GENERAL SCIENCE QUESTION BANK
CLASS VI

CHAPTER 1: FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

1. Which of the following is a root vegetable?
   a) Potato
   b) Cucumber
   c) Carrot
   d) Onion

2. Which of the following is obtained from animals?
   a) Honey
   b) Pigeon-pea
   c) Chick-peas
   d) Lentil

3. What bees collect from flowers and convert it into honey?
   a) Water
   b) Sugar
   c) Nectar
   d) Juice

4. Materials needed to prepare any food item are known as
   a) Food
   b) Ingredients
   c) Dish
   d) Salt

5. Sugarcane is an edible____.
   a) Root
   b) Shoot
   c) Leave
   d) Stem

6. Kangaroo is a_____.
   a) Carnivore
   b) Herbivore
   c) Omnivore
   d) None of the above

7. Ingredients for the preparation of food are obtained from _____
   a) Plants
   b) Animals
   c) Both of the above
   d) None of the above

8. Choose the group of animals that are omnivores?
   a) Cow, deer, tiger
   b) Human, bear, dog,
   c) Cat, cow, tiger
   d) Lion, tiger, Fox

9. Which of the following is taken mostly in breakfast?
   a) Rice pulao
   b) Curd
   c) Butter toast
   d) Ice cream

10. The part of Banana plant not used as a food:
   a) Flower
   b) Stem
   c) Fruit
   d) Root

11. Find out the pair of plants from the below list that has two or more edible parts:
   Banana, Pumpkin, Lady's finger, Brinjal
   a) Banana and Brinjal
   b) Pumpkin and lady's finger
   c) Banana and lady's finger
   d) Banana and pumpkin

12. What are not the ingredients for preparing a chicken curry?
   a) Chicken
   b) Oil
   c) Pumpkin
   d) Spice

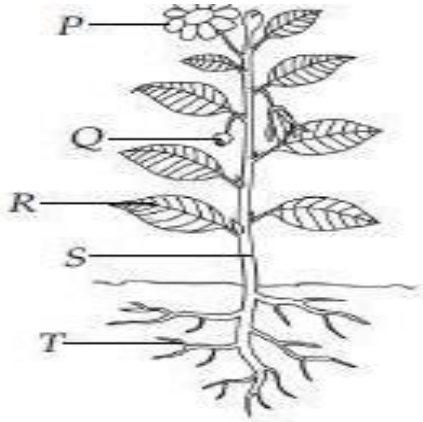
13. Identify the group of animals in the below picture:

   a) Carnivore
   b) Herbivore
   c) Omnivore
   d) None of the above

14. Which of the following is not a plant whose root is edible?
   a) Carrot
   b) Radish
   c) Turnip
   d) Potato

15. There is no variation in food eaten in different regions of India. Is this statement true?
    a) Yes
    b) No

16. Look the below picture and identify the correct labels from the options:



    a) P- flower, Q-bud, R-leaf, S-stem, T-root
    b) P- bud, Q-flower, R-stem, S-root, T-leaf
    c) P- flower, Q-leaf, R-root, S-bud, T- stem
    d) P- root, Q-leaf, R-bud, S-stem, T-flower

17. Match the following:

Ingredient	source
A- Maida.	1-river
B- Cod liver oil.	2-plant
C- Water.	3-animal

    a) A-3, B-2, C-1
    b) A-2, B-1, C-3
    c) A-2, B-3, C-1
    d) A-1, B-2, C-3

18. Plants are called producers because they make:
    a) Mineral
    b) Food
    c) Water
    d) Carbon dioxide

19. Identify the odd one out from the below list:
    Milk, honey, egg, maize, meat
    a) Milk
    b) Honey
    c) Meat
    d) Maize

20. We should test unknown plants around us to see if they are edible.
    a) True
    b) False

21. Name the process by which seeds begin to grow into plants.

22. What is the edible part in lettuce and spinach?

23. What is the source of the main ingredients (rice and urad dal) of Idli?

24. The animals which eat only plants or plant products are called_____.

25. Which part of Ginger is used as food?

26. Mustard oil is extracted from which part of the plant?

27. The animals which produce milk are called_____.

28. What is the main purpose for adding spices in our food?

29. Identify the category of following organisms: Human beings, Crow, Dog and Sparrow.

30. The common name for milk, butter, cheese, khoya and kulfi.

CHAPTER 2: COMPONENTS OF FOOD

31. The major energy supplier component of food is:
    a) Vitamin
    b) Protein
    c) Carbohydrate
    d) Amino acid

32. Identify the main components of food:
    a) Carbohydrates
    b) Fats and proteins
    c) Vitamin and minerals
    d) All of the above

33. Food gives us energy?
    a) True
    b) False

34. The symptoms caused by the deficiency of vitamin B1 includes:
    a) Weak bones
    b) Weak muscles and little energy
    c) Poor vision
    d) Bleeding gums

35. Presence of protein in a food item can be tested with the help of-
    a) Iodine
    b) Copper sulphate
    c) Presence of oily patch
    d) Copper sulphate and caustic soda

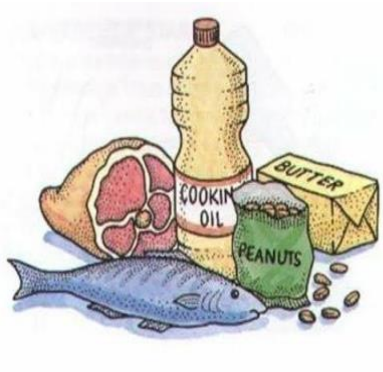
36. Name the vitamin that enables our body to fight against many diseases.
    a) Vitamin A
    b) Vitamin B
    c) Vitamin C
    d) Vitamin D

37. The below picture shows the legs of a person affected with rickets, which is caused by the deficiency of-


    a) Vitamin A
    b) Vitamin B
    c) Vitamin C
    d) Vitamin D

38. A sweet carbohydrate is called_____.
    a) Starch
    b) Sugar
    c) None of the above
    d) Both

39. Look into the picture and identify the component of food.



    a) Carbohydrates
    b) Protein
    c) Fat
    d) Roughage

40. The functions of food involve:
    a) It provides us energy to do work
    b) It helps in repairing the damaged cells and tissues
    c) It helps us to keep the body healthy
    d) All of the above

41. All the deficiency diseases can be prevented by
    a) Cleanliness
    b) taking medicine at proper time
    c) vaccination
    d) taking balanced diet

42. Identify the food item that contains carbohydrates?
    a) Rice
    b) Gram
    c) Paneer
    d) Pulses

43. A person has a swollen neck. His doctor told him that he is suffering from goitre. This disease is due to the deficiency of-
    a) Iron
    b) Calcium
    c) Iodine
    d) Vitamin B

44. Look Into the blue picture full stop there is a child who has retarded growth a large pot like belly and swollen face. The disease he might be suffering from is-

a) Anaemia
b) Kwashiorkor
c) Marasmus
d) Scurvy

45. A person is taking too much fat rich food. Name the condition he ends up suffering from.
a) Weakness
b) Anaemia
c) Goitre
d) Obesity

46. Amla is a rich source of which vitamin?
a) Vitamin A
b) Vitamin C
c) Vitamin D
d) Vitamin K

47. Water does not help our body to absorb nutrients from food.
a) True
b) False

48. Which vitamin gets easily destroyed by heat during cooking?
a) Vitamin C
b) Vitamin K
c) Vitamin A
d) Vitamin B

49. Which component of a food is needed for the growth and maintenance of our body?
a) Vitamins
b) Carbohydrates
c) Fats
d) Proteins and Minerals

50. How can deficiency diseases be prevented?
a) By taking lots of water
b) Increasing the intake of fats
c) By taking a balanced diet
d) By eating lots of chapatis

51. In addition to nutrients, what does our diet have for maintaining the life processes in our body?

52. Name the diet that provides us all the nutrients required by our body in the right quantities.

53. Name the substance that gives blue colour with Iodine.

54. Which component of our diet does not provide any nutrient but helps our body to get rid of the undigested food?

55. Name the substances which are classified as body building foods.

56. Rohan looks pale. He has lost considerable weight and after doing a small amount of work, he used to get tired soon. Name the disease he is suffering from.

57. Pulses are rich in_____.

58. Give one symptom for the deficiency of vitamin A.

59. The disease is caused by the deficiency of nutrients called_____.

60. Name the disease caused by deficiency of Vitamin C.

CHAPTER 3: FIBRE TO FABRIC

61. In which soil and climate cotton plants grow?
    a) Alluvial soil, cold climate
    b) Black soil, warm climate
    c) Clayey soil, warm climate
    d) Black soil, cold climate

62. Which of the following fibre is obtained from hair of an animal?
    a) Cotton
    b) Silk
    c) Jute
    d) Wool

63. Jute fibres are obtained from the roots of jute plants.
    a) True
    b) False

64. Cotton and Jute are examples of fibres obtained from animals.
    a) True
    b) False

65. Look into the picture to identify the process of making a fabric.

    a) Knitting
    b) Spinning
    c) Weaving
    d) Ginning

66. The jute plant is normally harvested at what time:
    a) At the time of germination
    b) Before flowering stage
    c) At the flowering stage
    d) At all the stages.

67. What people did not use as clothes in ancient times.
    a) Cotton clothes
    b) Leaves of trees
    c) Animal skins
    d) Animal fur

68. Select the plant fibres from the following list:
Wool, cotton, silk, Jute,
a) Wool and silk
b) Silk and jute
c) Cotton and jute
d) Wool and jute

69. Yarn splits up into thin strands called_____.
a) Coil
b) Fibre
c) Wire
d) String

70. Which one of the following is synthetic fibre?
a) Polyester
b) Nylon
c) Acrylic
d) All of the above

71. Gunny bags are made of which fibre-
a) Cotton
b) Wool
c) Jute
d) Silk

72. To make fabrics the fibres are first converted into____.
a) Yarn
b) Fibre
c) Thread
d) String

73. Match the following:
A- Silk. 1- Synthetic fibre
B- Jute. 2- Golden fibre
C- Coconut. 3- Animal fibre D-
Nylon. 4- Coir
a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

74. During summer people prefer clothes made of fibre-
a) Jute
b) Cotton
c) Wool
d) Animal fur

75. Takli is an automated device used for spinning.
a) True
b) False

76. In India jute is mainly grown in which states?
    a) West Bengal
    b) Bihar
    c) Assam
    d) All of the above

77. Natural fibre that is obtained from an insect.
    a) Silk
    b) Cotton
    c) Wool
    d) Jute

78. Identify the unstitched piece of fabric that is worn by people.
    a) Shirt
    b) Trouser
    c) Saree
    d) Blazer

79. Our choice of clothing is influenced by the following factors:
    a) Climate
    b) Culture and tradition
    c) Occupation
    d) All of the above

80. Apart from cotton, what is another natural fibre obtained from a plant and was earlier cultivated near the river Nile.
    a) Silk
    b) Flax
    c) Wool
    d) Fur

81. Silk fibre is drawn from the cocoon of_____.

82. Name the fruit of the cotton plant.

83. Weaving of fabric is done on_____.

84. Name process in which separation of fibres from the seeds is done by combining them.

85. The hand operated device used for spinning is_____.

86. Cultivation of jute is done in_____season.

87. Which famous leader popularised the use of Charkha as a part of the Independence movement?

88. Fibres that are made from Chemical substances are known as-

89. Which part of the cotton plant gives us cotton?

90. Name the process which involves pulling and twisting of strands of a fibre.

CHAPTER 4: SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

91. Which of the following is soluble in water?
    a) Sugar
    b) Sand
    c) Iron filings
    d) Oil

92. Wooden logs float on water because____. Find the correct reason.
    a) It has more density to water
    b) It has less density to water
    c) It is not hollow from inside
    d) None of the above

93. Which of the following materials is hard and shiny?
    a) Glass
    b) Tin
    c) Rubber
    d) Plastic

94. All things are made of just one material or substance.
    a) True
    b) False

95. Stone_____in water.
    a) Dissolves
    b) Floats
    c) Sinks
    d) None of the above

96. Which of the following is the best material to make windows of a bus?
    a) Glass
    b) Iron
    c) Wood
    d) Steel

97. Identify the non-lustrous material.
    a) Gold
    b) Silver
    c) Platinum
    d) Wood

98. You accidentally mixed mustard oil and water in one tumbler. What would be your observation?
    a) They are soluble
    b) Water floats on oil
    c) Oil floats on water
    d) None of the above.

99. Identify the Opaque material.

a) Glass sheet
b) Mirror
c) Butter paper
d) Thin Ice sheet

100. Identify the incorrect statement

a) Materials are grouped for fun
b) Materials are grouped to study the properties
c) Materials are grouped according to their uses
d) Are grouped for convenience

101. Materials are grouped together-

a) On the basis of similarities
b) On the basis of differences in their properties
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

102. Do all materials have the same properties?

a) Yes
b) No

103. A mirror is an_____object.

a) Transparent
b) Translucent
c) Opaque
d) None of the above

104. Smitha was asked to pick up a translucent object from the objects present in the kitchen. What would it be?

a) Wooden spatula
b) Glass tumbler
c) Foil paper
d) Butter paper

105. Identify the characteristics of a metal.

A. They are hard
B. They have Shine on their surface
C. They are good conductors of electricity

a) A only
b) B only
c) C only
d) All of the above

106. Identify the soft materials from the following list:

Iron, copper, cotton, glass, sponge, diamond, wool,

a) Cotton, sponge, wool
b) Iron, copper, diamond
c) Copper, glass, diamond
d) Iron, glass, diamond

107. A shopkeeper is mixing white stone powder in the white salt. By which property of substances you will detect whether something is mixed with the salt.

a) Hardness
b) Lustre
c) Solubility
d) Colour

108. From the below list identify the materials that can float on water.
Plastic toy, iron nail, rubber gloves, steel spoon, sponge, coin

a) Iron nail, steel spoon, coin
b) Plastic toy, rubber gloves, sponge
c) Steel spoon, iron nail, coin
d) Rubber gloves, sponge, iron nail

109. Pick the odd one out:

a) Ink and water
b) Milk and water
c) Lime juice and water
d) Oil and water

110. The hardest substance is

a) Diamond
b) Chalk
c) Wood
d) Glass

111. The property to allow light to pass through is called_____.

112. Materials which are difficult to compress are called_____material.

113. The materials which partially allowed the light to pass through them.

114. Name a material which loses its shine when exposed to moist air.

115. Things are grouped together for_____.

116. Is vinegar soluble in water?

117. What are those substances called that dissolve in water?

118. You are not able to bend an iron rod because it is very_____.

119. Substances through which we cannot see at all are called_____.

120. Materials heavier than water would_____into it.

CHAPTER 5: SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

121. Wheat flour has some grains in it. What is the correct method to separate them?
   a) Decantation
   b) Filtration
   c) Sieving
   d) Threshing

122. Transpiration in plants involves which phenomenon?
   a) Decantation
   b) Boiling
   c) Sieving
   d) Evaporation

123. Rohan accidentally mixed oil in water by which process it can be separated out?
   a) Decantation
   b) Filtration
   c) Threshing
   d) Sieving

124. Name the essential requisite for the process of winnowing.
   a) Water
   b) Wind
   c) Sieve
   d) Filter paper

125. Water dissolves different substances in different amounts. State whether this statement is correct or not.
   a) Correct
   b) Incorrect

126. In a bag some potatoes and brinjals are mixed. What is the correct method to separate them?
   a) Sieving
   b) Filtration
   c) Churning
   d) Hand picking

127. While using hot water in front of the mirror you observed that the mirror would become a bit foggy and have tiny water droplets on it. This occurs due to which process?
   a) Filtration
   b) Condensation
   c) Sedimentation
   d) Decantation

128. Machines are used to trash large quantities of grains.
   a) True
   b) False

129. Look into the picture and identify the method of separation of substances.

a) Threshing
b) Hand picking
c) Winnowing
d) Filtration

130. A_____solution is the solution in which no more of the solute can be dissolved.
a) Unsaturated
b) True
c) Saturated
d) None of the above

131. What is the need to separate substances from one another?
a) Two separate two different but useful substances
b) To remove non useful substances from useful
c) To remove impurities or harmful components
d) All of the above

132. Identify the methods used for separating a solid from other solid.
a) Hand picking
b) Sieving
c) Winnowing
d) All of the above

133. The substance which is dissolved in water is called_____.
a) Solute
b) Solvent
c) Solution
d) None of the above

134. A mixture of salt and sand is separated by-
a) Evaporation
b) Sublimation
c) Dissolution— filtration— evaporation
d) Dissolution— decantation— evaporation

135. The property which forms the basis of winnowing is-
a) Difference in weight
b) Difference in size
c) Difference in colour
d) Difference in shape

136. After getting a saturated sugar solution is it possible to dissolve more sugar in that water?

a) No, it is not possible
b) Yes, after waiting for some time sugar can be dissolved
c) Upon heating the solution larger quantity of sugar can be dissolved
d) None of the above

137. When the heavier component in a mixture settles after water is added to it. This process is called_____.

a) Decantation
b) Sedimentation
c) Filtration
d) Winnowing

138. The property which forms the basis of sieving and filtration.

a) Difference in weight
b) Difference in colour
c) Difference in size
d) Difference in shape

139. Name the process to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid.

a) Filtration
b) Decantation
c) Sieving
d) Evaporation

140. Aakruti does not like peace in her pulav. What method would she use to separate them?

a) Hand picking
b) Winnowing
c) Filtration
d) Evaporation

141. By which method butter is separated from curd?

142. Name the process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form.

143. What is the method to separate insoluble materials from soluble materials?

144. Name a universal solvent.

145. Name the method to obtain common salt from seawater.

146. The process that is used to separate grain from stalks is____.

147. The process of separating clear liquid without disturbing the settled solid particles simply by transferring is_____.

148. Name the process of separating fine particles from coarse particles using a sieve.

149. Materials which contain two or more substances in any proportion are called_____.

150. Name the process of separating tea by using a strainer.

CHAPTER 6: CHANGES AROUND US

151. What changes are being observed upon lightning a candle on a stand:

A- Change in shape
B- Change in size
C- Change in smell
D- Change in weight

a) A, B, C
b) B, C, D
c) A, B, D
d) A, C, D

152. Which of these is not a reversible change?

a) Water to ice
b) Cookie dough to cookie
c) Melting chocolate
d) Juice to Ice candy

153. What could be the different ways to bring about a change in some material:

a) By mixing
b) By applying force
c) By heating
d) All of the above

154. Look into the picture and identify the type of change:

a) Reversible change
b) Irreversible change

155. State whether the statement is correct. "All physical changes are reversible."

a) True
b) False

156. Photosynthesis is an example of:

a) Physical reversible change
b) Physical Irreversible change
c) Chemical change
d) None of the above

157. Which of these is a reversible change?

a) Melting of wax
b) Burning of wood
c) Milk to paneer
d) Rusting of iron

158. Melting is the process where-
   a) Liquid turns into gas
   b) Gas turns into liquid
   c) Liquid turns into solid
   d) Solid turns into liquid

159. Find the odd one out:
   a) A bud to flower
   b) Withering of leaves
   c) Folding of Mimosa leaves
   d) Flower to fruit

160. What changes can be observed by applying a force on an object?
   a) Change in shape
   b) Change in size
   c) Change in position
   d) All of the above

161. Sharpening of pencil could be an example of-
   a) Physical and reversible change
   b) Physical and Irreversible change
   c) Chemical change
   d) No change at all

162. Why do the railway lines/ tracks have minor gaps between them?
   a) So that air can pass through
   b) To balance the weight of the Twin
   c) To compensate the expansion of iron tracks due to heat
   d) So that water can flow out during rain

163. Heating and cooling of any object is a reversible change.
   a) True
   b) False

164. Ironing of a cloth is a what type of change?
   a) Reversible change
   b) Irreversible change

165. Choose the change that can be reversed.
   a) Raw egg to boiled egg
   b) Bud to flower
   c) Animal dung to biogas
   d) Wet clothes to dry clothes

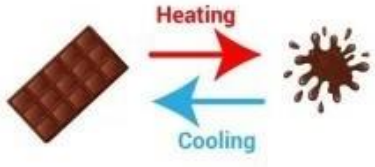
166. A metal ring can be fixed to the wooden cart Wheel by-
   a) Heating the metal rim
   b) Heating wooden wheel
   c) Cooling metal rim
   d) Cooling wooden wheel

167. Pick the odd one out:
   a) Formation of Ice from water
   b) Blowing of balloon
   c) Ignition of a matchstick
   d) Melting of ice cream

168. Chemical Changes are-
   a) Always irreversible
   b) Always reversible
   c) Mostly Irreversible
   d) Mostly reversible

169. Ripening of fruits and growing of a plant into a tree are what type of changes-
   a) Physical change
   b) Chemical change
   c) Reversible change
   d) None of the above

170. Look into the blue picture and identify the type of change in it.



   a) Reversible change
   b) Irreversible change

171. Burning of paper is an example of_____change.

172. A change that can be reversed by changing the conditions is-

173. The Ageing of living beings is an example of_____change.

174. When an item is heated, it usually_____.

175. Which type of change is involved in rusting of iron?

176. Name the cause that changes the temperature of a body.

177. Write one change caused by force/pressure.

178. During a change or new substance having different properties is formed. Is the change a chemical or physical change?

179. Is dissolution of sugar in water a physical or chemical change?

180. Glowing a bulb is a_____change.

CHAPTER 7: GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

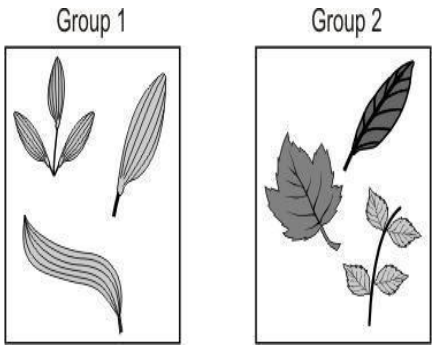
181. Plants help in maintaining our environment by absorbing____from the air and releasing ____into the air.

a) Oxygen, carbon dioxide
b) Carbon dioxide, oxygen
c) Carbon dioxide, nitrogen
d) Oxygen, nitrogen

182. Small plants with soft stem are known as

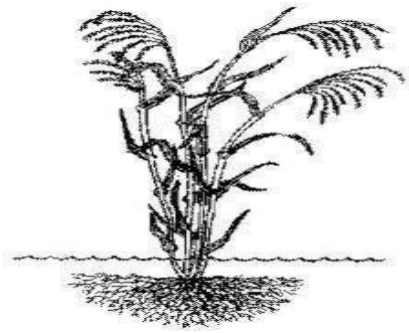
a) Herb
b) Shrub
c) Tree
d) Climber

183. Observe the leaves in groups 1 and 2 shown below. They have probably been classified based on



a) The shape of the leaf
b) The type of Plants
c) The pattern of veins
d) The shape of the leaf

184. Which of the following plants would have a root structure SIMILAR to one shown in the figure below?



a) Coriander
b) Mango
c) Tulsi
d) Banana

185. 'Photo' in photosynthesis refers to:

a) Food
b) Picture
c) Light
d) Green

186. Choose the statement which tells us the function of the stem in a plant.

a) Stems absorb water and minerals from the soil.
b) Stems transport raw materials to leaves and food to different parts of the plant.
c) Stems make the plant look beautiful.
d) Stems prepare food for the various parts of the plant.

187. The correct equation of photosynthesis is

a) Carbon Dioxide + Water + Chlorophyll $\xrightarrow{\text{in Sunlight}}$ Oxygen + Sugar
b) Water + Chlorophyll $\xrightarrow{\text{in Sunlight}}$ Oxygen + Sugar + Carbon Dioxide
c) Carbon Dioxide + Water + Sugar $\longrightarrow$ Oxygen + Chlorophyll and Sunlight
d) Carbon Dioxide + Oxygen + Chlorophyll $\xrightarrow{\text{in Sunlight}}$ Sugar + Water

188. Cactus plants grow in places where there is very little water. Most of these plants have no leaves. Why are leaves absent in the cactus plant?

a) The cactus does not need food, so leaves are not needed.
b) Loss of water through leaves is minimized.
c) The leaves dry up and disappear in the heat.
d) The cactus looks beautiful if there are no leaves.

189. Paheli is writing about the function of root of a plant. Choose the correct one(s):

a) Roots help in holding the soil together.
b) Roots anchor the plant to the soil.
c) Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
d) All the above

190. When choosing flowers to study, we must avoid some flowers like marigold and sunflower because they are___

a) Single flower
b) Groups of flowers
c) Not suitable to touch
d) None of the above

191. The design made by veins in a leaf is called the _____

a) Transpiration
b) Petiole
c) Leaf venation
d) Lamina

192. In crop field or in pots often some unwanted plants start growing along with main plants. They are known as

a) Climber
b) Weeds
c) Tender
d) Shrubs

193. The part of the leaf by which it is attached to the stem is known as

a) Lamina
b) Petiole
c) Leaf blade
d) None of the above

194. The plants showing reticulate venation have_____roots.

a) Fibrous roots
b) Lateral roots
c) Tab roots
d) Tendrils

195. The stigma receives the pollen grains from the

a) Petals
b) Anther
c) Sepals
d) Ovary

196. The female part of a flower is

a) Anther
b) Stamen
c) Petals
d) Pistil

197. Plant(s) that have the fibrous roots

a) Wheat
b) Maize
c) Millet
d) All of the above

198. Plants lose excess water in the form of vapour through tiny opening present in the leaves, known as

a) Veins
b) Stomata
c) Trunk
d) Petals

199. Plants with week stem that cannot stand upright and spread on the ground

a) Shoot
b) Climber
c) Creeper
d) Tree

200. The small bead-like structure inside the ovary are known as

a) Pollens
b) Style
c) Corolla
d) Ovules

201. Name the small green leaves present at the base of flowers.

202. The young unopened flower is termed as___.

203. Flat green part of a leaf is known as

204. In which form, plants store their food?

205. A cluster of thin fibre-like roots at the base of the stem are known as___.

206. Name the tall and large plants with hard and woody stem.

207. Name the part of flower which attracts insects for pollination.

208. This part is attached to the tip of filament.

209. The part of leaf which is attached to the stem.

210. Small opening present on the under surface of a leaf.

CHAPTER 8: BODY MOVEMENTS

211. Strong, elastic bands that keeps the bones together at the joints
   a) Tendon
   b) Cartilages
   c) Ligaments
   d) None of the above

212. The joints in which no moments of bones is possible
   a) Movable joints
   b) Fixed joints
   c) Pivotal joints
   d) Hinge joints

213. The joint between the skull and the vertebral column
   a) Pivotal joint
   b) Hinge joint
   c) Fixed joint
   d) None of the above

214. Joint the permits maximum movement of the bones in all direction
   a) Fixed joint
   b) Ball and socket joint
   c) Hinge joint
   d) Pivotal joint

215. Which of the following organisms does not have both muscles and skeleton for movement?
   a) Dog
   b) Snail
   c) Human being
   d) Earthworm

216. The bone that protects the lungs and heart is
   a) Pelvic bone
   b) Spinal cord
   c) Ribcage
   d) Limbs

217. The part of our body skeleton which is not as hard as bones can be bend by applying force
   a) Tendons
   b) Cartilages
   c) Limbs
   d) Joints

218. The bone formed by the collar bone and the shoulder blade
   a) Pelvic bone
   b) Backbone
   c) Shoulder bone
   d) Skull

219. Muscles are attached to the bones by tough fibres, known as
   a) Cartilages
   b) Tendons
   c) Ligaments
   d) Veins

220. A snail moves with the help of
   a) Whole body
   b) Shell
   c) Head
   d) Muscular foot

221. Bones which enclose the organs of our body that lie below the abdomen
   a) Backbone
   b) Pelvic bones
   c) Shoulder bones
   d) None of the above

222. _____help in the movement of body by contraction and relaxation.
   a) Bones
   b) Cartilages
   c) Muscles
   d) Tendons

223. Fish have_____body shape that helps them to move in water
   a) Streamlined
   b) Fix
   c) Hollow
   d) Segmented

224. Cockroaches have_____pairs of legs that help in walking.
   a) Two
   b) Three
   c) Four
   d) One

225. Name the type of joint which help a person to lift weights to build up his biceps
   a) Pivotal joint
   b) Ball and socket joint
   c) Fixed joint
   d) Hinge joint

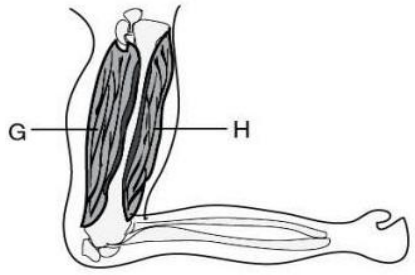
226. Our backbone is

a) One large bone which is flexible.
b) A thick rigid muscle which can bend.
c) Made up of several small bones attached to each other.
d) Made up of two bones with a joint in between.

227. The number of bones in an adult human body is about:

a) 42
b) 76
c) 206
d) 392

228. In this figure, what are the conditions of muscle G and H when we bend our elbow?

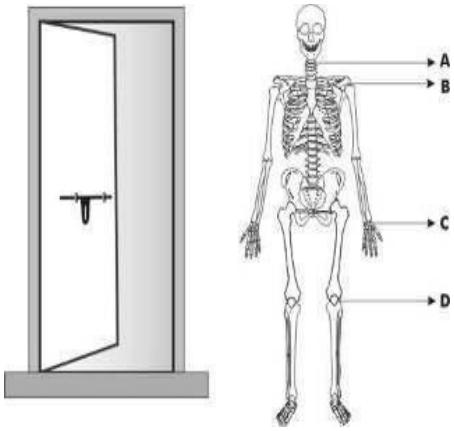


a) Muscle G is contracted and H is relaxed.
b) Muscle G is relaxed and H is contracted.
c) Both muscle G and H are relaxed.
d) Both muscle G and H are contracted

229. The figure shows an X-ray photograph of the human hand. Which of these statements about X-rays is likely to be true?

a) They can pass through human bones.
b) They can pass through muscles but not bones.
c) They make the human body translucent.
d) They absorb light from the human body.

230. In the skeleton shown below, at which joint can the movement be ONLY like the opening and closing of a door?



a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D

231. Framework of bones which gives shape to our body.

232. Bones that join with chest bone at one end and to the backbone at the other end.

233. Largest bone in human body.

234. Name outer skeleton of the snail.

235. Number of vertebrae in human backbone.

236. Hard structure that forms the skeleton.

237. Name the type of joint of your hand which help you to grasp a badminton racquet.

238. Which of the skull bones are movable?

239. An example of animal which can walk, climb and fly in the air.

240. An example of fixed joint.

CHAPTER 9: GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

241. Everything surrounding and affecting an organism is known as
   a) Adaptation
   b) Environment
   c) Microorganism
   d) Biotic Components

242. Which of these enable the nutrients present in the bodies of plants and animals to go back to the soil after they die?
   a) Consumers
   b) Producers
   c) Decomposers
   d) Carnivores

243. In camel's hump the_____are stored.
   a) Water
   b) Protein
   c) Fat
   d) None of These

244. What are the characteristics of a desert plant?
   a) Spines
   b) Deep roots
   c) No leaves or very small leaves
   d) All of these

245. Duckweeds are which kind of aquatic plants?
   a) Submerged
   b) Fixed
   c) Floating
   d) None of these

246. Some animals hibernate to
   a) Escape hot weather
   b) Escaping from enemies
   c) Escaping cold weather
   d) Preventing loss of water from body

247. Dolphins and whales breathe through_____.
   a) Skin
   b) Gills
   c) Lungs
   d) Blowholes

248. Which characteristics of during things is also shown by a car.
   a) Taking in gases
   b) Need of energy

c) Response to changes
d) Reproduction of its kind

249. The small changes that take place in the body of a single organism over short periods, to overcome small problems due to changes in the surroundings
a) Adaptation
b) Stimulus
c) Response
d) Acclimatisation

250. Choose the set that represents only the biotic components of a habitat
a) Tiger, Dear, Grass, Soil
b) Sand, Crab, Turtle, Rocks
c) Deer, Tiger, Grass, Soil
d) Aquatic plants, fish, Frog, Insect

251. Which of the Following aquatic plants grows completely submerged in water?
a) Hydrilla
b) Water hyacinth
c) Water lily
d) Lotus

252. Primary function of the scales on fish's body is to
a) Attract other fishes
b) Protect themselves
c) Help them to swim
d) Keep them warm

253. Which of the following is/are feature of aquatic plant habitat:
a) Narrow and thin ribbon like leaves
b) Small roots
c) hallow and light stems
d) All of the above

254. Which of the following cannot be called a habitat?
a) A desert with camel
b) Cultivated land with cattles
c) A Jungle with wild animals
d) None of these

255. Which one of the following is not a predator?
a) Eagle
b) Lion
c) Antelope
d) Bear

256. Breathing activity is a part of which of the following bio-chemical process?
a) Photosynthesis
b) Digestion
c) Respiration
d) Excretion

257. Which of these is a correct difference between HIBERNATION and MIGRATION?
   a) Hibernation occurs mostly in the winter, migration may occur in any season.
   b) Mostly cold-blooded animals hibernate, whereas mostly birds migrate.
   c) During migration food intake is nil, which is not so during hibernation.
   d) The animal's heart stops beating during hibernation, which is not so during migration.

258. Adaptation means adjusting to the conditions in the surroundings. This leads to different habits, behavior and body features in animals. Which of the following is an example of adaptation?
   a) lions eating deer
   b) human beings wearing spectacles
   c) squirrels being fond of nuts
   d) thick fur coats on the bodies of polar bears

259. The water hyacinth is able to float on water because its_____
   a) Flowers trap air.
   b) Stem is fibrous and light
   c) Leaves have a thick waxy coat.
   d) Leaf stalks have lots of air space

260. In water, where do fish get the oxygen they need to breathe?
   a) Fish do not need to breathe oxygen.
   b) Each water molecule (H_2O) consists of an oxygen atom which fish breathe.
   c) Fish come up to the surface of the water from time to time to breathe.
   d) There is oxygen gas dissolved in the water which fish breath

261. Name the process by which living things obtain energy from food.

262. Write an aquatic plant which is completely submerged in water.

263. Name two aquatic habitats.

264. Name one animal that reproduce by laying eggs.

265. Write a plants found mountain region.

266. Name the animal which is called the ship of desert.

267. Earthworm breathes through its_____.

268. The process of getting rid of wastes by the living organisms?

269. Non-living components of a habitat are known as_____.

270. The process by which living organisms produce more individuals of their own kind?

CHAPTER10: THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

271. Comparison of an unknown quantity with some known fixed quantity of the same kind is
    a) Motion
    b) Measurement
    c) Cubit
    d) None of these

272. The basic unit of measurement that could be used everywhere:
    a) Measurement
    b) Distance
    c) Standard unit
    d) Ruler

273. An object is said to be at rest if its positions
    a) Changes constantly for a particular time
    b) Does not change with time
    c) Changes with time
    d) All of these

274. The devices commonly used for measuring length is / are
    a) Ruler
    b) Meter scale
    c) Measuring tape
    d) All of the above

275. The movement of a body along a straight line is known as
    a) Circular motion
    b) Random motion
    c) Linear motion
    d) To or fro motion

276. Which of the following cannot be used as a standard unit of length
    a) Foot Steps
    b) Hand span
    c) Meter
    d) Both (a) and (b)

277. An apple falling from the tree is the example of
    a) Circular motion
    b) Curvilinear motion
    c) Linear motion
    d) Periodic motion

278. The invention of _____ changed the history of transport
    a) Wheel
    b) Fire

c) Water
d) Wind

279. What kind of motion is shown by Potter's Wheel
a) Circular motion
b) Linear motion
c) Periodic motion
d) Curvilinear motion

280. Which measuring device can be used to measure the girth of a tree?
a) Thread
b) Scale
c) Measuring Tape
d) Cubit

281. What is common in between hand span, pace, cubit and fist?
a) All of these are standard units of measurement
b) All of these are non-reliable units of measurement
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these

282. One centimetre on a scale is divided in to 10 equal divisions. The minimum value of this scale is
a) 0.5 mm
b) 5 mm
c) 0.1 mm
d) 1 mm

283. While measuring the length of wooden table, the reading at one end is 1.5cm and the other end is 10.7cm. What is the length of the wooden table?
a) 2.9 cm
b) 6.2 cm
c) 9.2 cm
d) 1.5 cm

284. Hena wrote some statements, she wants to know which statement is wrong?
a) The revolution of earth around the sun is a periodic motion
b) The revolution of moon around the earth is also a periodic motion
c) The motion which repeats itself after regular intervals of time is called periodic motion
d) None of the above

285. Which of the following modes of transport is not based on the invention of wheel?
a) Bicycle
b) Bus
c) Boat
d) Bullock Cart

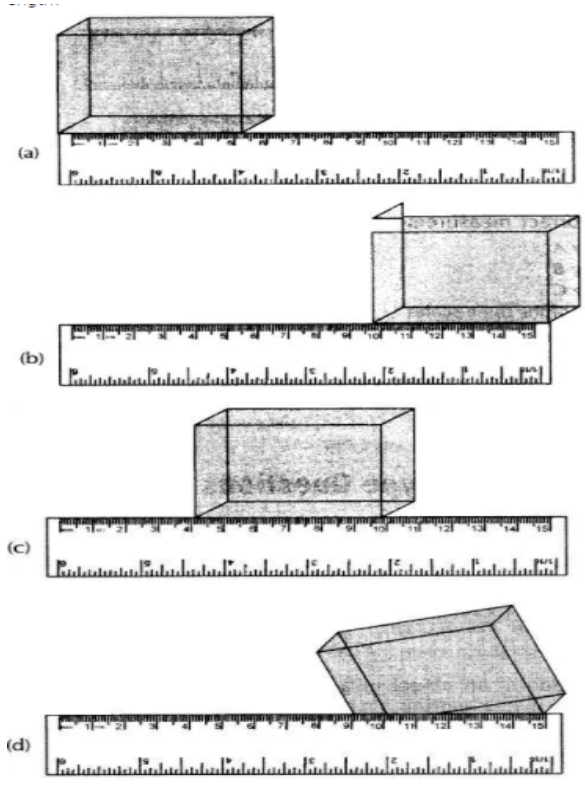
286. Choose the appropriate unit to indicate the distance between Delhi and Chennai.

a) Kilometres
b) Kilolitres
c) Millimetres
d) Millilitres

287. The moon revolves around the Earth. This cause

a) day and night to be formed
b) the moon to appear bright throughout the night
c) seasons to occur on the Earth
d) the moon's visible shape to change during the month

288. Which is the most correct way to measure the length of the box?



a) (A)
b) (B)
c) (C)
d) (D)

289. Which of the following does not involve combination of motions?

a) Earth
b) Pendulum
c) Bike
d) Rolling ball

290. What do we use to measure curved lengths?

a) Thread
b) Wood
c) Sand
d) Paper

291. The distance between two points or ends of an object?

292. The change in position of an object with time.

293. The distance between Delhi and Mumbai is usually expressed in unit of_____.

294. 55 km =_____m

295. Motion of a simple pendulum is_____.

296. Name the length between the tip of the thumb and the little finger when stretched.

297. The length of the man's arm, from nose to fingertip .

298. The movement of a body along a curved path_____.

299. Write full form of S.I.

300. Motion of heartbeat in a heartbeat in a healthy person_____.

CHAPTER 11: LIGHT, SHADOWS AND REFLECTIONS

301. The shape of a shadow does not depend on the
   a) Size of the object
   b) Colour of the object
   c) Size of the source
   d) Angle of light

302. The length of the shadow is shortest at
   a) Morning
   b) Evening
   c) Noon
   d) Night

303. The most visible astronomical shadows from the earth are_____
   a) Moon
   b) Sun
   c) Screen
   d) Eclipse

304. All_____objects reflect the light falling on them, that's why we are able to see them
   a) Non-luminous
   b) Luminous
   c) Transparent
   d) None of these

305. A Smooth highly polished reflecting surface
   a) Wooden table
   b) Plane mirror
   c) Sun
   d) All of the above

306. _____gives more information, such as colour, structure etc. about the object
   a) Shadow
   b) Reflection
   c) Image
   d) Screen

307. Which of the following is a false statement?
   a) Pinhole camera produce a shadow
   b) Pinhole camera produce an erect image
   c) Pinhole camera produce an inverted image
   d) Pinhole camera produce an image

308. Light passes partially through_____materials
   a) Transparent
   b) Rough
   c) Opaque
   d) Translucent

309. Which of these are required to form the shadow of a ball?
   a) Torch
   b) Ball
   c) Screen
   d) All of these

310. Which of these are natural source(s) of light?
   a) Torch
   b) Fire fly
   c) sun
   d) Both (b) and (c)

311. Which of the following body allows only a part of the light to pass through it?
   a) Wood
   b) Brick
   c) Oiled paper
   d) Air

312. The shadow below a tree has bright spots in it because
   a) The gaps between the leaves act as the pinhole
   b) The light bonds around the leaves to form circular spots
   c) The light comes though circular gaps
   d) The leaves are circular

313. Which of the following type of bodies form sharp shadow when placed in the path of light?
   a) Transparent
   b) Translucent
   c) Opaque
   d) All of these

314. The colour of shadow formed by red light is
   a) Red
   b) Green
   c) Black
   d) Blue

315. Which surface will reflect most of the light falling on them?
   a) Smooth surface
   b) Rough surface
   c) Opaque surface
   d) Shining surface

316. A student observes a tree given in the figure through a pinhole camera. Which ofthe diagrams given depict the image seen by her correctly?

Fig. 11.2

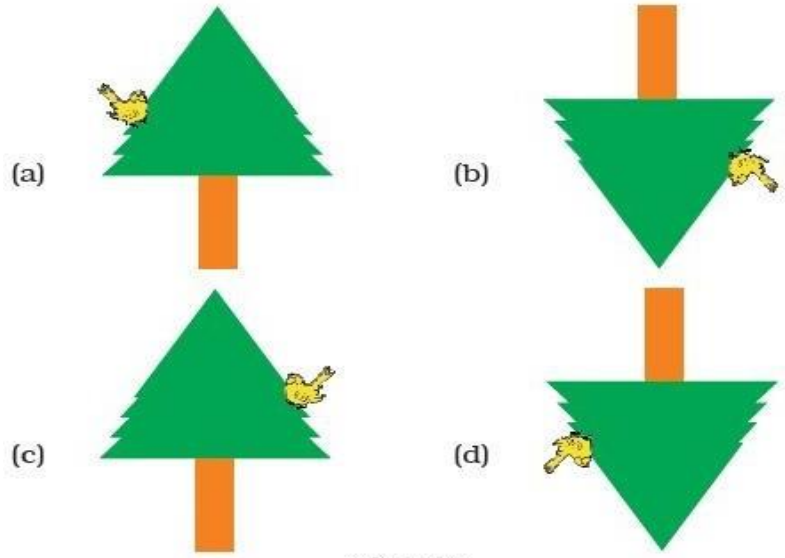
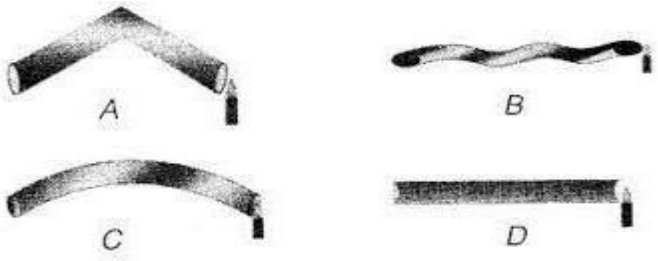


Fig. 11.3

317. Four students A, B, C and D looked through pipes of different shapes to see a candle flame as shown in fig.



Who will be able to see the candle flame clearly?

a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D

318. Which letters of English alphabet will not show lateral inversion?
   a) I, O, U
   b) N, Z, X
   c) I, X, E
   d) A, E, I

319. When an opaque object comes in the path of light it forms
   a) An image with colours
   b) Shadow
   c) Black and white image
   d) Depends on the colour of the light

320. We cannot see a Full Moon every night because
   a) The shadow of the Earth falls on part of the Moon.
   b) The shadow of the Sun falls on part of the Moon.
   c) The other planets block the sunlight from reaching the Moon.
   d) The light from the Sun falls only on a part of the Moon.

321. Name one living thing which emits light.

322. The dark patch formed due to the obstruction of light rays by an opaque object.

323. Light always travel in a_____line.

324. Give one examples of transparent object.

325. Objects that do not have light of their own known as_____.

326. What kind of objects form shadow?

327. A shadow is always forms on the_____.

328. Bouncing back of light from an opaque object._____.

329. Give example of non-luminous object. _____

330. Light shadow is formed by_____object.

CHAPTER: 12 ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUITS

331. Which of these uses a chemical reaction to produce an electric current?
   a) An electric generator
   b) A dry cell
   c) Wind mill
   d) All of these

332. LED is made up from?
   a) Gallium arsenide
   b) Gallium phosphide
   c) Both A and B
   d) None of these

333. Cell is a device which-
   a) Converts chemical energy into electrical energy
   b) Electrical energy into light energy
   C) Electrical energy into magnetic energy
   D) None of these

334. A bulb has-
   a) Two terminals and one filament
   b) Two terminals and two filaments
   c) Multiple terminals and single filament
   d) Single terminal and single filament

335. Filament of a bulb is made up of-
   a) Aluminium
   b) Chromium
   c) Platinum
   d) Tungsten

336. Bulb glows only in-
   a) Closed circuit
   b) Open circuit
   c) In both circuits
   d) Open circuit if bulb is not fused

337. A battery is-
   a) A single cell
   b) A combination of cells in which cells are joined (+) to (-)
   c) A combination of cells in which cells are joined (+) to (+)
   d) None of these

338. A device that is used to break an electric circuit is called-
   a) Switch
   b) Battery
   c) Current
   d) Wire

339. Ram is running short of connecting wires. To complete an electric circuit, she may use a-

a) Glass bangle
b) Thick thread
c) Rubber pipe
d) Steel spoon

340. An electric cell can generate electric current in a/an:

a) Open circuit
b) Closed circuit
c) Both of these
d) None of these

341. A material through which current can flow is-

a) Conductor
b) Insulator
c) Radiator
d) Conveyor

342. Why are electric wires made of copper?

a) Because copper is good conductor of electricity
b) Because copper is a bad conductor of electricity
c) Because copper is a good conductor of heat
d) None of these

343. What is a common device which produces electricity from chemicals stored inside it?

a) Torch
b) Electric cell
c) Electric bulb
d) Wire

344. Who invented electric bulb?

a) Alessandro Volta
b) Thomas Alva Edison
c) Alexandar Graham Bell
d) Nicholas Tesla

345. When an electric current starts flowing in an electric bulb, it starts emitting light because its-

a) Filament starts emitting light and then gets heated up
b) Thick connecting wires start emitting light and then get heated up
c) Filaments get heated up and then starts emitting light
d) Thick wires get heated up and then start emitting light

346. The colored plastic covering on electric wires makes the electric wire:

a) Long lasting
b) More attractive
c) Resistant to corrosion
d) Safe to touch

347. Which of the following is involved in the working of a torch bulb-
   a) Chemical effect of current
   b) Magnetic effect of current
   c) Heating effect of current
   d) Shocking effect of current

348. All electric cells has_____terminals.
   a) 3
   b) 2
   c) 4
   d) 1

349. Who is the inventor of electric cell?
   a) Alessandro Volta
   b) Thomas Alva Edison
   c) Alexander Graham Bell
   d) Nicholas Tesla

350. SI unit of current is-
   a) Ampere
   b) Volt
   c) Watt
   d) Hertz

351. What is the direction of flow of current in a dry cell?

352. Name the negative terminal of a dry cell.

353. In which of the circuits A, B and C given below the cell will be used up very rapidly?

A B C

354. An electric bulb glows when a_____flows through it.

355. Which of the following type of energy can be converted easily into mechanical energy, sound energy, heat energy and light energy?

356. The base of an electric cell is its_____terminal.

357. In electric bells electric energy transforms into_____energy.

358. An electric cell produces_____.

359. Why is tungsten used as a filament in electric bulb?

360. A cell, a conducting wire and a bulb are used for constructing a simple electric circuit. What are they called?

CHAPTER 13: FUN WITH MAGNETS

361. The magnetic properties of a magnet cannot be destroyed by-
   a) Hammering
   b) Heating
   c) dropping on a hard surface
   d) boiling

362. Choose the wrong statement-
   a) Heat can destroy magnetic properties of a magnet.
   b) Magnets are made up of different materials and different shapes.
   c) There is a maximum attraction in middle of a magnet.
   d) Magnetite does not show magnetic properties.

363. Which is a natural magnet?
   a) Magnetite
   b) Haematite
   c) Bakelite
   d) Copper

364. A freely suspended bar magnet rests in-
   a) north-south directions
   b) east-west directions
   c) upside down
   d) any direction by chance

365. When a bar magnet is brought near iron dust, most of the dust sticks-
   a) near the middle
   b) equally everywhere
   c) near two ends
   d) at the middle and ends

366. North pole of a magnet can be identified by-
   a) Another magnet having its poles marked as North pole and south pole
   b) Another magnet no matter whether the poles are marked or not
   c) Using an iron bar
   d) Using iron filings

367. A tailor was stitching buttons on his shirt. The needle has slipped from his hand on to the floor. Can you help the tailor to find the needle?
   a) He can use microscope to find the needle
   b) He can use candle to find the needle
   c) He can use magnet to find the needle
   d) He can never find the needle

368. _____is a magnetic material.
   a) Aluminium
   b) Zinc
   c) Iron
   d) Magnesium

369. What happens when the north pole of a magnet is brought near the south pole of a freely suspended magnet?
   a) Attraction
   b) Repulsion
   c) Compression
   d) Expansion

370. In which direction the painted end of the needle of a compass always points?
   a) East
   b) West
   c) South
   d) North

371. Which of the following magnets are not artificial (or man-made)?
   a) Horseshoe magnet
   b) Cylindrical magnet
   c) Magnetite
   d) U-shaped magnet

372. Which of the following position indicates the action of repulsion?
   a) S-N
   b) N-S
   c) S-S
   d) None of these

373. If you are given an iron strip. How will you make it into a magnet?
   a) By heating the iron strip
   b) By dropping it from height
   c) By rubbing it with a magnet
   d) It can never be converted into a magnet

374. The attraction of a magnet is strongest at its_____.
   a) Centre
   b) Poles
   c) Uniform throughout
   d) Non uniform throughout

375. Which rock was first found in Greece that had magnetic properties?
   a) Bauxite
   b) Cryolite
   c) Magnetite
   d) None of these

376. What is a magnet?
    a) A material that attracts iron
    b) Materials which get attracted towards non-metals
    c) Materials which do not get attracted towards wood
    d) None of these

377. What are magnets made of?
    a) Iron
    b) Steel
    c) Iron and its alloys
    d) All the above

378. A magnet always has_____poles.
    a) One
    b) Three
    c) Two
    d) Many

379. Which of the following is an example of magnetic substance?
    a) Wood
    b) Plastic
    c) Nickel
    d) None of these

380. Lodestone is used for-
    a) Weighing
    b) Colouring
    c) Knowing direction
    d) Jewellery

381. Strength of a bar magnet is minimum at_____of magnet.

382. What should compass needle be made of?

383. A freely suspended bar magnet comes to rest in_____direction.

384. The north pole of the earth's magnet is near the geographical_____.

385. _____is a device used by pilots and navigators used to find the direction.

386. Electric bell is an example of_____.

387. _____type of magnet is used in cranes to lift heavy containers from ships.

388. Where was natural magnet discovered?

389. What does magnetite contains?

390. Who was the discoverer of magnet?

CHAPTER 14: WATER

391. Potable water is
   a) Ocean water
   b) Groundwater at selected places
   c) River water
   d) Ponds water

392. Which is not a part of water cycle?
   a) Cloud formation
   b) Rain
   c) Drinking by animals

393. Which is a result of condensation of water vapours?
   a) Rain
   b) Snowfall
   c) Hail
   d) Tiny water droplets

394. Plants release large amount of water vapour into the atmosphere by the process called-
   a) Evaporation
   b) Condensation
   c) Precipitation
   d) Transpiration

395. Circulation of water between ocean and land is known as-
   a) Water cycle
   b) Rain cycle
   c) Water management
   d) Water harvesting

396. Heavy rains may lead to_____in rivers, lakes and ponds.
   a) Drought
   b) Floods
   c) Rise in level of water
   d) Decrease in level of water

397. The sowing of many crops depends on the arrival of_____.
   a) Monsoon
   b) Summer
   c) Winter
   d) Spring

398. How does flood affect life on earth?
   a) Cause deforestation
   b) Damage to building

c) Causes risk in lives
d) All of the above

399. How many glasses of water is required to make one page?
a) 4
b) 1
c) 2
d) 5

400. The ice which we take out from the freezer of a refrigerator is frozen water (solidified water). So ice is_____water.
a) Liquid
b) Gaseous
c) Solid
d) All of these

401. Excessive rainfall results in this-
a) Drought
b) Condensation
c) Floods
d) None of these

402. A salty water body is-
a) River
b) Pond
c) Sea
d) None of these

403. Name the solid state of water-
a) Steam
b) Ice
c) Juice
d) None of the above

404. Why is water considered as universal solvent?
a) The water is present on the surface of earth
b) Water can dissolve a large amount of substances in it
c) The loss of water from the leaves of plants into air in the form of water vapour
d) None of these

405. 'Catch water where it falls' is the basic idea behind-
a) Recycling of water
b) Making dams to store water
c) Rain water harvesting
d) Condensation of water vapour

406. Name the resource which provides heat for the evaporation of water from the earth's surface during the water cycle-

a) Heater
b) Cooler
c) Sun
d) Moon

407. During cold winter mornings, many times we see a thick white cloud like thing near the ground which reduces our visibility. It is called as_____.

a) Snow
b) Water vapour
c) Fog
d) All of these

408. No rain for a long period causes-

a) Drought
b) Rainfall
c) Snowfall
d) Flood

409. The_____of water takes place only in sunlight.

a) Condensation
b) Transpiration
c) Precipitation
d) Evaporation

410. Which of the following is the purest form of natural water?

a) Well water
b) Spring water
c) Rain water
d) River water

411. When is water day celebrated all over the world?

412. Water regulates body temperature by the process of_____and evaporation.

413. The water that is suitable for_____is called potable water.

414. _____is the journey of water from the oceans and other large bodies of water to the land and from land back to the water bodies.

415. The water vapour in air near the surface of earth is termed as_____.

416. Name the process of conversion of vapour into water.

417. Falling of water drops in form of rain is called_____.

418. The_____is the source of heat for evaporation.

419. In which season most of the rain occurs in our country?

420. _____refers to the disease that spreads over a large population of distant areas.

CHAPTER 15: AIR AROUND US

421. Air is-
   a) A mixture
   b) A substance
   c) An element
   d) Anything, that depends on the place where it is found

422. Which is not a property of air?
   a) It occupies space
   b) It is transparent
   c) It is a solution
   d) It is a compound

423. The ratio of nitrogen to oxygen in the air is-
   a) 1:4
   b) 4:1
   c) 3:1
   d) 1:2

424. The main constituent of the air is-
   a) Nitrogen
   b) Oxygen
   c) Carbon dioxide
   d) Hydrogen

425. Wind is-
   a) Air around us
   b) Rising hot air
   c) Air in motion
   d) None of these

426. What is the composition of oxygen in air?
   a) 78%
   b) 21%
   c) 2%
   d) 1%

427. Why do mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders with them, while climbing high mountains?
   a) As we move up air becomes denser
   b) At higher altitude air is dangerous
   c) At higher altitude air is rarer
   d) None of the above

428. The layer of air around the earth is known as-
   a) Hemisphere
   b) Atmosphere
   c) Water
   d) Oxygen

429. When does wind blow at very high speed?
   a) Always
   b) During summer times
   c) During storm
   d) All of the above

430. _____animals use air dissolved in water for respiration.
   a) Terrestrial
   b) Desert
   c) Land
   d) Aquatic

431. Major component of air is-
   a) Nitrogen
   b) Oxygen
   c) Carbon dioxide
   d) Hydrogen

432. Name the process which put back carbon dioxide into air-
   a) Respiration by plants and animals
   b) Burning of fuels
   c) Both of these
   d) None of these

433. When air comes in contact with cool surface, it_____.
   a) Evaporates
   b) Solidifies
   c) Melts
   d) Condense

434. What is the composition of carbon-dioxide in air?
   a) 20.95%
   b) 78.09%
   c) 28.33%
   d) 0.03-0.04%

435. CNG means-
   a) Common natural gas
   b) Compressed natural gas
   c) Common natural gasoline
   d) Compressed natural gasoline

436. _____helps in the dispersal of seeds and pollen of flowers of several plants.
   a) Water
   b) Plants
   c) Nitrogen
   d) Air

437. A weather cock shows the_____in which the air is moving at that place.
   a) Air
   b) Road
   c) Direction
   d) Path

438. What is not true about air-
   a) It makes the windmill rotate
   b) It helps in the movements of aeroplanes
   c) Birds can fly due to presence of air
   d) It has no role in water cycle

439. Oxygen gets replenished in atmosphere through_____.
   a) Respiration
   b) Rainfall
   c) Photosynthesis
   d) Transpiration

440. In which process does a plant take in oxygen?
   a) Respiration
   b) Transpiration
   c) Transportation
   d) Photosynthesis

441. Name the gas required for photosynthesis.

442. The spaces between the soil particles are filled with_____.

443. All the living things need_____compounds for their growth.

444. Name the component of air necessary for burning.

445. Name the gas required to extinguish a fire.

446. Airplane go up in the air because of_____pressure.

447. Name the frozen form of carbon dioxide.

448. What are the gases that do not react with all elements called?

449. State true or False: Air does not occupy any space.

450. Arrange the jumbled word in proper form: DILLMWIN

CHAPTER 16: GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT

451. Which of the following materials can be recycled?
   a) Notebooks
   b) Envelopes
   c) Newspapers
   d) All the above

452. The method of preparing compost with help of red worms is called-
   a) Vermicomposting
   b) Composting
   c) Manure
   d) None of the above

453. Agricultural waste matches with-
   a) Metallic scrap
   b) Crop residue
   c) Paper
   d) Plastic wrappers

454. The articles made up of plastic are_____so they cannot be disposed of easily.
   a) Biodegradable
   b) Non-biodegradable
   c) Reuse
   d) Both A and B

455. We should dispose of our kitchen garbage by vermicomposting to obtain high quality _____for our plants.
   a) Manure
   b) Waste
   c) Soil
   d) Worms

456. All garbage which is not derived from plant or animal source are-
   a) Non- biodegradable
   b) Biodegradable
   c) Reusable
   d) None of the above

457. Cleaning of waste water is commonly known as_____.
   a) Water treatment
   b) Garbage treatment
   c) Sewage treatment
   d) None of these

458. For cycling of paper, the series of processes starts with_____.
   a) Household waste
   b) Toxic wastes
   c) Sorting

d) Decomposers

459. A garbage collector separated garbage items into red, green and blue containers for their transfer to landfill, composting pit and recycling unit. Newspaper and journals are transferred into which bin?

a) Red bin
b) Black bin
c) Green bin
d) Blue bin

460. The garbage collected in the garbage trucks is disposed of in low lying open areas known as_____.

a) Landfills
b) Garbage pots
c) Garbage lands
d) None of the above

461. We should carry our own_____bag when we go out for shopping.

a) Jute
b) Cloth
c) Plastic
d) Both a) and b)

462. Which of the following is not a method of disposal of garbage?

a) Composting
b) Vermicomposting
c) Cycling
d) Landfill

463. Which of the following are used for vermicomposting?

a) Earthworms
b) Redworms
c) Blueworms
d) Roundworms

464. Commercial waste matches with-

a) Metallic scrap
b) Crop residue
c) Paper
d) Plastic wrappers

465. Who help in the decomposition of biodegradable waste?

a) Micro-organisms
b) Earthworms
c) Both a) and b)
d) None of these

466. What can be done to aluminium foils and other metals found in the garbage?

a) They should be dumped
b) They should be taken out and recycled

c) They can be taken out from the garbage and used again
d) Nothing should be done

467. The steps required for conversion of kitchen garbage into manure are given below in a jumbled form. (i) put garbage in a pit. (ii) cover the bottom of the pit with sand (iii) cover the pit loosely with the gunny bag or grass. (iv) add worms. Which of the following shows the correct sequence of the above steps?

a) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
d) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

468. Which of the following is effect of plastics?

a) Burning emits poisonous gases which cause health problems
b) Carelessly thrown plastic bags choke sewer system
c) Food stored in bad quality plastics can be harmful
d) All of these

469. Provide the suitable term that expresses the meaning of the following statement: Greeting cards made from newspaper.

a) Reusing
b) Recycling
c) Reducing
d) None of these

470. The red worms-

a) Have teeth to grind their food
b) Do not have teeth to grind their food
c) Need to grind their food
d) Swallow their food

471. Rotting is carried by_____.

472. Municipal solid waste is commonly called_____.

473. What is liquid waste generated due to domestic activities called?

474. Dried leaves and plant wastes are best disposed0-off by_____.

475. By recycling used paper we can save_____.

476. Landfill are/is an_____open area.

477. We can get best out of waste by composting and_____.

478. Name the structure present in redworms which helps them in grinding the food.

479. Biodegradable waste materials are also known as_____waste.

480. Consuming food packed in_____bags could be harmful to our health.

ANSWER KEY

1-c	2-a	3-c	4-b	5-d	6-b
7-c	8-b	9-c	10-d	11-d	12-c
13-a	14-d	15-b	16-a	17-c	18-b
19-d	20-b	21-Germination	22-Leave	23-Plant	24-Herbivore
25-Stem	26-Seed	27-Milching	28-Taste and flavour	29-Omnivore	30-Milk products
31-c	32-d	33-a	34-b	35-d	36-c
37-d	38-b	39-c	40-d	41-d	42-a
43-c	44-b	45-d	46-b	47-b	48-a
49-d	50-c	51-dietry fibres and water	52-Balanced diet	53-Carbohydrate/Starch	54-Roughage
55-Protein	56-Anaemia	57-Protein	58-Night blindness	59-Deficiency diseases	60-Scurvy
61-b	62-d	63-b	64-b	65-a	66-c
67-a	68-c	69-b	70-d	71-c	72-a
73-c	74-b	75-b	76-d	77-a	78-c
79-d	80-b	81-Silkwarm	82-Cotton boll	83-Looms	84-Ginning
85-Charkha	86-rainy	87-the Mahatma Gandhi	88-Synthetic fibre	89-fruit	90-Spinning
91-a	92-b	93-b	94-b	95-c	96-a
97-d	98-a	99-b	100-a	101-c	102-b
103-c	104-d	105-d	106-a	107-c	108-b
109-d	110-a	111-Transparency	112-Hard	113-Translucent	114-Iron
115-Convenience	116-Yes	117-Soluble	118-Hard	119-Opaque	120-Sink
121-c	122-d	123-a	124-b	125-a	126-d
127-b	128-a	129-c	130-c	131-d	132-d
133-a	134-c	135-a	136-c	137-b	138-c
139-d	140-a	141-Churning	142-Condensation	143-Filtration	144-Water
145-Evaporation	146-Threshing	147-Decantation	148-Sieving	149-Mixture	150-Filtration
151-c	152-b	153-d	154-b	155-b	156-c

157-a	158-d	159-c	160-d	161-b	162-c
163-a	164-a	165-c	166-a	167-c	168-a
169-b	170-a	171- Chemical	172-Reversible	173-Irreversible	174-Expands
175-Chemical	176-Heating	177-Rubber	178-Chemical	179-Physical	180-Irreversible
181- b	182- a	183- c	184- a	185- c	186- b
187- a	188- b	189- d	190- b	191- c	192- b
193- b	194- c	195- b	196- d	197- d	198-b
199- c	200- d	201- Sepals	202- Bud	203- Lamina	204-Starch
205-Fibrous roots	206-Tree	207- Petals	208- Anther	209-Petiole	210-Stomata
211- c	212- a	213- a	214- b	215- d	216- c
217- b	218- c	219- b	220- d	221- b	222- c
223- a	224- b	225- d	226- c	227- c	228- b
229- b	230- d	231-Skeleton	232- Ribcage	233- Femur	234-Skull
235-33	236- Bones	237-Hinge	238-Lowerjaw	239-Cockroach	240- Skull Bones
241- b	242- c	243- c	244- d	245- c	246- c
247- d	248-b	249- d	250-d	251- a	252-b
253- d	254- b	255-c	256- c	257- b	258-d
259- d	260- d	261-Respiration	262- Hydrilla	263-Pond, River	264- Fish
265- Pine,Fir	266-Camel	267- Moist skin	268- Excretion	269- Abiotic	270- Reproduction
271-b	272- c	273- b	274- d	275- c	276- d
277-c	278-a	279- a	280- c	281- b	282- d
283- c	284- d	285- c	286- a	287- a	288- c
289- b	290- a	291-Length	292-Motion	293-Kilometre	294-55000
295-Periodic	296- Handspan	297-A yard	298-curvilinear	299- International system of units	300-Periodic
301- b	302- c	303- d	304- a	305- b	306- c
307-a	308- d	309- d	310- d	311- c	312-a
313- c	314- c	315- d	316- d	317-d	318-a
319-b	320- d	321-Fire fly	322-Shadow	323-Straight	324-Glass

325-Non-luminous	326-Opaque	327-Screen	328-Reflection	329-table	330-Translucent
331-b	332-c	333-a	334-a	335-d	336-a
337-b	338-a	339-d	340-b	341-a	342-a
343-b	344-b	345-c	346-d	347-c	348-b
349-a	350-a	351-from +ve to –ve terminal	352-zinc metal plate	353-A	354-current
355-electric energy	356-negative	357-magnetic	358-electricity	359-it has high melting point	360-components
361-d	362-d	363-a	364-a	365-c	366-a
367-c	368-c	369-a	370-d	371-c	372-c
373-c	374-b	375-c	376-a	377-d	378-b
379-c	380-c	381-centre	382-iron	383-south	384-magnetic
385-compass	386-electromagnet	387-electromagnet	388-In Greece	389-Iron	390-Magnes
391-b	392-c	393-d	394-d	395-a	396-c
397-a	398-d	399-c	400-c	401-c	402-c
403-b	404-b	405-c	406-c	407-c	408-a
409-d	410-c	411-22 March	412-respiration	413-drinking	414-water cycle
415-fog	416-condensation	417-precipitation	418- sun	419-monsoon	420-epidemic
421-a	422-d	423-b	424-a	425-c	426-b
427-a	428-b	429-c	430-d	431-a	432-c
433-d	434-d	435-b	436-d	437-c	438-d
439-c	440-a	441-CO_2	442-air	443-nitrogen	444-oxygen
445-CO_2	446-air	447-dry ice	448-inert	449-False	450-windmill
451-d	452-a	453-b	454-b	455-a	456-a
457-c	458-c	459-d	460-a	461-d	462-c
463-b	464-d	465-c	466-b	467-a	468-d
469-b	470-b	471-microbes	472-garbage	473-sewage	474-composting
475-trees	476-low-lying	477-recycling	478-gizzard	479-green	480-plastic