General Science Question Bank
Class-7

CHAPTER 1: Nutrition in Plants

1. When dilute iodine solution is poured over a decolorized green leaf, a blue black color is produced. This shows that the green leaf contains-

a) Glucose
b) Cellulose
c) Starch
d) Sucrose

2. Parasites obtain their food from-

a) Insects
b) Plants
c) Animals
d) All of these

3. Which part of plant is called food factory?

a) Fruits
b) Seeds
c) Leaves
d) Flowers

4. The green pigment that is present in the leaves are called-

a) Haemoglobin
b) Globulin
c) Albumin
d) Chlorophyll

5. The food making process in plants is called as-

a) Glycolysis
b) Photosynthesis
c) Photolysis
d) Chemosynthesis

6. Tiny pores present on the surface of leaves through which gaseous exchange occurs are called-

a) Stomata
b) Guard cells
c) Food holes
d) Gas holes

7. Yeast, mushroom and bread-mould are-

a) Autotrophic
b) Insectivorous
c) Saprophytic
d) Parasitic

8. Guard cell in are-

a) Dumbbell-shaped
b) Biconcave
c) Biconvex
d) Bean-shaped

9. Pitcher plant traps insects because it-

a) Is a heterotrophy
b) Grows in soils which lacks nitrogen
c) Does not have chlorophyll
d) Has a digestive system like human beings

10. The raw materials used for photosynthesis are-

a) CO_2, O_2 H_2
b) CO_2, water
c) N_2, water
d) O_2 water

11. _____traps the energy from sunlight.

a) Stomata
b) Guard cells
c) Chlorophyll
d) Xanthophylls

12. The substance synthesized during photosynthesis is-

a) Protein
b) Maltose
c) Fructose
d) Glucose

13. Fungi can grow on-

a) Pickles
b) Leather and clothes
c) Dead and decaying matter
d) All of these

14. Insectivorous plants are found in-

a) Marshy areas
b) Deserts areas
c) Aquatic areas
d) Mesophytes

15. Plants take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere generally through-

a) Flowers
b) Stem
c) Root
d) Leaves

16. When two organisms are good friends and live together and they benefit each other. Such an association of organisms is termed as-

a) Saprophyte
b) Parasite
c) Autotroph
d) Symbiosis

17. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
(i) All green plants can prepare their own food.
(ii) Most animals are autotrophs.
(iii) Carbon dioxide is not required for photosynthesis.
(iv) Oxygen is liberated during photosynthesis.
Choose the correct answer from the options below–

a) (i) and (iv)
b) (ii) only
c) (ii) and (iii)
d) (i) and (ii)

18. Which one of the following is an autotroph?

a) Lichens
b) Algae
c) Fungus
d) Cuscuta

19. What is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms?

a) Water energy
b) Wind energy
c) Solar energy
d) Chemical energy

20. The end products of photosynthesis are-

a) Carbohydrates, oxygen
b) Carbohydrates, hydrogen
c) Carbohydrates, water vapours
d) Carbohydrates, oxygen and water vapours

21. During photosynthesis_____is converted into chemical energy.

22. Name the test to check the presence of starch in leaves?

23. Lichens are association of an autotroph an_____.

24. The bacteria rhizobium lives in the roots of_____.

25. The mineral needed by plants to make protein is_____.

26. The bacterium called_____can take atmospheric nitrogen and can convert it into usable form.

27. The mode of nutrition in which plants depend on food prepared by others is called as_.

28. _____can be observed as a yellowish thread like structure without leaves growing on the plant.

29. The plant on which parasite grows is known as the_____.

30. Organisms feeding on dead matter are_____.

CHAPTER 2 : Nutrition In Animals

31. Enzymes present in saliva converts

    a) Starch into simple sugars
    b) Proteins into amino acids
    c) Complex sugars into simple sugars
    d) Fats into fatty acids and glycerol

32. The teeth of the first set that grew during infancy are called-

    a) Permanent teeth
    b) Milk teeth
    c) Starting teeth
    d) All of these

33. The glands of mouth which secrete saliva are-

    a) Salivary glands
    b) Pancreas
    c) Lungs
    d) Liver

34. The bile plays an important role in the digestion of-

    a) Carbohydrates
    b) Fats
    c) Sugar
    d) Starch

35. Animals that eat both plant materials and animals are called-

    a) Herbivores
    b) Carnivores
    c) Omnivores
    d) Ruminants

36. Starfish feeds on animals covered by hard shells of-

    a) Potassium sulphide
    b) Calcium carbonate
    c) Potassium carbonate
    d) Calcium hydroxide

37. The process in which the absorbed food is taken in by body cells and used for energy, growth and repair is called-

a) Absorption
b) Assimilation
c) Congestion
d) None of the above

38. The largest gland in the human body is-

a) Oesophagus
b) Salivary gland
c) Liver
d) Villi

39. The process of digestion taking place in grass-eating animals is called-

a) Egestion
b) Rumination
c) Assimilation
d) Absorption

40. Plenty of boiled water mixed with a pinch of salt and sugar dissolved in it is called-

a) An acid
b) A base
c) An indicator
d) Oral rehydration solution

41. The semi solid mass which is produced after thoroughly mix up of food and gastric juice is called-

a) Bolus
b) Chyme
c) Bile
d) Villus

42. The function of the digestive juices present in the stomach is to break down-

a) Proteins into simpler substances
b) Starch into sugars
c) Fats into juices
d) Food into gases

43. The component of food which is complex-

a) Protein
b) Carbohydrate
c) Fat
d) All of these

44. Salivary glands are located in-

a) Mouth
b) Liver
c) Stomach
d) Large intestine

45. The movement of food in food pipe is called-

a) Linear movement
b) Rectilinear movement
c) Smooth movement
d) Peristaltic movement

46. The way of taking food by bees is called-

a) Swallowing
b) Sucking
c) Filtering
d) None of these

47. The process in which faecal matter is removed through the anus-

a) Egestion
b) Digestion
c) Absorption
d) Ingestion

48. Siphoning is the mode of feeding alone in which type of animal?

a) Humming bird
b) Butterfly
c) Ant
d) Housefly

49. The teeth which helps in biting the food are the-

a) Canines
b) Incisors
c) Premolar
d) Molars

50. The digestive tract and the associated glands together constitute the-

a) Digestive system
b) Oesophagus
c) Alimentary canal
d) Nutrition system

51. Where is the water from undigested food absorbed in the body?

52. Name the substance that mixes with food in the mouth during chewing by the teeth.

53. What is the other name of food pipe?

54. The bacteria present on uncleaned teeth convert the sugar in food into substance X which cause tooth decay. Name the substance X.

55. Name the type of teeth which are for chewing and grinding food.

56. Where is the digested food absorbed into the blood?

57. What is the approximate length of small intestine?

58. Where does digestion start?
59. Amoeba uses_____for locomotion and for capturing its food?

60. _____present in the stomach kills bacteria.

CHAPTER 3: Fibre To Fabric

61. Silk production involves the cultivation of –

a) Blackberry trees
b) Mulberry trees
c) Gooseberry trees
d) Strawberry trees

62. The second stage of life history of silk moth is-

a) Adult silk moth
b) Caterpillar
c) Pupa
d) None of the above

63. The wool-yielding animals among the following are-

a) Sheep
b) Goat
c) Yak
d) All of these

64. The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called_____?

a) Sericulture
b) Reeling
c) Pisciculture
d) Apiculture

65. The process of taking out threads from the cocoon for use as silk is called-

a) Reeling of the silk
b) Reeling silk worms
c) Both of them
d) None of these

66. Scientific name of mulberry silk moth is-

a) Bombyx biti
b) Bombyx lura
c) Bombyx mori
d) Bombyx silki

67. The general process that takes place at a sheep shearing shed is-

a) Removal of fleece
b) Separating hair of different textures
c) Washing of sheep fibre to remove grease
d) Rolling of sheep fibre into yarn

68. The wool of sheep is removed only once a year before the beginning of-

a) Spring season
b) Summer season
c) Winter season
d) Rainy season

69. Rampur Bushair and Bhakarwal are the breeds of-

a) Goat
b) Yak
c) Sheep
d) Camel

70. The cut off wool coat of a sheep along with a thin layer of skin is called-

a) Grease
b) Fleece
c) Fleet
d) Skeet

71. Weavers weave the silk thread into-

a) Silk yarn
b) Silk fleece
c) Silk cloth
d) Silk cotton

72. The bringing up and looking after the sheep is called-

a) Rearing
b) Shearing
c) Scouring
d) All of these

73. Coarse wool is obtained from the fleece of_____breed of sheep?

a) Marwan
b) Patanwadi
c) Nali
d) Salwan

74. The process of separating the fleece of a sheep into sections according to the quality of woolen fibres is called-

a) Scouring
b) Dyeing
c) Shearing
d) Sorting

75. Artificial silk is also known as-

a) Nylon
b) Cotton
c) Jute
d) Rayon

76. Silk is a-

a) Staple fibre
b) Rough fibre
c) Filament fibre
d) Textured fibre

77. Burrs are the-

a) Wool obtained from the camel
b) Wool obtained from the goat
c) Small fluffy fibres in wool
d) Pupa

78. Silk fibre is obtained from-

a) Fleece of ship
b) Cotton ball
c) Cocoon
d) Shiny jute stalk

79. Which one is animal fibre?

a) Cotton
b) Silk
c) Polyester
d) Jute

80. Which of the following is not a type of silk?

a) Mulberry silk
b) Tassar silk
c) Mooga silk
d) Moth silk

81. The process of selecting parents for obtaining characters in their offspring, such as soft under hair in sheep, is termed 'selective breeding'. True or False?

82. Which country is the leading manufacturer of silk?

83. What are the soft shawls woven from under hair of Kashmiri goats called?

84. Name the process of straightening of dyed fibres by passing through metal teeth.

85.What is the source of Angora wool?

86. In the picture given below, identify the process taking place-

87. Name the process of cleaning of sheared skin.

88. Which country's sheep are known best to yield the best wool?

89. At what stage silkworms spin their cocoons.

90. Silk was first discovered in_____.

CHAPTER 4: Heat

91. Which of the following thermometers has a kink?

    a) Laboratory thermometer
    b) Clinical thermometer
    c) Both (a) and (b)
    d) Digital thermometer

92. What is the range of the temperature reading of a clinical thermometer?

    a) 35°C – 42°C
    b) 10°C – 110°C
    c) 0°C – 100°C
    d) 32°C – 42°C

93. The process of transferring of heat without any contact between the source of heat and the heated object is called-

    a) Conduction
    b) Convection
    c) Radiation
    d) Induction

94. A marble tile would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning, because the marble tile-

    a) Is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile.
    b) Is polished while wooden tile is not polished.
    c) Reflects more heat than wooden tile.
    d) Is a poor conductor of heat than the wooden tile.

95. The measure of degree of hotness or coldness is called-

    a) Heat
    b) Temperature
    c) Power
    d) Work

96. Which metal is used in the bulb of thermometer?

a) Aluminium
b) Mercury
c) Silver
d) Bromine

97. SI unit of temperature is-

a) Celsius
b) Fahrenheit
c) Kelvin
d) Ampere

98. The flow of heat stops when the two objects attain the_____temperature.

a) Same
b) Lower
c) High
d) None of these

99. In liquid and gases, heat is transferred by-

a) Conduction
b) Radiation
c) Convection
d) None of these

100. In empty space or vacuum or having no medium like solid, liquid or gas heat is transferred by__.

a) Radiation
b) Convection
c) Conduction
d) None of these

101. The cooler air from the sea rushes in towards the land to take its place. The warm air from the land moves towards the sea to complete the cycle. The air from the sea is called the ___

a) Sea breeze
b) Land breeze
c) Both of these
d) None of these

102. How does the heat from the sun reach us?

a) Convection
b) Evaporation
c) Radiation
d) Conduction

103. The particles are closely packed together in-

a) Gases
b) Liquids
c) Solids
d) None of these

104. All the_____are good conductors of heat.

a) Plastics
b) Metals
c) Rubber
d) Chemical compounds

105. Hot air is_____than cold air.

a) Heavier
b) Stronger
c) Lighter
d) Denser

106. Temperature of boiling water cannot be measured by a_____thermometer.

a) Temperature
b) Clinical thermometer
c) Laboratory thermometer
d) Coolness

107. One litre of water 30°C is mixed with one litre of water at 50°C. The temperature ofthe mixture will be-

a) 80°C
b) 20°C
c) More than 50°C but less than 80°C
d) Between 30°C and 50°C

108. Stainless steel pans are usually provided with copper bottoms. The reason for his could be that-

a) Copper bottom makes the pan more durable
b) Such pans appear colourful
c) Copper is a better conductor of heat than the stainless steel
d) Copper is easier to clean than the stainless steel

109. Land breeze blows during-

a) Summer
b) Winter
c) Day
d) Night

110. The normal temperature of human body is_____.

a) 37°C
b) 47°C
c) 17°C
d) 52°C

111. Which process of heat transfer does not require any medium?

112. Why is convection not possible in solids?

113. Upper scale of thermometer is fixed at_____.

114. Convert 8°C to °F.

115. At what temperature will the reading on the Fahrenheit scale be double of the reading on the Celsius scale?

116. Heat is a form of_____.

117. _____prevents mercury level from falling on its own.

118. Plastic is a_____conductor of electricity.

119. Clothes of dark colour are better_____of heat than the clothes of light colour.

120. Name the process by which heat transfer in air.

CHAPTER 5: Acid, bases and salts

121. Common salt is –

a) Acidic
b) Basic
c) Neutral
d) None of these

122. Neutralisation is a reaction between-

a) Two acids
b) Two bases
c) An acid and a base
d) All of these

123. Sting of an ant contains-

a) Vinegar
b) Common salt
c) Formic acid
d) Milk of magnesia

124. Raw mango is sour in taste due to presence of-

a) Tartaric acid
b) Citric acid
c) Formic acid
d) Oxalic acid

125. Lactic acid is found in-

a) Apple
b) Curd
c) Tea
d) Vinegar

126. Sodium hydroxide is-

a) A base
b) An alkali
c) Bitter in taste
d) All of these

127. Turmeric is a natural indicator. On adding its paste to acid and base separately which colours would be observed?

a) Yellow in both acid and base
b) Yellow in acid and red in base
c) Pink in acid and yellow in base
d) Red in acid and blue in base

128. Colours of phenolphthalein indicator in acidic and basic medium, respectively are

(a) Pink and colourless
(b) Colourless and pink
(c) Blue and red
(d) Red and blue

129. Which of the following feel soapy on touching?

(a) Acid
(b) Base
(c) Salt
(d) None of these

130. Which of the following is basic in nature?

(a) Lime water
(b) Baking soda
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Lemon juice

131. When we suffer from acidity, we should take-

(a) Iron tonic
(b) Vitamins
(c) Antacid
(d) Lactocalamine

132. Litmus, a natural dye, is an extract of which of the following?

a) China rose
b) Beetroot
c) Lichen
d) Blue berries

133. Look at the reaction-

Hydrochloric acid + Sodium hydroxide (base) ----------> Sodium chloride + water

Sodium chloride formed in this reaction remains in solution form. Can we get solid sodium chloride from this solution? Suggest a method.

a) Reduction
b) Dehydration
c) Distillation
d) Evaporation

134. The correct way of making a solution of acid in water is to-

a) Add water to acid
b) Add acid to water
c) Mix acid and water simultaneously
d) Add water to acid in a shallow container

135. Products of a neutralisation reaction are always-

a) An acid and a base
b) An acid and a salt
c) A salt and water
d) A salt and a base

136. Phenolphthalein is a synthetic indicator and its colors in acidic and basic solutions respectively are-

a) Red and blue
b) Blue and red
c) Pink and colorless
d) Colorless and pink

137. When the soil is too basic, plants do not grow well in it. To improve its quality what must be added to soil?

a) Organic matter
b) Quicklime
c) Slaked lime
d) Calamine solution

138. A solution changes the color of turmeric indicator from yellow to red. The solution is-

a) Basic
b) Acidic
c) Neutral
d) Either acidic or neutral

139. Which of the following set of substances contains acid?

a) Grapes, lime water
b) Vinegar, soap
c) Curd, milk of magnesia
d) Curd, vinegar

140. Which of the following does not cause acid rain?

a) Sulphur dioxide
b) Carbon monoxide
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Nitrogen dioxide

141. Does an acidic solution conduct electricity?

142. A substance that shows different colors in acidic and basic solutions.

143. Ammonia is found in many household products such as window cleaners. It turns red litmus blue. What is its nature?

144. What does a calamine solutions contain?

145. Name the salt formed when hydrochloric acid neutralizes potassium hydroxide solution.

146. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers makes the soil_____.

147. A student adds dilute sulphuric acid to lime water. Will the reaction mixture become hot or cold?

148. Salts of sulphuric acids are named as_____.

149. Name the salt formed from calcium hydroxide and sulphuric acid.

150. $NaNo_3$ is named as_____.

CHAPTER 6 : Physical and Chemical changes

151. Properties like size, shape, color, state of a substance are-

a) Chemical properties
b) Mental properties
c) Physical properties
d) Physico-chemical properties

152. Rusting of iron is a-

a) Physical change
b) Chemical change
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) All of these

153. When carbon dioxide is passed through lime water, the substance formed is

(a) Calcium oxide
(b) Calcium carbonate
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

154.Two drops of dilute sulphuric acid were added to 1 g of copper sulphate powder and then small amount of hot water was added to dissolve it (step I). On cooling, beautiful blue-colored crystals got separated (step II). Step I and step II are-

(a) Physical and chemical changes respectively.
(b) Chemical and physical changes respectively.
(c) Both physical change
(d) Both chemical change

155. Which method is used to prevent rusting?

a) Crystallization
b) Galvanization
c) Sedimentation
d) None of these

156. Which one is a physical change-

a) Melting of ice
b) Melting of wax

c) Formation of steam from water
d) All of these

157. What is the formula of rust?

a) Fe_3O_4
b) Fe_2O_3
c) Feo
d) None of these

158. Crystallization is a process to obtain-

a) Pure solids only
b) Pure liquids only
c) Pure solids and liquids
d) Solid or powder

159. When a grey colored object made of metal A is left exposed to damp air for a considerable time, it gets covered with a red brown flaky coating by the process called B which eats up the whole object gradually. It is said that the presence of C and D is necessary for this purpose to take place. If this object is galvanized by metal E, then the process B does not occur. What is C?

a) Water
b) Hydrogen
c) Oxygen
d) None of the above

160. What is formed when magnesium oxide reacts with water?

a) $Mg(OH)_2$
b) Mgo
c) Mg(OH)
d) MgH

161. When zinc reacts with dilute sulphuric acid, which gas is formed?

a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Hydrogen
d) Nitrogen

162. If the air at a place is more humid, then the rusting of iron_____.

a) Is slower
b) Is faster
c) Remains the same
d) Decreases

163. The chemical name of baking soda is_____.

a) Potassium carbonate
b) Sodium hydrate
c) Sodium carbonate
d) Sodium hydrogen carbonate

164. The presence of_____in sea water makes the process of rust formation on ships faster.

a) Hydrogen
b) Salt
c) Sodium
d) Calcium

165. Which of the following microorganisms break down complex organic compounds into simpler substances?

a) Fungi
b) Bacteria
c) Both A and B
d) Neither A nor B

166. Name the substances mixed (alloyed) with iron to make stainless steel-

a) Nickel
b) Carbon
c) Chromium
d) All the above

167. What happens when carbon dioxide gas is passed through lime water?

a) Lime water turns milky
b) Lime water turns pale yellow
c) Lime water turns green
d) None

168. What is released when baking soda is added to vinegar?

a) H_2O
b) HO
c) CO_2
d) H

169. The insoluble impurities are removed by_____.

a) Filtering
b) Crystallization
c) Boiling
d) Evaporation

170. When magnesium is burnt in air, a powdery ash X is formed. X on dissolving in water forms Y. What is Y?

a) Magnesium oxide
b) Magnesium sulphide
c) Magnesium hydroxide
d) None of the above

171. Energy is_____in the formation of curd from milk.

172. A reversible change is a_____change.

173. Explosion of cracker is a_____change.

174. _____layer is called natural shield against radiations

175. Vinegar (Acetic acid) + Baking soda (sodium hydrogen carbonate) ---------- > _____+ other substances. Fill in the blank.

176. Photosynthesis is a_____change.

177. If you take about a teaspoonful of vinegar in attest tube and add a pinch of baking soda to it, you would hear a_____sound.

178. The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere of earth absorbs most of the_____.

179. Name the alloy of copper and zinc.

180. What is the color of copper sulphate solution?

Chapter 7: Weather, Climate and Adaptations of Animals to Climate

181. Weather of a certain place depends on the following elements:

a) Humidity and rainfall
b) Temperature
c) Wind speed
d) All of the above

182. Identify the most appropriate definition of climate.

a) Change in weather conditions in a year
b) Average weather pattern of many years
c) Change in weather pattern in a few years
d) Weather conditions during summers

183. What are the climatic conditions of the North-East?

a) Wet
b) Dry
c) Hot and Dry
d) Hot and wet

184. State whether the statement is correct or not.

"Migration is the only means for all the animals and birds to escape the harsh and cold conditions"

a) Correct
b) Incorrect

185. Identify the adaptations of animals living in tropical rainforests:

A- Bright coloured body

B- Do not able to camouflage

C- Eitherlives on land or trees

D- Usually do not have sharp hearing

a) A and b
b) B and C

c) A and C
d) C and D

186. Animals used to adapt to their surroundings by attaining several features and habits due to the process of:

a) Migration
b) Evolution
c) Hibernation
d) Mutation

187. How do birds find direction while migrating?

a) They fly aimlessly and reach a destination by chance.
b) They follow wind currents
c) They may use the magnetic field of Earth to get direction
d) They observe the Sun's position to get the idea in direction.

188. All the changes in the weather are driven by the sun.

a) True
b) False

189. Out of the below adaptations, which statement is incorrect for a lion-tailed macaque.

a) Lives in rainforest of Western Ghats
b) Have silver white mane
c) Are not a good climber
d) Lives major part of their life on tree

190. Which department is responsible for making weather reports?

a) Weather department
b) Environmental department
c) Physical department
d) Meteorological Department

191. Assertion: Animals are adapted to survive in the conditions they live.

Reason: Features and habits that help to adapt as a result of evolution.

a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
c) Assertion is true but the reason is false.
d) Both assertion and reason are false

192. Look into the below picture can identify the adaptations that are not present in this animal from the below options:

a) Layer of fat under skin
b) Long curved and sharp claws
c) Streamlined body
d) Has thick layer of fur

193. Penguins huddled together because they do not have fat to protect them from cold.

a) True
b) False

194. How do adaptations help an animal?

a) To hide from predators
b) To hunt for food
c) To survive in their habitat
d) All of the above

195. Tropical rainforest are found in

a) Western Ghats and Assam
b) Southeast Asia
c) Central America and Africa
d) All of the above

196. Identify the adaptation developed by red-eyed frogs to climb trees.

a) Green coloured body
b) Red coloured eye

c) Sticky pads
d) A tongue

197. What are the advantages of the long trunk of an Indian Elephant?

A- Provides a strong sense of smell

B- Keep the body cool

C- for addition of more beauty

D- for picking up food

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

198. Identify the animals living in polar region

a) Deer and elephant
b) Polar bear and penguin
c) Red eyed frog and bird toucan
d) Lion and elephant

199. Usually climate is measured over:

a) 25 weeks
b) 25 days
c) 25 months
d) 25 years

200. State the habitat of bird present in the below picture.

a) The polar region
b) Desserts
c) The Tropical rainforest

d) Mountains

201. The scientists who study weather and predict it are called_____.

202. Which instrument is used for the measurement of rainfall?

203. What are the climatic conditions of Kerala?

204. The amount of water vapour present in the air is called_____.

205. The Adjustment of changes in behaviour and structure of an organism to suit an environment is called_____.

206. _____is an ability of an animal to change its colour and pattern, that helps him blend into the surroundings.

207. The Siberian crane is an example of_____.

208. When does the maximum temperature of the day occur generally?

209. The thermometer used to prepare the weather report is_____thermometer.

210. Temperature, humidity and other factors are called the_____of the weather.

Chapter 8: Winds, Storms and Cyclones:

211. Why does the plastic bottle filled with hot water get distorted when you put some Cold Water on the outside surface?

A- Some steam in the can condenses

B- Pressure of air inside the can decreases

C- Pressure of air inside the can increases

a) A only
b) Bonly
c) Conly
d) A and B

212. Air exerts_____on kites to fly higher.

a) Pressure
b) Weight
c) Mass
d) Heat

213. In which direction does air exert pressure?

a) Upward direction
b) Download direction
c) All directions
d) Sideways

214. Which of the following is referred to as gentle wind?

a) Storm
b) Breeze
c) Cyclone
d) Tornado

215. Due to increase in speed of wind, the air pressure-

a) Decreases
b) Increases
c) Remains same
d) Has no relation with it

216. Why does smoke go up?

a) Warm air is more dense than cold air
b) Warm air is less dense than cold air
c) Due to no gravitational pull
d) None of the above

217. What could be the effective safety measures against cyclones?

a) A cyclone forecast and warning service should be done
b) Rapid communication of warning to several Agencies and public
c) Construction of cyclone Shelters in cyclone prone areas
d) All of the above

218. What factors do not contribute to the development of cyclones.

a) Wind speed and direction
b) Temperature
c) Sound
d) Humidity

219. What happens to air on heating?

a) It stops moving
b) It expands
c) It contracts
d) It moves down

220. Cyclones are known by the name of_____in the American continent.

a) Typhoon
b) Tornado
c) Hurricane
d) Tsunami

221. Which of these statements about air is incorrect?

a) Cold air is lighter than warm air
b) Air occupies space
c) Air exerts pressure
d) None of the above

222. The eye of a cyclone is referred to as:

a) An area of high pressure
b) An area of low pressure
c) An area with high speed
d) All of the above

223. Identify the picture below:

a) Breeze
b) Cyclone
c) Tornado
d) Wind

224. Winds are generated due to an even heating of the earth.

a) True
b) False

225. Thunderstorms develop very frequently in these climatic areas:

a) Polar
b) Tropical
c) Desert
d) Temperate

226. Identify the safe place to take shelter during lightning.

a) Under an isolated tree
b) Under an umbrella
c) Under metal shades
d) A car or a bus

227. The coastline of India is not vulnerable to cyclones.

a) True
b) False

228. Air moves from the region of____to_____area.

a) Warm to cold
b) Low pressure to high pressure
c) High pressure to low pressure
d) None of the above

229. The eye of a cyclone is

a) Calm area
b) Highly Stormy
c) Full of strong clouds
d) None of the above

230. Natural phenomena are the events that are produced by humans.

a) True
b) False

231. The instrument used for measuring the speed of wind is_____.

232. A dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from the sky to the earth is known as_____.

233. Wind blowing from sea to land is called_____.

234. What is another name for a cyclone in Japan?

235. Give one word for the storm with heavy rainfall thunder and lightning.

236. What is the direction of wind in winters?

237. A bright flash of electricity produced by a thunderstorm is called_____.

238. Which part of the earth gets the maximum amount of heat from the Sun?

239. Name the instrument used to measure atmospheric/ air pressure.

240. Name the Arabic word from which the word monsoon is derived.

Chapter 9: Soil

241. The organic matter present in the soil forms the-

a) Humus
b) Bedrock
c) Soil water
d) Soil profile

242. The soil that has maximum water holding capacity.

a) Sandy
b) Loamy
c) Clayey
d) None of the above

243. Soil is important for:

a) Agriculture
b) Food
c) Plants
d) All of the above

244. The living organism known as farmers friend is

a) Cockroach
b) Beetle
c) Earthworm
d) Hookworm

245. Do all types of soil absorb water to the same extent?

a) Yes
b) No

246. Soil is made up of:

a) Weathered Rocks and Minerals
b) Dead plants and animals
c) Air and water
d) All of the above

247. Rohan has two plants. In planta, he added the regular soil while in plant B, he added humus; they both got the same amount of Sunlight. How do these two plants differ in their growth?

a) Plant A will not grow
b) Plant B will die
c) Plant A will grow faster
d) Both plants have equal growth

248. What would be the percolation rate for the sample that took 25 minutes for 625 ml?

a) 25 ml/min
b) 35 ml/min
c) 20 ml/min
d) 15 ml/min

249. Which of the following is not a suitable method to prevent soil erosion?

a) Plantation of trees
b) Reducing deforestation
c) Overgrazing by animals
d) Adding moderate amount of fertilizers to soil

250. Identify the soil that percolates on a higher rate and retains a minimum amount of water.

a) Loamy
b) Clayey
c) Sandy
d) None of the above

251. Formation of soil takes around 2-3 years.

a) True
b) False

252. If the soil is smooth, sticky and converts into war that does not crumble apart. Identify the soil type according to the provided texture.

a) Sandy soil
b) Clayey soil
c) Loamy Soil
d) None of the above

253. Wheat is grown in which type of soil?

a) Clayey soil
b) Sandy soil
c) Loamy soil
d) All of the above

254. On a hot summer day, the air above the land seems to shimmer?

a) Due to presence of pollens in air
b) Someone spread glitters over there
c) The vapour coming out of the soil reflects the sunlight
d) Presence of water below the soil

255. Rain water collects over which layer of the soil?

a) Topsoil
b) Subsoil
c) C Horizon
d) Bedrock

256. What do we call the layers of Soil?

a) Deposit
b) Horizon
c) Minerals
d) Rock

257. Why is horse dung added to the clay to make pots?

a) It helps open up the pores in the soil
b) Provides a good colour to the pots
c) Improve the texture of clay
d) None of the above

258. We should dump Polythene bags and plastic in the soil to increase its fertility.

a) True
b) False

259. Choose the correct statement:

a) Sandy soil is good for wheat growth
b) Loamy soil is good for pulses
c) Cotton grows well in loamy soil
d) Groundnut grows well in loamy soil

260. Clay soil has a high proportion of large particles.

a) True
b) False

261. Which layer of soil has a lesser amount of humus but more of minerals?

262. Lentil grows well in which type of soil?

263. Name the process of breaking down rocks into smaller pieces.

264. Which layer of soil is hard and difficult to dig with a spade?

265. _____is the most productive layer of the soil and provides shelter for many living organisms.

266. Give one word for the downward movement of water through the soil.

267. The texture of the soil depends on_____.

268. Which soil is used for making pots and statues?

269. Removal of land surface by water wind or Ice is known as_____.

270. What do you call a vertical section through different layers of the soil?

Chapter 10: Respiration in organisms

271. Organisms that can survive in the absence of air:

a) Aerobes
b) Anaerobes
c) Microorganisms
d) Living organisms

272. What products are formed during aerobic respiration of glucose.

a) Carbon dioxide

b) Alcohol and carbon dioxide
c) Carbon dioxide, water and energy
d) Only energy

273. Where anaerobic respiration takes place in humans?

a) Muscles
b) Skin
c) Hair
d) Nails

274. What is the average breathing rate of an adult human being?

a) 28-30 times per minute
b) 30-35 times per minute
c) 10-15 times per minute
d) 15-18 times per minute

275. Which of the following is the organ of respiration in fish?

a) Gills
b) Lungs
c) Trachea
d) Cell membrane

276. The air that we exhale is rich in:

a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Dust particles
d) Nitrogen gas

277. Lungs are protected by:

a) Skull
b) Muscles
c) Rib cage
d) Skin

278. Name the process involved in breathing.

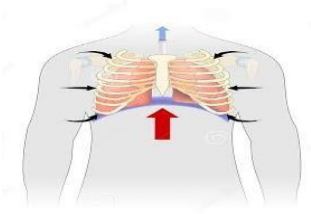
a) Inhalation

b) Exhalation
c) Respiration
d) Both inhalation and exhalation

279. The exchange of gases takes place in the trachea.

a) True
b) False

280. Look into the below picture to identify the process involved in breathing.



a) Inhalation
b) Exhalation
c) Respiration
d) Excretion

281. Which of the following is not an organ of respiration?

a) Lungs
b) Gills
c) Larynx
d) Skin

282. What is the organ used in plants for respiration?

a) Gills
b) Lungs
c) Stomata
d) Roots

283. Tadpoles breathe through:

a) Muscles
b) Lungs
c) Nostrils

d) Gills

284. The percentage of Oxygen and Carbon dioxide in inhaled air is-

a) 21% oxygen and 0.04% carbon dioxide
b) 51% oxygen and 4% carbon dioxide
c) 21% carbon dioxide and 0.04% oxygen
d) 16.4% oxygen and 4.4% carbon dioxide

285. How do earthworms breathe:

a) Through lungs
b) Through gills
c) Through skin
d) Through spiracles

286. The type of respiration in which food is partially oxidized into alcohol is called:

a) Aerobic respiration
b) Anaerobic respiration
c) Cutaneous respiration
d) Tracheal respiration

287. Sneezing expels foreign particles from the inhaled air.

a) True
b) False

288 How smoking is injurious to health?

a) Smoking damages lungs
b) It can also leads to cancer
c) It generates respiratory diseases
d) All of the above

289. The living organisms obtain oxygen from-

a) Air
b) Water
c) Both air and water
d) Food

290. Breathing is a physical process.

a) True
b) False

291. The process of breakdown of food to release energy is called-

292. Name one single celled organisms that respire anaerobically.

293. What is the smallest structural and functional unit of an organism?

294. The process of taking in air rich in oxygen into the body is called-

295. The number of times a person breathes in a minute is____.

296. Name the openings of air tubes present on the sides of body of insects-

297. Dolphins breathe through_____.

298. During inhalation the diaphragm moves_____.

299. A network of tubes in insects is also called____.

300. ____is also known as voice box.

Chapter 11: Transportation in animals and plants

301. What are the functions of blood?

a) It carry the nutrients across the body
b) It carries oxygen from the lungs to the cell
c) It transports waste for removal from the body
d) All of the above

302. Name the pigment which imparts red colour to the blood.

a) Chlorophyll
b) Carotenoid
c) Melanin
d) Haemoglobin

303. Which cells help in the clotting of blood?

a) Red blood cells
b) White blood cells
c) Platelets
d) None of the above

304. Name the excretory product of snakes.

a) Ammonia
b) Urea
c) Uric acid
d) None of the above

305. Which Chamber of the human heart receives deoxygenated blood from the whole body?

a) Left auricle
b) Right auricle
c) Left ventricle
d) Right ventricle

306. The basic functional unit of kidney is-

a) Neuron
b) Nephron

c) Cell
d) Axon

307. Pulmonary arteries carry:

a) Oxygenated blood to heart
b) Deoxygenated blood to heart
c) Oxygenated blood to lungs
d) Deoxygenated blood to lung

308. Movement of water molecules from a region of higher concentration to lower concentration is-

a) Transpiration
b) Osmosis
c) Diffusion
d) Evaporation

309. The muscular sac in which urine is stored called as-

a) Ureter
b) Urethra
c) Urinary bladder
d) Kidney

310. Plasma is

a) Blood
b) Fluid part of blood
c) Red pigment of blood
d) None of the above

311. Animals like sponges and hydra have circulatory systems for the transport of materials across their body.

a) True
b) False

312. Stethoscope is used by doctors to-

a) Check for the disease
b) Amplify the sound of heart

c) Check for any infection
d) All of the above

313. What is the pulse rate of a normal person?

a) 72 to 90 beats/min
b) 32 to 80 beats/min
c) 62 to 90 beats/min
d) 72 to 80 beats/min

314. When does it become necessary to take dialysis?

a) Liver failure
b) Kidney failure
c) Heart failure
d) Brain failure

315. Identify the main organ of the circulatory system.

a) Heart
b) Liver
c) Kidney
d) Stomach

316. Name the device that records the electrical signal from the heart to check the different heart conditions.

a) Ultrasound machines
b) Spirometer
c) Electrocardiogram
d) MRI

317. Which of the following indicates the pathway of water through a plant.

a) Root hair— xylem— stomata
b) Xylem— stomata— root hair
c) Stomata— root hair —xylem
d) None of the above

318. How many Chambers do a human heart have?

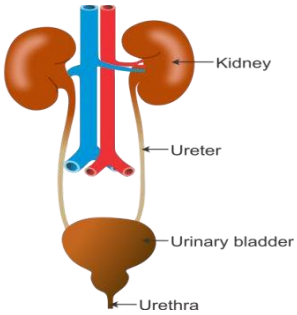
a) 1

b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

319. What waste materials are removed along with water as sweat?

a) Salt only
b) Urea
c) Salt and water both
d) Blood

320. Look into the picture and identify the organ system present in human body.



a) Circulatory system
b) Excretory system
c) Nervous system
d) Reproductive system

321. What does the fluid part of the blood called?

322. Name the blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from all body parts to the heart.

323. Name the blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood from lungs to the heart.

324. Name the vascular tissue responsible for the transport of food.

325. What is the process of removal of wastes produced in the cells of living organisms?

326. Who discovered the circulation of blood?

327. The movement of food in the phloem is called_____.

328. Name the largest artery in the human body.

329. Name the process of loss of water from the leaves of a plant in the form of water vapour.

330. What are those people called who can donate blood to any person?

Chapter 12: Reproduction in Plants

331. Spores are the-

a) Seeds
b) Sexual reproductive bodies
c) Buds to a plant
d) Asexual reproductive bodies

332. Identify the vegetative parts amongst the below:

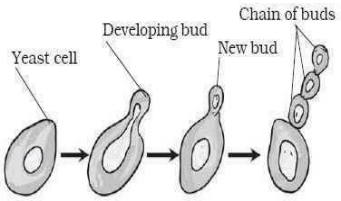
Stem, roots, flower, leaves

a) Stem, root, flower
b) Root, flower, leaves
c) Stem, roots, leaves
d) Flower, stem, leaves

333. In vegetative propagation new plants are exact copies of the parent plant.

a) True
b) False

334. Look into the picture and identify the process of asexual reproduction.



a) Fragmentation
b) Budding
c) Binary fission
d) Vegetative propagation

335. Which mode of reproduction is shown by Ginger?

a) Sexual reproduction
b) Fragmentation
c) Vegetative propagation
d) Budding

336. What is the role of petals in a flower?

a) Keep wind away from the stamen
b) Attract pollinators with their colours
c) Absorb sunlight
d) For the food of other insects

337. Spores in fungus are stored in____.

a) Sporangium
b) Hypha
c) Sporangiophore
d) None of the above

338. Unfertilized egg is called zygote.

a) True
b) False

339. The female part of a flower areb

a) Ovary, filament
b) Anther
c) Ovary, Sigma, style
d) Style and pollen

340. Sexual reproduction involves____parents.

a) 1
b) 2
c) None of the above

341. What are the different agents of pollination?

a) Wind
b) Water
c) Insects
d) All of the above

342. After fertilization, the zygote develops into an____.

a) Plant

b) Seed
c) Fruit
d) Embryo

343. Which of the plants shows vegetative propagation?

a) Bryophyllum
b) Sunflower
c) Rose
d) All of the above

344. Pollination in flowers with bright colour in nectar takes place by

a) Water
b) Wind
c) Insects
d) All of the above

345. Attaching a cutting of one plant to another plant.

a) Cutting
b) Grafting
c) Painting
d) Planting

346. The disadvantage of asexual reproduction is:

a) No variation
b) Rapid growth
c) Simple process
d) None of the above

347. Name the gametes in a plant.

a) Egg and sperm
b) Egg and Pollen
c) Pollen and sperm
d) Egg only

348. The stamen in a flower includes:

a) Anther and petal

b) Filament and ovary
c) Ovary and style
d) Anther and filament

349. In pollination, the pollen grains land on_____.

a) Style
b) Ovary
c) Stigma
d) Ovule

350. Identify the plants in which roots can give rise to new plants.

a) Bryophyllum
b) Ginger
c) Potato
d) Sweet potato

351. Name the process of fusion of male and female gametes.

352. Name the type of reproduction in which new plants are obtained from seeds.

353. Name one organism in which fragmentation occurs.

354. The flowers which contain both stamen and pistil are called_____flowers.

355. Name a plant whose seeds are dispersed after bursting of fruit.

356. After fertilization, the ovary grows into_____.

357. The ovary contains one or more_____.

358. Name of seed that is carried away by wind.

359. Scattering of seeds to different places is called_____.

360. The process of transfer of pollen from anther to stigma of the same flower is_____.

Chapter 13 : Motion and time

361. When one says an object is moving fast or slow. One is referring to the objects

a) Speed
b) Weight
c) Colour
d) None of these

362. What can help decide which object is moving fast or slow?

a) The distance
b) The time
c) Both a and b
d) None of these

363. A) a boy moving on a bicycle with a speed of 18 km/h
B) a fast runner running with the speed of 10 m/s
C) is scooter moving with the speed of 800 m/ min
Compare the speed

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

364. The motion of pedal of a bicycle is

a) Circular
b) Straight line
c) Periodic
d) Oscillatory

365. One millionth second is

a) Microsecond
b) Nanosecond
c) Picosecond
d) None of these

366. A bus travels 54 km in 90 minutes. The speed of the bus is

a) 0.6 metre per second
b) 10 metre per second
c) 5.4 metre per second

d) 3.6 metre per second

367. When a particle covers equal distances in equal intervals of time along straightline Path in a particular direction, it is said to be

a) Moving with uniform velocity
b) Moving with uniform speed
c) Moving with uniform acceleration
d) At rest

368. The time period of a pendulum depends upon

a) Length of the pendulum
b) Most of the bob
c) Materials of the bob
d) Size of the bob

369. The time keeping services in India are provided by the

a) National institute of time
b) National physical laboratory
c) National time institute
d) National time laboratory

370. Time taken by the bob to complete one oscillation is called.,…… of the pendulum.

a) Frequency
b) Amplitude
c) Time period
d) None of these

371. One solar day is equal to

a) 24 hours
b) 1440 minutes
c) 86,400 seconds
d) All of them

372. What is the use of speedometer in a vehicle?

a) Display the instantaneous distance of a vehicle
b) Displays the mileage of the vehicle
c) Displays the instantaneous speed of a vehicle
d) All of the above

373. An ancient time measuring device sun dial at jantar mantar is in

a) Mumbai
b) Ahmadabad
c) Lucknow
d) New Delhi

374. If they speed of an object along a straight line keeps changing, its motion is set to be

a) Uniform motion
b) Linear motion
c) Non-uniform motion
d) None of these

375. When the motion of the object is not along a fixed path with changing direction

a) Circular motion
b) Periodic motion
c) Random motion
d) Linear motion

376. Which of the following is correct statement?

a) Every object moves with a constant speed
b) Distance between two cities is measured in metres
c) The basic unit of time is second
d) The time period of a given pendulum is not constant

377. Which one of the following is incorrect?

a) The slope of the distance time of moving object represents speed of the object.
b) If the distance travelled by car is 10 km in 2hours, its average speed is 20 km/h.
c) Basic unit of speed is m/s.
d) A bus travels 24 km in 20 minutes. The speed of the bus is 10 m/s.

378. Identify the types of motion that can be observed in the given picture

a) Rectilinear motion and circular motion
b) Circular motion and oscillatory motion
c) Oscillatory motion and rectilinear motion

d) Rectilinear, oscillatory and circular motion

379. Which of the following formula is correct?

a) Speed = distance × time
b) Speed = 1/ (distance × time)
c) Speed = time / distance
d) Speed = distance / time

380. The device which is used for measuring time intervals in sport activities is called

a) Wrist watch
b) Stop clock
c) Stop watch
d) None of the above

381. An instrument showing the time by the shadow of a pointer cast by the sun on the Graduated plate is called..,..,…

382. A diagram showing relationship between two variables quantity each measured along One of the pair of axis is called……

383. The resting position of a bob of pendulum is called …. position.

384. The to and fro motion of a simple pendulum is called ……motion.

385. Which physical quantity is measured by odometer?

386. The device which is used for measuring time intervals in sports activities is called….

387. The symbols of all units are written in …….

388. Name the scientist who discovered that the time period of a given pendulum is always Constant.

389. Time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation.

390. Name the type of motion by bullock cart moving on a straight road.

Chapter 14 : Electric current and its effects

391. What happens when the electromagnets pull the iron strip in an electric bell?

a) It breaks the circuit
b) It completes the circuit
c) The current stops flowing
d) Both b and c

392. Which of the following characteristic is not suitable for a fuse wire?

a) Thick and short
b) Thin and short
c) Low melting point
d) Higher resistance than rest of wiring

393. The compact fluorescent electric lamp has

a) Chromium filament
b) Nichrome filament
c) Tungsten filament
d) No filament

394. Choose the incorrect statement from the following statements

a) A cell having a positive terminal and negative terminals
b) If we open the circuit, so that switch comes in off position
c) If we close the circuit, so that switch comes in on position
d) None of the above

395. Materials which offer maximum resistance and do not allow current to flow through them are

a) Conductors
b) Insulators
c) Neutral
d) None of these

396. A fuse wire is made of

a) Copper and tin
b) Lead and tin
c) Aluminium and copper
d) Copper and lead

397. In an electric circuit, the current starts from the

a) Positive terminal
b) Negative terminal
c) Either of two terminals
d) Depends upon the circuit

398. U-shaped soft iron piece used in electric bell

a) Hammer
b) Gong
c) Switch
d) Armature

399. The instrument used to detect the flow of current a circuit

a) Voltmeter
b) Galvanometer
c) Ammeter
d) None of these

400. Who discovered that when a compass needle is kept near to an electric circuit in which Current is flowing show deflection?

a) Hars christian oersted
b) Michael faraday
c) Galileo
d) Newton

401. Which of the following precautions need not be taken while using electric appliances?

a) Never touch lighted electric bulb connected to mains.
b) Never experiment beat the electric supply from mains.
c) Never use any wire to replace fuse wire
d) Never turn switch in on position.

402. The instrument used to to measure the magnitude of current

a) Ammeter
b) Voltameter
c) Voltmeter
d) None of the above

403. Electromagnet loses its magnetic property when

a) Current is very high
b) Current is switched off
c) Heat is increased
d) Current is switched on

404. What is the S.I. a unit of electric current?

a) Coulomb
b) Ohm
c) Volt
d) Ampere

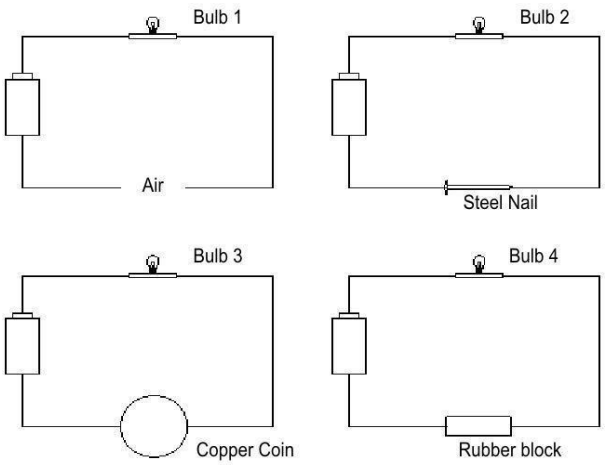
405. Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

a) The reason for excessive current in electrical circuit is the direct touching of wires.
b) Excessive current can also be present if we have connection of many devices to asingle socket.
c) Fuse wire has low melting point and relatively high resistance.
d) None of these

406. Copper wire are used as connecting wires because

a) Copper wire offers lower resistance.
b) Copper has very high melting point.
c) Copper wires are very thick wires.
d) Copper wires are very ductile.

407. The diagram shows a flashlight battery and a bulb connected by wires to various substances. Which of the bulbs will light?



a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2 and 3 only

408. In an electric circuit, current starts from the

a) Negative terminal
b) Positive terminal
c) Either of the two terminals
d) Depend upon the circuit

409. When current is passed through an electric bulb, its filament glows, but the wire carrying current to the bulb does not glow because

(a) The filament has a coating of fluorescent material over it.
(b) The wire has less resistance than the filament.
(c) The wire has more resistance than the filament.
(d) Less current flows in the wire as compared to that of filament.

410. The amount of heat produced in a wire depends on:

a) Kind of materials
b) Thickness of materials
c) Resistance of materials
d) All of the above

411. Name the electric component that is describe to by the symbol 

412. Name the material by which the filament of a room heater made?

413. Name the material by which the filament over bulb made.

414. Which part in an electric bell is involved in make- and -break operations?

415. An electromagnet device used for lifting loads.

416. The effect of current on which the use of a fuse is based on ……..

417. The path along which electric current can flow……

418. Current does not flow in an .... circuit.

419. Name the switches which automatically turn off when current in the circuit exceeds the safe limit.

420. A coil of wire is known as.,…

Chapter 15 : Light

421. Then a concave lens is held very close to an object, it formed a

a) Virtual, enlarged and inverted image.
b) Virtual, diminished and inverted image.
c) Virtual diminished and erect image
d) Real, diminished and erect image

422. Which type of mirror is used to obtain a virtual, magnified image of an object?

a) Convex mirror
b) Concave mirror
c) Plane mirror
d) All of these

423. A broader bundle of light rays is called a

a) Bundle of light
b) Ray of light
c) Beam of light
d) None of these

424. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a concave lens?

a) Thick at the edges and thin in the middle.
b) Are diverging lens
c) Used to correct short sightedness.
d) Used to correct long sightedness

425. Which of the following can be used to form real image?

a) Convex mirror only
b) Concave mirror only
c) Plane mirror only
d) Both concave and convex mirrors

426. You are provided with a convex mirror, a concave mirror, a convex lens and a concave lens. You can get in inverted image from

a) Both concave lens and convex lens
b) Both concave mirror and convex mirror
c) Both concave mirror and convex lens
d) Both concave mirror and concave lens

427. What is incorrect about image?

a) Real image can be formed on the screen.
b) Virtual image cannot be formed on the screen.
c) A convex lens always produces a real image.
d) None of the above

428. What is true about plane mirror?

a) The image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual and erect.
b) It shows lateral inversion.
c) The distance of the object from the mirror is equal to the distance of the image from the mirror.
d) All of the above

429. A concave mirror can be used as

a) A torch reflectors
b) A dentist's mirror
c) A magnifying mirror
d) A rear view mirror

430. Rainbow can be seen in the sky

a) When the sun is in front of you
b) When the sun is behind you
c) When the sun is overhead
d) Only at time of sunrise

431. Choose the incorrect statement from the following

a) Newton discovered by his experiment big glass prism that white light consists of a mixture of seven colours
b) The splitting up of white light in two seven colours on passing through a transparent medium like a glass prism is called dispersion of light
c) An object is placed at a large distance what it is close to the concave lens, a concave lens always form an image which is virtual
d) None of the above

432. In a convex spherical mirror, reflection of light takes place at

a) A bent in surface
b) A flat surface
c) A bulging out surface
d) An uneven surface

433. Consider the following statement and choose the incorrect one

a) A mirror changes the direction of light that falls on it
b) This change in direction of light by a mirror is called reflection of light
c) After reflection also, the light continues to travel in a straight line path
d) None of the above

434. The object in which seven colours spread over it appears to be white in colour when Rotate is called

a) Faraday's disc
b) Galileo's disc
c) Newton's disc
d) Rutherford's disc

435. Rectilinear propagation is

a) Mode of travelling curved line
b) Mode of travelling in a straight line
c) Ability to bend around obstacles
d) None of the above

436. In order to be used as mirror, glass can be coated with

a) Silver
b) Copper
c) Aluminium
d) Platinum

437. Image of object spread over a large area form in

a) Concave mirror
b) Virtual mirror
c) Spherical mirror
d) Convex mirror

438. We see an object?

a) When it either emits or reflects light.
b) Only when it reflects light.
c) Only when it emits light.
d) When it allows light to pass through itself.

439. Neha focused a magnifying glass on to a tissue paper and held it. After a while, the tissue paper caught fire. Identify the statement that provides the correct explanation for this observation.

a) The magnifying glass focuses the heat from the Sun's radiation.
b) Neha lit the tissue paper.
c) The magnifying glass is a good conductor of heat and transmits the heat to the paper.
d) Air is a good conductor of heat and transmits the heat to the paper.

440. Vani observes the time in the clock shown in picture, through a MIRROR and thinks it is 9:40. What would be the actual time?

a) 3:20:00 AM

b) 9:40:00AM
c) 3:40:00 AM
d) 2:20:00 AM

441. shaving mirrors are..... mirror.

442. The outer surface of a flat steel plate acts as a… .... Mirror.

443. Name a triangular pyramid piece of glass that splits white light into its seven colours.

444. Name the lens which bends the rays of light outward.

445. Name the term used for small image.

446. A large arc in the sky, generally appear after raining.

447. Splitting of white light in to its constituents colour by a prism.

448. What kind of image cannot be obtained on a screen?

449. Mirror used as a reflector in solar cooker.

450 . Lens used in cameras and projectors.

Chapter 16 : Water: A precious resource

451 . Which of the following is a false statement?

a) Water is required for transport
b) Water is required for cooking
c) Human being used water for breathing
d) Water is required for photosynthesis

452. Which of the following increases the rate of percolation of rainwater into the soil?

a) Vegetation and trees
b) Construction of high rise buildings
c) Heavy rainfall
d) Mismanagement of water resources

453. World water day is celebrated on

a) 23 April
b) 22 April
c) 22 March
d) 23 March

454. The amount of water recommended by the United Nations for drinking, washing, Cooking and maintaining proper hygiene per person per day is a minimum of

a) 15 litres
b) 5 litres
c) 30 litres
d) 50 litres

455. The process of falling water in the form of rain, is snow or hail is

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

456. Which of the following will lead to reduction in the availability of groundwater?

a) Rainwater harvesting
b) Plantation
c) Constructing more lakes
d) Building concrete roads

457. Which of the following is correct?

a) Ocean water is fit for agricultural and industrial needs.

b) Ocean play an important role in supplying the water that we use.
c) Ocean water is not saline.
d) None of the above

458. Which of the following is/are a way of water conservation?

a) One way of increasing the availability of water is to collect rainwater and store it for later use.
b) One way of increasing availability of water is to collect rainwater when it is required for use.
c) Another way of increasing availability of water is to collect river water when it is required for use
d) None of these

459. Largest amount of freshwater is found in

a) Underground
b) Lakes and streams
c) Polar ice and glaciers
d) Rivers

460. The ultimate source of water on the earth is

a) Ocean and seas
b) Spring and wells
c) Rivers and lakes
d) Rain

461. Rainwater can be used to recharge the groundwater. This is referred to as

a) Drip irrigation
b) Infiltration
c) Rainwater harvesting
d) None of these

462. Which of the following is the most important factor in balancing the amount of freshwater on earth?

a) Green house effect
b) Water cycle
c) Waste water treatment plants
d) Transpiration

463. Groundwater is an example of

a) Non renewable resource
b) Exhaustible resource
c) Renewable resource
d) Degradable resource

464. How can be conserve water?

a) Turn off the water while brushing your teeth
b) Take shorter shower
c) Water your lawn only when it need it
d) All of the above

465. Old wells are drying up because?

a) Water is being pumped up from under the ground, with the help of electric motor
b) The lakes in which rainwater used to collect are no longer there
c) The land around trees and parks is now covered with cement
d) All of these

466. "Water water everywhere, nor any drop to drink" from where these lines are taken from?

a) War and peace
b) Rime of the ancient mariner
c) Hindi Swaraj
d) None of the above

467. In which year was "Ganga action plan" launched?

a) 1986
b) 1985
c) 1988
d) 1990

468. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

a) Rainwater - purest form of water
b) River water –largest source of water on earth
c) Lakes – a large area of water surrounded by land
d) Sea water - source of common salt

469. If you want to grow crops in an area with limited water supply. Which method of irrigation should you adopt?

a) Flood irrigation
b) Drip irrigation
c) Sprinkler system
d) Linear system

470. In water cycle maximum evaporation takes place

a) From ocean
b) From rivers
c) From stream
d) From plants

471. The upper limit of groundwater is called……

472. The wise and judicial use of water is called…….

473. Bhujpur in Gujarat, ……were built by villagers to harvest water.

474. The process by which water from water bodies rises up in the form of vapour.

475. Water that can be safely used for human consumption is called……

476. The process by which water from plants through the leaves release in the form of vapour.

477. Continuous cycling of water in nature is known as……

478. The minimum depth in the soil where all the pour spaces are filled with water…..

479. What is the seepage an percolation of surface water into ground called?

480. The gradual and continuous lowering of water table is known as…….

Chapter 17: Forests our lifeline

481. Decomposers convert the dead plants and animal tissues into

a) Inorganic compounds
b) Clay
c) Humus
d) Soil

482. A series of eating an being eaten is called

a) Food chain
b) Food web
c) Food series
d) Food hub

483. A branchy part of a tree above the stem is known as

a) Sampling
b) Crown
c) Canopy
d) Humus

484. Which one is an animal product?

a) Gum
b) Honey
c) Humus
d) Rubber

485. A food chain includes

a) Carnivores
b) Herbivores
c) Producers
d) All of these

486. Forests are called nature's lungs because they

a) Produce food during photosynthesis
b) Release oxygen during photosynthesis
c) Take carbon dioxide during photosynthesis
d) Both b and c

487. The animals which are found in deeper forests are

a) Polar bear and penguin
b) Whales and seals

c) Elephants and Bison
d) Monkeys and birds

488. Which of the following can be prevented by forest?

a) Soil erosion
b) Floods
c) Fall in water table
d) All of these

489. Correct option regarding the importance of forests in the ecosystem are?

a) Protect soil and provide habitat to a large number of animals
b) Source of medicinal plants, timber and many other useful products
c) Forest help in bringing good rainfall in neighbouring areas
d) All of the above

490. Find the odd one out: neem, tulsi, teak and amla

a) Neem
b) Tulsi
c) Teak
d) Amla

491. Deforestation leads to the increased percentage of which of the following components of the environment?

a) Carbon dioxide
b) Nitrogen
c) Oxygen
d) None of the above

492. What happens if forest disappears?

a) Climate change
b) Flood
c) Soil erosion
d) All of the above

493. Seeping of rainwater take place in

a) Forest floor
b) Understoey
c) Canopy
d) None of the above

494. Giant and tall trees form the

a) Canopy

b) Understory
c) Forest floor
d) None of the above

495. Which of the following plants provide wood for construction?

a) Sheesham
b) Bamboo
c) Wheat
d) Both a and b

496. Leaves and branches are collectively known as

a) Crown
b) Trunk
c) Root
d) None of these

497. Arrange the following components of a food chain in proper sequence- grass, frog, eagle, insects, snake

a) Grass → insects → frog → snake → eagle
b) Grass → snake → frog → insects → eagle
c) Grass → insects → eagle → snake → frog
d) All of these

498. The source of energy for the Earth's water cycle is_____.

a) The wind.
b) The sun's radiation.
c) The sun's gravity.
d) The earth's radiation.

499. Cloud, mist, fog, hail, dew or rain are referred to as type of

a) Condensation
b) Evaporation
c) Precipitation
d) Both (a) and (c)

500. Which of the following increases the rate of percolation of rain water into the soil?

a) Overgrazing
b) Vegetation and trees
c) Construction of high rise buildings
d) Construction of roads

501. A large area where living organisms exist in their natural habitat.

502. Roof formed by the tree branches in the upper regions of a forest.

503. The organisms that help in the recycling of nutrients.

504. Increase in the temperature of earth due to increase of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere.

505. Layer formed by shorter trees under canopy.

506. Which part of the forest helps in recharging of the groundwater?

507. Interlinking of several food chains is known as…..

508. The dark coloured substance in forest floor is……

509. Fastest growing plant on the earth is…..

510. Programme organised by government of India to encourage tree plantation.

Chapter18 : Waste water story

511. Full form of WWTP is

a) World wide transport programme
b) Waste water treatment plant
c) World workers talent programme
d) None of these

512. Chemical used to disinfect water is

a) Chlorine
b) Nitrogen
c) Methane
d) Phosphate

513. Which is the quality of water waste?

a) Foul smell
b) Bad taste
c) Dirty look
d) All of these

514. In a filtration plant water is filtered using layers of

a) Sand and clay
b) Clay and fine gravel
c) Sand and fine gravel
d) Sand, fine gravel and medium gravel

515. Increased growth of algae occurs due to the presence of

a) Sulphates
b) Nitrates
c) Phosphate
d) Carbonates

516. Which of the following are low cost on site sewage disposal system?

a) Compositing pits
b) Chemical toilets
c) Septic tanks
d) All of these

517. Which of the following is a water borne disease?

a) Malaria
b) Dysentery
c) Pneumonia

d) Breathlessness

518. Which period is proclaimed as the international decade for action on "water for life"

a) 2010 - 2020
b) 1990 – 2000
c) 2001 - 2010
d) 2005 –2015

519. Why is it essential to remove pollutants from waste water before it enters a water body or reused?

a) It can cause environmental damage to water bodies
b) Proper sanitation is not needed
c) Effects on by life dependent on water
d) Both options a and c are correct

520. What is a sewage treatment plant?

a) The place where water is cleaned, filtered and tested before re entering the water bodies
b) The place where water is cleaned, filtered and tested before going to our houses
c) The network of pipes that carry dirty water from our houses
d) The place where water is bottled for drinking

521. Last step in waste water treatment is a…..process.

a) Biological
b) Physical
c) Mechanical
d) Chemical

522. The system of a network of pipes used for taking away wastewater from homes or public buildings to the treatment plant is known as

a) Sewers
b) Sewerage
c) Transport system
d) Treatment plant

523. Choose the correct definition for the term sludge

a) The settled solid that are removed in waste water treatment with a scraper
b) Water from kitchen used for washing dishes
c) Wastewater released from homes, industries , hospitals and other public buildings
d) None of these

524. Which of the following factors increases the scarcity of freshwater?

a) Population growth
b) Industrial development
c) Mismanagement of water resources
d) All of the above

525. Dried sludge is used as

a) Manure
b) Source for biogas
c) Fertilisers
d) Both a and b

526. Treated wastewater usually disposed in

a) Water bodies
b) Underground
c) Forest
d) Wells

527. The liquid waste which has dissolved and suspended impurities is

a) Sludge
b) Sewage water
c) Portable water
d) None of the above

528. Pollution due to sewage can be reduced by

a) Creating separate chemical toilets
b) Constructing septic tanks
c) Letting off drainage in rivers
d) Both a and b

529. Waste water released from home, industries, hospitals is called as

a) Sludge
b) Portable water
c) Freshwater
d) Sawage

530. Sanitation at public places can be maintained by

a) Proper drainage
b) Garbage management
c) Sufficient public toilet facilities
d) All of the above

531. The contaminates present in sewage known as…..

532. The underground network of small land big pipes for carrying sewage or waste water.

533. The disease is caused by the polluted or contaminated groundwater.

534. The black brown oily and lathery water that goes down the drain of a house is known as….

535. Name of water borne disease caused by bacteria.

536. Our toilet in which human excreta is treated by earthworms.

537. Program initiated by government of India for proper sewage disposal and providing toilets for everyone.

538. Name the tree that suggested to plant near sewage ponds.

539. Name of water borne disease caused by protozoa.

540. Small pipe which carry waste water from the point of production to the main hole.

Answer Key

1-c	2-d	3-c	4-a	5-b	6-a
7-c	8-d	9-b	10-b	11-c	12-d
13-d	14-a	15-d	16-d	17-a	18-b
19-c	20-a	21-solar energy	22-iodine test	23-heterotroph	24-legumes
25-nitrogen	26-rhizobium	27-heterotrophic	28-cuscuta	29-host	30-saprophytes
31-a	32-b	33-a	34-b	35-c	36-b
37-b	38-c	39-b	40-d	41-b	42-a
43-d	44-a	45-d	46-b	47-a	48-b
49-b	50-a	51-lage intestine	52-saliva	53-oesophagus	54-acid
55-premolars	56-small intestine	57-7.5m	58-mouth	59-pseudopodia	60-hydrochloric acid
61-b	62-c	63-d	64-a	65-a	66-c
67-a	68-b	69-c	70-b	71-a	72-a
73-c	74-d	75-d	76-c	77-c	78-c
79-b	80-d	81-True	82-China	83-Pashmina shawls	84-Carding
85-Angora goats	86- shearing	87-Scouring	88- Newzealand	89-Pupa stage	90-China
91-b	92-a	93-c	94-a	95-b	96-c
97-c	98-a	99-c	100-a	101-a	102-c
103-c	104-b	105-c	106-b	107-d	108-c
109-d	110-a	111-radiation	112-As molecules are tightly packed	113-100°C	114-46.4°F
115-160°C	116-energy	117-kink	118-poor	119-absorber	120-convection
121-c	122-c	123-c	124-a	125-b	126-d

127-b	128-b	129-b	130-c	131-c	132-c
133-d	134-b	135-c	136-d	137-a	138-a
139-d	140-b	141-yes	142-indicator	143-basic	144-Zinc carbonate
145-sodium chloride	146-acidic	147-hot	148-Sulphates	149-$CaSO_4$	150-Sodium nitrate
151-c	152-b	153-b	154-c	155-d	156-d
157-b	158-a	159-c	160-a	161-c	162-b
163-d	164-b	165-c	166-d	167-a	168-a
169- a	170-c	171- evolved	172- physical	173- chemical change	174-Ozone
175-carbon dioxide	176-chemical	177-hissing	178-ultraviolet radiations	179-brass	180- blue
181-d	182-b	183-a	184-b	185-c	186-b
187-c	188-a	189-c	190-d	191-a	192-c
193-b	194-d	195-d	196-c	197-d	198-b
199-d	200-c	201-Meteorologist	202-Rain gauge	203-Hot and wet	204-Humidity
205-Adaptation	206-Camouflage	207-Migratory bird	208-Afternoon	209-Maximum andMinimum	210-Element
211-d	212-a	213-c	214-b	215-a	216-b
217-d	218-c	219-b	220-c	221-a	222-b
223-c	224-a	225-b	226-d	227-b	228-c
229-a	230-b	231-Anemometer	232-Tornado	233-Sea breeze	234-Typhoon
235-Thunderstorm	236-land to ocean	237-Lightning	238-Equator	239-Barometer	240-Mausam
241-a	242-c	243-d	244-c	245-b	246-d
247-c	248-a	249-c	250-c	251-b	252-b
253-a	254-c	255-d	256-b	257-a	258-b
259-b	260-b	261-B-Horizon	262-Loamy	263-	264-Bed rock

				Weathering	
265-Top soil	266-Percolation	267-Particle size	268-Clayey soil	269-Erosion	270-Soil profile
271-b	272-c	273-a	274-d	275-a	276-b
277-c	278-d	279-b	280-b	281-c	282-c
283-d	284-a	285-c	286-b	287-a	288-d
289-c	290-a	291-Respiration	292-Yeast	293-Cell	294-Inhalation
295-Breathing	296-Spiracles	297-Nostril	298-down	299-Trachea	300-Larynx
301-a	302-d	303-c	304-c	305-b	306-b
307-d	308-b	309-c	310-b	311-b	312-b
313-d	314-b	315-a	316-c	317-a	318-d
319-c	320-b	321-Plasma	322-Veins	323-Pulmonary vein	324-Phloem
325-Excretion	326-William Harvey	327-Translocation	328-Aorta	329-Transpiration	330-Universal donor
331-d	332-c	333-a	334-b	335-c	336-b
337-a	338-b	339-c	340-b	341-d	342-d
343-d	344-c	345-b	346-a	347-b	348-d
349-c	350-d	351-Fertilization	352-Sexual	353-Spirogyra	354-Bisexual
355-Castor	356-Fruit	357-Ovules	358-Drumstick	359-Seed dispersal	360-Self pollination
361-a	362-c	363-a	364-a	365-a	366-b
367- b	368-a	369-b	370-c	371-d	372-c
373-d	374-c	375-c	376-c	377-c	378-b
379-d	380-c	381-Sundial	382-Graph	383-Mean	384-Oscillatory
385-Distance	386-Stop Clock	387-Singular	388-Galileo	389-Time period	390-Rectilineear
391-a	392-a	393-d	394-d	395-b	396- b
397-	398-d	399-b	400-a	401-d	402-a
403-b	404-d	405-d	406-a	407-b	408-b

409-b	410-d	411-Battery	412-Nichrome	413-Tungusten	414-Iron strip
415-Crane	416-Heating	417-Circuit	418-Open	419-MCB	420-Element
421-c	422-a	423-c	424-d	425-b	426-c
427-c	428-d	429-d	430-b	431-d	432-c
433-d	434-c	435-b	436-a	437-a	438-a
439-a	440-c	441-Concave	442-Plane	443-Prism	444-Concave
445-Diminished	446-Rainbow	447-Dispersion	448-Virtual	449-Plane	450-Convex
451-a	452-a	453-c	454-d	455-d	456-d
457-d	458-a	459-c	460-d	461-c	462-b
463-c	464-d	465-a	466-b	467-b	468-b
469-b	470-a	471-Water table	472-Conservation	473-Check dams	474-Evaporation
475-Potable	476-Transpiration	477-Water cycle	478-Water table	479-Infiltration	480-Depletion
481-c	482-a	483-b	484-b	485-d	486-b
487-c	488-d	489-d	490-c	491-a	492-
493-d	494-a	495-a	496-a	497-a	498-b
499-c	500-b	501-Forest	502-Canopy	503-Decomposrs	504-Global warming
505-understorey	506-Floor	507-Food web	508-Humus	509-Bamboo	510-Van mahotsav
511-b	512-a	513-d	514-d	515-c	516-c
517-b	518-d	519-d	520-a	521-d	522-a
523-a	524-d	525-d	526-a	527-b	528-d
529-d	530-d	531-Pollutants	532-Sewer	533-Water Bourn	534-Waste water
535-Typhoid	536-Vermi-processing Toilet	537-Swachh Bharat	538-Eucalyptus	539-Dysentry	540-Sewer