c.Cl** d.Cd

5. The symbol of 'Mercury' is
a.Ag b.Au **c.Hg** d.Na

6. THe symbol of 'Iron' is
a.Hg b.Na **c.Fe** d.Ag

7. Most metals are found in
a.liquid state **b.solid state**
c.gaseous state d.all states

8. Mercury (Hg) is found is
a.liquid state b.solid state
c.gaseous state d.all states

9. Flame of following non-metals is used for cutting and welding metals.
a.hydrogen b.oxygen
c.hydrogen and oxygen
d.none of these

10. It is used in match industry.
a.hydrogen b.nitrogen
c.phosphorous d.oxygen

11. When two or more elements combine chemically in a fixed ratio, we get a
a.mixture **b.compound**
c.element d.metal

12. When two or more substances are mixed without any chemical change, we get a
a.mixture b.compound
c.element d.metal

13. The largest component of air is
a.hydrogen gas **b.nitrogen gas**
c.oxygen gas d.carbon gas

14. Twenty-one (21) percent of air is the
a.hydrogen gas b.nitrogen gas
c.oxygen gas d.carbon gas

15. Seventy-eight (78) percent of air is the
a.hydrogen gas **b.nitrogen gas**
c.oxygen d.carbon gas

16. The amount of CO_2 in the air is 0.03 to
a.0.04 b.0.05 c.0.06 d.0.07

6. It is a hole in the middle of the iris. It contracts in bright daylight and expands in dim light.
a.cornea b.iris **c.pupil** d.lens
7. It is a transparent piece of glass for focusing light.
a.cornea b.retina c.pupil **d.lens**
8. It is the light sensitive portion of the eyeball. Eye lens forms image on it.
a.cornea **b.retina** c.pupil d.lens
9. It receives light signals from retina and passes these signals to the brain.
a.cronea b.retina
c.optic nerve d.lens
10. Our eye is similar to a
a.instrument b.tool
c.camera d.microscope
11. Ear collects sound waves from the air around and sends these waves to
a.ear canal b.middle ear
c.inner ear **d.pinna**
12. It is a long narrow tube. The sound waves received through pinna travel along it.
a.ear canal b.middle ear
c.inner ear d.pinna
13. The middle ear has three smallest bones in the body, i.e. hammer, anvil and.
a.cochlea **b.stirrup**
c.chronicle d.femur
14. It is the actual hearing organ.
a.cochlea b.stirrup
c.chronicle d.femur
15. The cochlea sends signals to the brain through a special nerve called
a.sensory nerve **b.auditory nerve**
c.locomotive nerve d.spinal nerve
16. These are special parts of our body that tell us what is going on around us.
a.major organs b.muscles
c.nerve cell **d.sense organs**
17. These help us to know about colour, shape and movement of objects around us.
a.eyes b.optic nerve
c.brain **d.all of these**
18. It becomes thick to see near objects and becomes thin to see for objects.
a.cornea b.iris c.pupil **d.lens**
19. Human ear consists of
a.two parts **b.three parts**
c.four parts d.five parts
20. It collects sound waves from the air around and sends these waves to ear canal.
a.pinna b.ear canal
c.middle ear d. inner ear

CHAPTER 3
PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND RESPIRATION IN PLANTS

1. The ability or power to work or make an effort is called
a.power b.work **c.energy** d.effort
2. In plants, food making process is called
a.respiration **b.photosynthesis**
c.filtration d.distillation
3. In all living things, energy producing process is called
a.respiration b.photosynthesis
c.filtration d.distillation
4. The flat green parts that grow in various shapes from the stems or branches of plants or trees are called
a.stems b.roots c.branches **d.leaves**
5. These are called plants' food factories:
a.epidermis b.mesophyll
c.vascular bundles **d.leaves**
6. Each stomata has two bean shaped cells to guard it. These are called
a.protective cells **b.guard cells**
c.stomata d.mesophyll
7. The food making process called photosynthesis takes place in
a.xylem b.phloem
c.mesophyll d.vascular bundle
8. It carries water from roots to the leaves.
a.xylem b.phloem
c.mesophyll d.vascular bundle
9. It carries prepared food to other parts of a plant.
a.xylem **b.phloem**

17. Distillation method is used to separate components of the mixture, having
a.same boiling points
b.different boiling points
c.high boiling points
d.low boiling points

18. In an oil refinery, this method is used to separate components of crude oil
a.filteration b.sublimation
c.distillation d.cooling

19. These are building blocks of matter.
a.atoms b.molecules
c.cells d.tissues

20. The simplest form of matter is called
a.compound **b.element**
c.mixture d.suspension

CHAPTER 6
AIR

1. Thick blanket of air around the Earth is:
a.Earth cover **b.atmosphere**
c.wind d.Earth's coat

2. We can produce a lot of urea fertilizer because.
a.There is oxygen in the air
b. There is a lot of nitrogen in the air
c.There is carbon dioxide in the air
d.There is water in the air.

3. During their space journeys, rockets use.
a.Liquid oxygen b.liquid nitrogen
c.liquid hydrogen d.liquid cabron dixode

4. We want our bun to be fluffy. Which gas can help us?
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon dioxide d.helium

5. Percentage of CO2 in air is about.
a.0.01 - 0.02% b.0.02-0.04%
c.0.03-0.04% d.0.06-0.08%

6. Which gas is considered as life supporting?
a.argon b.nitrogen
c.hydrogen **d.oxygen**

7. Air is present
a.in water b.in soil
c.everywhere d.no where

8. The blank of air is called the
a.wind b.wind vane
c.atmosphere d.space

9. The lowest layer of wind is called
a.Mesosphere b.Stratosphere
c.Troposphere d.Toposhere

10. Only this layer of atmosphere has enough air to support life.
a.Mesosphere **b.Troposphere**
c.Stratosphere d.Toposhere

11. Most weather conditions happen in this air
a.Mesosphere b.Stratosphere
c.Troposphere d.Hemisphere

12. It is a rare gase.
a.oxygen b.nitrogen
c.helium d.carbon

13. It is the major part of the air.
a.oxygen **b.nitrogen**
c.argon d.carbon

14. Troposphere starts at Earth's surface and goes up above the surface.
a.about 6 kilometre to 10 kilometre
b.about 8 kilometre to 12 kilometre
c.about 8 kilometre to 14 kilometre
d.about 8 kilometre to 16 kilometre

15. As we go up, air pressure
a.increases b.remains same
c.sometimes increases, sometimes decreases
d.decreases

16. The ration of nitrogen in air is about
a.70% b.72% c.75% **d.78%**

17. The ration of oxygen gas in air is about
a.20% **b.21%** c.25% d.30%

18. The ratio of carbon dioxide gas in air is
a.0.01% to 0.02% b.0.02% to 0.03%
c.0.03% to 0.04% d.0.04% to 0.05%

19. Remaining air contains rare gases like
a.oxygen, nitrogen b.carbon, helium
c.orgon, nitrogen **d.helium, argon**

20. Air also contains some amount of
a.water vapour b.ozone
c.smoke and dust particles
d. all of these

21. It is a colourless gas.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon **d.all of these**

a. pulley b. gear c. axle d. lever

3. It passes over a pulley.
a. stick b. rod **c. rope** d. gear

4. There are two kinds of pulleys: fixed pulley and
a. immoveable pulley b. rolling pulley
c. grooved pulley **d. moveable pulley**

5. Gear is a
a. round wheel b. small wheel
c. toothed wheel d. none of these

6. Gear system is a kind of
a. wheel b. axle
c. wheel and axle d. none of these

7. We can change the direction of force by
a. pulleys b. gears
c. pulleys and gears d. none of these

8. These are used in a number of ways.
a. pulley systems b. gear systems
c. pulley systems and gear systems
d. none of these

9. Gears are used in
a. a hand-drill b. a bicycle
c. a wind-up clock **d. all of these**

10. It is not a simple machine.
a. wheel and axle b. pulley
c. gear **d. computer**

11. A wheel of a smaller diameter in wheel and axle.
a. wheel **b. axle** c. groove d. pulley

12. Wheel and axle, pulley, gear are
a. simple machines
b. compound machines
c. complex machines d. none of these

13. A grooved wheel which moves around an axle
a. wheel b. axle c. groove **d. pulley**

14. Two or more gears working together
a. gear system b. pulley system
c. working system d. joint gear system

15. Helps to rotate object faster and easily
a. pulley **b. wheel and axle**
c. gears d. lever

16. A doorknob is a
a. pulley **b. wheel and axle**
c. gear d. lever

17. The knob of a door is the wheel and the central shaft through the door is the
a. pulley **b. axle** c. gear d. lever

18. It would be used to lower an empty bucket into a well and then lift the bucket into a well and then lift the bucket full of water.
a. pulley
b. spindle with a lever handle
c. both a & b d. none of these

19. When you let water into a bathtub, what kind of machine helps you open the tap?
a. screw b. lever
c. both a & b d. none of these

20. if the driving wheel and the driven wheel of a gear system are of the same size, which gear will move faster?
a. driving wheel would move faster
b. driven wheel would move faster
c. both of the gears would move with the same speed
d. no gear would move

CHAPTER 10
PROPERTIES OF LIGHT

1. Light behaves differently when it falls on
a. the same object **b. different objects**
c. small objects d. large objects

2. Whenever light reflects, it obeys
a. principles of reflection
b. laws of reflection
c. newton's laws of motion
d. laws of selection

3. These objects transmit light:
a. translucent objects
b. transparent objects
c. rough opaque objects
d. shiny surfaces

4. These objects absorb light:
a. translucent objects
b. transparent objects
c. rough opaque objects
d. shiny surfaces

5. These objects reflect light:
a. translucent objects
b. rough opaque objects

14. Two asteroids are seen from the Earth without the help of a telescope. These are
a. Seres and Westa b. Syrus and Vesta
c. Ceres and Westa **d. Ceres and Vesta**

15. It is the largest asteroid ever discovered.
a. Seres **b. Ceres** c. Vesta d. Syrus

16. Its diameter is about 933 kilometers.
a. Seres **b. Ceres** c. Vesta d. Syrus

17. It is half the size of Ceres.
a. Seres b. Ceres **c. Vesta** d. Syrus

18. Most asteroids complete their one orbit around the Sun in about
a. five Solar years **b. five Earth years**
c. seven Earth years d. nine Earth years

19. A scientist who studies the stars, planets and other objects in space is called an
a. astronomer b. astrologer
c. spaceman d. space scientists

20. It is a large ball of ice and dust that orbits the Sun.
a. asteroid b. meteor
c. comet d. satellite

21. These move around the Sun in an elliptical path.
a. asteroids b. meteors
c. comets d. satellites

22. Its head is made of ice, particles of rocks and gases.
a. asteroid b. meteor
c. comet d. satellite

23. A large, fuzzy, circular cloud around the head of a comet is called the
a. comma **b. coma** c. trioma d. tail

24. Comets far away from the Sun
a. bear tail **b. bear no tail**
c. bear no head d. bear long head

25. Comet Halley appears after every
a. 46 years b. 56 years
c. 66 years **d. 76 years**

26. The last time, Comet Halley was seen in
a. 1966 b. 1976 **c. 1986** d. 1996

27. European scientists sent a space probe Giotto to meet Comet Halley in
a. 1982-83 b. 1983-84
c. 1984-85 **d. 1985-86**

28. A meteoroid is a piece of rock or metal that orbits the
a. Saturn b. Earth c. Jupiter **d. Sun**

29. A meteorid when enters the atmosphere of our Earth, it is called a.
a. meteorite **b. meteor**
c. meteoroid d. comet

30. On a clear night, we can view meteors.
a. 20 to 30 b. 25 to 35
c. 30 to 40 d. 40 to 50

31. It is a big meteor that strikes Earth's surface.
a. meteorite b. meteor
c. meteoroid d. comet

32. In 1920, a very big meteorite named Hoba struck the Earth in
a. New York b. London
c. Paris **d. Namibia**

33. Hoba weighs
a. 60 tons b. 16 tons
c. 36 tons d. 56 tons

34. Very long ago a huge meteorite made a crater 180 meters deep and 1,200 meters wide in
a. Namibia b. Columbia
c. Australia **d. Arizona**

35. The first artificial satellite was sent by Russia in 1957. It was named
a. Sputnik **b. Sputnik-1**
c. Sputnik-2 d. Sputnik-3

36. After a few years of launching sputnik-1, Russia sent the first man into space.
a. Yurio Gagrin b. Yuri Gagarins
c. Yuri Gagarin d. Yuri Gakarin

General Science For Class 7th

CHAPTER 1
Organs' System

1. We get and digest food through _____which is absorbed in our body and gives energy.
a.Respiratory system **b.Digestive system**
c.Thyroid System d.Venous System

2. Tongue is an_____.

c.thick d.none

6. The oxygenated blood is carried by_____.

a.vein b.artery c.aorta d.cappilary

7. _____informs doctors about inner conditions.

a.ECG b.BCG c.TGP d.ETP

8. High blood pressure is a_____of heart diseases.

a.hinderance **b.sign**

c.root cause d.fault

9. _____prepare food for the plants through photosynthesis.

a.root b.stem **c.Leaves** d.shoots

10. Plants have transport system which is composed of____tissues, xylem and phloem.

a.food b.root c.stem **d.transport**

11. Plants need oxygen for respiration and need _____for food preparation.

a.CO **b.CO_2** c.$CaCO_3$ d.O_2

12. The root emerges from the radical is called_____root.

a.secondary b.tertiary

c.primary d.high

13. Leaves have small openings at the lower surface are called_____.

a.mesophyll **b.stomata**

c.vessels d.epidermis

14. The important means for food transport in cells is_____.

a.oxygen b.blood c.CO_2 **d.capillaries**

15. Plants exchange gases through_____.

a.roots b.xylem c.phloem **d.stomata**

16. The cells present in_____cells directly absorb gas.

a.mesophyll **b.chlorophyll**

c.photophyll d.cytophyll

17. _____enter into soil and absorb water from it

a.secondary b.primary root

c.tertiary root **d.root hair**

18. Transport of food starts fromvessels_____.

a.root **b.leaves** c.stem d.shoots

CHAPTER 3
Reproduction in Plants

1. Reproductive system is of_____types.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

2. _____give birth to young ones.

a.birds **b.Mammals**

c.oviparous d.none

3. In_____reproduction male and female cells.

a.non b.asexual **c.sexual** d.none

4. In____reproduction male and female cells do not mix together.

a.sexual b.bisexual **c.asexual** d.none

5. _____gives a new plant, for example, in rose

a.Budding **b.Grafting** c.seed d.layers

6. _____gives us new plant, for example, cactus.

a.Layer b.Seed c.Grafting **d.Budding**

7. _____produces new plants by burying its shoot in soil.

a.Grafting b.Budding **c.Layer** d.Seed

8. In asexual reproduction_____are not mixed together.

a.stamen b.carpel c.zygote **d.gametes**

9. _____is the green part of flower.

a.Sepal b.petal c.carpel d.stamen

10. _____is the attractive part of a flower.

a.Petals b.stamens c.sepals d.carpels

11. _____is the male part of a flower.

a.petals **b.stamens** c.sepals d.carpel

12. _____is the female part of a flower.

a.petals b.stamens c.sepals **d.carpels**

13. Carpel is comprised of_____parts.

a.two **b.three** c.four d.five

14. ____is the topmost part of carpel.

a.style b.ovary c.berg **d.stigma**

15. _____is the lower most part of carpel.

a.berg **b.ovary** c.style d.stigma

16. _____is the central part of carpel.

a.stigma b.ovary **c.style** d.berg

17. The male part of a flower is divided into____ parts.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

18. A rod like male part of the flower is called__.

a.anther **b.filament**

c.stigma d.style

19. The upper box like structure of male part in a flower is called_____.

a.stigma b.style **c.anther** d.filament

20. The pollination is of____types.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

21. In cross pollination pollen grains shift from the _____of one flower to the stigma of the other flower.

a.carpel **b.stamen** c.filament d.style

22. Cross pollination takes place by different means which are called_____.

a.pollination b.insects pollination

c.Pollinators d.air pollination

23. Atleast,_____lakh insects are useful in the process of cross pollination.

a.fifty thousand b.one

c.two d.three

24. Insects are attracted towards_____parts of a flower.

a.small **b.colourful** c.thorny d.colourless

25. Seed and_____combine together to make fruit.

a.stigma b.style **c.ovary** d.filment

26. Zygote is made under_____.

a.ovary b.stigma c.anther d.pollen grains

27. Pollination in a red flower on the bank of a pool takes place through_____.

a.insects **b.water** c.air d.rain

28. Insects get nectar from flower which is a solution of_____.

a.sugar b.salt c.minerals d.water

29. soon after reaching the stigma of pollen grains_____is started to get developed.

a.pollen tube b.filament tube

c.anther tube d.narrow tube

CHAPTER 4
Environment and Feeding Relationship

1. Where all animals have interaction in specific environment with one another is called__

a.Ecosystem b.Aquarium

c.Technical system d.Biotic System

2. An ecosystem is made of_____factors.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

3. In____ecosystem all the animals and plants are included.

a.botanicl b.non-botanical

c.biotic d.none

4. In_____ecosystem all the living things like, water, soil, light, air, fire, etc. are included.

a.biotic **b.abiotic** c.botanical d.none

5. In an ecosystem there is constant links between biotic and_____biotic factors.

a.A b.O c.Z d.N

6. All the green plants are called_____.

a.absorber **b.producers**

c.consumers d.none

7. The biotic factors are divided into____types.

a.two **b.three** c.four d.five

8. The_____utilize plants directly.

a.consumers b.producers

c.none d.decomposers

9. The animals which eat meat are called____.

a.user b.herbivores

c.none **d.carnivores**

10. _____are herbivores and carnivores too.

a.consumers b.herbivores

c.Omnivores d.scavengers

11. Microscopic living organisms, for example, bacteria and fungi are called____.

a.decomposers b.consumers

c.absorber d.producers

12. On the death of plants and animals fungi and bacteria attack on their_____bodies.

a.hard tissues b.soft tissues

c.health **d.dead**

13. In an ecosystem many plants and animals live together and their specific place is known as their_____.

a.group b.territory

c.habitat d.food cycle

14. The animals who move about in the day light are called_____animals.

a.nocturnal b.night adaptation

c.physical adaptation **d.daily adaptation**

15. The animals who move about in the night are called_____animals.

a.nocturnal **b.night adaptation**

c.physical adaptation d.daily adaptation

16. Frogs take_____sleep during winter

season.
a.winter b.summer c.spring d.autumn

17. Plants produce food for ecosystem and is used by other animals and decomposed as well, it is known as_____.
a.cycle **b.food chain**
c.energy cycle d.precession

18. The smaller the food chain, the greater will be the_____.
a.work b.hard work **c.energy** d.production

19. So many food chains are called food_____.
a.cycle **b.web** c.challenge d.group

20. The first food chain has_____levels.
a.four b.two **c.three** d.five

21. In the_____food chain six levels are there.
a.third **b.fourth** c.second d.first

22. The study of animals in respect of their environment is called_____.
a.Ecology b.social biology
c.physiology d.etymology

CHAPTER 5
WATER

1. The most available compound on planet earth is_____.
a.water b.salt
c.carbohydrates d.lead

2. The surface earth has_____% of water.
a.60 b.80 **c.70** d.40

3. The_____% of earth is fresh.
a.5.5 **b.2.6** c.4.5 d.5

4. The____% of water is comprised by seas..
a.89 b.90 **c.97.4** d.39

5. The fresh water in the form of glaciers is_____% available.
a.76 b.57 c.60 d.90

6. Water for human's usage is only_____%.
a.0.67 b.0.89 c.0.34 **d.0.014**

7. The most important component amongst _____is water for human life.
a.five **b.six** c.eight d.four

8. Qúran says, "We have created everything from_____"
a.tissues **b.water** c.minerals d.salt

9. ____water is not fit for drinking.
a.Sea b.lake c.river d.stream

10. In sea water many salts are present, especially,_____in huge quantity.
a.Magnesium Chloride b.Calcium Chloride.
c.Sodium Chloride d.Zinc Chloride

11. Sodium Chloride is____% present in sea water.
a.3.9 b.8.4 c.5.3 **d.3.4**

12. Water is a good_____.
a.solvent b.solution
c.solute d.none

13. Water is obtained through_____.
a.distillation b.beating
c.churning d.squashing

14. Common densities are dissolved as_____ in water.
a.mild **b.solid** c.suspended d.none

15. In drinking water plant, river water is first_____.
a.used b.boiled **c.screened** d.burnt

16. _____gas is mixed in water plant for killing some bacterial.
a.methane **b.chlorine**
c.carbon dioxide d.oxygen

17. Plants use_____as raw material during photosynthesis.
a.water b.oxygen c.mineral d.carbohydrates

18. Water is a source for_____electricity production.
a.rare b.costly c.slow **d.cheap**

19. In heavy industries water is used to keep the machineries_____.
a.cool b.smooth c.hot d.working

CHAPTER 6
Structure of an Atom

1. _____is the unit of structure and function.
a.Atom b.molecule c.neutron d.mole

2. An old concept about atom was that it was_____ particle.
a.unique b.chemical
c.indivisible d.none

3. Atom is derived from_____word, it means

a.organ b.gland c.sensitive d.layer

3. The___of saliva starts digestion of starchy food.

a.ingredients b.mixture

c.during **d.gland**

4. The food passes through_____and enters into stomach.

a.Esophagus b.Duodenum

c.pancreases d.bags

5. Soon after the stomach_____starts.

a.liver **b.Duodenum**

c.Esophagus d.large intestine

6. The juices of_____and liver get mixed with food in the Duodenum.

a.large intestine b.small intestine

c.pancrease d.throat

7. _____is produced with the help of a beneficial bacteria.

a.Vitamin A **b.Vitamin K**

c.Vitamin E d.Vitamin B

8. In chemical digestion different chemical are called_____.

a.gland **b.enzymes** c.protein d.vitamin

9. Dysentery drain water and_____from the body.

a.fats **b.salt** c.protein d.carbohydrates

10. Human digestive system is based on_____functions.

a.two b.three c.four d.five

11. The internal function of lungs in called_____.

a.inhalation b.continuum

c.exhalation d.bronchioles

12. The process getting out of air from the lungs is called_____.

a.inhalation b.sponge

c.exhalation d.alveoli

13. The process of burning takes place in open air while____in humans it takes place inside the cells and in both cases energy is released.

a.digestion **b.respiration**

c.excretion d.heating process

14. ____is the complex infection made in bronchioles and alveoli.

a.dysentery b.tumor

c.Pneumonia d.cancer

15. Tab e dik, which is usually called_____.

a.TB b.UB c.TT d.jaundice

16. Energy is released by the process of respiration in the shape of_____.

a.TTN b.HTP c.HCV **d.ATP**

17. _____is caused by the irregular birth development and division of cells.

a.cancer b.TB

c.Diphtheria d.tuberculosis

18. More than_____thousand chemicals are there in cigarette smoke.

a.one b.two c.three **d.four**

19._____protects lungs from outside damage.

a.soft bone b.skeleton

c.alveoli **d.diaphragm**

20. The second name of wind pipe is_____.

a.lungs b.bronchitis

c.trachea d.Esophagus

21. _____is an organ which does not secrete any juice.

a.liver **b.kidney** c.pancrease d.vitamins

22. The food parts which are completely digested in the mouth are called_____.

a.Carbohydrates b.protein

c.Fats d.vitamins

CHAPTER 2
Transport in Human and Plants

1. Circulatory system in humans is composed of_____,veins and arteries.

a.heart b.brain c.lungs d.kidneys

2. The circulatory system in humans is called__

a.respiratory system

b.circulatory system of blood

c.digestive system d.excretory system

3. _____the heart a strong and double membrane is present which is called pericardium.

a.Above b.below c.inside d.beside

4. Human heart is composed of___chambers.

a.five b.six **c.four** d.three

5. The_____blood is supplied to the body through arteries.

a.deoxygenated **b.oxygenated**

12. Speed of sound in it is 1,500 metres per second.
a. solid **b. liquid**
c. gas d. none of these

13. Speed of sound in it is 6,000 metres per second.
a. solid b. liquid
c. gas d. none of these

14. Carries signals of sound to the brain.
a. optic nerve **b. auditory nerve**
c. sciatic nerve d. sensory nerve

15. The speed of sound in copper is :
a. 350 metre per second
b. 2,100 metre per second
c. 1,500 metre per second
d. 6,000 metre per second

16. When these birds produce sound, it hears as they are laughing.
a. cuckoos **b. loons**
c. nightingales d. thrushes

17. Which of the following statement is true?
a. sound travels much faster than sound
b. light travels much faster than sound
c. light and sound travel at the same speed
d. sound and light travel at the same speed

18. Some whales make sound that can be heard up to
a. 110 kilometers away!
b. 120 kilometers away!
c. 130 kilometers away!
d. 160 kilometers away!

19. It has very long ears that can move around.
a. hare **b. rabbit** c. dolphin d. sea horse

20. Its particles are very close to each other.
a. gases b. liquids **c. solids** d. air

CHAPTER 12
SPACE & SATELITES

1. Our universe is a/an
a. imaginable vast space
b. unimaginable vast space
c. sun, moon and earth
d. our solar system and earth

2. These are called heavenly bodies:
a. sun,moons and planets b. asteroids
c. comets **d. all of these**

3. These are the largest objects in the solar system.
a. sun b. moons
c. planets **d. all of these**

4. These are the smaller parts of the solar system:
a. sun, moons and planets b. asteroids
c. comets **d. b & c**

5. Any heavenly body that moves around a planet is called a
a. planet b. star
c. satellite d. comet

6. It is a natural satellite of the Earth and it orbits the Earth.
a. Moon b. Sun
c. Mars d. Jupiter

7. These have their own satellites too.
a. Mars, Saturn b. Jupiter, Uranus
c. Neptune **d. all of these**

8. An asteroid is a piece of rock that orbits the Sun between
a. Jupiter and Mars b. Jupiter and Saturn
c. Uranus and **d. Mars and Jupiter**

9. Asteroids are made of rock, metals or minerals.
a. rock b. metals
c. minerals **d. all of these**

10. Most of the asteroids orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter in wide band which is called the
a. esteroid belt b. easteroid belt
c. asterd belt **d. asteroid belt**

11. The belt in which asteroids orbit is about
a. 15 hundred thousand kilometers long
b. 15 hundred thousand kilometers wide
c. 15 thousand kilometers wide
d. 15 hundred kilometers wide

12. Asteroids come in
a. same shape b. same size
c. same shape but different sizes
d. all shapes and sizes

13. Some asteroids are very small in diameter but some have diameter up to
a. 100 kilometers b. 500 kilometers
c. 900 kilometers **d. 1,000 kilometers**

c. transparent objects
d. shiny surfaces

6. Smooth surfaces reflect all rays of light in a
a. different directions **b. regular pattern**
c. an irregular pattern d. none of these

7. Rough surfaces reflect light rays in
a. different directions
b. a regular pattern c. an irregular pattern
d. none of these

8. A plane mirror has a smooth and flat surface to reflect the light
a. irregularly **b. regularly**
c. roughly d. slightly

9. These devices use reflection for their working:
a. periscope b. telescope
c. microscope, kaleidoscope
d. all of these

10. We can view different designs in a.
a. periscope b. telescope
c. kaleidoscope d. microscope

11. A curved mirror is a part of a
a. plane mirror b. concave mirror
c. convex mirror **d. curve**

12. These are curved mirrors:
a. plane mirror b. concave mirror
c. convex mirror **d. b & c**

13. It forms a virtual image.
a. concave mirror **b. convex mirror**
c. both of these d. none of these

14. It mostly forms real images.
a. concave mirror b. convex mirror
c. both of these d. none of these

15. It helps to see things before the sunrise and after sunset.
a. regular reflection b. smooth reflection
c. diffused reflection d. irregular infection

16. The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
a. law of refraction **b. law of reflection**
c. law of angles d. law of light

17. This surface causes regular reflection:
a. opaque and rough b. rough
c. black **d. smooth and shiny**

18. The image formed in a plane mirror is
a. real **b. virtual**
c. real or virtual d. none of these

19. We use it to see over a wall.
a. telescope b. kaleidoscope
c. periscope d. microscope

20. This device uses the fact that light travels in straight lines.
a. telescope b. kaleidoscope
c. pin-hole camera d. microscope

CHAPTER 11
INVESTIGATION SOUND

1. All sounds are produced by
a. vibrating bodies
b. non-vibrating bodies
c. solid bodies d. liquids

2. Sound is a form of
a. light **b. energy** c. matter d. air

3. Larger amount of energy can produce
a. lower sounds **b. louder sounds**
c. less vibrations d. no vibrations

4. Sound needs it to travel.
a. material medium
b. immaterial medium c. no medium
d.light as a medium

5. Sound travels faster than gases through
a. liquids b. gases c. solids d. air

6. Sound travels fastest through
a. gases b. liquids **c. solids** d. air

7. Sound travels at the lowest speed through
a. gases b. liquids c. solids d. air

8. Sound travels at medium speed through
a. gases **b. liquids** c. solids d. air

9. Ears receive sound waves convert them into signals and ultimately send them to the
a. ear b. pinna c. ear drum **d. brain**

10. Very loud sound or any injury in the ear can make you
a. blind b. dumb
c. deaf d. none of these

11. Speed of sound in it is 350 metres per second.
a. solid b. liquid
c. gas d. none of these

22. It has sour taste.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon d.none of these

23. It has no smell.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon **d.all of these**

24. It is slightly soluble in water.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon **d.all of these**

25. It does not burn.
a.nitrogen b.oxygen
c.carbon **d.all of these**

26. It does not burn but helps in burning.
a.nitrogen **b.oxygen**
c.carbon d.all of these

CHAPTER 7
SOLUTIONS AND SUSPENSIONS

1. A homegenous mixture of two or more components is called a
a.solute b.solvent
c.solution d.mixture

2. All solutions are the mixture of
a.one substance b.two substances
c.three substances
d.two or more substances

3. The substance in which solute is dissolved is called
a.solute **b.solvent**
c.solution d.mixture

4. Particles of matter are
a.not in constant motion
b.In constant motion
c.motionless b.not moving

5. A particle model explains behaviour of
a.man b.animals
c.practical life **d.particles of matter**

6. The following thing does not make solution with water
a.rock salt b.milk c.oxygen gas **d.oil**

7. This is an example of solid-liquid solution.
a.ink in water b.carbonated drink
c.lemonade d.air

8. This gas dissolves in water
a.oxygen b.carbon dioxide
c.nitrogen **d.all of these**

9. A solution in which the solvent can dissolve any more solute at a room temperature is called a
a.saturated solution **b.unsaturated solution**
c.dilute solution d.concentrated solution

10. Solubility of copper sulphate is 24 grams at
a.20C **b.25C** c.30C d.40C

11. Solubility of copper sulphate is 60 grams at
a.50C **b.60C** c.70C d.80C

12. During the process of making steel, these are melted into liquid form.
a.carbon and steel **b.carbon and iron**
c.oxygen and iron d.nitrogen and steel

13. Ocean water is a
a.solute b.solvent **c.solution** d.alloy

14. Aqueous solution is the solution is which water is the
a. solute **b.solvent**
c.solution d.none of these

15. It is a universal solvent because many things dissolve in it.
a.alcohol **b.water**
c.hydrogen d.oxygen

16. A concentrated solution contains relatively more quantity of
a. solvent **b. solute**
c. solution d. suspension

17. No more solute is dissolved in a saturated solution at
a. low temperature b. high temperature
c. particular temperature d. 500C

18. The amount of solute in grams dissolved in 100 grams of the solvent at a given temperature is called its
a. solution **b. solubility**
c. suspension d. dilution

19. When particles of solute remain suspended in the mixture, the mixture is called
a. solution b. solubility
c. suspension d. dilution

20. A suspension which contains a large amount of insoluble solid solute is called
a. saturated suspension b. dilute suspension

c. concentrated solution **d. slurry**

CHAPTER 8
ENERGY AND ITS FORMS

1. The energy stored in an object due to change in its position is called
   a. kinetic energy **b. potential energy**
   c. heat energy d. light energy
2. The energy in the wound up spring of a toy car is
   a. Kinetic energy **b. potential energy**
   c. heat energy d. light energy
3. The hands of a mechanical watch move due to this energy stored in its spring.
   a. Kinetic energy **b. potential energy**
   c. heat energy d. light energy
4. The energy stored in food is
   a. stored mechanical energy
   b. gravitational energy
   c. chemical energy d. nuclear energy
5. A compressed spring possesses
   a. chemical energy
   b. gravitational energy
   c. nuclear energy
   d. stored mechanical energy
6. Energy produced due to the movement of elelctrical charges is called
   a. heat energy b. light energy
   c. electrical energy d. sound energy
7. Energy produced by the vibrating body is called
   a. heat energy b. light energy
   c. electrical **d. sound energy**
8. When we lift a toy car to the top of the ramp, it has
   a. kinetic energy b. chemical energy
   c. potential energy d. mechaincal energy
9. All fuels have
   a. kinetic energy **b. chemical energy**
   c. sound energy d. electric energy
10. When we switch on a bulb, the electrical energy changes into
   a. sound energy **b. light energy**
   c. chemical energy d. mechanical energy
11. Which one of the following statements is true?
   a. energy can be made
   b. energy can be destroyed
   c. energy can be changed from one form to another
   d. energy cannot be changed from one form to another
12. It changes electrical energy to light energy.
   a. radio b. electric drill
   c. washing machine **d. lamp**
13. It changes electrical energy to light energy and sound energy
   a. radio **b. television**
   c. lamp d. electric drill
14. It converts electrical energy to electrical energy and then to light energy
   a. computer **b. calculator**
   c. radio d. washing machine
15. A wind form consists of about
   a. 50 mills **b. 100 mills**
   c. 120 mills d. 1000 mills
16. Forms of energy are
   a. few b. three c. five **d. many**
17. The energy due to the position of a body is called
   a. nuclear energy b. atomic energy
   c. kinetic energy **d. potential energy**
18. The total energy in the universe is
   a. variable b. very much
   c. measurable **d. constant**
19. Wind, water, Sun, biogas and sea tides are
   a. renewable sources of energy
   b. non-renewable sources of energy
   c. new sources of energy
   d. old sources of energy
20. The devices which can change the form of energy are called
   a. energy consumers **b. energy converters**
   c. energy savers d. energy producers

CHAPTER 9
FORCES AND MACHINE

1. A wheel and axle is made up of a large wheel that is connected to a circular rod called
   a. pulley b. gear **c. axle** d. lever
2. It is also a wheel with a groove in its edge.

transferred is called_____.
a.conductor b.bad conductor
c.non conductor d. circular conductor

7. Land wind and sea wind are caused by the_____heat.
a.conduction b.radiation
c.convection d.none

8. People in cold areas wear dark clothes because they are poor reflectors and good_____.
a.in use **b.absorbers**
c.pointers d.material

CHAPTER 9
DISPERSION OF LIGHT

1. light tilts a bit while moving from rare medium to denser medium is called_____r.
a.refraction b.reflection
c.propagation d.dispersion

2. The medium through which light travels fast is known as_____.
a.rare medium b.rectangular medium
c.perpendicular d.dense medium

3. The medium through which light travels slowly is known as_____.
a.dense medium b.rare medium
c.rectangular medium d.none

4. When light enters from rare medium to denser medium, it bends towards_____.
a.towards inside b.towards outside
c.vertical d.hypotenuse

5. When light enters from denser medium to rare medium, it bends_____from vertical.
a.inside b.towards c.under **d.away**

6. The speed of light in air is_____m/s.
a. b. **c.** d.

7. The division of white light into its constituent colours is called_____.
a.dispersion b.reflection
c.propagation d.refraction

8. The example of dispersion after rain is rainbow which appears on_____.
a.stars b.earth c.moon **d.sky**

9. The appearance of rainbow proves that sunlight basically consists of_____colours.
a.seven b.six c.three d.five

10. The refractive index of water is_____.
a.1.43 b.2.4 **c.1.33** d.1.7

11. The refractive index of diamond is greater than all which is_____.
a.2.42 b.0.24 c.1.42 d.0.43

CHAPTER 10
SOUND WAVES

1. The vibration of a body produces_____.
a.resonance b.waves
c.heat d.energy

2. The wave in which particles of the medium vibrate back and forth is called_____wave.
a.long b.aerial **c.longitudinal** d.physical

3. A wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate up and down perpendicular to the direction of motion of wave is called_____wave.
a.long b.longitudinal
c.width **d.transverse**

4. Time required for completion of one wave is called_____.
a.wave velocity **b.time period**
c.waves d.frequency

5. The number of vibrations per second is called_____.
a.kilometer **b.time period**
c.hour d.minute

6. The distance travelled by a wave in one second is called_____.
a.frequency b.average speed
c.velocity d.acceleration

7. The unit of frequency is_____.
a.hertz b.second c.per hour d.m/s

8. The unit of time period is_____.
a.metre **b.second** c.hertz d.m/s

9. The unit of wave velocity is_____.
a.herts **b.m/s** c.km/h d.second

10. The quality of sound by which we differentiate between light and heavy voice is called_____.
a.shrillness **b.pitch**
c.range d.voice frequency

11. The quality of sound by which we differentiate

a.Transformation **b.Heredity**
c.Reproduction d.Biogenetics

55. Eye colour in human is controlled by:
a.One gene b.Two genes
c.Three genes **d.Many genes**

56. DNA is a_____
a.Protein b.Pigment
c.Hereditary material d. Hormone

57. In bacteria single chromosome is present along with extra chromosomal DNA molecule known as_____.
a.RNA b.Fungi **c.Plasmid** d.Insulin

58. There are_____types of nucleotides.
a.Two b.Three **c.Four** d.Five

59. Which of the following is produced by genetic engineering for the treatment of diabetic patient?
a.Insulin b.Fungi c.Vaccine d.Antibiotics

60. The cow that produce more milk or milk with less lactose is called_____.
a.Transgenic cow b.Brown cow
c.Australian cow d.Golden cow

61. The application of biological process for the welfare and benefit of man kind is called_____.
a.Biotechnology b.Histology
c.Cytology d.biology

62. The material responsible for the transfer of traits from one generation to another is called___.
a.Insulin **b.DNA** c.Yeat d.Enzymes

63. Replication is a process in which DNA of cell is_____to make two similar copies of parent DNA.
a.Triplicated **b.Duplicated**
c.Remain same d.Become half

64. Rice used for the cure of vitamin A deficiency is called.
a.Balanced rice b.Silver rice
c.Golden rice d.All of the above

65. Increase in crop yield is the most obvious application of modern biotechnology is_____.
a.Agriculture b.Industry
c.Biology d.Microbiology

66. The important technique of biotechnology is_____.
a.Tissue culture b.Kidney transplant
c.Liver transplant d.Replication

67. Which of the following is not a product of biotechnology.
a.Yogurt **b.Paracetamol**
c.Cheese d.Vinegar

68. The organisms produced by the process of genetic modification is called_____.
a.Micro-organism **b.Transgenic organism**
c.Unicellular organism d.Multicellular organism

69. Genetically modified fish have genes that promote the production of_____.
a.Growth hormones b.Protein
c.Carbohydrates d.Vitamins

70. The first genetically modified crops is_____.
a.Delayed ripening tomato
b. Sweet potato
c. Golden rice
c.Transgenic rice

71. One of the application of biotechnology is use of microbes for the manufacturing of_____
a.Organic compounds b.Acids
c.Bases d.Inorganic compounds

72. The antibiotics produced by some bacteria and fungi are used to treat_____
a.Brain tumer b.Lungs cancer
c.Kidney stone **d.Microbial infection**

73. Penicillin is an example of
a.Enzyme b.Hormone
c.Antibiotic d.Antigen

74. Study of hereditary material and transmission of characters is called_____.
a.Ecology b.Biotechnology
c.Tissue culture **d.Genetics**

75. The branch of science in which living organisms are used for welfare of mankind is called.
a.Biotechnology b.Genetics
c.Microbiology d.Biochemistry

76. Smoke released from thermal power plant contains.
a.NH_3 b.H_2O c.H_2SO_4 **d.SO_2**

77. Dry air consist of 78%_____
a.Hydrogen b.Carbon dioxide
c.Oxygen **d.Nitrogen**

78. The percentage of oxygen in dry air is_____

a.Mid brain b.Hind brain
c.Spinal cord . **d.Fore brain**

4. All the signals that go to the body or come to the brain, pass through_____
a.Spinal cord b.Mid brain
c.Hind brain d.Fore brain

5. Paralysis is a disease caused by the failure of_____
a.Kidney b.Nephron c.Heart **d.Spinal cord**

6. The smallest structural and functional unit of nervous system is_____.
a.Neuron b.Nephron c.Spinal card d.Brain

7. Which one is the extension of medulla oblongata.
a.Kidney **b.Spinal Card** c.Pons d.Neuron

8. The thread like projection on the cell body is called_____.
a.Neuron b.Nephron **c.Dendrites** d.Cerebrum

9. A tube that carries urine from each kidney to the bladder is called_____.
a.Medulla b.Cortex **c.Ureter** d.Renal pelvis

10. The cleaning of patients blood artificially with help of a machine is called_____.
a.Excretion **b.Dialysis**
c.Orthotorpy d.Therapy

11. The central nervous system consists of two major parts.
a.Brain and spinal cord
b. Cerebellum and cerebrum
c.Neuron and nephron
d.Pons and medulla

12. The brain is protected by three layers of connective tissues called_____
a.Hemisphere b.Pons
c.Neuron **d.Meninges**

13. Which of the following is not a part of the fore brain.
a.Cerebellum b.Cerebrum
c.Thalamus d.Hypothalamus

14. Which of the following is not a part of hind brain?
a.Cerebellum **b.Thalamus**
c.Pons d.Medulla oblangata

15. The peripheral nervous system includes 12 pairs of grand nerves and_____paas of spinal nerves.
a.31 b.16 c.19 d.20

16. Which of the following are responsible for voluntary and involuntary responses?
a.Sensory nerves **b.Motor nerves**
c.Pons d.CNS

17. Reflax action are controlled by_____
a.Spinal cord b.Brain
c.Sensory nerves d.Mid brain

18. Which of the following carry nerve impulses from receptors to CNS?
a.Motor neurons **b.Sensory neurons**
c.Associative neurons d.None of these

19. Which of the following is not an organ of the excretory system?
a.Spinal cord b.Lungs
c.Kidneys d.Ureters

20. THe presence of two much_____in the blood damages the capillary wall in the glomerulus.
a.Oxygen **b.Glucose** c.Vitamins d.Salts

21. Urea is a waste product produced by the break down of_____
a.Vitamins b.Water **c.Proteins** d.Glucose

22. The regulation of water, minerals and salts within the body is known as
a.Homeostasis b.Dialysis
c.Exertion d.Respiration

23. The neuron carries messages from central nerves system to muscles and grains are:
a.Motor neuron b.Sensory neuron
c.Inter neuron d.None

24. Which one regulates breathing?
a.Medulla oblongata b.Midbrain
c.Pons d.Thymus

25. Responses such as hunger, pain, thirst etc are associated with which part of the brain?
a.Cerebrum b.Cerebellum
c.Pons d.Medulla

26. Reflex actions occur with the help of:
a.Spinal cord b.Heart
c.Kidney d.Pancreas

27. Kidneys eliminate wastes by filtering.
a.Water b.Fluid c.Urine **d.Blood**

2. Which one of the following does not run on its feet?
a. frog **b.fish** c.humans d.kangaroos

3. The characteristic which is observed in living things is:
a. movement b.growth
c. reproduction **d. all of these**

4. The ability to produce young ones is called:
a. respiration b. excretion
c. reproduction d. circulation

5. Life cycle of a flowering plant starts from:
a. flower b.seeding c.fruit **d.seed**

6. Living things can grow and:
a. eat b.reproduce
c. move **d. all of the above**

7. For survival living things need food and:
a. wood b.chair c.paper **d. food**

8. Plants use light energy to convert___into food.
a. oxygen and water
b. nitrogen and water
c. carbon dioxide and water
d. oxygen and carbon dioxide

9. Humans use water for drinking and
a. cooking b.washing
c. cleaning **d. all of the above**

10. ____helps humans to breathe:
a. brain **b.lungs** c. heart d.stomach

11. It takes oxygen present in air and send it to whole body:
a. heart b.stomach **c.lungs** d.brain

12. It is a source of energy:
a. light b.air c.water d. walk

13. Which one is true?
a. fish swim b.frogs run
c. birds crawl d. crow swim

14. The physical characteristics of life are:
a. movement b. growth
c. reproduction **d. all of the above**

15. It means producing their young ones.
a. reproduction b. growth
c. movement d. digestion

16. The correct statement is:
a. dog produces puppies
b. cat produces kitten
c. rose plant produces baby rose plant
d. all of the above

17. The different stages which living thing goes through during its life is.
a. reproduction **b.life cycle**
c. movement d. growth

18. The seeds are produced in the:
a. flower b.leaves **c.fruit** d.roots

19. A continous increase in the size of living thing is called:
a. growth b. life cycle
c. movement d. reproduction

CHAPTER 3
FOOD AND HEALTH

1. Which mineral helps in building of bones and teeth?
a. iron b.zinc **c.calcium** d.sodium

2. What carries nutrients to all parts of the body and regulates the body temperature?
a. carbohydrates b.fats
c. water d. proteins

3. The foods rich in carbohydrates are:
a. potato, wheat, sugarcane
b. meat, fish, pulses
c. butter, ghee, oil
d. spinach, ginger, tomato

4. The diet which contains right amount of nutrients is:
a. unbalanced diet b.unhealthy diet
c. delicious diet **d. balanced diet**

5. The nutrients that are needed in small amount by our body:
a. vitamins and minerals
b. carbohydrates and fats
c. fats and proteins
d. carbohydrates and minerals

6. They help our body to grow:
a. vitamins **b. proteins**
c. minerals d. carbohydrates

7. Which of the following is body building food?
a. spinach **b.meat**
c. mango d. tomato

8. Which of the following food items if eaten more can make us sick?