

8th Class English Medium

ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਰਿਜਲਟ ਸ਼ਤਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ

ਸਾਇੰਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦੀ ਦੁਹਰਾਈ ਨਵੇਂ ਪੈਟਰਨ (P.S.E.B) ਅਨੁਸਾਰ

ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਆਪ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਅੱਠਵੀਂ ਜਮਾਤ ਦਾ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਦਾ ਪੇਪਰ ਨਵੇਂ ਪੈਟਰਨ (P.S.E.B) ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਆਉਣਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਣਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਆਉਣੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਇੰਸ ਟੀਮ ਵੱਲੋਂ Blue Print (P.S.E.B), ਮਾਡਲ ਟੈਸਟ ਪੇਪਰ, Text Book, PPPP Science Module, ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਇਹ ਬੁੱਕਲੈੱਟ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਸਮੂਹ ਸਕੂਲ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਬੁੱਕਲੈੱਟ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਤਿਆਰੀ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਨੋਟ: ਇਹ ਬੁੱਕਲੈੱਟ 100% ਨਤੀਜੇ ਦੇ ਟੀਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੱਖ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਬਣਾਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਤਿਆਰ-ਕਰਤਾ

ਇੱਕ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ

ਟੀਮ ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ, ਟੀਮ ਐਸ.ਬੀ.ਐਸ. ਨਗਰ, ਟੀਮ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਟੀਮ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ, ਟੀਮ ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ, ਟੀਮ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਫਤਿਹਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਟੀਮ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ, ਟੀਮ ਜਲੰਧਰ, ਟੀਮ ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ, ਟੀਮ ਬਠਿੰਡਾ, ਟੀਮ ਮਾਨਸਾ

ਦੋ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ

ਟੀਮ ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ

ਤਿੰਨ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ

ਟੀਮ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ

ਪੰਜ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ

ਟੀਮ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ

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ਬੁੱਕਲੈੱਟ ਸੂਚੀ

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਤਤਕਰਾ	ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ:
1	Blue Print (P.S.E.B)	2
2	ਇੱਕ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	
3	ਦੋ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	
4	ਤਿੰਨ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	
5	ਪੰਜ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	

ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ- ਅੱਠਵੀਂ
ਵਿਗਿਆਨ

ਸਮਾਂ 3 :ਘੰਟੇ

ਲਿਖਤੀ 70: ਅੰਕ

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਬਣਤਰ

1. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੱਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੱਲ 21 ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਸਾਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਨੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ। ਅੰਕ ਵੰਡ ਹੇਠ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੈ।
2. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ 1:ਕੁੱਲ 14 ਅੰਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ 14 ਭਾਗ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਭਾਗ 1 ਅੰਕ ਦਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ (ਭਾਵ Multiple Choice ਹੋਣਗੇ।)
3. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ 2 :ਤੋਂ 11 ਤੱਕ ਦੋ-ਦੋ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।
4. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ 12 :ਤੋਂ 18 ਤੱਕ ਤਿੰਨ-ਤਿੰਨ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ।
5. ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਨੰ 19 :ਤੋਂ 21 ਤੱਕ ਪੰਜ -ਪੰਜ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਛੋਟ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਛੋਟ ਵਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਉਸੇ ਇਕਾਈ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੀ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

ਨੋਟ: ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਪੱਤਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਕੂਲ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਬੋਰਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਪਾਠ-ਪੁਸਤਕ ਦੇ ਅਭਿਆਸ/ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਵਸਤੂ ਤੇ ਹੀ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

ਪਾਠ ਨੰ.	1 ਅੰਕ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	2 ਅੰਕ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	3 ਅੰਕ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	5 ਅੰਕ ਵਾਲੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ	ਕੁੱਲ ਅੰਕ
1	1	1	--	--	3
2	1	--	1	--	4
3	1	1	--	--	3
4	1	--	--	1	6
5	1	--	1	--	4
6	1	1	--	--	3
7	1	1	--	--	3
8	1	1	--	--	3
9	1	--	--	1	6
10	--	1	1	--	5
11	1	--	1	--	4
12	1	1	--	--	3
13	--	1	1	--	5
14	1	--	--	1	6
15	--	1	--	--	2
16	--	--	1	--	3
17	1	--	1	--	4
18	1	1	--	--	3
	14	20	21	15	70

Lesson-1 Crop Production and Management

- To make the food available to the large population, what measure should be taken?
A) Regular food production B) Proper management
C) Proper distribution D) All of above
- In which season Rabi crops are sown?
A) Summer B) Winter C) Rainy D) Autumn
- Paddy crop is classified as
A) Rabi crop B) Kharif Crop C) Drought Crop D) None
- Which out of following is not considered as agriculture practice?
A) Sowing B) Irrigation C) Storage D) Transportation
- Asha's uncle is levelling the field before sowing the seeds. He is using one of the main tools for this purpose. What is the name of that agricultural tool?
A) Plough B) Hoe C) Cultivator D) Seed drill
- Process of separating grains from chaff is called.....
A) Threshing B) Irrigation C) Harvesting D) Sowing
- Harnam found land as very dry during tilling. What should he do to make it less hard before ploughing?
A) Add manure B) Use strong cultivator. C) Watering D) Weeding
- Salim's mother put some Gram seeds in water. She observed that after some time all seeds come on the surface of water. What will be the possible reason?
A) Un-healthy seeds B) Healthy seeds
C) Some out of them healthy and remaining un-healthy D) None of these.
- The process of turning and loosening of soil is called.....
A) Irrigation B) Harvesting C) Ploughing D) Weeding
- What is the name of tool used to remove weeds and to loosen the soil?
A) Cultivator B) Plough C) Seed Drill D) Hoe
- Kulwinder Kaur saw her mother putting some dry leaves of 'Neem' in container containing wheat grains. Why she did so?
A) To maintain the colour of grains B) To increase the taste of grains
C) To protect it from infestation of microbes. D) None of these
- Agriculture expert advised the farmer of our village to cultivate leguminous crop to replenish the deficiency of some particular nutrient of soil. What is the name of that particular nutrient?
A) Sulphur B) Oxygen C) Nitrogen D) Phosphorous
- Relative of Rahul resides in Rajasthan, where scarcity of rain is observed. Which method of irrigation will be more effective in this situation?
A) Sprinkler system B) Drip system C) Both 1 & 2 D) None of these
- Gurmeet found his father removing some unwanted plants from the main crop. What are these unwanted plants called?
A) Leguminous plants B) Weeds C) Bushes D) None of these
- Which statement is wrong regarding Chemical fertilizers
A) Chemical fertilizers are made of carbonic compound.
B) Chemical fertilizers are made in factory.
C) Chemical fertilizers do no provide humus.
D) Chemical fertilizers contain mainly Nitrogen, Phosphorus & Potassium.
- 2,4-D is a type of
A) Weedicide B) Manure C) Insecticide D) Fertilizer
- What is the importance of IRRIGATION?
A) Helps in Germination of seeds. B) Transportation of mineral salts
C) To protect the crop from frost and hot air current. D) all above
- What are the various methods to maintain the fertility of the SOIL?
A) Using fertilizers B) Crop rotation C) Drip irrigation D) None of these
- Excessive use of fertilizers leads to....

- More production of crops B) Less fertility of soil
C) Water Pollution D) 2 & 3 Both
- Which are rich in particular nutrient.
A) Manure B) Vermicompost C) Fertilizers D) All

Lesson – 2 (Micro-organisms: Friends and Foe)

- Today Paheli's science teacher brings an instrument in the class. He tells students that it helps us to see magnified and clear view of micro-organisms. Paheli wants to know the name of this instrument. Help her to choose the correct option.
a) Telescope b) Periscope c) Microscope d) Kaleidoscope
- Reena wants to know if micro-organisms are our friends or foe. Help her by choosing the correct answer.
a) Friend b) Both Friends and foe c) Foe d) Neither Friends nor foe
- We find a lot of bacteria in the curd that we eat. Which bacteria helps in converting milk into curd.
a) Rhizobium b) Lactobacillus c) Bacillus Anthracis d) All of these.
- Packed milk does not get spoiled for longer time, why?
a) Because it is packed b) Because it is pure milk
c) Having more fat d) Being Pasteurized
- Which of the following is prepared by using yeast?
a) Sugar b) Alcohol c) Hydrochloric acid d) Oxygen
- Which of the following is used as antibiotic medicine?
a) Sodium Bicarbonate b) Streptomycin c) Alcohol d) Yeast
- Which of following is the carrier of protozoa that causes malaria?
a) Female Anopheles mosquito b) Cockroach c) House fly d) Butterfly
- Which out of the following is the common carrier of communicable diseases?
a) Ant b) House fly c) Grasshopper d) Spider
- Sanjeev's mother is preparing for making "Bhatura". She has kneaded the flour using luke warm water after adding some yeast powder in it. The kneaded flour swells up after some time. What is the reason behind it?
a) Heat b) Grinding c) Increase in yeast cell d) Kneading
- The process of converting sugar into alcohol is known as
a) Nitrogen fixation b) Preservation c) Fermentation d) Pasteurization
- Match the Columns:
A B
(1) Bacteria (A) Nitrogen Fixation
(2) Rhizobium (B) Malaria
(3) Virus (C) Cholera
(4) Protozoa (D) AIDS
- Rahul has put some drops of pond water on glass slide and is preparing to see it under a microscope. According to you, which of the following microorganisms he may see?
a) Amoeba b) Paramecium c) Spirogyra d) All of these
- How can we preserve food for longer times in our houses?
a) By making pickle b) By making murabba
c) By storing food in fridge d) By all these methods
- Which of the following microorganism reproduce only in the cells of host organisms?
a) Bacteria b) Algae c) Virus d) Fungi
- Who discovered the vaccination for prevention of small pox?
a) Louis Pasteur b) Alexander Fleming c) Edward Jenner d) Robert Koch
- Which of the natural process helps in nitrogen fixation?
a) Sea storm b) Lightning c) Earthquake d) Flood
- The chemical used to protect food from spoiling is called as

- a) Carrier b) Antigens c) Antibiotics d) Preservatives
18. Which of the following causes the Rust of wheat?
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Fungi d) None of the above
19. Santosh watches an advertisement on television in which it is advised to get children vaccinated with "two drops of life" essentially on a particular day for 1 to 5 years old children. From which disease, these drops prevent the child?
a) Cholera b) T.B. c) Polio d) Dengue
20. Which of the following is carrier of dengue virus?
a) House Fly b) Female Anopheles mosquito
c) Female Aedes Mosquito d) Butterfly
21. Which of the following is not a communicable disease?
a) T. B. b) Influenza c) Malaria d) Chicken Pox
22. Teacher told students that packaged milk is first heated at 70°C for 15 to 30 seconds and then quickly cooled before packaging. Why is this done?
a) To increase taste b) To purify
c) To stop growth of microorganisms d) To increase the fat.
23. Which of the following has chlorophyll and perform photo synthesis:-
(a) Protozoa (b) Blue Green Algae (c) Amoeba (d) All of these
24. As salts and oils are commonly used as preservatives which of the following are used in the Jams and squashes to check their spoilage?
a) Sugar b) Sodium Metabisulphate c) Sodium Benzoate d) All of these
25. Suman is affected from Common cold and her brother is sitting beside her. His mother asks him to sit away from his sister. Why?
a) Because Suman is upset b) She is affected with Communicable disease
c) Common cold is a serious disease d) All of the above

Lesson 3 - SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS

1. Navkiran learned about natural fiber in school today. How will she find out the given fiber is natural or not?
a) By smelling the fiber b) By looking at the fiber
c) By burning the fiber d) None of these
2. Gurinder noticed today that electrical switches are made up of special material. Which material is used to make electrical switches?
a) Wood b) Rubber c) Iron d) Thermosetting plastic
3. Harpreet has two shirts, one of which is made of cotton and other of silk. Out of both the shirts, which will absorb more water?
a) Silky b) Cotton c) Both equally d) Cannot say anything
4. During her class today, Mandeep learned that there is a material which turns its shape on heating. Can you tell the name of that material?
a) Plastic b) Thermo plastic c) Acrylic d) All of these
5. Ravi's mother always bought PET bottles to store water. Where else PET is used?
a) Utensil b) Wires c) Film d) All of these
6. Varinder saw a board of "plastic free city" while he visited Chandigarh. Plastic is hazardous to our environment because
a) Plastic is biodegradable b) Plastic is not strong
c) Plastic is non-biodegradable d) All of above
7. Sukhjinder came to know today that we get silk from silk worm. On which tree does silk worm lives on?
a) Mulberry tree b) Babool tree c) Cotton plant d) Neem tree
8. Amandeep's mother uses plastic container to store pickle. She does this because
a) Plastic container is cheap b) Plastic doesn't react with air

- b) Pickle doesn't turn poisonous d) All of above
9. Ramandeep told her friend that she bought a sweater made up of acrylic wool. Is sweater made up of acrylic wool cheaper or costlier than natural wool?
a) Costlier b) Cheaper c) Equal price d) Can't say anything
10. Alka was drying some clothes after washing. After some time she noticed that few clothes had fully dried, while other clothes were still wet. Why were some clothes still wet?
a) they were made of synthetic fibers b) they were made of cotton
c) they were made of silk d) none of these
11. The teacher taught the students about the different types of natural and synthetic fibers and asked them which is the strongest fibre?
a) Nylon b) Rayon c) Polyester d) Cotton
12. While distinguishing between synthetic and natural fibers, Balkaran burnt a piece of fiber given by the teacher and noticed that the sample burnt slowly and shrank into a solid mass. Which fiber is this?
a) Cotton b) nylon c) wool d) none
13. Teacher taught about nylon fiber in class. Nylon is used to make.
a) Socks b) ropes c) Tents d) all of above
14. Terylene is an example of:-
a) Nylon b) Rayon c) Polyester d) None of these
15. The teacher explained that when small subunits (monomers) form bonds among each other and form a larger unit which is called as _____.
a) Cellulose b) polymer c) nylon d) none of these
16. Name that fiber which has same characteristics as that of silk.
a) Nylon b) Rayon c) Polyester d) None of these
17. Navkiran observed that melamine is plastic
a) Thermosetting b) Thermoplastic c) Polyester d) None of these
18. Sarabjit wants to buy some shirts to wear during the summer season. Which fabric shirts would you suggest him to buy?
a) made from synthetic fibers b) Silk c) cotton d) All of these
19. Meera's mother told her that it is not advisable to wear clothes made of synthetic fibers while cooking food in kitchen because –
a) they are costly b) they are difficult to wash
c) it's dangerous to wear them near fire d) none of these
20. The teacher told the students that in order to keep our environment neat and clean we must follow _____ principle
a) Swachh Bharat b) 3 R c) 2 R d) none
21. Which synthetic fiber is also known as artificial fiber?
a) Nylon b) terylene c) rayon d) all the above
22. Mandeep came to know that cotton is also a polymer known as cellulose. Name the monomers (subunits) of cellulose.
a) Glucose b) maltose c) rayon d) protein
23. Prabhsimran learnt from his teacher that nylon is an artificial (man-made) fiber which is prepared without using any natural raw material. Of which raw material is nylon prepared ?
a) air, coal and water b) coal and petroleum c) cotton and silk d) none of these
24. All the synthetic (artificial fibers) are prepared by different methods from a special type of raw material known as _____.
a) petrochemicals b) cellulose c) bakelite d) all of these
25. Avneet came to know after reading the lesson that plastic is also a polymer in which the monomer units are linked linearly in some while they are _____ in the others.
a) Linear b) crosslinked c) spiral d) none of these
26. While cooking in a microwave, containers made of special plastics are used? Why is it done so?
a) they are cheap b) special plastic remains unaffected of heat in the microwave
c) any utensil can be used d) all of these

27. Why should the use of plastics be reduced?
 - a) its costly
 - b) its non-biodegradable
 - c) its harmful to environment
 - d) both 'b' and 'c'
28. Nowadays we use carry bags made from cloth or paper in order to bring commodities to home from market. Why according to you is the use of plastic banned?
 - a) they are cheap
 - b) they are biodegradable
 - c) they are strong as compared to natural fibers
 - d) they are non-biodegradable
29. Teacher told Dharminder that there is a synthetic fiber which is synthesized from renewable source. Name the fibre?
 - a) Nylon
 - b) polyester
 - c) rayon
 - d) acrylic
30. Naresh is planning to climb a mountain. Out of the following, which rope must he used?
 - a) Silk rope
 - b) Cotton
 - c) Nylon Rope
 - d) None of these

Lesson -4: Metals And Non Metals

1. Prabhsimran bought an idol (statue) made of copper from a fair, but he was astonished to see that the idol was covered with a light green coating on its surface after some days. The light green coating on the statue is mixture of -
 - a) copper hydroxide and copper carbonate
 - b) copper sulphate and copper hydroxide
 - c) copper sulphate and copper carbonate
 - d) none of these
2. Name the metal which is used in thermometer and it is in liquid state at room temperature.
 - a) Alcohol
 - b) Graphite
 - c) Mercury
 - d) Iron
3. Tejinder accidentally left a non metal in open air, the non metal started burning. Name the non metal?
 - a) Mercury
 - b) Copper
 - c) Phosphorus
 - d) none of these
4. In temples, bells are made up of metal instead of wood. Metal produces sound waves that's why they are known as.....
 - a) Conductors
 - b) Ductile
 - c) Weak
 - d) sonorous
5. While performing test for the gas evolved, when the teacher brought a burning matchstick near the mouth of the test tube, the gas evolved burnt by producing a pop sound. Name the gas evolved.
 - a) Carbon dioxide
 - b) Oxygen
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Hydrogen
6. Balkaran immersed an iron nail into copper sulphate solution. The blue colour of copper sulphate solution changes to
 - a) blue to pink
 - b) blue to green
 - c) blue to black
 - d) none of these
7. Mohit felt tired after doing a little work only. When he visited his doctor, he was told that he had iron deficiency. Where did Mohit have iron in his body?
 - a) In bones
 - b) In blood
 - c) In hair
 - d) none of these
8. Magnesium oxide is obtained by burning magnesium ribbon in air. What is the nature of magnesium oxide?
 - a) acidic
 - b) basic
 - c) natural
 - d) none of these
9. Raman is beating a piece of material into thin sheet. Which material is Raman beating from the given below
 - a) copper
 - b) Sulphur
 - c) chlorine
 - d) oxygen
10. Ravinder had seen that blacksmith is hammering iron nail and it turns into sheet. This conversion of nail to sheet depicts which nature of iron.
 - a) ductility
 - b) Malleability
 - b) Lustre
 - d) sonorous
11. Sarabjit's mother was holding the metal's kettle with a piece of cloth because it's wooden handle was broken. She used cloth to lift the kettle because cloth is:
 - a) good conductor of heat
 - b) poor conductor of heat
 - c) friend of heat
 - d) none of these
12. Aman had learned that metal are hard but his teacher had cut one of the metal with knife. Name the metal used by the teacher.

13. In the following circuit which material can be used instead of iron nail to complete the circuit.
 - a) Potassium
 - b) Copper
 - c) Aluminum
 - d) Iron



14. Which of the following can be beaten into sheets?
 - a) Graphite
 - b) plastic
 - c) Wood
 - d) Rubber
15. Balkaran added zinc granules to ferrous sulphate solution. The green colour of ferrous sulphate solution disappeared after some time. What could be the possible cause of this colour disappearance.
 - a) zinc is more reactive than iron so it displaces iron from its solution.
 - b) iron is more reactive than zinc so the colour disappear.
 - c) can't say anything about the colour change
 - d) none of these.
16. Anhad had dissolved 'X' compound into water. He obtained a bright blue coloured solution. Name compound X he had used.
 - a) Zinc sulphate
 - b) Iron sulphate
 - c) Copper sulphate
 - d) none of these
17. Avnoor had used aluminium foil paper to complete the circuit. After inserting the battery, bulbs glows. From this what we can say about the nature of aluminium foil.
 - a) aluminium is metal
 - b) aluminium is non metal
 - c) aluminium is bad conductor
 - d) none of these
18. Manpreet dipped red litmus paper into rust solution. The colour of red litmus turns blue. What would be the possible cause of this change?
 - a) Rust solution is acidic in nature.
 - b) Rust solution is basic in nature.
 - c) Rust solution is neutral.
 - d) None of these.
19. Gagan was taught by his teacher that hydrogen gas is produced when metals react with acid, but when he placed a metal in dilute hydrochloric acid, no reaction occurred. Which metal did he placed in dilute HCl?
 - a) Magnesium
 - b) Iron
 - c) Copper
 - d) Aluminium
20. Teacher asked Manpreet about a non metal which has lustre. Name that non metal?
 - a) Coal
 - b) Chlorine
 - c) Phosphorus
 - d) graphite
21. Simran enquired her mother that why can't we store or keep lemon pickle in Aluminium vessel?
 - a) pickle turn sour.
 - b) pickle turn sweet
 - c) pickle becomes poisonous
 - d) vessel will get corroded
22. Element copper is mainly used to manufacture electrical wires and cooking utensils. Which of the following is NOT a property of copper?
 - a) ductility
 - b) malleability
 - c) low melting point
 - d) good conductor of heat
23. Two elements A and B on burning in air give corresponding oxides. Oxides of both A and B are soluble in water. The aqueous solution of A is alkaline and reacts with aqueous solution of oxide of B to give another compound. Identify A and B.
 - a) A and B are metals
 - b) A and B are non-metals
 - c) A is metal and B is non-metal
 - d) A is non-metal and B is metal
24. Name the least reactive metal out of the following?
 - a) Silver
 - b) Gold
 - c) Copper
 - d) Platinum

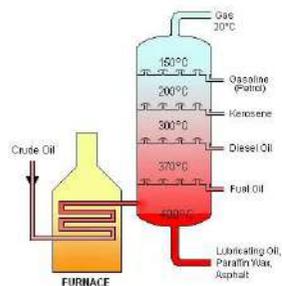
25. Harpreet burnt a piece of charcoal (carbon) and collected the gas evolved during the burning process. Name the gas he collected.
 a) Oxygen b) Sulphur dioxide c) Carbon dioxide d) Carbon mono-oxide
26. Name a metal that is so soft that it can be cut with knife and also it is so reactive that it can not be placed in open air.
 a) Phosphorus b) Iron c) Potassium d) Aluminium
27. Mehak observed the lustre of new copper utensils is lost after some period of usage . A green coloured layer is formed over them. What is the reason behind this ?
 a) Copper oxide layer is formed over it b) Copper carbonate layer is formed over it
 c) Due to corrosion of copper d) None of these
28. What is the nature of oxide of non metal ?
 a) Basic b) Acidic c) Neutral d) None of these
29. Name the type of reaction in which more reactive metal displaces less reactive metal from its salt solution?
 a) Combination reaction b) Displacement reaction
 c) Decomposition reaction d) Doubled displacement reaction
30. Which of the following is not a ductile metal?
 a) Silver b) Copper c) Sulphur d) Aluminium
31. Teacher gave Vicky four different samples of elements and asked him which sample can be beaten into sheet by hammering?
 a) Crystal of iodine b) Piece of sulphur c) Piece of iron d) Piece of zinc
32. Name the Non metal element whose isotope is good conductor of electricity?
 a) Gallium b) Silicon c) Carbon d) Copper
33. Study the characteristics of substance 'X' given below.
 1. High melting point
 2. Good conductor of electricity
 3. Malleable
 Based on the above characteristics, what could 'X' be?
 a) Silicon b) Sodium chloride c) Iron d) Carbon
34. Which of the following element react vigorously with oxygen?
 a) Carbon b) Sodium c) Silver d) Gold
35. Out of the following which is safer to store Sodium and Potassium?
 a) Water b) Kerosene oil c) Glass bottle d) Plastic bottle
36. Which of the following non metal can be safely kept in water?
 a) Oxygen b) Phosphorous c) Nitrogen d) Chlorine
37. Which gas is produced when Aluminium metal reacts with Sodium Hydroxide solution?
 a) Oxygen b) Hydrogen c) Carbon dioxide d) nitrogen
38. What is the nature of Sulphur dioxide gas?
 a) Acidic b) Basic c) Neutral d) Both
39. Inside of food cans are coated with tin and not with zinc because
 a) Zinc is costlier than tin b) zinc has higher melting point than tin
 c) Zinc is more reactive than tin d) zinc is less reactive than tin
40. Name the non metal whose violet colored solution is used as an antiseptic?
 a) Phosphours b) Iodine c) Sulphur d) Calcium

Lesson -5 : Coal And Petroleum

1. PCRA stands for
 a) Public Conservations Research Association
 b) Petroleum Conservation Research Association
 c) Public Council of Research Association
 d) None of these

2. LPG is a colourless and odourless gas, But on leakage from cylinder we notice a pungent smell. Which chemical is responsible for this pungent smell?
 a) Ethyl Alcohol b) Sodium Hydroxide c) Ethyl Mercaptan d) Carbon Monoxide
3. As we know petroleum is mixture of many constituents. By which process is petroleum refined?
 a) Fractional distillation b) Destructive distillation
 c) Distillation d) All of the above
4. As we know LPG is a gas, but it is filled in the cylinder in the form of liquid. How is LPG gas converted to liquid form?
 a) By increasing volume b) By applying high pressure
 c) By increasing temperature d) By reducing pressure
5. When all coal and petroleum will get exhausted then which will be our Future fuel ?
 a) wood b) Hay and straw c) Mustard oil d) Hydrogen Gas
6. How is coke superior to coal as a fuel?
 a) Coal is a mineral and burns releasing smoke, while coke burns without residue.
 b) Coal is an impure form of carbon, while coke is a pure form of carbon.
 c) Calorific value of coal is low whereas the calorific value of coke is high.
 d) All of the above
7. Which of the following is in descending order of the quality of coal?
 a) Peat > bituminous > lignite > anthracite
 b) Bituminous > peat > lignite > anthracite
 c) Anthracite > bituminous > lignite > peat
 d) Lignite > anthracite > bituminous > peat
8. Millions of years ago due to natural disasters forests got buried under the soil. They got compressed due to deposition of more layers of soil and this caused rise in temperature. With the effect of temperature and compression, forests were converted into coal. The slow conversion of dead vegetation into coal is known as ...
 a) Photosynthesis b) Oxidation c) Carbonization d) Reduction
9. In fractional distillation of petroleum, where do the vapours with highest boiling point condense?
 a) In the upper-most portion b) In the lower-most portion
 c) In the middle portion d) Cannot be said
10. Which of following is the main constituent of natural gas?
 a) C₂H₆ (Ethane) b) CH₄ (Methane) c) C₃H₈(Propane) d) C₄H₁₀ (Butane)
11. During fractional distillation of petroleum, the crude petroleum is heated to
 a) 600°C. b) 400–500°C. c) 200°C. d) 100°C.
12. Assertion (A): Petroleum is called Black Gold Reason (R): Due to its great commercial importance, petroleum is called Black Gold.
 a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
 c) A is correct and R is wrong.
 d) A is wrong and R is correct.
13. What should be the characteristic of a rocket fuel?
 a) Light and compact b) High calorific value
 c) Should burn rapidly d) All of the above
14. Which of the following is obtained from coal tar?
 a) Petrol b) Coke c) Natural Gas d) Naphthalene balls
15. Assertion (A): Coal, petroleum and natural gas can be prepared in the laboratory from dead organisms. Reason (R): They cannot be prepared in laboratory as their formation is a very slow process and conditions for their formation cannot be created in the laboratory.
 a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
 c) A is correct and R is wrong.
 d) A is wrong and R is correct.
16. A black coloured thick liquid is used in the furnaces as a fuel. Name the liquid.

- a) Diesel b) Kerosene oil c) Bitumen d) Fuel oil
17. Neha was travelling with her mother in a bus. She observed a black liquid had been spread over road to construct new roads. She asked about this liquid from her science teacher in the class. Her teacher replied that black liquid is a product of Petroleum which is also used to make roofs of houses. This black liquid is
- a) Diesel b) kerosene c) Bitumen d) Paraffin Wax
18. Manpreet went to Delhi in holidays to her grandmother's home. She asked green auto rickshaw to go home. She also saw many black auto rickshaws which were producing large quantity of smoke. She asked the auto rickshaw driver about this. Driver of auto rickshaw replied that there are green buses too. These green color vehicles run on a gas which produces less smoke and is cheaper too. This is a step taken by government to reduce air pollution. Gas used in auto rickshaw will be
- a) Hydrogen b) CNG c) LPG d) Nitrogen
19. Shingara read in Newspaper that some people were sleeping in closed room with burning charcoal fire. In the morning all were dead. Shingara got astonished and asked from his science teacher that how can charcoal fire cause death. Teacher explained that when charcoal is burned in limited supply of air a colorless and odourless gas is produced, which causes death. Name of gas is
- a) Carbon monoxide b) Carbon dioxide c) Hydrogen gas d) Nitrogen gas
20. Delhi is one of the most polluted cities of the world. Due to petrol and diesel vehicles, air of Delhi is polluted to dangerous level. So government has suggested to use..... as alternate of petrol and diesel to control pollution.
- a) L.P.G b) C.N.G c) Coke d) None of these
21. The Taj Mahal is an historical monuments of our country, which is made of white marble. Air pollution in that area cause acid rain due to which white marble of Tajmahal turns yellowish. Which of the following chemical reaction represents Acid Rain.
- a) $O + O_2 \rightarrow O_3$
 b) $SO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_3$
 c) $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$
 d) $C_6H_{12}O_6(s) + 6O_2(g) \rightarrow 6CO_2(g) + 6H_2O(l)$
22. What does following figure represents



- a) Furnace of a factory b) Burning of coal
 c) Fractional distillation of Petroleum d) Electric generator
23. When coal is heated in the absence of air, then a black coloured porous solid residue is left behind which is used for metal extraction. What is the name of that Residue ?
- a) Coaltar b) coke c) black oil d) grease
24. Match the column

	p. Produce more
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1. Lignite	smoke and gives ash on burning
2. Bitumen	q. Brown and soft
3. Anthracite	r. Black and Soft
4. Peat	s. Black, Shiny And Hard

- a) 1-q, 2-r, 3-s, 4-p b) 1-p, 2-q, 3-r, 4-s
 c) 1-s, 2-r, 3-q, 4-p d) 1-r, 2-s, 3-p, 4-q
25. Assertion (A): The slow process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called distillation. Reason (R): When heated in air, coal burns and produces mainly carbon dioxide gas.
- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation.
 c) A is correct and R is wrong.
 d) A is wrong and R is correct.

LESSON -6; COMBUSTION AND FLAME

- If you hold a piece of iron wire with a pair of tongs inside pure oxygen in a candle flame or Bunsen burner flame. Name the colour of flame with which it will burn ?
 a) Blue b) Gold c) Blue- Green d) light purple
- The ignition temperature of four substances P, Q, R and S are 125°C, 270°C, 155°C and 310°C respectively. Which of following pairs of substances catches fire at 250°C?
 a) Q & S b) P & R c) R & S d) P & Q
- Ankit was surprised after watching an experiment in science lab, His teacher put substance that catches fire spontaneously in presence of air, at room temperature. The name of that substance was
 a) White phosphorous b) sulphur c) Calcium d) Iron
- Why is L.P.G, used as domestic fuel, mixed with a strong smelling volatile liquid like mercaptan?
 a) For better combustion b) For good smell
 c) For detection of gas leakage d) For high calorific value
- The given table lists some of the fuel along with their calorific temperature

Fuel	calorific value (KJ/g)	Ignition temperature (°C)
P	100	5
Q	80	50
R	30	60
S	20	70

- Which of the following fuel is an ideal fuel?
 a) P b) Q c) R d) S
- Choose the correct option.
 a) Air is not necessary for combustion. b) Magnesium is a non-combustible metal.
 c) CO₂ is an excellent fire extinguisher. d) Caloric value of wood is higher than that of Coal.
 - Match the following item of column A with the item of column B for the Flame of Candle.

Column A	Column B
Hottest part	1) Yellow
Moderately Hot	2) Blue
Least Hot	3) Black
 - Hydrogen gas has the highest calorific value i.e, 150 kJ /kg, yet it is not used as a fuel .why?
 a) it is explosive in nature b) is limited in nature

- c) it causes storage problem d) it causes transportation problem
9. Juhi observes that kerosene oil and molten wax burn with flame but charcoal does not produce a flame. She concluded that it is due to
 a) Charcoal is hard and kerosene and wax are soft
 b) The substances which produces vapours during burning give flame
 c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 d) None of these
10. During birthday celebration, Raghav noticed that a candle flame always points upwards. The possible reason could be ?
 a) Gases produced in a flame are cool, hence lighter. Therefore, they rise up.
 b) Gases produced in a flame are hot, hence lighter. Therefore, they rise up.
 c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 d) None of these
11. Ram and Rahim were doing an experiment in which water was to be heated in a beaker. Ram kept beaker near the wick in the yellow part of the candle flame. Rahim kept the beaker in outermost part of the flame. Whose water will get hot in shorter time?
 a) Ram's beaker will heat up in shorter time
 b) Rahim's beaker will heat up in shorter time
 c) Both (a) and (b)
 d) None of these
12. Aman saw a fire in the wood and fire goes off when water is poured over burning wood. He asked his science teacher about the reason
 a) It happens because water absorbs a large amount of heat and decreases the ignition temperature of wood and fire goes off.
 b) Water cut the supply of oxygen which is necessary to catch fire.
 c) Nothing to do with Ignition temperature
 d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
13. Ankita saw if kerosene oil is heated a little, it will catch fire. But if wood is heated a little it would not catch fire. It is due to
 a) Ignition temperature of kerosene oil is lower than that of wood
 b) Ignition temperature of kerosene oil is more than that of wood
 c) Kerosene react abruptly with oxygen
 d) None of these
14. The Head of safety match stick contain red brown substances which is made of :
 a) Antimony trisulphate b) Potassium chloride
 c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
15. A family consume 12kg of L.P.G. in 30 days. Calculate the average energy consumed per day, if the calorific value of L.P.G. is 50 kJ/kg.
 a) 10000 J per day b) 15000 J per day
 c) 20000 J per day d) 25000 J per day
16. Amount of heat energy produced on ____ combustion of 1kg of fuel is Calorific value.
 a) Incomplete b) Complete c) Half d) None of these
17. In spite of the danger involved with hydrogen, it is used for some application. Where it is used?
 a) Rocket fuel b) Oxyhydrogen flame c) Car fuel d) All of above
18. In summer we feel very hot, It is because of global warming. Global Warming occurs due to ____ concentration of CO₂ in air.
 a) Decreased b) increased c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
19. In Agra, The Taj Mahal marble is getting corroded due to acid rain. This rain is caused by Oxide of:
 a) Sulphur, Nitrogen b) Carbon, Nitrogen
 c) Sulphur, Carbon d) Phosphorous, Carbon
20. Arrange the following fuels in the increasing order of their calorific value

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| (1).
Petrol | (2).
Wood | (3).
Coal | (4).
Natural gas |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
- a) (1), (2), (3) & (4)
 b) (2), (3), (4) & (1)
 c) (2), (1), (3) & (4)
 d) (2), (3), (1) & (4)
21. When the match stick is struck against rubbing surface, red phosphorous
 a) Convert into white phosphorous b) React with potassium chloride
 c) Ignite antimony trisulphate d) None of these
22. If the temperature falls below its ignition temperature, then what happens to the burning substances?
 a) it gets extinguished b) it burns brightly
 c) it burns dimly d) it burns with smoke
23. When methane burns in air, what are the products formed?
 a) CO₂+2H₂O+Heat b) CO₂+H₂ c) CO+O₂ d) CO₂+O₂+Heat
24. 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 Vapours c) Carbon dioxide d) Wax
25. Shayam was cooking potato curry on a chulla. To his surprise he observed that the copper vessel was getting blackened from outside. It may be due to
 a) Proper combustion of fuel b) Improper cooking of potato curry
 c) Improper combustion of the fuel d) Burning of copper vessel
26. The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire is called its ____
 a) Boiling point b) Melting point
 c) Ignition temperature d) Critical temperature
27. During combustion of fuel unburnt carbon particles are released and they cause :
 a) Stomach infection b) Respiratory problems
 c) Brain infection d) Throat problems
28. Raman went to repair ear ring with her mother to goldsmith. She observes that Goldsmith uses ____ part of the flame for melting gold.
 a) Outermost b) Middle c) Innermost d) Both (a) and (b)
29. During activity a teacher put Magnesium ribbon in burner's flame in air, it produces
 a) Magnesium oxide, water and light b) Magnesium oxide and Heat
 c) Magnesium oxide, heat and light d) Magnesium oxide, water and heat
30. Which of the following is not a combustible substance?
 a) Camphor b) Glass c) Straw d) Alcohol

Lesson 7; Conservation of Plants and Animals

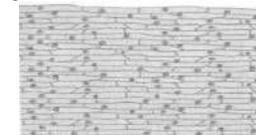
1. Anchal and Suman visited to Hari ke pattan Lake along with their teacher and there they saw crane like birds. Anchal asked her teacher about birds. What would the teacher have told about birds to them?
 (a) Endemic birds (Local/Nature species) (b) Migratory birds
 (c) Endangered birds (d) None of the above
2. Naveen visited Science city with his parents. There he saw skeleton of a tiger. He asked his father about its species? His father told that
 (a) Endangered species (b) Extinct species (c) Endemic species (d) None of the above
3. Umesh visited Dharamshala last week. There he saw Trees of deodar and pine. There he saw some organisms which are found only in that area. Such Species are called as
 (a) Endangered of species (b) Extinct species (c) Endemic species (d) None of the above
4. Rajinder went to Delhi in the June vacation to visit Zoo. In Zoo he saw national animal tiger. His teacher told him that tiger is an Endangered species. Rajinder asked his teacher about the book where record of such endangered species is kept. What would his teacher have told him?
 (a) In Science book (b) In History book (c) In Red data book (d) None of the above

5. While visited Satpura National park Sukhvinder saw a board on which "Satpura Tiger Reserve" was written. He asked his teacher about its main purpose. What would teacher have told him?
 - (a) To save existence of elephants.
 - (b) To save existence of tigers.
 - (c) To save existence of wild buffalos.
 - (d) To save existence of swamp deer.
6. Neeraj and Bharat want to visit the Panchmarhi Biosphere Reserve. Which state should they go to?
 - (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
7. Aman was going to his uncle's home through a forest. He saw that some persons were cutting trees. He suggested them not to cut the trees so that
 - (a) To prevent Soil Erosion
 - (b) To save living places of organisms
 - (c) To maintain balance of oxygen
 - (d) All of the above
8. Sanctuary is a place where _____
 - a) Wild animals are protected
 - b) Plants are protected
 - c) Office of forest department
 - d) A Tribal Village is protected
9. Migratory birds fly to faraway places because of _____ changes:
 - a) Physical
 - b) Natural
 - c) Climatic
 - d) Chemical
10. Jagjeet was going to Hoshiarpur with his father. He read a board about saving forest and wildlife. He asked his father why forest and wildlife should be conserved
 - a) Due to this earth's temperature is not increased
 - b) Ecological balance is not disturbed
 - c) Due to this level of carbon dioxide is not increased in earth's atmosphere
 - d) All of the above
11. what do you mean by biodiversity?
 - a) Which includes large number of plants
 - b) which includes large number of animals
 - c) Where variety of plants, animals and other organisms lived in a particular habitat by co-ordinating with themselves and with the environment
 - d) None of these
12. A science teacher told the importance of recycling of paper in morning assembly .What are the benefits of recycling of paper?
 - a) By this we decrease deforestation
 - b) By this we conserve water and energy
 - c) By this we can reuse the used paper
 - d) all of the above
13. Write the reason and effects of deforestation.
 - a) Due to this quality of soil will be changed
 - b) Due to this large space available for wild animals to go here and there
 - c) Due to this we will easily see the wild animals to go here and there
 - d) None of these
14. Write the differences between zoo and wild life sanctuaries.
 - a) Protection for animals is available in ZOO but not in sanctuary.
 - b) In ZOO animals live in a natural environment but in Sanctuaries animals live inan artificial environment.
 - c) In Sanctuary animals live in a natural environment but in ZOO animals live inan artificial environment.
 - d) All of the above
15. What is included in an ecosystem.
 - a) Black deer and white eyed deer
 - b) Golden cat and Duck with pink head
 - c) Python and rhinoceros
 - d) All of the above
16. what includes in ecosystem?
 - a) It includes all plants and animals
 - b) It includes all micro-organisms
 - c) It includes all non-living things like environment, soil, river and deltas etc.
 - d) All of the above

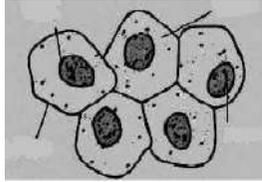
17. What is meant by a species?
 - a) Plants found in special habitat
 - b) Animals found in special habitat
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of these
18. Give name of two endemic species of plants found in Pachmarhi biosphere.
 - a) Sal, Teak
 - b) Mango, Jamun
 - c) Silver ferns and Arjun
 - d) all of these
19. Give examples of wild animals which are conserved in Satpura wild life sanctuary.
 - a) Tiger, Elephant, wild water buffalos, Swamp deer etc.
 - b) Dinosaurs
 - c) Leopard
 - d) Alligator, Crocodile, Python etc.
20. What do you mean by migration of animals.
 - a) When due to deforestation wild animals come to houses of local people.
 - b) When our domestic animals go to forest for living.
 - c) When due to change of habitat some birds at a particular time travel large distances after every year.
 - d) When due to fear some birds change their natural habitat.
21. What is desertification of soil?
 - a) Depletion of upper layer of soil due to erosion
 - b) Wearing away of field's topsoil by natural force like wind
 - c) Decreasing fertility of soil due to the deficiency of manure
 - d) None of these
22. Which of the following book keep the record of endangered species?
 - a) Blue data book
 - b) Green data book
 - c) Red data book
 - d) Yellow data book
23. What are aims of establishing wild life sanctuaries and national parks?
 - a) It provides best condition for protection and survival of wild life.
 - b) In this special area hunting of wild life is strictly prohibited.
 - c) In this area endangered species of wild life live with full protection.
 - d) All of the above.
24. What do you mean by drought?
 - a) There is a lot of thunderstorm
 - b) Lesser rain due to cutting of large no of trees
 - c) Imbalance of water cycle due to increasing temperature of earth.
 - d) Both b and c
25. Give any two examples of migratory birds.
 - a) Bat and owl
 - b) Flying squirrel and giant squirrel
 - c) Greater flamingo and Siberian cranes
 - d) All of these

LESSON 8; CELL STRUCTURE AND ITS FUNCTION

1. Sanjeev saw an onion peel under the microscope. He observed a wall like structure. What is the name of the following structure?



- (A) Animal cell.
 - (B) Plant cell.
 - (C) Both 1 and 2.
 - (D) None of these.
2. Ram saw the interior layer of cheek cell under the microscope. How will he represent the inner central circular part of cell



- (A) Cell layer. (B) Cytoplasm. (C) Cell wall. (D) Nucleus
3. Suman saw a slide of pond water under the microscope. She observed a large number of paramecium moving here and there in water. Now she wants to know how paramecium moves
(A) With feet. (B) With cilia. (C) With flagella. (D) None of these
4. Naveen and Parveen both were playing in the garden. They observed that the leaves of all the plants were green. What is the reason of green colour of leaves in plants?
(A) Chlorophyll. (B) Cell wall. (C) Glucose. (D) None of these
5. What do we call the thread like structures in the nucleus of cell
(A) Chromosome (B) Plastid. (C) Mitochondria (D) Ribosomes
6. Raman's mother cut a boiled egg of hen and gave him to eat. What name would be given to its yellow part?
(A) Albumin. (B) Yolk. (C) Mitochondria (D) None of These
7. What name should komal give to the main body of the amoeba?
(A) Pseudopodia. (B) Cilia. (C) Flagella. (D) Cell Wall
8. What would you call the diagram given below?



- (A) Amoeba. (B) Paramecium. (C) Nerve Cell. (D) Blood Cell
9. Which of the following is not a part of animal cell?
(A) Chloroplasts. (B) Nucleus. (C) Mitochondria. (D) None of These
10. What is the function of nerve cell?
(A) To transport blood (B) To exchange gasses
(C) To Transmit and receiving electrochemical messages
(D) None of these
11. What is the jelly like substance between the nucleus and the cell membrane called?
(A) Nuclear Sap. (B) Cytoplasm. (C) Protoplasm. (D) None of These
12. Which of the following organelle is used by the plant cell for photosynthesis
(A) Mitochondria. (B) Golgi Bodies. (C) Chloroplast. (D) None of These
13. Who discovered the cell?
(A) Alexander Fleming (B) Robert Hook (C) Robert Koch (D) Louis Pasteur
14. Give two examples of multicellular organisms.
(A) Amoeba, Paramecium (B) Human, Fox (C) Euglena, Bacteria (D) Both A and C
15. Write three main parts of the cell?
(A) Nucleus, Plasma Membrane, Cytoplasm (B) Cell Wall, Nucleus, Cytoplasm
(C) Mitochondria, Golgi Bodies, Ribosomes (D) All of above
16. In which part of the cell, organelles are present?
(A) Nucleus (B) Plasma Membrane (C) Cytoplasm (D) Protoplasm
17. Give the basic difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes.
(A) Cytoplasm present in eukaryotes and absent in prokaryotes
(B) Cytoplasm absent in eukaryotes and present in prokaryotes
(C) Nuclear Membrane present in eukaryotes and absent in prokaryotes

- (D) Nuclear Membrane absent in eukaryotes and Present in prokaryotes
18. In which part of the cell is the chromosome found?
(A) Cytoplasm (B) Nucleus (C) Mitochondria (D) Golgi Bodies
19. Chloroplast or Chlorophyll is found in which type of cell?
(A) Animal cell (B) Plant Cell (C) Both A and B (D) None of these
20. Give any two examples of unicellular organisms.
(A) Amoeba, Paramecium (B) Human, Fox (C) Euglena, Bacteria (D) Both a and c
21. What is included in the term 'protoplasm'?
(A) Nucleus and Cytoplasm (B) Nucleus and Cell Membrane
(C) Cytoplasm and Cell Membrane (D) None of these
22. The jelly like fluid substance present in cell is called:-
(A) Protoplasm (B) Cytoplasm (C) Nucleus (D) Chromosomes
23. Green colour of leaves is due to the presence of pigment _____
(A) Chlorophyll (B) Mitochondria (C) Ribosomes (D) Chloroplast
24. Out of the following parts of a cell listed below, name the part that is common to Plant cell, Animal cell and bacterial cell:-
(A) Chloroplast (B) Cell Membrane (C) Cell Wall (D) Nucleus
25. Give the basic difference between plant cell and animal cell.
(A) Cell wall present in Animal cell and absent in Plant cell
(B) Cell wall absent in Animal cell and present in Plant cell
(C) Cytoplasm absent in Animal cell and present in Plant cell
(D) Cytoplasm present in Animal cell and absent in Plant cell

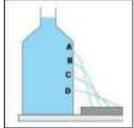
LESSON -9, REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

1. The animals that give birth to young ones are known as-----.
(a) Oviparous (b) Viviparous (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
2. Tadpole is the developing stage of.....
(a) Dog (b) Cat (c) Frog (d) Humans
3. Where does the fusion of male and female gametes generally take place?
(a) Fallopian tube (b) Ovary (c) Uterus (d) Zygote
4. Name the structure formed after fertilization.
(a) Foetus (b) Zygote (c) Embryo (d) None of these
5. Eggs are formed in the -----.
(a) Testis (b) Penis (c) Ovary (d) None of these
6. How many modes of reproduction are there in animals?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
7. A sperm consists of----- parts.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
8. What is Foetus?
(a) Well developed embryo (b) Female gamete
(c) A zygote (d) Male gamete
9. The transformation of the larva into an adult through drastic changes is called -----.
(a) Asexual reproduction (b) Metamorphosis
(c) Development (d) Sexual reproduction
10. Cloning is a mode of-----.
(a) Sexual reproduction (b) Asexual reproduction
(c) Both a and (b) (d) None of these
11. Sets of reproductive terms are given below. Choose the set that has an incorrect combination.
(a) Sperm, testis, sperm duct, penis (b) Menstruation, egg, oviduct, uterus

- (c) Sperm, oviduct, egg, uterus (d) Ovulation, egg, oviduct, uterus
12. In humans, the development of fertilized egg takes place in the _____.
- (a) Ovary (b) Testis (c) Oviduct (d) Uterus
13. In the group of animals given below, hen is the odd one out; Human being, cow, dog, hen. The reason for this is
- (a) It undergoes internal fertilization. (b) It is oviparous.
(c) It is viviparous. (d) It undergoes external fertilization.
14. Animals exhibiting external fertilization produce a large number of gametes. Pick the appropriate reason from the following:
- (a) The animals are small in size and want to produce more offsprings.
(b) Food is available in plenty in water.
(c) To ensure better chances of fertilization.
(d) Water promotes production of large number of gametes.
15. Reproduction by budding takes place in _____
- (a) Hydra (b) Amoeba (c) Paramecium (d) Bacteria
16. Which of the following statements about reproduction in humans is correct?
- (a) Fertilization takes place externally.
(b) Fertilization takes place in the testis.
(c) During fertilization egg moves towards the sperm.
(d) Fertilization takes place inside the body of human female.
17. In human beings, after fertilization, the structure which gets embedded in the wall of the uterus is-----.
- (a) Ovum (b) Embryo (c) Foetus (d) Zygote
18. Name the first animal that was cloned successfully.
- (a) Dolly sheep (b) Dobby sheep (c) Goggy sheep (d) Bobby sheep
19. What is the full form of IVF?
- (a) In-vitro fertilization (b) International vaccine forum
(c) In-vitro formation (d) In-vitamin fertilization
20. In human beings, the correct sequence of events during reproduction is:-
- (a) Gamete formation, fertilization, zygote formation, embryo formation
(b) Embryo formation, zygote formation, fertilization, gamete formation
(c) Fertilization, gamete formation, embryo formation, zygote formation
(d) Gamete formation, fertilization, embryo formation, zygote formation
21. How many daughter cells are produced after binary fission in amoeba?
- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
22. Which of the following is viviparous animal?
- (a) Salmon (b) Cobra (c) Salamander (d) Dolphin
23. Which of the following shows budding?
- (a) Yeast (b) Amoeba (c) Paramecium (d) Plasmodium
24. The process of release of an egg from the ovary is called-----.
- (a) Reproduction (b) Menstruation (c) Ovulation (d) Menopause
25. Which of the following is not a part of the reproductive system of the human female?
- (a) Ovary (b) Oviduct (c) Uterus (d) Testis

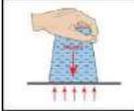
Lesson -11; Force and Pressure

1. Force is a push or pull which helps in changing of an object.
- (a) Position (b) Direction (c) Shape (d) All
2. Force acting per unit area is called

- (a) Density (b) Pressure (c) Volume (d) Thrust
3. In the adjoining figure at which point is the pressure maximum?
- (a) At point A
(b) At point B
(c) At point C
(d) At point D
- 
4. Forces acting in the same direction on an object gets
- (a) Diminished (b) Divided (c) Added (d) none
5. What happens to the speed of an object if the applied force acts in the direction of the motion of the object.
- (a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) Remains same (d) Changes its direction
6. What happens to the speed of an object if the applied force acts in the direction opposite to the direction of motion of an object?
- (a) Decreases (b) Increases (c) Remains same (d) All may be true
7. What will be the speed of the object if it is at rest?
- (a) Infinite (b) Zero (c) Very High (d) Very Slow
8. Which force/forces act while holding a bucket of water?
- (a) Magnetic force (b) Gravitational force
(c) Muscular force (d) Both (b) and (c)
9. Why a ball rolling on the floor stops after some time?
- (a) Ball becomes light (b) Due to friction
(c) Ball becomes heavy (d) Due to gravitational force
10. North pole of a bar magnet repels the north pole of another bar magnet. The force acting is
- (a) Non contact force (b) Contact force
(c) Gravitational force (d) Muscular force
11. The force exerted by a charged body on another charged or uncharged body is called....
- (a) Magnetic force (b) Electrostatic force
(c) Gravitational force (d) Muscular force
12. A coin when dropped left from certain height starts moving towards the earth under the influence of.....
- (a) Gravitational force (b) Muscular force
(c) Magnetic force (d) Electrostatic force
13. A porter carrying a heavy luggage on his head always keeps a round wrap of cloth on his head. Why?
- (a) It decreases the weight of luggage (b) To protect from injury
(c) It increases the area of contact between his head and luggage.
(d) To Show to the other people.
14. What makes a balloon stretch as it is filled with air?
- (a) Air becomes lighter inside the balloon.
(b) Air becomes heavier inside the balloon.
(c) Gas exerts pressure on the walls of container
(d) All of the above
15. Why we do not get crushed under atmospheric pressure exerted by the gases around us?
- (a) because our body is made of bones.
(b) Because pressure inside our body is equal to the atmospheric pressure.
(c) Because air is very light which can do nothing to our body.
(d) All of the above.

16. Why water tanks are always kept on the top of the building?
- As it increases the height of the water column.
 - Water flows from taps with greater pressure.
 - Pressure is directly proportional to the height of liquid column
 - All the above
17. Why is the base of a wall kept wide?
- To increase the pressure on the base of wall.
 - To decrease the pressure on the base of wall.
 - To make the wall beautiful.
 - All the above
18. Choose the correct classification of contact and non contact forces from the following

Contact Forces	Non Contact Forces
(a) Magnetic force, Frictional force	Muscular force, Gravitational force, Electrostatic force
(b) Gravitational force, Electrostatic force	Frictional force, Muscular force, Magnetic force
(c) Muscular force, Frictional force,	Magnetic force, Gravitational force, Electrostatic force
(d) None of the above.	

19. As shown in the diagram cardboard placed over the top of a glass filled with water when pressed and inverted does not fall. Why?
- Glass attracts the cardboard.
 - Water attracts the cardboard.
 - Glass and Water both attracts the cardboard
 - The atmospheric pressure acts on the card board from below and in the upward direction.
- 
20. Why water comes out of the pipes used for water supply through the leakage joints?
- Because water always tends to flow out.
 - It is easy for water to flow out.
 - Because of pressure exerted by water on the walls of the pipe.
 - all of the above

LESSON 12 FRICTION

- Why is it difficult to walk on a smooth and wet floor?
A. Due to more friction B. Due to very less friction C. Due to gravity D. None
- Frictional Force always acts in _____ direction?
A. Upward B. Direction of motion of object
C. Downward D. Direction opposite to the motion of the object
- Spring Balance is used to measure _____?
A. Direction of the force B. Density
C. Force of gravity acting on a body D. None
- Frictional Force Depends on _____.
A. Speed of the object B. Smoothness of the surface
C. Roughness of the surface D. B and C both
- Frictional Force is produced because of _____?
A. Irregularities in two contacting surfaces. B. To stop moving object

- To make an object move easily D. None
- Why grooves are made in tyres?
A. To reduce friction B. To increase friction.
C. To make the tyres look beautiful D. To reduce consumption of fuel.
- Why rolling friction is less than the sliding friction?
A. Direction of frictional force changes
B. Moving object becomes lighter
C. Because it is easier for a body to roll over another in comparison to slide
D. All of above.
- Name the system which converts sliding friction to rolling friction?
A. Ball bearing B. Airplane C. Bus D. None
- Friction produces _____
A. Cooling B. Ice C. Steam D. Heat
- Why talcum powder is spread on the carrom board?
A. To reduce friction
B. To make the surface of carrom board smooth
C. To make the carrom coins (goti) move longer distance
D. All of the above.
- What are factors responsible for friction?
A. Nature of surface in contact B. Area of contact
C. The force with which both surfaces are pressed D. All
- Friction is not useful for us, why?
A. It causes wear and tear B. Loss of energy
C. The heat produced during friction destroys the machine D. All
- Why the shapes of objects moving in fluids (air and water) are streamlined?
A. To reduce the friction B. To increase the friction.
C. To make it look beautiful D. None
- _____ is used to reduce the friction in moving parts of the machines
A. Oil or grease B. Sand C. Water D. Petrol
- What are the factors on which the friction produced in fluids depends?
A. Nature of object B. Shape of the object C. Speed D. All
- Friction is useful for us, how?
A. It helps us in walking B. To apply brakes
C. To run machines and motors D. All
- Four students were asked to arrange the forces due to static friction, rolling friction and sliding friction in decreasing order?
A. Rolling, sliding, static B. Rolling, Static, sliding
C. Static, sliding, rolling D. Sliding, static, rolling
- It is difficult to walk on ice because of less _____?
A. Gravitational force B. Frictional force C. Weight of ice D. None
- Why tyres are made circular?
A. Because rolling friction is less than sliding friction B. To look beautiful
C. Because rolling friction is more than sliding friction D. None
- Soles of our shoes wear out because of _____?
A. Running B. Slow moving C. Friction D. None

LESSON -14, Chemical Effect Of Current

- Veena has read that some substances are good conductors of electricity where as some are bad conductors. Among the following which substance is good conductor of electricity?
a) Copper b) Silver c) Iron d) All of the above

- Today Rohit came to know that in the ancient times people used a device to detect direction. What was that device called?
 - Voltmeter
 - Ammeter
 - Magnetic Compass
 - All of the above
- Manish today read about various effects of electric current. Electric bulb works on which effect of electric current?
 - Heating effect
 - Magnetic effect
 - Chemical effect
 - All of the above
- Neeta's mother today brought gold plated silver jewelry. What is the process of plating one metal on another metal called?
 - Vaporization
 - Electroplating
 - Distillation
 - All of the above
- Dhruv was very happy to see traffic signals in the city. What kinds of lights are used in traffic signals?
 - Tungsten bulb
 - LED bulb
 - Neon bulb
 - None of the above
- Meenakshi broke a dry cell today. She got a black colored rod from it. What is this rod called?
 - Electrode
 - Electrolyte
 - Insulator
 - All of the above
- Heera Singh is surprised that the flow of electric current breaks the water into hydrogen and oxygen. Can you tell me that due to which effect of current this happens?
 - Heating effect
 - Chemical effect
 - Magnetic effect
 - All of the above
- Today Baljinder saw in science lab that lemon juice is good conductor of electricity. Among the following which is good conductor of electricity?
 - Vinegar
 - Tap water
 - Tomato juice
 - All of the above
- Electricity repair is going on at sewak's house. He saw that handles of electrical repairing tools are made up of plastic. What is the reason for this?
 - Plastic is good conductor of electricity.
 - Plastic is bad conductor of electricity.
 - Plastic generates electricity.
 - None of the above.
- Pankaj knows that pure water is bad conductor of electricity. If you dissolve salt in water what will happen?
 - Water will become good conductor of electricity.
 - Water will become bad conductor of electricity.
 - Water will neither become good conductor nor bad conductor.
 - None of the above.
- Sanjeev noted that there is layer of another metal on iron vehicles. Why is this done?
 - To prevent rusting.
 - To increase the strength of iron.
 - To make the surface shiny.
 - All of the above.
- In the activity shown below, the wires were immersed in lemon juice, vinegar and tap water respectively and the table shown below was made. What will be the order of A,B and C in the table among the options given?



S. No	Substance	Deflection of compass	Good/ BadConductor
1	Lemon Juice	Yes	A
2	Vinegar	Yes	B

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|---|
| 3 | Tap water | Yes | C |
|---|-----------|-----|---|
- A=Good conductor B=Good conductor C= Good conductor
 - A=Good conductor B= Bad conductor C = Good conductor
 - A=Good conductor B=Good conductor C= Bad conductor
 - A=Bad conductor B=Good conductor C= Good conductor
 - Rupinder and Noor attached one end of a LED bulb with a cell and other with a screwdriver. If screwdriver is made of iron then what will happen if it is attached to the other terminal of cell?
 - Bulb will glow
 - Bulb will not glow
 - Can't say anything
 - Bulb will blink.
 - Robin stood near motorcycle and asked his father that the rim of wheel is made of iron but why is it more shiny then normal iron?
 - Due to more driving
 - Motorcycle is new
 - There is plating of another metal on iron
 - Can't say anything.
 - On passing electricity through copper sulphate solution, copper will deposits on the plate connected to which terminal of battery?
 - Positive terminal
 - Negative terminal
 - Both terminals
 - None of the both.
 - While electroplating of copper which liquid is added to make the copper sulphate solution more conducting?
 - Sulphuric acid
 - Sodium Hydroxide
 - Sugar solution
 - Kerosene oil
 - Four students perform the below shown activity with different liquids. Which student will observe deflection in magnetic compass?

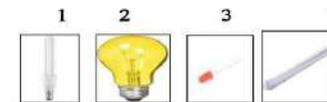


Umesh = Lemon Juice

Ashok = Vinegar

Satinder = Milk

- Umesh
 - Ashok
 - Satinder
 - Both Umesh and Ashok
- Out of below given options which is the use of magnetic effect of current?
 - Electroplating
 - Electric Iron
 - Electric Bulb
 - Electric Bell
 - Which one is image of LED among the given images?



- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- Rajesh's father brought a LED from market. Rajesh noted that one wire of LED is long and another is short. The Long wire is connected to which terminal of battery?
 - Positive terminal
 - Negative terminal
 - Neither positive nor negative
 - Any terminal
 - Pari's father told her that air is bad conductor of electricity. But Pari has seen the lightning moving toward ground very fast in rainy season even though it was not raining at that time. What is the reason for this?
 - Due to low temperature
 - Due to more humidity in air
 - Due to high wind speed
 - All of the above

22. Manish wants to store cooked food at home. He has containers available as given below. Which container he must use?

Substance from which container made	S. No.
Iron	1
Copper	2
Tin	3

a) Iron container b) Copper container c) Tin container d) Any one

23. Some articles e.g. some parts of cars, taps and gas burners have plating of chromium on them.

Among the given statements which is not correct for chromium?

1. Chromium has shine. 2. Chromium does not corrode. 3. Chromium is very cheap.

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) All of the above.

24. Which object can be used instead of iron nail in given circuit so that flow of current remain uninterrupted?



a) Graphite b) Plastic c) Wood d) Rubber

25. Which statement is incorrect regarding electroplating?

1. Electroplating is the process of plating one metal on another metal.

2. It is helpful in disposal of industrial chemicals.

a) 1 b) 2 c) Both statements are correct. d) Both statements are incorrect.

26. Today teacher asked four students to bring magnetic compass from science lab. Students brought the devices according to table given below. Which student brought the right device?

Amanjot	
Rohit	
Meera	
Gagandeep	

a) Amanjot b) Rohini c) Meera d) Gagandeep

27. A tester is used to check the conductance of two liquids labelled A and B. It is found that the bulb of the tester glows brightly for liquid A, while it glows very dimly for liquid B. You would conclude that:

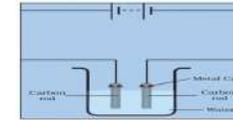
a) Liquid A is better conductor than liquid B.

b) Liquid B is better conductor than liquid A.

c) Both liquids are equally conducting.

d) Conducting properties of liquids can't be compared in this manner.

28. In the below given activity two carbon rods from two waste dry cells are connected with battery and then dipped in a bowl containing water. After sometime bubbles of gases appeared around carbon rods. These bubbles are of which gases?



a) Nitrogen and Chlorine

b) Oxygen and Hydrogen

c) Oxygen and carbon dioxide

d) Sulphur dioxide and Oxygen

29. Prem is having electric fittings in his house, someone advised to used LEDs in place of ordinary bulb.

LED is better than ordinary bulb because:

a) LED consumes less energy.

b) LED is lightweight

c) LED is long lasting.

d) All of the above.

30. Among the substances given below which is not a good conductor of electricity?

a) Aluminum

b) Mercury

c) Graphite

d) Distilled water

Lesson 17: Stars and Solar System

1. How many days are there between one complete (full) moon and second moon?

a) 30 days

b) 27 days

c) 29 days

d) 31 days

2. Which star is the nearest to earth after Sun?

a) Alpha Centuri

b) Pole Star

c) Alpha red

d) None of these

3. Why does Sun rise from the east and set in the west?

a) Because Earth rotates from East to West

b) Because Earth rotates from West to East

c) Because the Earth does not rotate

d) Because Sun rotates from East to West

4. What is the direction of rotation of Venus around its axis?

a) East to West

b) North to South

c) West to East

d) South to North

5. What are the heavenly bodies called that enter the earth's atmosphere at high speed?

a) Comet

b) Pole Star

c) Meteor

d) Meteorites

6. What is the day called when complete moon is visible?

a) Full Moon

b) Lunar Eclipse

c) Amavasya

d) Solar Eclipse

7. What is the star called whose position is stationary in the sky?

a) Sun

b) Sirius

c) Pole Star

d) Moon

8. What is the brightest star in the sky called?

a) Pole Star

b) Sirius

c) Alpha Centuri

d) Moon

9. Which is the nearest planet from Earth?

a) Mercury

b) Venus

c) Mars

d) Saturn

10. Which planet is the nearest from Sun?

a) Mercury

b) Venus

c) Earth

d) Saturn

11. Which is the largest planet of the Solar System?

a) Earth

b) Mars

c) Jupiter

d) Saturn

12. Which planet is called The Red planet?

a) Earth

b) Venus

c) Saturn

d) Mars

13. How many stars are there in the Big dipper (saptrishi) constellation?

a) Two

b) seven

c) Five

d) Eight

14. Which of the following is not a planet of our solar system?
a) Mercury b) Mars c) Moon d) Saturn
15. Which planet has life?
a) Earth b) Venus c) Saturn d) Uranus
16. Who was the first astronaut who landed on the moon?
a) Newton b) Neil Armstrong c) Neil Bohar d) Aryabhata
17. Which heavenly body shines brighter at the night?
a) Stars b) Planets c) Moon d) Earth
18. Suppose a new planet is found between Uranus and Neptune, then its revolution time around sun will be
a) Less than Neptune b) More than Neptune
c) Similar to Neptune & Uranus d) Less than Uranus
19. Which planet is known as Morning Star?
a) Venus b) Jupiter c) Pole star d) Sun
20. Sun seems to be larger than other stars because
a) Other stars are smaller b) other stars are less bright
c) other stars are far d) None of these
21. Earlier solar system had nine planets, but now Pluto is not the part of solar system and it has eight planets because
a) Pluto has moved far b) Pluto has broken
c) Pluto does not qualify the definition of planet d) none of these
22. Harjit singh wants to measure the distance between Sun and Earth. Which unit he will use?
a) Centimetre b) Light year c) Millimetre d) Kilometre
23. We can see moon because
a) It reflects the sunlight falling on it b) moon has its own light
c) Both (a) and (b) d) none of these
24. Which of these statements is wrong?
a) Stars produce their light b) stars are much farther than the sun
c) Sun is not a star d) sun produces its own light
25. Jaspreet sees a question mark shaped constellation in the sky. This constellation is
a) Leo major b) Orion c) Cassiopeia d) Big dipper (saprishi)
26. Weather forecast can be done through _____?
a) Aryabhata satellite b) artificial satellite c) INSAT d) all of these
27. Match the following:

a) Big Dipper

b) Orion

c) Cassiopeia



Lesson 18: Air and Water Pollution

1. Smog is formed from _____?
a) Vapour + Fog b) Smoke + vapours c) Smoke +Fog d) none of these
2. The substances which pollute air and water are called _____?
a) Pollute b) Pollutants c) garbage d) decomposers
3. Which are main pollutants of environment?
a) Carbon dioxide + Nitrogen oxide b) Sulphur dioxide + Carbon monoxide

- c) Nitrogen oxide + Sulphur monoxide d) Both (a) and (b)
4. Which gas is responsible for Global warming?
a) Carbon dioxide b) Carbon monoxide c) sulphur dioxide d) Sulphur trioxide
5. "Ganga Action Plan" was initiated in which year?
a) 1982 b) 1988 c) 1987 d) 1985
6. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?
a) Methane b) Carbon dioxide c) nitrogen d) water vapour
7. Which is a non-renewable source of energy?
a) Water energy b) Wind energy c) Solar energy d) Fossil fuels
8. Which chemical is used to purify water?
a) Iodine b) Copper Sulphate c) Chlorine d) Caustic soda
9. What is not included in the 3R Principle?
a) Reduce b) Reuse c) Recycle d) Cleanliness
10. Which gas is responsible for Acid rain?
a) Sulphur dioxide b) Carbon Dioxide c) Carbon monoxide d) Methane
11. Which Chemical destroys Ozone layer?
a) Methane b) Nitrogen dioxide c) sulphur d) Chlorofluro carbon
12. _____ is a clean fuel?
a) Petrol b) CNG c) Diesel d) Kerosene
13. What is the main reason for corrosion of buildings like Taj Mahal?
a) Acid Rain b) House garbage c) Factory disposal d) Chloro floro Carbon
14. Which gas amount increases in the air due to Deforestation?
a) CO b) CO₂ c) O₂ d) CH₄
15. Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which commits State parties to reduce what?
a) Chlorofluro Carbon b) Greenhouse gas emission
c) Deforestation d) Reduce water pollution
16. Which of the following are the consequences of Global Warming?
a) Increase in Sea water level b) Melting of Ice of Hilltops
c) Increase in Temperature d) All of the above
17. Match the following:
a) Nitrogen i) 21%
b) Oxygen ii) 1%
c) Carbon Dioxide, Argon, Methane & water vapours iii) 78%
18. We often hear that, "One should not sleep indoors with burning stove because?
a) It produces heat
b) Due to lack of air, poisonous gas like Carbon monoxide is produced which causes death
c) Oxygen gas is produced
d) None of these
19. What is the full form of CFC?
a) Chlorine Fluorine Carbon b) Chloro Floro Carbon
c) Carbon Floro chloro d) None of the above
20. How can you make Potable water?
a) By filtration b) By boiling c) Chlorination d) All of the above
21. Lovepreet has a wooden piece which is burning in lack of air. Which poisonous gas will be produced?
a) Carbon dioxide b) Oxygen c) Carbon monoxide d) none of the above
22. What is present in the poisonous chemical garbage of the industries?
a) Manure b) detergents c) Leather & Paint d) none of these

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF 2 MARKS

Lesson – 1 Crop Production And Management

1. Give two examples of each: a) Rabi crops b) Kharif crops
2. Name any two weedicides.
3. What do you mean by threshing?
4. Write two differences between fertilizers and manures.
5. Name any two fertilizers.
6. Name any two methods of irrigation which help in water saving.
7. What will be the impact on the soil if a crop is sown continuously in the field?
8. What is compost?
9. What is animal husbandry?
10. What do you mean by Nitrogen fixation?
11. Name the factors responsible for the growth of a plant.
12. Define irrigation.
13. What are weeds?

Lesson – 3 Synthetic Fibres and Plastics

1. Name two objects made of Nylon fibre showing the strength of Nylon fibre.
2. “Avoid use of Plastics”. Comment on this statement.
3. Write two uses of Plastic containers to store food products.
4. Why are electric switches/plugs made of thermosetting plastic?
5. Write any two differences between thermosetting plastic and thermoplastic.
6. Match the columns:

Column A

- i) Polyester
- ii) Teflon
- iii) Rayon
- iv) Nylon

Column B

- a) made from wood pulp
- b) used to make parachute and socks
- c) used to make no-stick utensils
- d) clothes do not get wrinkled easily

7. Give two examples of thermoplastics.
8. What is non-biodegradable matter?
9. How will you identify Natural fibres and Synthetic fibres?
10. Write full form of PVC.
11. What do you mean by polymers?
12. Write two uses of Nylon.

Lesson – 6 Combustion and Flame

1. Name two factors necessary for combustion.
2. What is ignition temperature?
3. Name the hottest zone of the flame. Why is it the hottest? Explain.
4. Write two characteristics of a good fuel.
5. Give two examples of each: a) Solid fuel b) Liquid fuel.
6. Define Calorific value of a fuel.
7. Which zone of flame is used by Goldsmith to melt Gold and Silver?
8. Give full form of LPG and CNG.
9. What is acid rain?
10. Draw a labeled diagram of the flame of a candle.
11. What are the benefits of using CNG as fuel?
12. Why should water not be used to extinguish fire caused by electric short circuit?

13. When water is boiled in a paper cup, it does not catch fire. Why?

Lesson – 7 Protection of Plants and Animals

1. Write two factors responsible for cutting of forests.
2. Write two effects of cutting of forests on the environment.
3. What is the difference between endangered species and extinct species?
4. What is habitat?
5. What is Red Data Book?
6. How do cutting of forests affects the rural areas?
7. Name any two National parks in India.
8. What will happen if we destroy the habitat of a species?
9. How does continuous cutting of forests affects the rainfall?
10. Why should we save paper?
11. What will happen if the top most layer of soil is destroyed/
12. What is the difference between Zoo and Wild Life Sanctuary?

Lesson – 8 Cell – Structure and Function

1. Who discovered cell and when it was discovered?
2. Give two examples of single celled organisms.
3. Give two differences between plant cell and animal cell.
4. Define photosynthesis.
5. Define tissue.
6. Name two organelles found in animal cell.
7. Draw a labeled diagram of Amoeba.
8. Draw a labeled diagram of human nerve cell.
9. What is the role of pseudopodia in Amoeba?
10. Why cell is called the basic unit of life.
11. Name the part of a cell that contains organelles.
12. Name the various parts of cell.

Lesson – 10 Towards Adolescence

1. Write two physical changes observed in boys during puberty.
2. Write a short note on “Adam’s Apple”.
3. Name two endocrine glands.
4. Name the hormones secreted by the following glands:
 - i) Thyroid
 - ii) Pancreas
5. What are “Sex Hormones”?
6. What is Menstruation?
7. What is Menopause?
8. Write full form of AIDS.
9. Name the male and female sex hormones.
10. Define Adolescence.
11. What is metamorphosis?
12. Name the glands which secrete the following hormones:
 - i) Growth Hormone
 - ii) Estrogen

Lesson – 12 Friction

1. Write the factors affecting friction.
2. Why is surface of tyres in cars, trucks and buses treaded?
3. Why do players wear shoes having studs?
4. Why are tyres circular in shape?
5. Friction is useful to us. Why?
6. Friction is harmful to us. Why?
7. Why is it difficult to walk on ice?
8. Why is rolling friction less than kinetic friction?
9. Why is kinetic friction less than static friction?
10. Why is special shape given to vehicles moving in fluids?
11. Why do we sprinkle powder on the surface of carom board?
12. Suppose you tilt your desk a little and the book placed on it start sliding down. Give the direction of frictional force on it?

Lesson – 13 Sound

1. Define sound.
2. What is the difference between noise and music?
3. What is ultrasound?
4. What is frequency range of audible sound?
5. Define "TIME PERIOD".
6. Name the part which produces sound in (i) Veena (ii) Tabla
7. Define "second pendulum"
8. What do you mean by noise pollution?
9. Give two harmful effects of noise pollution.
10. Can an astronaut listen to the sound produced by another astronaut on the surface of moon?
11. A pendulum completes 40 oscillations in 4 seconds. Find its time period.
12. Write any four sources of noise pollution from your surroundings.
13. Define Amplitude.

Lesson – 15 Some Natural Disasters

1. Write two methods of protection from lightning.
2. Why do we listen to a sound while taking off our sweater in winter?
3. What is an electroscopes?
4. Give two uses of electroscopes.
5. What do mean by 'earthing'?
6. What do you mean by lightening conductor?
7. Name two states of India where chances of earthquake are maximum.
8. Why does an inflated balloon rubbed with dry hair stick to the wall?
9. Name the scale used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.
10. During lightning it is advised not to stand beneath a tree. Why?

Lesson – 18 Air and Noise Pollution

1. What is the "3R" principle?
2. State any two differences between pure air and polluted air.
3. Write a short note on CFC.
4. Give full form of CFC and CO.

5. What do mean by air pollution? Name any two air pollutants.
6. What is Green House Effect?
7. "The beauty of Taj Mahal is depleting day by day." Why?
8. What is global warming?
9. How can we control air pollution?
10. What do mean by water pollution? Name any two water pollutants.
11. What are problems caused by global warming?
12. Suggest any two ways to purify water.

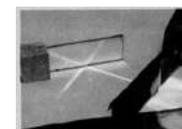
IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF 3 MARKS

Lesson: 16 LIGHT

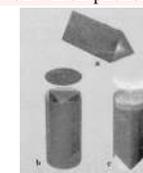
1. Explain the laws of reflection?
2. Label this diagram?



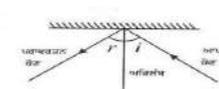
3. Explain which phenomenon of light as shown in figure?



4. How can we take care of eye?
5. What is braille ?
6. What is the instrument in this picture? On which phenomenon does it work?



7. Explain which phenomenon of light is shown in figure?



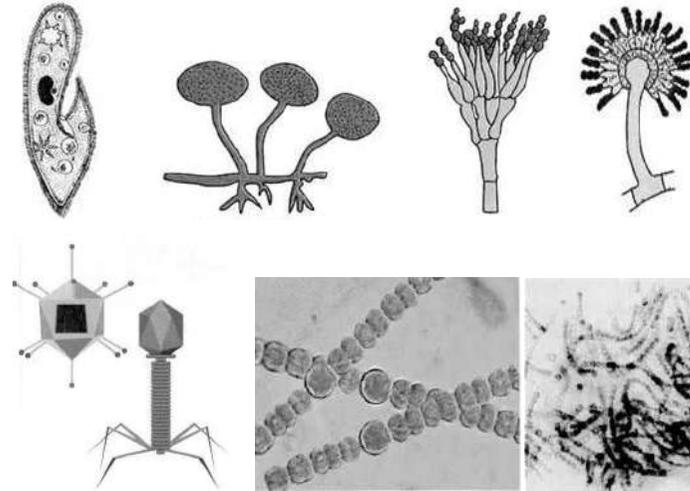
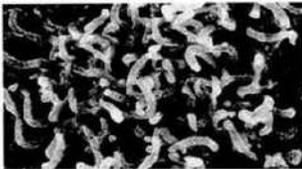
CLASS : 8th

Lesson: 10 ਕਿਸੇਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਵੱਲ

1. What are methods for good reproductive health ?
2. Name the sex chromosomes present in male and female?
3. What are Endocrine glands? Name the master Endocrine glands?
4. State the changes that occur during puberty?
5. What is Mensuration cycle?
6. Draw the diagram showing sex determination in human?
7. How many chromosome pair are present in human? Name the sex chromosomes present in male and female?
8. Name the gland related to goiter disease? Which hormone production is stopped during it?
9. Name the hormones produced by Adrenal and pancreas gland?
10. Name the hormone responsible for reproduction?

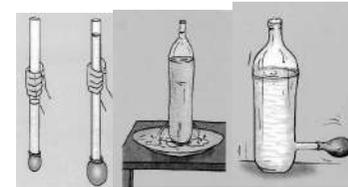
Lesson 2. Microorganisms: Friends and Foes

1. What are the harmful effects of Microorganisms?
2. Write any four advantages of microorganisms?
3. Write any three methods of food preservation?
4. Write the causes, symptoms and prevention of Hepatitis-B?
5. Write the causes, symptoms and prevention of cholera?
6. Write the causes, symptoms and prevention of Typhoid?
7. What is nitrogen fixation? Name the microorganism which are responsible for it?
8. Write the names of microorganism used in making medicine. What do we call these medicines?
9. Identify the microorganism from the figure?

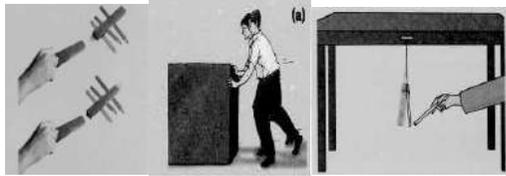


Lesson 11. FORCE AND PRESSURE

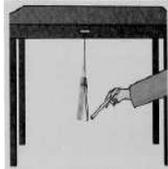
1. Which properties are described in these figures ?



2. What is mathematical formula and unit of pressure?
3. What do you mean by atmospheric pressure and on which factors does it depend?
4. What do you mean by non contact and contact forces? Give examples also?
5. Name the forces which are applied in these diagrams? Also classify them as contact and non-contact forces.



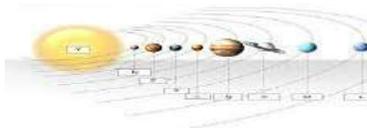
- Define Force and explain its effects?
- Which force is shown in this figure? Write the methods to produce it?



- Give the examples of pressure from daily life?
- Why water tank is built at height? On which scientific quantity does it depend? Write its formula ?

Lesson. 17 STARS AND SOLAR SYSTEM

- What is a constellation? Name any two?
- Draw a diagram of Great Bear and position of its stars?
- Write the names of members of solar system?
- What are the uses of artificial satellites?
- Label it?



- Identify these constellation?



- How can we locate the position of pole star?
- Difference between Meteor and meteorites?
- Do all the stars move in the sky? Explain?
- What do you mean by artificial satellites? Give three examples Also?

Lesson.13 SOUND

- Name the parts from which sound is produced in Drum , guitar and veena?

- What is produced in this diagram and which glass has more loudness and which has less loudness?



- Which property of sound is described in this figure?

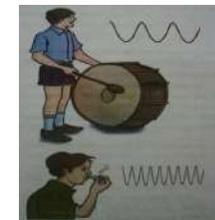


- What is the difference between music and Noise? Can the same sound be music and noise for two different people?
- What is audioable range for normal human ear ?

What are units of Loudness?

What is conversation range for normal human ear ?

- A) What is the main condition for production of sound?
B) In which medium does sound travels fastest?
- A) Which has more pitch ?



- On which factors does loudness and pitch depend?
- What are harmful effects of noise pollution? Write the methods to control it?

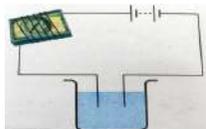
Lesson : 5 COAL AND PETROLEUM

- What are the constituents of petroleum?
- What are the renewable and non-renewable natural sources ?

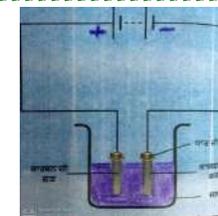
3. What products are formed by the burning of coal? Write the uses of any product?
4. Write the full name of CNG and write its benefits as a fuel?
5. Which methods can be applied to protect petroleum?
6. How is coal formed?
7. How is petroleum formed?
8. Why are CNG and LPG considered good fuels?

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF 5 MARKS

1. (a) Why are sodium and potassium stored in kerosene ?
(b) Can you store lemon pickle in an Aluminium utensil ? Explain .
2. (a) What happens when iron nails are placed in copper sulphate solution ?
(b) Write any two properties of metals ?
3. (a) Which gas is evolved on heating sulphur powder? Write the substance formed when this gas is dissolved in water? What is the nature of this substance?
(b) Which metal is found in liquid state at room temperature?
4. (a) Which gas is produced when metals react with dilute acids? Write one property of this gas.
(b) List any two non-metals .
5. Write any five differences between metals and non-metals .
6. Describe the process of fertilization in human beings .
7. Define asexual reproduction . Explain two methods of asexual reproduction in animals .
8. (a) Differentiate between internal and external fertilisation .
(b) What is metamorphosis?
9. (a) Explain the importance of reproduction in organisms .
(b) Write two differences between a zygote and a fetus .
10. (a) Draw the labeled diagram of female reproductive system .
(b) Write the common name of the male gamete and female gamete .
11. (a) Name three liquids , which when tested in the manner shown in figure may cause the magnetic needle to deflect



- (b) Name the gases produced on passing electricity through water .
12. (a) Does pure water conduct electricity ? If not , what can we do to make it conducting .
(b) Is it safe for the electricians to carry out electrical repairs outdoor during heavy downpour?
Explain .



13. (a) What is the common name of carbon rods in the above diagram ?
(b) Name the gases produced on passing electricity through water .
(c) What should be added in distilled water to increase its conductivity ?
(d) Which effect of electricity is used in above diagram ?
14. What is electroplating ? Explain with the help of labeled diagram . Write any two uses of it in daily life .