Q.1) Multiple Choice Question: (85)

1) ____________ is the building block of life.
   (a) Cell    (b) Tissue    (c) Organ    (d) Brain

2) ____________ is an example of unicellular organism.
   (a) Sponges  (b) Paramecium  (c) Cat  (d) flower

3) Cell organelles are present inside ____________.
   (a) Cytoplasm  (b) nucleus  (c) vacuole  (d) plasma membrane

4) Chromatin network is present inside ________________.
   (a) Nucleus  (b) cell wall  (c) ribosome  (d) mitochondria

5) Chromatin network inside nucleus separates to form ________.
   (a) chromosome  (b) spindle fiber  (c) all of them

6) Plant cell contains ____________.
   (a) chloroplast  (b) tonolast  (c) waste matter  (d) gel

7) ____________ is liberated as a result of respiration.
   (a) energy  (b) water  (c) salt  (d) none of them

8) _________ is an example of unicellular plant.
   (a) Amoeba  (b) virus  (c) spore  (d) all of them

9) _________ is an organ of excretion in man.
   (a) Brain  (b) Liver  (c) Lungs  (d) Kidneys
10) Blood is composed of _____________.
   (a) plasma (b) connective tissue (c) adipose tissue (d) all of these

11) Pulmonary artery supply ____________ blood to lungs.
   (a) Oxygenated (b) deoxygenated (c) red blood (d) none of them

12) ____________ also acts as an organ for excretion.
   (a) Skin (b) Spleen (c) Heart (d) Lungs

13) Loss of water vapours in plants occur through _____________.
   (a) Evaporation (b) transpiration (c) respiration (d) excretion

14) Rise of water of plants is called _________________.
   (a) Ascent of sap (b) guttation (c) translocation (d) all of them

15) ____________ helps the bones of the body to move.
   (a) Muscles (b) exoskeleton (c) endoskeleton (d) none of them

16) Brain is divided into _______ regions.
   (a) Three (b) five (c) two (d) four

17) ____________ is the largest part of the brain.
   (a) Forebrain (b) midbrain (c) hindbrain (d) spinal cord

18) Sudden involuntary action of the body is termed as _________________.
   (a) Reflex action (b) automatic response (c) voluntary response (d) knee jerk

19) Messages are received from the brain in the form of _________________.
   (a) Impulses (b) signals (c) chemical messages (d) neuron

20) Cell of the brain are called _____________.
   (a) Neuron (b) connective tissue (c) epidermal cells (d) all of them

21) ____________ tissues transport water and mineral from the soil.
   (a) Phloem (b) xylem (c) meristematic tissue (d) none of these

22) Asexual reproduction is found commonly in _____________.
   (a) Hydra (b) amoeba (c) paramecium (d) all of them
23) ____________ is the male reproductive part of flower.
   (a) Petal    (b) sepal    (c) androecium    (d) gynoecium
24) Fusion of egg and sperm is termed as _____________.
   (a) Oogenesis (b) fertilization (c) homeostasis    (d) excretion
25) Parthenogenesis is a type of ____________ reproduction.
   (a) Sexual    (b) asexual    (c) abnormal    (d) none of them
26) Light travels in _____________.
   (a) Curved lines    (b) circular lines    (c) straight lines    (d) zigzag lines
27) Change in the path of light after striking a mirror is called.
   (a) reflection of light    (b) rectilinear propagation of light    (c) Lateral inversion    (d) Dispersion
28) Splitting of white light into seven colors is called.
   (a) reflection of light    (b) rectilinear propagation of light    (c) Lateral inversion    (d) Dispersion
29) When white light is passed into a prism it splits into.
   (a) seven colours    (b) eight colours    (c) five colours    (d) three colours
30) Sunlight is.
   (a) Red in colour    (b) Green in colour    (c) Yellow in colour    (d) White in colour
31) The light that is reflected from a compact disc (CD) consists of.
   (a) seven colours    (b) eight colours    (c) five colours    (d) three colours
32) Image formed by a convex mirror is a.
   (a) Virtual image    (b) Erect    (c) Diminished    (d) All of the above
33) The image which can be caught on a screen is called.
   (a) Real image    (b) Virtual image    (c) Shadow    (d) Impression
34) A virtual image larger than the object can be produced by a.
   (a) Plane mirror    (b) Concave mirror    (c) Convex mirror    (d) All of the above
35) Name the device used for measuring temperature.
   (a) Thermometer    (b) Ammeter    (c) Anemometer    (d) Ammeter
36) The unit of measurement of temperature is.
   (a) Meter (b) Kilogram (c) Degrees Celsius (d) Second

37) The normal temperature of Human body is.
   (a) 40 °C (b) 37 °C (c) 42 °C (d) 35 °C

38) The maximum and minimum temperatures of a day are measured with a.
   (a) Celsius thermometer (b) Fahrenheit thermometer
   (c) Maximum-minimum thermometer (d) Kelvin thermometer

39) The liquid metal used in thermometer is.
   (a) mercury (b) silver (c) gold (d) copper

40) The process by which heat flows from the hotter end to colder end of an object is called.
   (a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) vaporization

41) The process by which transfer of heat takes place by the actual movement of particles from one part of the body to another part is called.
   (a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) vaporization

42) The transfer of heat which doesn't require any medium is called.
   (a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) vaporization

43) The process by which heat comes from sun to the earth is.
   (a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) vaporization

44) The SI unit of length is.
   (a) Kilometer (b) Centimeter (c) Millimeter (d) Meter

45) A device which is used to complete or break the circuit is called.
   (a) Battery (b) Conductor (c) Switch (d) Wire

46) Sound cannot travel through.
   (a) Space (b) water (c) Glass (d) Diamond

47) Rainbow has colours.
   (a) Three (b) five (c) seven (d) nine

48) After rainbow is formed due to.
49) We use ________ for back-view in vehicles.
   (a) convex lens  (b) convex mirror  (c) concave lens  (d) concave mirror

50) There are __________ kinds of simple machine.
   (a) 3  (b) 4  (c) 5  (d) 6

51) A substance composed by chemically identical atoms that have the same atomic number is called.
   (a) atom  (b) matter  (c) molecules  (d) element

52) Water has less volume at temperature.
   (a) 100°C  (b) 10°C  (c) 4°C  (d) 0°C

53) So far 110 elements have been discovered. Out of these __________ elements are naturally occurring.
   (a) 100  (b) 96  (c) 92  (d) 94

54) When an acid and base combine to form salt and water, is called.
   (a) Neutralization  (b) hydration  (c) hydrolysis  (d) electrolysis

55) The movement of molecules from higher concentration to the lower concentration is called.
   (a) osmosis  (b) diffusion  (c) transportation  (d) all of these

56) The ________ of a substance changes when it is heated.
   (a) mass  (b) volume  (c) weight  (d) melting point

57) Which of the following substances expand the most for the same rise in temperature?
   (a) air  (b) water  (c) brass  (d) iron

58) __________ are good conductors of heat and electricity.
   (a) non-metal  (b) metal  (c) both of them  (d) none of them

59) An atom which is short of electron has a ________ charge on it.
   (a) positive  (b) negative  (c) neutral  (d) none of these

60) The change in which new substances are formed is called.
   (a) chemical change  (b) physical change  (c) both  (d) none of these

61) In molecule the atoms of elements are always present in a ________ proportion.
(a) different proportion (b) multiple proportion (c) fixed proportion  (d)same proportion

62) The number of protons in an atom is called its ______________.
   (a) atomic mass number  (b) atomic number  (c) extra nuclear part  (d) none of these

63) Soil is an example of.
   (a) element  (b) compound (c) atom  (d)mixture

64) Calcium oxide and water reacts to form.
   (a) Calcium carbonate   (b) Calcium hydroxide (c) Calcium chloride   (d) Calcium

65) The number of protons and neutrons in an atom is called.
   (a) atomic mass number  (b) atomic number  (c) extra nuclear part  (d) none of these

66) An electron has ________ charge on it.
   (a) negative   (b) neutral   (c) positive   (d) no charge

67) Energy due to movement is.
   (a) potential energy   (b) light energy   (c) kinetic energy   (d) heat energy

68) A substance with definite volume but no definite shape is.
   (a) liquid   (b) solid   (c) gas   (d) none of these

69) Three of these substances are alike in an important way. Select the one that is different.
   (a) water   (b) common salt   (c) carbon dioxide   (d) air

70) Steam is being cooled into water. The inter molecular attractions between molecule of water.
   (a) May be higher or lower than those in steam depending on the temperature
   (b) are lower than those in steam   (c) are equal to those in steam
   (d) are higher than those in steam

71) Which one of the following is true about metals and non metals?
   (a) Most non metals are good conductors of heat and electricity and metals are not
   (b) Most metals are conductors of heat and electricity and non metals are not
   (c) Most metals and non metals are conductors of heat and electricity
   (d) Few metals and non metals are conductors of heat and electricity
72) Gases _________ on heating.
   (a) contracts   (b) expand   (c) shrink   (d) removes

73) Liquids expand more than.
   (a) gases   (b) solid   (c) both a and b   (d) none of these

74) The gas used to give refreshing and characteristic taste to soda water is.
   (a) oxygen (b) chlorine (c) neon   (d) carbon dioxide

75) Carbon dioxide is a.
   (a) colorless   (b) colored   (c) both of them   (d) none of them

76) A solution which can not dissolve more solute in it at that temperature is.
   (a) saturated solution   (b) supersaturated solution   (c) unsaturated solution
   (d) none of these

77) An alkali is an.
   (a) insoluble acid   (b) soluble base   (c) insoluble base   (d) soluble acid

78) Bases turn.
   (a) red litmus paper blue  (b) blue litmus paper red   (c) red litmus paper green
   (d) blue litmus paper fade

79) Phenolphthalein is an.
   (a) Acid   (b) alkali   (c) indicator   (d) alkaline earth metal

80) Green house effect is due to the increasing amount of _________ in atmosphere.
   (a) chlorine   (b) argon   (c) neon   (d) carbon dioxide

81) Symbol of silver is.
   (a) Au   (b) Ag   (c) Pb   (d) Hg

82) Chemical formula of sodium chloride is.
   (a) N₂Cl   (b) HCl (c) CaCl₂   (d) CaCO₃

83) Valency of sodium is.
84) _________ is charged particles.
   (a) Ion (b) Molecule (c) Atom (d) Compound

85) Which fundamental particle of an atom revolves around nucleus?
   (a) electron (b) neutron (c) proton (d) all of these

Q.2) Fill in the blanks: (15)

1) _____________ is the membrane of nucleus.
2) _____________ is the largest gland of the body.
3) The process which helps in maintaining temperature of the plant body is _________.
4) _____________ is a rich source of calcium.
5) _____________ is one of the disorder caused due to lack of vitamin A.
6) Water boils at temperature___________ in 0°C.
7) Two insulator of heat are ___________, ___________.
8) Two conductor of heat are ___________, ___________.
9) We use ___________ coloured clothes during summer.
10) We use woolen and ___________ coloured clothes during winter.
11) Magnetic compass has needle always in the direction ________ & _________.
12) Sound has speed maximum in ___________ materials.
13) ___________ mirror is used as shaving mirror.
14) ___________ lens is used as magnifying glass.
15) Heat energy flows from ________ to _________ body.

********** THE END **********