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Science Class VI



Multiple choice questions in science for class VII as per
KPK Text Book

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1

Nutrition in plants

- The components that are necessary for our body are called ()
 - Vitamins
 - Pulses
 - Nutrients**
 - Minerals
- The mode of nutrition in which organisms make food themselves from simple substances is called()
 - Autotrophic nutrition**
 - Heterotrophic nutrition
 - Saprotrophic nutrition
 - All of the above
- Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients. This is called
 - Predation
 - Symbiotic relationship**
 - Autotrophs
 - Heterotrophs
- The bacterium which provides nitrogen to the leguminous plants is
 - Rhizobium**
 - Yeast
 - Fungi
 - Lichens
- Pitcher is an example of
 - Insectivorous plant**
 - Leguminous plant
 - Algae
 - Fungi
- The process by which a plant prepares its food "Photosynthesis" takes place in the presence of ()
 - Moon Light
 - Sunlight**
 - Candle light
 - Bulb
- _____ gas is released by the plants in the process of Photosynthesis()
 - Oxygen**
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Nitrogen
 - Hydrogen
- Green colour of the plant is due to the presence of ()
 - Oxygen
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Nitrogen
 - Chlorophyll**
- The plant which traps and feeds on insects is ()
 - Cascutta
 - China Rose
 - Pitcher Plant**
 - Rose
- Mushroom is ()
 - An Autotroph
 - Heterotroph
 - Saprotrophic**
 - Fungus

2

Nutrition in Animals

- The breakdown of complex components of food into simpler substances is called ()
 - Digestion**
 - Nutrition
 - Breathing
 - Respiration
- The set of teeth that exists in the mouth during the period from six to eight years of a human being are called
 - Permanent teeth
 - Premolar teeth
 - Molar teeth
 - Milk teeth**
- The stomach is a thick –walled bag of shape ()
 - V- shape
 - U-shape**
 - X- shape
 - Z- shape
- The function of the digestive juices present in the stomach is to breakdown ()
 - the proteins into simpler substances**
 - Starch into sugars
 - Fats into juices
 - Food into gases
- The largest gland in the human body is
 - Oesophagus
 - Salivary gland
 - Liver**
 - Villi
- Length of small intestine is ()
 - 10.5m long
 - 40m long
 - 23.4m long
 - 7.5m long.**
- The process of digestion taking place in grass- eating animals is called ()
 - Egestion
 - Rumination**
 - Assimilation
 - Absorption
- Diarrhoea is caused due to ()
 - Infection
 - Indigestion
 - Poisoning
 - All of the above**
- Plenty of boiled water mixed with a pinch of salt and sugar dissolved in it is called ()
 - An Acid
 - A base
 - An indicator
 - Oral Rehydration solution**
- Single celled organism among the following is ()
 - Human being
 - Yeast
 - Cow
 - Amoeba**

1. Which of the following does not yield wool? ()
 - a. Yak
 - b. Camel
 - c. Goat
 - d. **Woolly dog**
2. Which type of wool is common in Tibet and Ladhak? ()
 - a. Yak
 - b. sheep wool
 - c. **Angora wool**
 - d. Pashmina wool
3. _____ type of wool is commonly available in the market ()
 - a. **Sheep wool**
 - b. Yak wool
 - c. Angora wool
 - d. Camel wool
4. Pashmina shawls are found in ()
 - a. South America
 - b. **Kashmir**
 - c. South Africa
 - d. Gujarat
5. The process of removing the fleece of sheep along with a thin Layer of skin is called
 - a. Rearing
 - b. **shearing**
 - c. Sorting
 - d. Scouring
6. The bacterium by which the people working in wool industry get infected is ()
 - a. Rhizobium
 - b. **Anthrax**
 - c. Streptococcus
 - d. Bacillus
7. The rearing of silkworms to obtain silk is called ()
 - a. **Sericulture**
 - b. Horticulture
 - c. Agriculture
 - d. Aqua-culture
8. Food of the caterpillar in case of silk moth is ()
 - a. **Mulberry leaves**
 - b. Neem leaves
 - c. Tulsi Leaves
 - d. Pudina leaves
9. Silk fibre obtained from silk moth is _____ ()
 - a. Carbohydrate
 - b. Fat
 - c. **Protein**
 - d. Sugars
10. Find from the following where Silk Industry began ()
 - a. India
 - b. **China**
 - c. Tibet
 - d. Africa
11. For how long do the caterpillars eat mulberry leaves? ()
 - a. 10 to 15 days
 - b. 20 to 30 days
 - c. **25 to 30 days**
 - d. 5 to 10 days

12. Woollen clothes are made from ()

- a. **Animals**
- b. Plants
- c. Insects
- d. Bacteria

4

HEAT

1. Name the device used for measuring Temperature. ()
 - a. **Thermometer**
 - b. Ammeter
 - c. Anemometer
 - d. Ammeter
2. The unit of measurement of Temperature is ()
 - a. Meter
 - b. Kilogram
 - c. **Degree Celsius**
 - d. Second
3. The normal temperature of Human body is ()
 - a. 40 °C
 - b. **37 °C**
 - c. 42 °C
 - d. 35 °
4. 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
5. The liquid metal used in a Thermometer is ()
 - a. **Mercury**
 - b. Silver
 - c. Gold
 - d. Copper
6. What is the use of kink in a Thermometer? ()
 - a. **It prevents mercury level from falling on its own**
 - b. It raises the mercury level
 - c. It makes the Thermometer look beautiful
 - d. It acts as a joint to the glass tube that is used for mercury and the scale
7. 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. Vaporisation
8. 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
9. The transfer of heat which does not require any medium is called ()
 - a. Conduction
 - b. Convection
 - c. **Radiation**
 - d. Vaporization
10. The process by which heat comes from sun to the earth is ()

- a. Conduction
b. Convection
- c. **Radiation**
d. Vaporization
11. In case of _____ the cool air moves from the land towards the sea ()
- a. **Land breeze**
b. sea breeze
- c. Ice breeze
d. sand breeze

5

Acids, Bases, and Salts

1. Acids are ()
- a. **Sour in taste**
b. Sweet in taste
- c. salty in taste
d. Bitter in taste
2. Bases are ()
- a. Sour in taste
b. Sweet in taste
- c. salty in taste
d. **Bitter in taste**
3. The substances that are used to test whether a substance is acidic or basic is called ()
- a. **Indicator**
b. Acid
- c. Base
d. Salt
4. Give the chemical name of Lime water ()
- a. **Calcium hydroxide**
b. Magnesium hydroxide
- c. Ammonium hydroxide
d. Sodium hydroxide
5. Give the chemical name of Milk of magnesia ()
- a. Calcium hydroxide
b. **Magnesium hydroxide**
- c. Ammonium hydroxide
d. Sodium hydroxide
6. Give the chemical name of Window cleaner ()
- a. Calcium hydroxide
b. Magnesium hydroxide
- c. **Ammonium hydroxide**
d. Sodium hydroxide
7. Litmus paper (purple colour) in distilled water when added to an acid changes to ()
- a. **Red**
b. Blue
- c. Green
d. Violet
8. The solutions which do not change the colour of either red or blue litmus are known as ()
- a. Acid Solutions
b. Base Solutions
- c. **Neutral Solutions**
d. indicator
9. Find the natural indicator from the following ()
- a. **China Rose**
b. Vinegar
- c. Phenolphthalein
d. Methyl Orange

10. Phenolphthalein gives _____ colour in acid medium ()
- a. **Pink**
 - b. Colourless
 - c. Green
 - d. Red
11. The sting of an ant contains _____. ()
- a. Hydrochloric acid
 - b. **Formic acid**
 - c. sulphuric acid
 - d. Ethanoic acid
12. The effect of sting of an ant can be neutralised by rubbing with ()
- a. Calcium carbonate
 - b. Sodium Carbonate
 - c. **Sodium hydrogen carbonate**
 - d. Calcium chloride

6

Physical and chemical changes

1. A change in which a substance undergoes changes in its physical properties is called ()
- a. Chemical change
 - b. **physical change**
 - c. No change
 - d. Biological change
2. When carbon dioxide is passed through lime water, then lime water becomes ()
- a. **milky**
 - b. shiney
 - c. silvery
 - d. Golden yellow
3. Brown colour of the apple after cutting is ()
- a. physical change
 - b. **chemical change**
 - c. no change
 - d. biological change
4. Ozone layer protects us from harmful ()
- a. **Ultraviolet radiation**
 - b. Infrared Radiation
 - c. Visible Radiation
 - d. Heat radiation
5. The process of depositing a layer of one metal over another metal surface to protect it from rusting is called ()
- a. **Galvanisation**
 - b. Crystallisation
 - c. amalgamating
 - d. Neutralisation
6. For protecting iron pipes from corrosion, they are coated with ()
- a. **Zinc**
 - b. Copper
 - c. Aluminium
 - d. Silver
7. Metal that is made by mixing iron with carbon, nickel and manganese is called ()
- a. **Stainless steel**
 - b. German silver
 - c. Nichrome
 - d. Eureka
8. The process of obtaining Salt by the evaporation of sea water is called ()

- a. **Crystallisation**
b. Neutralisation
- c. Galvanisation
d. Amalgamation
9. Blue colour of the copper sulphate solution changes to Green colour when an iron nail is dropped into it due to the formation of ()
a. **Iron sulphate**
b. copper chloride
c. Copper iron sulphate
d. Iron chloride
10. When Magnesium ribbon is burnt in oxygen, the product obtained is ()
a. Magnesium chloride
b. Magnesium sulphate
c. **Magnesium oxide**
d. Iron chloride
11. Magnesium hydroxide, obtained when Magnesium oxide is dissolved in water, is ()
a. **a Base**
b. An acid
c. an indicator
d. a dissolving agent
12. When Magnesium ribbon is burnt in candle flame it burns with ()
a. brilliant red light
b. Brilliant yellow light
c. **Brilliant white light**
d. Brilliant Green light

7

Weather, Climate and Adaptation Of Animals to Climate

1. The Department which prepares weather report is ()
a. Telecom Department
b. Electrical Department
c. **Meteorological Department**
d. Civil Department
2. The amount of humidity in the atmosphere is a measure of _____ in air ()
a. Heat
b. Temperature
c. Chemicals
d. **Moisture**
3. The instrument used to measure rainfall is called ()
a. Barometer
b. **Rain Gauge**
c. Thermometer
d. maximum-minimum thermometer
4. The temperature, humidity, rainfall wind speed etc., are called the _____ of weather. ()

- a. **Elements** c. Indicators
b. Compounds d. Chemicals
5. The maximum and minimum temperatures of a day are recorded by using ()
a. Celsius Thermometer c. **Maximum-minimum Thermometer**
b. Fahrenheit Thermometer d. Hydrogen Thermometer
6. At what time do you feel comparatively comfortable in a day during summer seasons? ()
a. **Early in the morning** c. In the evening
b. in the afternoon d. At mid night
7. All changes taking place in the atmosphere are caused by the _____ ()
a. Moon c. Earth
b. **Sun** d. Stars
8. The average weather pattern taken over a long time is called the _____
a. **Climate of the place** c. Humidity of the place
b. Temperature of the place d. rainfall of the place
9. The places where the sun does not rise for six months and does not set for the other six months are ()
a. **Polar regions** c. Northern regions
b. Equator Regions d. Southern Regions
10. The temperature in Polar Regions in winter will be as low as ()
a. -40°C c. 45°C
b. 34°C d. **-37°C**
11. Find the animal living in polar regions from the following ()
a. Monkey c. **Polar bear**
b. Donkey d. Gorilla
12. How does the polar bear keep itself warm in cold weather ()
a. **It has two thick layers of fur** c. It covers its body with a woollen coat
b. It has a coat of wool d. It sits by the side of the fire
13. The tropical climate is such that ()

a. **Duration of days and nights are almost equal**

b. Duration of day is more than that of night

c. Duration of day is less than that of the night

d. Duration of day and night both is less

14. Which option best describes a tropical region?

a. Hot and humid

b. Moderate temperature, heavy rainfall

c. cold and humid

d. hot and dry

15. A carnivore with stripes on its body moves very fast while catching its prey. It is likely to be found in

a. Polar regions

b. Deserts

c. Oceans

d. tropical rainforests

8

Winds, Storms and Cyclones

- The wind speed during the second cyclone that hit Orissa during the year 1999 on 29 th October was
 - 260km/hr**
 - 200km/hr
 - 150km/hr
 - 100km/hr
- The change in shape of a hot tin can when pored with cold water on it is due to the
 - pressure inside the can is less than that outside**
 - pressure inside the can is more than that outside
 - pressure outside the can is same as that inside
 - Pressure inside the can is equal to the atmospheric pressure
- The paper ball kept near the mouth of a plastic bottle will be pushed out because
 - the air pressure inside the bottle is same as that at the mouth
 - the air pressure inside the bottle is more than that at the mouth**
 - the air pressure inside the bottle is less than that at the mouth
 - the pressure inside and outside the bottle same.
- Increased wind speed is accompanied by
 - no change in temperature
 - Reduced pressure**
 - increased pressure
 - No change in pressure
- Air moves faster between two places when the pressure difference between the place is
 - less
 - zero
 - More**

- d. equal to the atmospheric pressure
e. Warm air is _____ than cold air
f. Heavier
g. **lighter**
6. The centre of a cyclone is a calm area and is called the _____ of the storm.
a. **eye**
b. Focus
c. Centre
d. Radius
7. A cyclone is called a _____ in the American Continent.
a. **Hurricane**
b. Typhoon
c. Tornado
d. Thunderstorm
8. A cyclone is called a _____ in Philippines and Japan.
a. Hurricane
b. **Typhoon**
c. Tornado
d. Thunderstorm
9. A dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from the sky to the ground is called a
a. Hurricane
b. Typhoon
c. **Tornado**
d. Thunderstorm
10. A violent tornado travel at a speed of about
a. 100 km/hr
b. 200km/hr
c. **300km/hr**
d. 50km/hr
11. The instrument that measures the wind speed in a cyclone is
a. **Anemometer**
b. Barometer
c. Thermometer
d. Ammeter
12. Which one of the following places is unlikely to be affected by a cyclone
a. Chennai
b. Mangalore
c. **Amritsar**
d. Puri
13. _____ helps us announce a cyclone alert
a. **Satellite**
b. Stars
c. Sun
d. moon

9

Soil

1. The rotting dead matter in the soil is called _____.
a. **Humus**
b. Salt
c. Sugar
d. Protein
2. Breaking down of rocks by the action of wind and climate is called _____.
a. **Weathering**
b. Soil vegetation
c. Cultivating
d. Percolation
3. The water holding capacity is the highest in

- a. Sandy soil
b. Clayey soil
- c. Loamy soil
d. Mixture of sand and loam
4. In addition to the rock particles, the soil contains _____
a. Air and water
b. Water and plants
c. Minerals, organic matter. Air and water
d. Water, air and plants
5. The removal of land surface by water, wind or ice is known as _____
a. Erosion
b. Weathering
c. Percolation
d. Retention
6. The soil containing greater portion of big particles is called -----
a. Sandy soil
b. Loamy soil
c. Clayey soil
d. Bricks
7. The soil containing greater portion of fine particles is called _____
a. Sandy soil
b. Loamy soil
c. Clayey soil
d. Bricks
8. The soil containing same amount of large and fine particles is called _____
a. Sandy soil
b. Loamy soil
c. Clayey soil
d. Bricks
9. Water can drain easily though _____
a. Sandy soil
b. Loamy soil
c. Clayey soil
d. Bricks
10. The type of soil suitable for growing paddy is _____
a. Sandy soil
b. Loamy soil
c. Clayey soil
d. Bricks
11. The type of soil suitable for growing masoor dal is
a. Sandy soil
b. Loamy soil
c. Clayey soil
d. Bricks

10

Respiration in Organisms

1. The process of breakdown of food in the cell with the release of energy is called _____
a. Respiration
b. Inhalation
c. Exhalation
d. Breathing
2. Taking in air rich in oxygen into the body is called _____
a. Respiration
b. Inhalation
c. Exhalation
d. Breathing
3. Giving out of air rich in carbon dioxide is called _____

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- a. Respiration
b. Inhalation
- c. **Exhalation**
d. Breathing
4. An adult human being at rest breathes in and out for _____ times in a minute
- a. **15-18**
b. 20-25
- c. 10-15
d. 50-60
5. During exhalation the size of the chest cavity _____
- a. **Decreases**
b. Increases
- c. Remains the same
d. Get out of the lungs
6. To which disease is smoking linked ?
- a. Appendicitis
b. **Cancer**
- c. Fever
d. Anaemia
7. Name the organism which breathes through its skin
- a. Cat
b. Human beings
- c. Dog
d. **Earthworm**
8. The small openings in the body of a cockroach are called ()
- a. Holes
b. **Spiracles**
- c. Tracks
d. Pores
9. Name the organism that breathes through its lungs as well as its skin ()
- a. Human being
b. **Frog**
- c. Dog
d. Earthworm
10. The air tubes that an insect has are useful for the exchange of _____()
- a. **Gases**
b. Liquids
- c. Solid s
d. No exchange
11. In cockroaches, air enters the body through _____()
- a. Lungs
b. Gills
- c. **Spiracles**
d. Skin
12. During heavy exercise, we get cramps in the legs due to the accumulation of ()
- a. Carbon dioxide
b. **Lactic acid**
- c. Alcohol
d. water

Chapter:11

Transportation in animals and plants

Choose the correct answer from the following

- All Organisms need food, water and_____ for survival ()
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Oxygen**
 - Nitrogen
 - Argon
- The function of the Blood is to transport ()
 - The digested food from the small intestine to the other parts of the body**
 - Digested food from the parts of the body to the large intestine
 - digested food from small intestine to the large intestine
 - Digested food from small intestine to the large intestine
- Blood carries _____ from lungs to the cells of the body ()
 - Argon
 - Neon
 - Carbon dioxide**
 - Nitrogen
- The fluid part of the blood is called ()
 - Plasma**
 - RBC
 - WBC
 - Blood Platelets
- Red pigment in Red Blood Cells is ()
 - Haemoglobin**
 - Plasma
 - Arteries
 - Veins
- _____helps in the efficient supply of oxygen to all the cells of the body ()
 - Haemoglobin**
 - RBC
 - WBC
 - Platelets
- The cells in the blood which fight against the germs entering the body are ()
 - RBC
 - WBC**
 - Platelets
 - Haemoglobin
- The formation of clot when bleeding is stopped from a wound in a human body is due to ()
 - RBC
 - WBC
 - Platelets**
 - Haemoglobin
- The blood vessels which carry oxygen –rich blood from the heart to all parts of the body are called ()
 - Arteries**
 - Veins
 - RBC
 - WBC
- The Arteries have thick elastic walls because ()
 - Rapid blood flows at high pressure**

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- b. slow blood flows at low pressure
 - c. Rapid blood flows at low pressure
 - d. slow blood flows at high pressure
11. The throbbing movements of the blood flow in the Arteries is called ()
- a. **Pulse**
 - b. .crest
 - c. Peak
 - d. Nest
12. A resting person usually has a pulse rate between
- a. **72 and 80 beats per minute**
 - b. 82 and 90 beats per minute
 - c. 62 and 70 beats per minute
 - d. 52 and 60 beats per minute
13. The blood vessels which carry carbon dioxide –rich blood from all parts of the body back to the heart are called
- a. Arteries
 - b. **Veins**
 - c. RBC
 - d. Platelets
14. Veins allow blood to flow only
- a. **Towards the heart**
 - b. Away from the heart
 - c. Towards lungs
 - d. Away from the lungs
15. The heart is located in the
- a. **Chest cavity**
 - b. kidney cavity
 - c. Brain cavity
 - d. muscle cavity
16. The device used by the doctor to check up the heart beat
- a. Ammeter
 - b. Thermometer
 - c. Barometer
 - d. **Stethoscope**
17. The Organism that does not have circulatory system
- a. Dog
 - b. Frog
 - c. Human
 - d. **Hydra**
18. . In case of Hydra_____brings the food and oxygen as the organism moves inside the water.
- a. **Water in which the organism moves**
 - b. The air that is taken by the organism
 - c. The food taken by the organism
 - d. The air that is taken by the organism
19. The processes of removal of waste materials from the body is called
- a. Digestion
 - b. **Excretion**
 - c. Respiration
 - d. Inhalation
20. Find the excretory organ from the following
- a. **Kidney**
 - b. Hand
 - c. Fingers
 - d. Head
21. White patches formed in areas like underarms are due to

- a. **Salts present in the sweat**
b. sugars present in the sweat
22. The effect of sweat on the human body is
- a. **It causes cooling**
b. it causes heating
23. Aquatic animals excrete cell waste as
- a. Ammonia
b. Oxygen
24. The uric acid excreted by lizards is
- a. **White in colour**
b. Red in colour
25. _____ failure can be treated by the method of Dialysis.
- a. Heart
b. Eye
- c. Acids present in the sweat
d. Bases present in the sweat
- c. it causes freezing
d. It causes melting
- c. Carbon dioxide
d. Nitrogen
- c. Brown in Colour
d. Black in colour
- c. **Kidney**
d. Liver
26. The vascular tissue for the transport of water and nutrients in the plant is called
- a. **Xylem**
b. Phloem
c. Tissue
d. Plasma

12

Reproduction in Plants

1. The production of new individuals from their parents is known as _____
- a. **Reproduction**
b. Production
- c. Vegetative propagation
d. Sprouting
2. The process by which plants give rise to new plants without seeds is called
- a. Sexual Reproduction
b. **Asexual Reproduction**
- c. Vegetative Propagation
d. Budding
3. Reproduction through the vegetative parts of a plant is known as
- a. Sexual Reproduction
b. Asexual Reproduction
- c. **Vegetative Propagation**

- d. Pollination
4. Male reproductive part of a plant is
- a. Pores
 - b. Pistil
 - c. **Stamen**
 - d. Fusion
5. Reproduction through spore formation takes place in
- a. **Fern**
 - b. Algae
 - c. Fungi
 - d. Yeast
6. Reproduction in yeast takes place by
- a. zygote
 - b. Spore formation
 - c. Fragmentation
 - d. **Budding**
7. The flowers which contain either only the pistil or only the stamens are called
- a. **Unisexual flowers**
 - b. Bisexual flowers
 - c. Asexual flowers
 - d. None of the above
8. The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower is called
- a. Budding
 - b. Spore formation
 - c. Fragmentation
 - d. **Pollination**
9. The cell which results after fusion of the gametes is called
- a. Spore
 - b. Embryo
 - c. **Zygote**
 - d. Pistil
10. The female reproductive part of a plant is ()
- a. **Pistil**
 - b. Stamen
 - c. Bud
 - d. Spore
11. The reproductive part of a plant is the ()
- a. Leaf
 - b. Stem
 - c. Root
 - d. **Flower**
12. The process of fusion of the male and female gametes is called ()
- a. **Fertilisation**
 - b. Pollination
 - c. Reproduction
 - d. Seed formation
13. Mature ovary forms the
- a. Seed
 - b. Stamen
 - c. Pistil
 - d. **Fruit**
14. A spore producing plant is ()
- a. Rose
 - b. **Bread mould**
 - c. Potato
 - d. Ginger
15. Bryophyllum can reproduce by its
- a. Stem
 - b. **Leaves**
 - c. Roots
 - d. flower

Motion and Time

- Which of the following relations is correct?
 - Speed = Distance X Time
 - Speed = Distance/Time**
 - Speed = Time/Distance
 - Speed = 1/Distance X Time
- The basic unit of speed is
 - Km/min
 - m/min
 - km/h
 - m/s**
- A car moves with a speed of 80 km/h for 15 minutes and then with a speed of 60 km/h for the next 15 minutes. The total distance covered by the car is
 - 100km
 - 50km
 - 35km**
 - 70km
- The value of 2km/hr is equal to
 - 4/9 m/s
 - 5/9m/s**
 - 13/9m/s
 - 7/9m/s
- The meter that measures the distance moved by a vehicle is ()
 - Speedometer
 - Odometer**
 - Anemometer
 - Thermometer
- The meter that is used to measure speed of a vehicle is ()
 - Speedometer**
 - Odometer
 - Anemometer
 - Thermometer
- The speedometer of a vehicle measures the speed in ()
 - m/sec
 - m/min
 - km/hr**
 - km/min
- An ancient Time measuring device SUNDIAL at JantarMantar is in ()
 - Ahmedabad
 - Bombay
 - Delhi**
 - Lucknow
- The time taken by a pendulum of given length to complete one oscillation is ()
 - Different at different times
 - Same at all times**
 - Increases at different times
 - Decreases at different times
- An example of Oscillatory motion is ()
 - Motion of a cycle wheel
 - Movement of a car on a straight road
 - Motion of earth around the sun
 - Motion of a swing.**

14

Electric current and its Effects

1. A combination of two or more cells is called ()
 - a. **A Battery**
 - b. A Button cell
 - c. An Electric cell
 - d. Truck Battery
2. When an electric circuit from the positive terminal of the battery to the negative terminal of the battery is complete, then the circuit is said to be
 - a. **Closed**
 - b. Open
 - c. No change
 - d. Disconnected
3. Current flows through the circuit when the circuit is in the _____condition. ()
 - a. **Closed**
 - b. Open
 - c. Broken
 - d. Incomplete
4. An electric wire connected in a circuit gets heated up when current is allowed to flow through it. This is due to
 - a. **Heating effect of current**
 - b. Electrical effect of current
 - c. Musical effect of current
 - d. Optical effect of current
5. A glowing filament will be
 - a. At a low temperature
 - b. **At a high temperature**
 - c. At atmospheric temperature
 - d. At the temperature of ice
6. The heat energy produced by a glowing bulb can be minimised by using _____ bulbs in place of ordinary electric bulbs ()
 - a. A candle
 - b. **CFL bulbs**
 - c. Torch
 - d. Kerosene lamp

7. The wire which melts and breaks the circuit when large current is allowed to flow through it is called
 - a. **A fuse wire**
 - b. Electric wire
 - c. Connecting wire
 - d. Filament
8. _____piece is attracted by an electromagnet
 - a. Wood
 - b. **Iron**
 - c. Plastic
 - d. Rubber
9. An electromagnet is one which behaves as a magnet when current is _____
 - a. **Allowed to flow through**
 - b. Not allowed to flow through
 - c. Stopped from flowing through it
10. When the current flowing through the fuse wire exceeds the safety limit, then it will be _____ breaking the circuit.
 - a. **Melted away**
 - b. Remains the same
 - c. Damages the circuit
 - d. Makes the circuit remain connected.
11. Who discovered that when a compass needle is kept nearer to an electric circuit in which current is flowing ,it deflects.
 - a. **Hans Christian Oersted**
 - b. Michael Faraday
 - c. Galileo
 - d. Newton
12. When electric current passes through a wire , it behaves like a magnet. This is the
 - a. **Magnetic effect of current**
 - b. Electrical effect of current
 - c. Heating effect of current
 - d. Optical effect of current
13. Electric Bell works on the principle
 - a. Electrical energy is converted into mechanical energy
 - b. **Electrical energy is converted into sound energy**
 - c. Mechanical energy is converted into sound energy
 - d. Sound energy is converted into electrical energy.

Light

1. Light travels in
 - a. Curved lines
 - b. In circular path
 - c. **In straight line**
 - d. Zig-zag path
2. 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
3. Splitting of white light into seven colours is called
 - a. reflection of light
 - b. Rectilinear propagation of light
 - c. Lateral inversion
 - d. **Dispersion**
4. When white light is passed into a prism it splits into
 - a. **Seven colours**
 - b. Eight colours
 - c. Five colours
 - d. Three colours
5. Sunlight is
 - a. Red in colour
 - b. Green in colour
 - c. Yellow in colour
 - d. **White in colour**
6. The light that is reflected from a compact disc (CD) consists of
 - a. **Seven colours**
 - b. Eight colours
 - c. Five colours
 - d. Three colours
7. Image formed by a convex mirror is a
 - a. Virtual image
 - b. Erect
 - c. Diminished
 - d. **All of the above**
8. When an object is placed between the Focus and centre of curvature of concave mirror, then
 - a. Real
 - b. Inverted
 - c. Enlarged
 - d. **All of the above**
9. The image which can be caught on a screen is called
 - a. **Real image**
 - b. Virtual image
 - c. Shadow
 - d. Impression
10. 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
11. Latha is observing her image in a plane mirror. The distance between the mirror and her image is 6m. If she moves 2m towards the mirror, then the distance between Latha and her image will be

- a. **8m** c. 10m
b. 4m d. 5m
12. Type of mirror that is used as a rear-view mirror in case of vehicles is
a. Concave mirror c. Plane mirror
b. **Convex mirror** d. None of the
13. The object in which seven colours spread over it appears to be white in colour when rotated is Called
a. Galileo's disc c. Rutherford's disc
b. **Newton's disc**
d. Faraday's disc

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Water: A Precious Resource

1. World water Day ids celebrated on ()
a. **22 nd March** c. 28 th February
b. 24 th March d. 1 March
2. Out of the following which year is was observed as the International year of Fresh water ()
a. 2005 c. 2006
b. **2003** d. 2008
3. Water exists in ()
a. **Three forms** c. Five forms
b. Two forms d. No form
4. The solid form ,snow and ice, is present _____of the earth ()
a. **At the poles** c. Present in the atmosphere
b. At the equator of the earth
d. In the oceans
5. The process of seeping of water into the ground is called ()
a. **Infiltration** c. Water table
b. Aquifer d. Bawri
6. The process of ground water getting stored between the layers of hard rock below the water table is known as ()
a. Infiltration c. Water table
b. **Aquifer** d. Bawri
7. Depletion of water table is due to
a. Increase in population

- b. Industrial and Agricultural activities
8. _____ allows the water to seep in easily ()
- a. Pukka floor
- b. Grass lawn**
- c. Scanty rainfall
- d. All of the above**
9. Activities which involve wastage of water are ()
- a. Washing
- b. Using the taps which are Leaking
- c. Cement floor
- d. Marble Floor
- c. Bathing
- d. All of the above**
10. The process of recharging the ground water using rain water is known as
- a. Water harvesting**
- b. Drip Irrigation
- c. Infiltration
- d. Bawri
11. The earth appears to be _____ in colour from space ()
- a. Red
- b. Blue**
- c. Green
- d. Violet

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Forests: Our Lifeline

1. The item that is not a product of Forest
- a. Sealing Wax
- b. Honey
- c. Wooden statue
- d. Salt**
2. The branchy part of a tree above the stem is known as
- a. Canopy
- b. **Crown**
- c. Herb
- d. Shrub
3. A forest consists of
- a. Numerous insects, spiders
- b. Floor covered with dead and decaying leaves
- c. Animals and Plants
- d. All of the above**
4. Find the missing word from the following equation
Grass → insects → frog → _____ → eagle
- a. Peacock
- b. Snake**
- c. Koel
- d. Crow
5. Micro-organisms act upon the dead plants to produce
- a. Sand
- b. Mushrooms
- c. **Humus**
- d. Wood
6. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a. Forests protect the soil from erosion
 - b. Plants and animals in a forest are not dependent on one another**
 - c. Forests influence the climate and water cycle
 - d. Soil helps forests to grow and regenerate
7. Forests
- a. Provide us with oxygen
 - b. They protect soil and provide habitat to a large number of animals
 - c. A source of medicinal plants
 - d. All of the above**
8. Mushroom and other micro-organisms eat
- a. Brinjal
 - b. Rice
 - c. Humus**
 - d. wax
9. Forests are called
- a. Green lungs**
 - b. Black skin
 - c. Red kidney
 - d. Brown heart
10. Floods can be controlled by
- a. Forests**
 - b. Constructing temporary shelters
 - c. Constructing Pits
 - d. By allowing the water to flow into the sea

1. The increasing scarcity of fresh water is due to
 - a. Population growth
 - b. Pollution
 - c. Industrial development
 - d. All of the above**
2. Liquid waste consisting of suspended impurities is called
 - a. Contaminant
 - b. Sewage**
 - c. Aeration
 - d. Chlorination
3. WWTP stands for
 - a. Waste Water Therapy Plant
 - b. Waste Water Treatment Plant**

- c. Waste Water Travel Plant
- d. Waste Water Tremendous Plant
4. Cooking oil and fats should not be thrown down the drain because
- a. They flow through the drain freely
- b. It allows the particles to get filtered
- c. **They harden and block the pipes**
- d. They break the pipe
5. Better housekeeping practices includes
- a. Cooking oil and fats should not be thrown down the drain
- b. Chemicals like paints, solvents, insecticides should not be thrown the drain
- c. Used tea leaves, solid food, cotton should not be thrown in the drain
- d. **All of the above**
6. Water borne disease is
- a. Diabetes
- b. Cancer
- c. Appendicitis
- d. **Cholera**
7. A resource much needed for soil is
- a. Septic Tank
- b. Chemical Toilet
- c. **Vermi- Processing Toilet**
- d. Composing pits
8. "By providing clean water and sanitation to the poorest people on the planet, we can reduce poverty and suffering and ensure education for all children."
- The above words are given by
- a. UNO
- b. **UNICEF**
- c. UNESCO
- d. WHO
9. The technique of watering plants by making use of narrow tubings which deliver water directly at the base of the plant is
- a. Lawn sprinkling
- b. Tube wells
- c. River-lift irrigation
- d. **Drip irrigation**
10. Find the one which is a dried –up river
- a. Godavari
- b. Ganga
- c. Mahanadi
- d. **Arveri**
- e. k in colour
27. _____ failure can be treated by the method of Dialysis. ()
- a. Heart
- b. Eye
- c. **Kidney**
- d. Liver
28. The vascular tissue for the transport of water and nutrients in the plant is called ()
- a. **Xylem**
- b. Phloem
- c. Tissue
- d. Plasma

ANSWERS

chapter-1		chapter-2		chapter-3		chapter-4	
1	c	1	a	1	d	1	a
2	a	2	d	2	c	2	c
3	b	3	b	3	a	3	b
4	a	4	a	4	b	4	c
5	a	5	c	5	b	5	a
6	b	6	d	6	b	6	a
7	a	7	b	7	a	7	a
8	d	8	d	8	a	8	b
9	c	9	d	9	c	9	c
10	c	10	d	10	b	10	c
				11	c	11	a
				12	a		
chapter-5		chapter-6		chapter-7		chapter-8	
1	a	1	b	1	c	1	a
2	d	2	a	2	d	2	a
3	a	3	b	3	b	3	b
4	a	4	a	4	a	4	b
5	b	5	a	5	c	5	c
6	c	6	a	6	a	6	b
7	a	7	a	7	b	7	a
8	c	8	a	8	a	8	a
9	a	9	a	9	b	9	b
10	a	10	c	10	d	10	c
11	b	11	a	11	c	11	c
12	c	12	c	12	a	12	a
				13	a	13	c
				14	b	14	a
				15	d		

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chapter-9		chapter-10		chapter-14		chapter-12	
1	a	1	a	1	a	1	a
2	a	2	b	2	a	2	b
3	b	3	c	3	a	3	c
4	c	4	a	4	a	4	a
5	a	5	a	5	b	5	a
6	a	6	b	6	b	6	d
7	b	7	d	7	a	7	a
8	c	8	b	8	b	8	d
9	a	9	b	9	a	9	c
10	c	10	a	10	a	10	a
11	b	11	c	11	a	11	d
12		12	b	12	a	12	a
				13	b	13	d
						14	d
						15	b

chapter-15		chapter-16		chapter-17		chapter-18	
1	c	1	a	1	d	1	d
2	a	2	b	2	b	2	b
3	d	3	a	3	d	3	b
4	a	4	a	4	b	4	c
5	d	5	a	5	c	5	d
6	a	6	b	6	b	6	d
7	d	7	d	7	d	7	c
8	d	8	b	8	c	8	b
9	a	9	d	9	a	9	d
10	b	10	a	10	a	10	a
11	a	11	b				
12	b						
13	b						

chapter-11		chapter-11		chapter-13	
1	b	16	d	1	b
2	a	17	d	2	d
3	c	18	a	3	c
4	a	19	b	4	b
5	a	20	a	5	b
6	a	21	a	6	a
7	b	22	a	7	c
8	c	23	d	8	c
9	a	24	a	9	b
10	a	25	c	10	d
11	a	26	a		
12	a				
13	b				
14	a				
15	a				