SCIENCE

MCQ -Class8

Chapter- 1

The Cell –Its Structure and functions

1. The largest cell is _____

   a) PPLO b) Mycoplasma c)ostrich egg d)liver cell (c)

2. The basic living substance is _____.

   a) protoplasm b)endoplasmic reticulum c)cytoplasm d)mitochondria (a)

3. The colourless plastid which stores starch and protein is _____.

   a) chloroplast b)leucoplast c)chromoplast d)none (b)

4. The rough endoplasmic reticulum is rough due to presence of _____.

   a) ribosome b)mitochondria c)granules d)grains (a)

5. The _____ provides fixed shape and rigidity to plant cell.

   a) cell wall b)cell membrane c)plasma lemma d)lysosome (a)

6. The thread like network in the nucleus is _____.

   a) chromatin b)chromosome c)cilia d)flagella (a)

7. _____ helps in transport of material s in a cell.

   a) endoplasmic reticulum b)ribosome c)vacuole d)plastid (a)

8. _____ stores excess of water and waste products in a cell.

   a) ribosome b)vacuole c) golgi complex d)plastid (b)

Chapter-2

Microorganism

1. _____ is microorganism that can be crystallized and kept in jar for many days.

   a) bacteria b)fungi c)virus d)protozoa (c)

2. _____ is suspension of dead or weakened microbes.

   a) vaccine b)antibodies c)antibiotics d)bacteria (a)

3. _____ is chemical produced by fungus which inhibit the growth of other harmful microorganisms.

   a) antibiotic b)antibodies c)vaccine d)immunity (a)

4. _____ is the natural ability of an organism to have an inbuilt mechanism to resist and destroy the infection.

   a) antibiotic b)immunity c)antibodies d)none (b)

5. _____ helps in fixation of nitrogen in rice field in association with root of *Cycas* plant.

   a) rhizobium b)fungus c)cyano bacteria d)bacteria (c)

6. Typhoid spreads through _____.

   a) contaminated water b)air c)animal d)insects (a)

7. Foot and Mouth is a disease caused in cattle by _____.

   a) bacteria b)virus c)fungi d)none (b)

8. Red rot of sugarcane is caused by which microorganism?

   a) bacteria b)virus c)fungus d)none (c)

9. Which of the given food is preserved by drying method?

   a) milk b)papaya c)jam d)jelly (b)

10. _____ is pressurised heating for a short time.

    a) pasteurisation b)drying c)vacuum packing d)canning (a)

11. Hyperthermophiles are micro organism which live at _____.

    a) temperatures between 80^{o}-122^{0} c)cold desert

    b) very low temperatures d)salt water lake (a)

12. Ability to eat away germ is speciality of _____.

    a)red blood cell b)white blood cell c)liver d)plasma (b)

13. Unicellular microscopic fungi is _____

    a) yeast b)mould c)toadstool d)penicillium (a)

14. Deadly disease which is caused by parasitic microorganism called plasmodium is _____.

a) malaria b)dengue c)polio d)rubella (a)

15. Baker's yeast produce gas which helps in rising of dough is _____.

a) oxygen b)hydrogen c)carbon dioxide d)nitrogen (c)

16. Organ systems which are exposed to external environment are protected from bacteria by presence of _____.

a)mucus membrane b)HCl c)hairs d)plug (a)

17. Most of the bacteria in food are killed by _____.

a) HCl b) NaCl c) HNo_3 d) water (a)

18. The _____ disease can be prevented by maintaining good personal hygiene.

a) cholera b)tuberculosis c)ringworm d)malaria (c)

Chapter-3

Metal and Non-Metal

1. _____ metal is liquid at room temperature .

   a) mercury b)iron c)copper d)silver (a)

2. _____ is naturally occurring inorganic substance found deep under the surface of the earth.

   a) ore b)mineral c)metal d)non-metal (b)

3. Example of non-metal which exist in solid state is _____ .

   a) sulphur b)bromine c)chlorine d)oxygen (a)

4. The property due to which a metal can be hammered into thin sheets without breaking is _____.

   a) malleability b)ductility c)tensile strength d)conductivity (a)

5. _____ does not react with dilute hydrochloric acid but reacts with sulphuric acid and does not liberate hydrogen gas.

   a) iron b)copper c)gold d)zinc (b)

6. Germanium is an example of _____.

   a) metal b)metalloid c)non-metal d)none (b)

7. Metallic oxide like MgO reacts with water to form a _____.

   a)base b)acid c)salt d)water (a)

8. The purity of gold is expressed in terms of ____ ___.

   a)carat b)ounce c)pound d)none (a)

9. _____ being a very light metal is used for making aircraft bodies .

   a) aluminium b)copper c)zinc d)iron (a)

10. Silver is used for high precision electrical contacts in computer due to its property of _____.

    a) malleability b)conductivity c)ductility d)none (b)

11. A homogenous mixture of two or more metal or a metal and non-metal is known as _____.

    a) alloy b)element c)mineral d)compound (a)

12. _____ is an alloy made from iron , chromium and nickel .

    a) stainless steel b)steel c)brass d)bronze (a)

13. Which of the following is an example of metalloid

    a) sulphur b)sodium c)silicon d)phosphorus

14. Rohan had learnt that non-metals on beating with hammer are generally broken into pieces. Which of the following is a non-metal?

    a) iron nail b)aluminium wire c)copper wire d)piece of coal (d)

15. Metals are generally hard, which of the following metal is an exception and can be cut with a knife?

    a) iron b)sodium c)gold d)magnesium (b)

16. Generally metallic oxides are basic and non-metallic are acidic in nature. Solution of which of the following oxides in water will change the colour of blue litmus to red?

    a)sulphur dioxide b)Magnesium oxide c)iron oxide d)copper oxide (a)

17. Which of the following non-metal reacts and catches fire on exposure to air?

    a) phosphorous b)nitrogen c)sulphur d)hydrogen (a)

18. The correct sequence of steps involved in extraction of metal from its ore is (d)

    a) removal of impurities, purify metal, reduction of ore
    b) purify metal, removal of impurities, reduction of metal ore .
    c) concentration of ore , refining of metal , reduction
    d) removal of impurities from ore , reduction of ore , refining of metal

19. Which of the following is not property of sodium metal?

    a) lustre b)hard c)low melting point d)solid at room temperature. (c)

20. Which metal among the following melts below 30^0C.

    a) copper b)aluminium c)gold d)caesium (d)

21. The composition of brass alloy is

    a) copper b)copper and gold c)copper and zinc d)tin and zinc (c)

22. The non-metal used in batteries is

    a) phosphorous b)nitrogen c) carbon d)sulphur (c)

23. Aluminium is used in making aircraft because

    a) malleable b)light c)both i and ii d)none of the above (b)

24. One of the practical application of platinum is

    a) electrical cables c)decorating food stuff
    b) cooking vessel d)dentistry (d)

25. Which of the following is not property of an alloy?

    a) strong b)resistant to corrosion c)hard d)Poor conductor of electricity (d)

Chapter-4

Force and Pressure

1. Pressure is inversely proportional to _____.

   a) force b) thrust c)surface area d)time (c)

2. When a potter makes pots of different size and shape from kneaded clay. This change in shape and size is due to _____.

   a) force b)pressure c)area d)direction (a)

3. A ball rolling along the ground, gradually slows and finally stops due to _____force.

   a) muscular b)frictional c)gravitational d)magnetic (b)

4. The pressure exerted by a stationary liquid kept in a container at any point inside the liquid is known as _____ pressure.

   a)atmospheric b)hydrostatic c) air d)none (b)

5. As we climb up the mountain the atmospheric pressure _____.

   a)decreases b)increases c)remains same d)none (a)

Chapter-5

Friction

1. The skidding of vehicle on snow is because of very little _____.

   a) pull b)friction c)push d)none (b)

2. Liquid pressure at any point inside the liquid, depends upon _____of the liquid and the height of liquid column above that point.

   a) area b)density c)weight d)none (b)

3. A ball bearing is used in shafts of motors, dynamos to reduce _____.

   a) movement b)friction c)speed d)none (b)

4. Air resistance _____ with an increase in the speed of the object moving through it.

   a) increases b)decreases c)remains same d)no change (a)

5. _____ is a substance that can reduce the force of friction between the two surface in contact.

   a) lubricant b)paste c)water d)push (a)

6. We often sprinkle talcum powder on the carom board . This is done to reduce _____ between the board and the striker.

   a) friction b)movement c)speed d)contact (a)

Chapter-6

Sources of Energy

1. A _____ source of energy is a natural resource that can replenish itself naturally over a short period of time.

   a) non-renewable b)exhaustible c)renewable d)chemical (c)

2. _____ fuel formed by action of heat and pressure on the remains of dead plants and animal .

   a) fossil b)water c)battery d)none (a)

3. The strong heating of coal in absence of air is known as _____.

   a) destructive distillation b)refining c)combustion d)burning (a)

4. _____ is one of the product formed during refining of petroleum which is black and sticky solid used for making roads.

   a) paraffin wax b)asphalt c)kerosene d) gasoline (b)

5. Which among them is cleaner fuel –coal , LPG, Diesel , kerosene ?

   a) coal b)LPG c)diesel d)kerosene (b)

6. _____ is an alternative source of energy .

   a) coal b)tidal energy c)petroleum d)fuel oil (b)

Chapter-7

COMBUSTION

1. The material which on heating in presence of oxygen catches fire easily and produces heat and light energy is known as _____ material.

   a) combustible b)non-combustible c)conducting d)none (a)

2. _____ present in air helps in combustion of fuel.

   a) oxygen b)nitrogen c)carbon-di-oxide d)carbon –mono-oxide (a)

3. Burning of cow dung cakes is an example of _____ combustion.

   a) slow b)rapid c)spontaneous d)explosive (a)

4. _____ is a substance which undergoes spontaneous combustion.

   a) wood b)coal c)sodium d)cow dung cakes (c)

5. _____ is highly poisonous gas produced as a result of incomplete combustion.

   a) oxygen b)carbon dioxide c)carbon mono oxide d)soot (c)

6. The middle zone of a candle flame is known as the _____ zone.

   a) luminous b)non-luminous c)wax d)burning (a)

7. The unit of calorific value of fuel is _____ .

   a) Kj /Kg b) J/Kg c)Kj /g d)J/g (a)

8. Increase in temperature due to excess of carbon dioxide in air which traps heat energy is known as _____ .

   a) global warming b)soot c)ash d)acid rain (a)

9. _____ fuels produce least amount of harmful gases and do not leave behind solid residue on combustion.

   a) solid b)gaseous c)liquid d)semi-solid (b)

10. The lowest temperature which at which a substance catches fire is _____ temperature.

    a) ignition b)boiling c)freezing d)none (a)

11. The _____ gas produced during burning of coal is responsible for causing acid rain .

    a) oxygen b)sulphur dioxide c)nitrogen d)water vapour (b)

12. The _____ zone of a candle flame is the hottest zone.

    a) innermost b)outermost c)middle d)none (b)

13. On a cold winter night , the process sleeping in a room with closed door and windows with coal fire burning inside may die due to the excessive accumulation of

    a) nitrogen monoxide b) nitrogen dioxide

    c) carbon dioxide d) carbon monoxide (d)

14. A substance which reacts with oxygen giving heat is called a combustible substance. Which one of the following is a combustible substance?

    a) iron nail b)glass c)stone piece d)wood (d)

15. Which one of the following has highest calorific value?

    a) kerosene b)biogas c)LPG d)petrol (c)

16. Magnesium ribbon on burning in air produces

    a) magnesium oxide ,water and light c) magnesium oxide and heat

    b) magnesium oxide , heat and light d) magnesium oxide, water and heat (b)

17. Which of the following is not a combustible substance?

    a) camphor b)glass c)straw d)alcohol (b)

18. The substance that does not burn with flame is

    a) LPG b)camphor c)dry grass d)charcoal (d)

19. On placing an inverted tumbler over a burning candle, the flame extinguishes after some – time . This is because of non –availability of

    a) oxygen b)water vapour c)carbon dioxide d)wax (a)

20. The substance expected to have the highest ignition temperature out of the following is

    a) kerosene b)petrol c)coal d)alcohol (c)

21. Choose the correct statement about inflammable substance from the following. They have

    a) low ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily.

    b) high ignition temperature and can catch fire easily .

    c) low ignition temperature and can catch fire easily

    d) high ignition temperature and cannot catch fire easily (c)

22. Choose the incorrect statement from the following : Forest fires are usually due to

    a) carelessness of humans c) heat of sun

    b) cutting of trees d) lightning strike (b)

23. The calorific value of fuel is expressed in unit called

    a) kilojoule per litre c) kilogram per millilitre

    b) kilogram per gram d) kilo joule per kilogram (d)

24. The clearing of forest is called X and this can cause the soil to be washed away in the process called soil Y. The excess carbon dioxide in the air results in Z . What can X, Y and Z be

    i.

X	Y	Z
Deforestation	erosion	global warming
Deforestation	degradation	heating
Logging	erosion	cooling
Logging	degradation	global warming

25. A heap of green leaves is lying in one corner of a park . The green leaves in the heap burn with difficulty because

    a) they contain a tough material called cellulose .

    b) they contain lot of water

    c) they contain a green pigment chlorophyll .

    d) they do not get sufficient oxygen for burning

26. If the clothes of a person working in the kitchen catch fire , then to extinguish the fire.

    a) Sand should be thrown over the burning clothes

    b) Water should be thrown over the burning clothes

    c) Polyester blanket should be used to cover the burning clothes .

    d) Woollen blanket should be used to cover the burning clothes

27. The correct decreasing order of calorific value of the given combustible substance is

    a) charcoal >petrol >LPG >wood b) LPG >petrol >charcoal >water

    c) charcoal>LPG >wood >petrol d) Charcoal>petrol >wood>LPG

28. Rajni wondered why a flame always points upwards . This is because

    a)The gases produced in a flame are hot . b)Hot gases are light and rise up.

    c)cold gases are formed in the flame d)Both a)and b)

Chapter- 8

Conservation of plants and animal

1. There are _____ Biosphere Reserves in India .
   a) 18 b)20 c)22 d)16 (a)
2. A reserve of land usually declared and owned by national government which is protected from most human development works and pollution is known as _____.
   a) National park b)hotspot c)biosphere reserve d)refuge (a)
3. The _____ national park has two –thirds of the world's one horned rhinoceros population.
   a) Jim-Corbett b) Kaziranga c)Bandipur d)Ranthambore (b)
4. A _____ is officially designated territory marked by government which provides protection and living condition for wild animals.
   a) wildlife sanctuary b)reserve c)park d)zoo (a)
5. A species is said to be _____ when no member of the species exists or is presumed beyond reasonable doubt to have disappeared.
   a) extinct b)endangered c)vulnerable d)none (a)
6. _____ is an example of vulnerable species.
   a) dodo b)African wild dog c)cheetah d)blue whale (c)
7. _____ is endemic to the Western ghats of south –west India.
   a) lion tailed macaque b)orange –breasted sunbird c)gaur lion d)turtle (a)
8. A periodic movement of animals from their home to new area and its subsequent return journey back to the original home is known as_____ .
   a) migration b)afforestation c)deforestation d)hibernation (a)
9. _____ is group of organism which can interbreed under natural conditions .
   a) species b) flora c) fauna d) genus (a)
10. Wild buffalo is an endangered species.
    a) its population is diminishing c)it has become extinct (a)
    b) c)it is found exclusively in a particular area d)its poaching is strictly prohibited

11. Which one of the change may occur due to desertification?

a) decrease in atmospheric temperature b) increase in water holding capacity of soil

c) increased chances of flood d)conversion of fertile land into a desert (d)

12. What do black buck , dodo , elephant and golden cat together represent in a forest .

a) fauna b)flora c)ecosystem d)species (a)

13. Migratory birds fly to far away during particular time of year. Which of the following conditions present in their habitat during that time are responsible for this behaviour?

i) unavailability of food ii) extreme weather conditions

iii) over crowding iv)lack of nesting area .

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

14. In our country, large patches of forest are being cleared for cultivation of crops . The environmental impact of such practice lead to

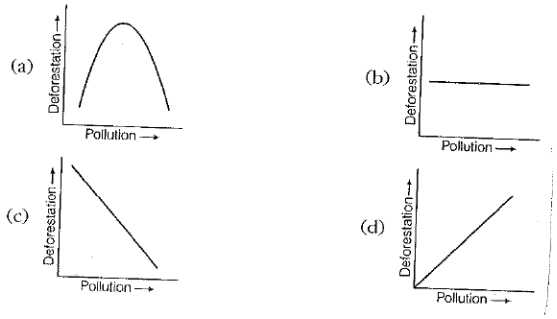
a) soil erosion b)soil conservation c)soil pollution d)soil fertility (a)

15. Pick out the correct example of man's interference with nature that has upset the biological equilibrium.

a) afforestation b)recycling of paper

c) poaching of endangered animals d) Rain harvesting.

16. Which of the following graph shows the correct effect of deforestation on pollution level.



17. Recently a Leopard entered a village near Ranchi, it seemed to have lost it way. People called forest officials in order to save him. Why do you think leopard lost its way?

i. It smelt meat being cooked somewhere.

ii. Its habitat is lost due to deforestation & urbanisation .

iii. it could not find food and wandered looking for it.

iv. it came looking for humans to attack .

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

Chapter- 9

Crop Production & Management

1. The living organism which make their own food through photosynthesis are known as _____.

   a) autotrophs b)hetrotrophs c)decomposers d)saprophytes (a)

2. The practice of cultivating land for growing crops is known as _____ .

   a) crop production b)agriculture c)sowing d)broadcasting (b)

3. _____ is a rabi crop grown during the months from November to April .

   a) barley b)paddy c)maize d)sorghum (a)

4. The process of preparing soil which involves loosening and turning of soil is known as _____.

   a) sowing b)ploughing c)broadcasting d)levelling (b)

5. In case of tomato plants seed are sown in small plot, and from here when seedlings are formed they are manually planted in the field . This method is known as _____.

   a) transplantation b)sowing c)tilling d)levelling (a)

6. The quick growing plant like _____ acts as green manure.

   a) alfalfa b)pea c)wheat d)gram (a)

7. _____ is one of the ways which can be used for soil replenishment.

   a) field fallow b)transplantation c)tilling d)ploughing (a)

8. _____ method useful for watering plants having acute water shortage and in this method water falls drop – by –drop near the roots through narrow pipes .

   a) sprinkler system b)drip irrigation c)water logging d)weeding (b)

9. The chemical which kill weeds but does not harm the crop is _____.

   a) weedicide b)pesticide c)fertiliser d)manure (a)

10. The falling down of crop due to untimely rain and strong winds is known as _____.

    a) sowing b)lodging c)weeding d)logging (b)

11. _____ are organism which attack and destroy the crops.

    a) weed b)pest c)logging d)chaff (b)

12. The cutting and gathering of crop after maturation is known as _____.

    a) harvesting b)threshing c)winnowing d)sowing (a)

13. The process of separation of grains from cut crop after harvesting is known as _____.

    a) harvesting b)threshing c)winnowing d)sowing (b)

14. In 1960,_____ was brought about in India to make it self sufficient in grains .

a) green revolution b)operation flood c)chipko movement d)none (a)

15. The process of crossing two genetically different individual to obtain new individual having desirable characters is known as _____.

a) hybridization b)broadcasting c)sowing d)emasculation (a)

16. The grains are separated from chaff by _____.

a) winnowing b)weeding c)sowing d)tilling (a)

17. Which one of the following condition is not essential to grow maize ?

a) high temperature b)humidity c) very low temperature d)rainfall (c)

18. Propagation of ginger is generally done using _____ .

a) seed b)stem (rhizome) c)root d)leaf (b)

19. Which one of the following statement not true for organic manure ?

a) It enhances water holding capacity of soil .

b) It has a balance of all plant nutrients

c) It provides humus to soil.

d) It improves texture of soil. (b)

20. Read the statement given below

(i) Seeds require moisture for germination .

(ii) Plant can absorb nutrients in dissolved form.

(iii) Irrigation protects crop from both frost and hot air currents .

(iv) Irrigation improves soil texture .

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

21. 134 Given below are the statements about the harmful effects of weeds on crop plants.

i. They interfere in harvesting

ii. They help crops to grow healthy.

iii. They compete with crop plants for water, nutrients , space and light .

iv. They affect plant growth .

Choose the correct combination of statements

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

Chapter-10

Refraction and Dispersion of light

1. When light falls on shiny surface it gets _____ .

   a) refracted b)reflected c)bent d)nothing happens (b)

2. When a pencil is dipped in glass of water it appears bent near the surface of water due to _____ of light.

   a) refraction b)reflection c)bouncing back of light d)none (a)

3. When light moves from air to water the ray of light bends _____ the normal.

   a) away b)towards c)along d)no change (b)

4. The white light after falling on prism gets split into seven colours due to _____ of light.

   a) reflection b)refraction c)dispersion d)bend (c)

5. _____ is natural phenomenon associated with dispersion of sunlight.

   a) rainbow b)reflection c)dispersion d)refraction (a)

6. When beam of parallel rays of light falls on _____ then all the rays of light converge .

   a) convex lens b)concave lens c)plain mirror d)plano concave lens (a)

7. In case of convex lens when the image formed is real, inverted and same size as the object then the object should have been at _____ position of lens.

   a) infinity b)focus c)2F d)between F and 2F (c)

8. When object is placed _____ in front of convex lens than image formed is virtual, erect, magnified and on same side beyond F .

   a) between optical centre and F b)At F c)between F and 2F d)2F (a)

9. A concave lens always forms a virtual, erect and _____ image .

   a) same b)magnified c)diminished d)none (c)

10. The phenomenon of interchange of the left side and right side between the object and its image is called_____.

    a) reflection b)refraction c)dispersion d)lateral inversion (d)

11. The distance of the object from the plain mirror is 1.5 cm . What will be the total distance between the object and its image.

    a) 1.5cm b)3cm c)2.5cm d)1cm (b)

12. A concave mirror forms real, inverted and enlarged image at infinity. Where is the object kept

    a) at F b)at C c)between F and C d)beyond C (a)

13. 147 A ray directed towards the centre of curvature of a spherical mirror

a) become parallel to principal axis b)retraces its path

c)appears to diverge from focus d)passes through focus. (b)

14. Diffused reflection takes place through

a) metal b)glass c)wood d)thin transparent sheet (c)

15. The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is

a) bigger than the object b)same as object

c)smaller than the object d)far away from the object . (b)

16. The angle between the incident ray and normal is 35^0. What will be the angle of reflection?

a) 35 b)45 c)55 d)65 (a)

17. The distance between Pole and Focus is called

a) principal axis b)focal length c)radius of curvature d)centre of curvature (b)

18. If the incident ray falls directly on the normal. What will be the angle of incidence .?

a) 0 b)30 c)60 d)90 (a)

19. The angle between the surface of the mirror and incident ray is 42^0. What will be the angle of reflection?

a) 42 b)48 c)60 d)90 (b)

20. We can see non luminous object ,when the light

a) emitted by the object falls on the eye . b) is reflected from the object towards eye .

c) completely passes through the object . d) gets completely absorbed by object . (b)

Chapter-11

The Human Eye

1. The _____ the amount of light entering the eye.

   a)iris b)pupil c)cornea d)lens (a)

2. _____ is liquid present in the space between the cornea and lens of the eye.

   a)aqueous humor b)vitreous humor c)humor d)mucous (a)

3. The light sensitive cells that respond to dim light are _____.

   a)cones b)rods c)cornea d)retina (b)

4. The junction of optic nerve and retina is insensitive to light and no image is formed here , it is known as _____.

   a)blind spot b)yellow spot c) fovea d)pupil (a)

5. The ability of the eye to change the focal length of its lens to see distant object is _____

   a)accommodation b)adjustment c)change d)pinch (a)

6. Visually impaired people can read and write by using special touch system called the_____.

   a)Braille b)cassettes c)audio books d)CDs (a)

7. _____ is the defect which occurs in eye due to excessive curvature of cornea and person is not able to see distant objects clearly .

   a)myopia b)hypermetropia c)squint d)cataract (a)

Chapter - 12

SOUND

1. The speed of sound through air is _____ .

   a)330m/sec b)300 m/sec c)300 km/sec d)290 m/sec (a)

2. The maximum displacement of a vibrating body on either side of its central position is known as _____.

   a)amplitude b)frequency c)time period d)hertz (a)

3. The SI unit of frequency is _____.

   a)metre b)seconds c) hertz d)pascal (c)

4. If we tighten the strings of a musical instrument the pitch will be _____.

   a)higher b)lower c)constant d)none (a)

5. Higher the frequency greater will be _____.

   a)pitch b)loudness c)amplitude d)infrasound (a)

6. Ultrasonics and infrasonics are not detected by _____.

   a)humans b)animals c)birds d)all of them (a)

7. Voice is produced by vibrations of _____.

   a)vocal cords b)trachea c)lungs d)heart (a)

8. Bats detect the obstacles in their path by receiving the reflected _____.

   a) infrasonic waves c) ultrasonic waves

   b) electromagnetic waves d)radio waves (c)

9. Sound waves do not travel through _____.

   a) solids b)gases c)liquid d)vacuum (d)

10. Which part of human ear converts sound vibrations into electric signals.

    a)hammer b)stirrup c)tympanic membrane d)cochlea (d)

11. What do dolphins, bat and porpoise produce ?

    a)ultrasound b)infrasound c)both i and ii d)audible sound (a)

12. Children under the age of 5 can hear up to_____.

    a)25 Hz b)25 kHz c)20 Hz d)20kHz (b)

13. The minimum distance required for an echo to occur is _____.

    a)30m b)17.2m c)100m d)20m (b)

14. To hear distinct echo each time interval between original sound and reflected sound must be

    a)0.2sec b)1sec c)2sec d)0.1sec (d)

15. Speed of sound depends upon

    a) temperature of medium b)pressure of medium

    c)temperature of source producing sound d)temperature and pressure of medium

16. Which characteristic is this? We can distinguish between sound having same pitch and loudness.

    a)tone b)note c)pitch d)timbre (d)

17. Loud sound can travel a larger distance due to

    a)higher amplitude b)higher energy c)higher frequency d)high speed (a)

Chapter - 13

Synthetic Fibres and Plastics

1. The purest natural form of cellulose is _____.

   a) rayon b)cotton c)wool d)silk (b)

2. Rayon clothes are comfortable to wear in _____.

   a) winters b)rainy season c)both a& b d)summers (d)

3. The first fully synthetic plastic was_____.

   a) Bakelite b)melamine c)Teflon d)polythene (a)

4. The non-stick coating on pan and other cooking utensils is made from _____.

   a) rayon b)Teflon c)melamine d)PVC (b)

5. The synthetic plastic used for making insulation cover in electrical wires is _____.

   a) Bakelite b)melamine c)Polyvinyl Chloride d)Poly styrene (c)

6. Which of the following is not part of 4R's formula

   a) reduce b)recycle c)recover d)reinvent (d)

Chapter-14

Reproduction in Animals

1. Set of reproductive terms are given below . Choose the set that has incorrect combination

   a) sperms ,testis, sperm duct ,penis b)menstruation, egg, oviduct ,uterus

   c) sperm, oviduct, egg, uterus d)ovulation, egg, oviduct , uterus (c)

2. In humans, the development of fertilised egg takes place in the

   a) ovary b)testis c)oviduct d)uterus (d)

3. In the list given, hen is odd one out : Human being, cow, dog, hen. The reason for this is

   a) it undergoes internal fertilisation c)it is oviparous

   b) it is viviparous d)it undergoes external fertilisation (c)

4. Animals exhibiting external fertilisation produce a large number of gametes .Pick the appropriate reason for the following.

   a) the animals are small in size and want to produce more off springs

   b) food is available in plenty of water

   c) to ensure better chances of fertilisation

   d) water promotes production large number of gametes (c)

5. Reproduction by budding takes place in

   a) Hydra b)Paramecium c)Amoeba d)bacteria (a)

6. Which of the following statement about reproductions in human is correct.

   a) fertilisation takes place externally

   b) fertilisation takes place in the testes

   c) during fertilisation egg moves towards sperm

   d) fertilisation takes place in human female (d)

7. In human beings after fertilisation , the structure which gets embedded in the wall of uterus is

   a) ovum b)embryo c)foetus d)zygote (b)

8. Aquatic animals in which fertilisation occurs in water are said to be

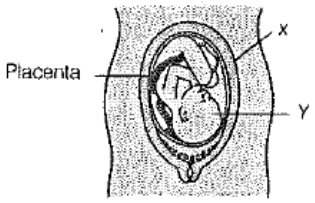
   a) viviparous without external fertilisation

   b) oviparous with external fertilisation

   c) viviparous with internal fertilisation

   d) oviparous with internal fertilisation (b)

9. The belief that mother is completely responsible for the sex of the child is baseless because the child
   a) gets sex chromosome only from mother
   b) develops in the body of mother .
   c) gets one sex chromosome from the mother and the other from the father
   d) gets sex chromosome from the father (c)
10. AIDS can spread from an infected person to another person through
    a) sharing food b)blood transfusion c)sharing comb d)a mosquito bite (b)
11. Given below are the events that lead to pregnancy and development of embryo
    i. fertilisation of egg
    ii. maturation of egg
    iii. release of egg
    iv. embedding of embryo in uterus
    a) i, ii, iii, iv b)ii, i, iii, iv c)i, iv , ii, iii d)ii, iii, i , iv, (d)
12. For the metamorphosis of tadpoles which of the following element must be available in water?
    a) carbon b)Chlorine c)Sulphur d)iodine (d)
13. Given below a figure related to reproduction in human. Identify X and Y in the given figure.

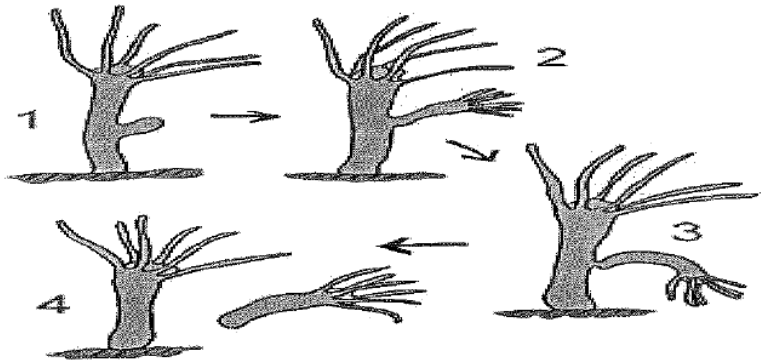


i.

a) X-Uterus and Y-Embryo b)X-Uterus &Y-Foetus

c)X- Fallopian tube and Y-Foetus d)X- Ovary and Y –Embryo

14. Identify the organism and the process in the figure given below:



a)Amoeba budding b)Hydra, budding

c)Yeast, sexual reproduction d)bacteria , binary fission

15. Neha's baby has reached the stage where its body parts can be seen by sonography . Thus it is

a) embryo b)zygote c)egg d)foetus

Chapter- 15

Reaching the Age of Adolescence

1. The most consipicious change which occurs in boys during puberty is
    a) development in voice box
    b) increase in height
    c) production of sperm
    d) increased sweating (b)
2. The structure present in a cell which is responsible for determination of sex of a baby is
    a) cytoplasm b)cell membrane c)nucleus d)chromosome (d)
3. The hormone responsible for metamorphosis in frog is
    a) Thyroxine b)adrenaline c) growth hormone d) insulin (a)
4. The rapid maturation of gonads takes place due to release of
    a) Hormone b) enzyme c)mucous d) inhibitor (a)

Chapter – 16

Electric current and its Chemical effect

1. An electric current can produce
   a) heating effect c)chemical effect
   b) magnetic effect d)chemical, magnetic and heating effect (d)
2. Rohit's uncle has set up an electroplating factory near his village. He should dispose off, the waste of the factory (d)
   a) in the nearby river c)in the nearby pond
   b) in the nearby corn field d)according to the guidelines of local authority .
3. When the electric current is passed through conducting solution, there is change in colour of the solution. This indicates
   a) chemical effect of current
   b) the heating effect of current
   c) the magnetic effect of current
   d) the lightning effect of current (a)
4. Which one of the following solution will not conduct electricity?
   a) lemon juice b)vinegar c)vegetable oil d)tap water (c)
5. Which of the following metal is used in electroplating to make object appear shinning?
   a) Iron b)copper c)chromium d)aluminium (c)

Chapter - 17

Stars and Solar System

1. Morning star is the name given to

   a) pole star b)star Sirius c)planet Jupiter d)planet Venus (d)

2. The Sun appears to move from east to west around the earth. This means that earth rotates from

   a) east to west b)west to east c)north to south d)west to east (b)

3. An astronaut on the surface of the moon throws a ball upward. The ball would

   a) directly fall down from the point it is released
   b) hang in space
   c) go up and then, come back the surface of moon
   d) keep going up never to come back (c)

4. Suppose a new planet is discovered between Uranus and Neptune. Its time period would be

   a) less than that of Neptune
   b) more than that of Neptune
   c) equal to that of Neptune and Uranus
   d) less than that of Uranus (a)

Chapter -18

Earthquake

1. Earthquake are caused by what kind of disturbance under the earth?
    a) movement of water
    b) sliding of plates
    c) toppling of earth
    d) mining of earth (b)
2. A sudden shaking of the earth lasting for a short time is known as
    a) lighting b)thunder c)earthquake d)Tsunami (c)
3. Richter scale is used to measure the magnitude of
    a) lighting b)Charges c)Earthquake d)Rainfall (c)
4. Instrument used to find the source of seismic waves is known as
    a) seismometer
    b) voltmeter
    c) galvanometer
    d) ammeter (a)
5. During an earthquake , if we are outside we should
    a) run indoors
    b) stand near huge buildings
    c) come out of the vehicles
    d) drop to the ground (d)
6. Who discovered the instrument to measure the magnitude of earthquake ?
    a) Dr Richter b)Dr Jenner c)Dr Watson d)Dr Franklin (a)
7. An earthquake of what intensity can cause destruction.
    a) 2.5 b)7.0 c)1.5 d)0.5 (b)
8. Earthquake that occur beneath the ocean floor can lead to
    a) Tsunami b)Flood c)Thunder d)Lightning (a)

Chapter - 19

Pollution of Air

1. Minimum air pollution is caused by burning of

   a) coal b)kerosene c)LPG d)Diesel (c)

2. High concentration of which gas will not cause air pollution ?

   a) oxygen b)nitrogen dioxide c)carbon dioxide d)carbon monoxide (a)

3. Smog leads to diseases of

   a) skin b)heart c)lungs d)stomach (c)

4. This cause the depletion of ozone layer by decomposing ozone to oxygen .

   a) CFC b)UV radiations c)CO_2 d)O_2 (b)

5. Depletion of ozone layer in the atmosphere causes cancer of

   a) skin b)stomach c)blood d)lungs (a)

6. Carboxy haemoglobin is formed when haemoglobin combines with

   a) carbon dioxide b)CFCs c)carbon monoxide d)none of these (a)

7. Why are trees grown along road sides?

   a) to absorb noise c)to take in carbon dioxide

   b) to trap dust and soot d)all of these

Chapter-20

Pollution of water

1. Portable water should not have
    a) cannot have smell b)have impurities
    b) have harmful chemicals d)have microorganisms. (d)
2. When domestic sewage / fertilisers is released into rivers , the growth of algae and bacteria is
    a) promoted b)not affected c)inhibited d)None of the above (a)
3. The pollutants in water can be recognized by
    a) bad taste b)offensive odour c)growth of aquatic weed d)all the above (d)
4. Which of the following is not a feature of potable water?
    a) It must be clean, colourless and odourless.
    b) It must be free from bacteria
    c) It must have excessive sodium ,calcium and magnesium
    d) It must contain dissolved oxygen and carbon dioxide (c)
5. A pond contains clean water. Which of the following activities will produce least pollution of water?
    a) Washing clothes in the pond c)domestic waste
    b) industrial waste d)Swimming in the pond (d)