


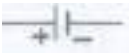





6TH
SCIENCE 6
6th Standard
Science

353 x 1 = 353

- 1) The height of a tree can be measured by
(a) Metre scale (b) plastic ruler (c) Metre rod (d) measuring tape
- 2) Conversion of 7 m into cm gives_____
(a) 70 cm (b) 700 cm (c) 7 cm (d) 7000 cm
- 3) Quantity that can be measured is called_____
(a) Physical quantity (b) unit (c) Measurement (d) motion
- 4) Choose the correct one
(a) $\text{km} > \text{mm} > \text{cm} > \text{m}$ (b) $\text{km} > \text{mm} > \text{m} > \text{cm}$ (c) $\text{km} > \text{m} > \text{cm} > \text{mm}$
(d) $\text{km} > \text{cm} > \text{m} > \text{mm}$
- 5) While measuring the length of an object using a ruler, the position of your eye should be
(a) Left side of the point.
(b) Vertically above the point where the measurement is to be taken.
(c) Right side of the point (d) Any where according to one's convenience.
- 6) Unit of speed is_____
(a) m (b) s (c) kg (d) m/s
- 7) Which among the following is an oscillatory motion?
(a) Rotation of the earth about its axis (b) Revolution of the moon about the earth
(c) To and fro movement of a vibrating string (d) All of these.
- 8) The correct relation among the following is
(a) $\text{Speed} = \text{distance} \times \text{time}$ (b) $\text{Speed} = \text{distance} / \text{time}$
(c) $\text{Speed} = \text{time} / \text{distance}$ (d) $\text{Speed} = 1 / (\text{distance} \times \text{time})$
- 9) Gita rides with her father's bike to her uncle's house which is 40 km away from her home. She takes 40 minutes to reach there.
Statement 1: She travels at a speed of 1 km/minute.
Statement 2: She travels at a speed of 1 km/hour.
(a) Statement 1 alone is correct. (b) Statement 2 alone is correct.
(c) Both statements are correct. (d) Neither statement 1 nor statement 2 is correct.
- 10) _____ is not made of matter
(a) gold ring (b) iron nail (c) light ray (d) oil drop
- 11) 200 ml of water is poured into a bowl of 400 ml capacity. The volume of water will be_____
(a) 400 ml (b) 600 ml (c) 200 ml (d) 800 ml

- 12) Seeds from water-melon can be removed by _____
(a) hand-picking (b) filtration (c) magnetic separation (d) decantation
- 13) Lighter impurities like dust when mixed with rice or pulses can be removed by _____
(a) filtration (b) sedimentation (c) decantation (d) winnowing
- 14) _____ is essential to perform winnowing activity.
(a) Rain (b) Soil (c) Water (d) Air
- 15) Filtration method is effective in separating _____ mixture
(a) solid-solid (b) solid-liquid (c) liquid-liquid (d) liquid-gas
- 16) Among the following _____ is not a mixture.
(a) Coffee with milk (b) lemon juice (c) water (d) ice cream embedded with nuts.
- 17) Pond is an example of _____ ecosystem.
(a) Marine Habitat (b) Freshwater Habitat (c) Deserts (d) Mountain
- 18) The important function of stomata is _____.
(a) Conduction (b) Transpiration (c) Photosynthesis (d) Absorption
- 19) Organs of absorption is _____
(a) Root (b) Stem (c) Leaf (d) Flower
- 20) The habitat of water hyacinth is
(a) Aquatic (b) Terrestrial (c) Desert (d) Mountain
- 21) The study of living beings or organisms is called
(a) Psychology (b) Biology (c) Zoology (d) Botany
- 22) Which of the following are the characteristics of living beings?
(i) Respiration
(ii) Reproduction
(iii) Adaptation
(iv) Excretion
Choose the correct one
(a) (i), (ii), and (iv) only (b) (i), (ii) only (c) (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- 23) Lizards breathe through their
(a) Skin (b) Gills (c) Lungs (d) Trachea
- 24) All animals need
(a) Food and water only (b) Water only (c) Air, food and water (d) Food only
- 25) Which animal has the special organs of breathing called gills?
(a) Earthworm (b) Fox (c) Fish (d) frog
- 26) Choose the set that represents only biotic components of a habitat.
(a) Tiger, Deer, Grass, Soil (b) Rocks, Soil, Plants, Air
(c) Sand, Turtle, Crab, Rocks (d) Aquatic plant, Fish, Frog, Insects
- 27) Which of the following cannot be called as a habitat?

- (a) A desert with camels (b) A pond with fish and snails
(c) Cultivated land with grazing cattle (d) A jungle with wild animals
- 28) Birds fly in the air with the help of
(a) heavy and strong Bones (b) Soft and thick Bones (c) Hollow and light Bones
(d) Flat and thick Bones
- 29) Paramecium moves from one place to other with the help of_____
(a) Pseudopodia (b) Flagella (c) Foot (d) Cilia
- 30) Kangaroo rat lives in
(a) Aquatic habitat (b) Desert habitat (c) Grass land habitat
(d) Mountain habitat
- 31) Our body needs _____ for muscle building.
(a) carbohydrate (b) fat (c) Protein (d) Water
- 32) Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of_____.
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
- 33) Calcium is an example for
(a) carbohydrate (b) fat (c) Protein (d) minerals
- 34) We should include fruits and vegetables in our diet, because _____.
(a) They are the best source of Carbohydrates
(b) They are the best source of Proteins (c) They are rich in minerals and Vitamins
(d) They have high water content
- 35) Bacteria are very small _____ microorganism.
(a) Prokaryotic (b) Eukaryotic (c) Protozoa (d) Acellular
- 36) Who is the father of computer?
(a) Martin Luther King (b) Graham Bell (c) Charlie Chaplin (d) Charles Babbage
- 37) Which of the following is another form of computer?
(a) Blackboard (b) Mobile (c) Radio (d) Book
- 38) When was the first computer introduced?
(a) 1980 (b) 1947 (c) 1946 (d) 1985
- 39) Who is the computer's first programmer?
(a) Lady Wellington (b) Augusta ado Lovelace (c) Mary Curie (d) Mary Comb
- 40) When an object is heated, the molecules that make up the object
(a) begin to move faster (b) lose energy (c) become heavier (d) become lighter
- 41) The unit of heat is
(a) newton (b) joule (c) volt (d) celsius
- 42) One litre of water at 30° C is mixed with one litre of water at 50° C. The temperature of the mixture will be

- (a) 80°C (b) More than 50°C but less than 80°C (c) 20°C (d) around 40°C
- 43) An iron ball at 50°C is dropped in a mug containing water at 50°C . The heat will
- (a) flow from iron ball to water.
 (b) not flow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball.
 (c) flow from water to iron ball. (d) increase the temperature of both.
- 44) The device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is
- (a) fan (b) solar cell (c) cell (d) television
- 45) Electricity is produced in
- (a) transformer (b) power station (c) electric wire (d) television
- 46) Choose the symbol for battery
- (a)  (b)  (c)  (d) _____
- 47) In which among the following circuits does the bulb glow?
- (a)  (b)  (c)  (d) 
- 48) _____ is a good conductor
- (a) silver (b) wood (c) rubber (d) plastic
- 49) When ice melts to form water, change occurs in its
- (a) position (b) colour (c) state (d) composition
- 50) Drying of wet clothes in air is an example of
- (a) Chemical change (b) Undesirable change (c) irreversible change
 (d) physical change
- 51) Formation of curd from milk is
- (a) a reversible change (b) a fast change (c) an irreversible change
 (d) an undesirable change
- 52) Out of the following an example of a desirable change is
- (a) rusting (b) change of seasons (c) earthquake (d) flooding
- 53) Air pollution leading to Acid rain is a
- (a) reversible change (b) fast change (c) natural change (d) human made change
- 54) _____ is the percentage of nitrogen in air.
- (a) 78% (b) 21% (c) 0.03% (d) 1%
- 55) Gas exchange takes place in plants using _____
- (a) Stomata (b) Chlorophyll (c) Leaves (d) Flowers
- 56) The constituent of air that supports combustion is _____
- (a) Nitrogen (b) carbon-di-oxide (c) Oxygen (d) water vapour

- 57) Nitrogen is used in the food packaging industry because it _____
- (a) provides colour to the food (b) provides oxygen to the food
(c) adds proteins and minerals to the food (d) keeps the food fresh
- 58) _____ and _____ are the two gases, which when taken together, make up about 99 percentage of air.
- I. Nitrogen
II. Carbon-di-oxide
III. Noble gases
IV. Oxygen
- (a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and IV (d) I and IV
- 59) The unit of measurement used for expressing dimension (size) of cell is _____
- (a) centimeter (b) millimeter (c) micrometer (d) meter
- 60) Under the microscope Priya observes a cell that has a cell wall and distinct nucleus. The cell that she observed is
- (a) a plant cell (b) an animal cell (c) a nerve cell (d) a bacteria cell
- 61) The 'control centre' of the eukaryotic cell is
- (a) Cell wall (b) Nucleus (c) Vacuoles (d) Chloroplast
- 62) Which one of the following is not an unicellular organism?
- (a) Yeast (b) Amoeba (c) Spirogyra (d) Bacteria
- 63) Most organelles in an eukaryotic cell is found in the
- (a) Cell wall (b) cytoplasm (c) nucleus (d) Vacuole
- 64) Circulatory system transports these throughout the body
- (a) Oxygen (b) Nutrient (c) Hormones (d) All of these
- 65) Main organ of respiration in human body is
- (a) Stomach (b) Spleen (c) Heart (d) Lungs
- 66) Breakdown of food into smaller molecules in our body is known as
- (a) Muscle contraction (b) Respiration (c) Digestion (d) Excretion
- 67) Which one of the following is an output device?
- (a) Mouse (b) Keyboard (c) Speaker (d) Pendrive
- 68) Name the cable that connects CPU to the Monitor
- (a) Ethernet (b) Power Cord (c) HDMI (d) USB
- 69) Which one of the following is an input device?
- (a) Speaker (b) Keyboard (c) Monitor (d) Printer
- 70) Which one of the following is an example for wireless connections
- (a) Wi-Fi (b) Electric wires (c) VGA (d) USB
- 71) Pen drive is _____ device.
- (a) Output (b) Input (c) Storage (d) Connecting cable
- 72) An object that is attracted by magnet.

- (a) wooden piece (b) plain pins (c) eraser (d) a piece of paper
- 73) People who made mariner's compass for the first time.
- (a) Indians (b) Europeans (c) Chinese (d) Egyptians
- 74) A freely suspended magnet always comes to rest in the _____ direction
- (a) North - east (b) South - west (c) East - west (d) North - south
- 75) Magnets lose their properties when they are
- (a) used (b) stored (c) hit with a hammer (d) cleaned
- 76) Mariner's compass is used to find the
- (a) speed (b) displacement (c) direction (d) motion
- 77) Around 97% of water available on earth is _____ water
- (a) fresh (b) pure (c) salty (d) polluted
- 78) Which of the following is not a part of water cycle?
- (a) evaporation (b) condensation (c) rain (d) distillation
- 79) Which of the following processes add water vapour to the atmosphere?
- i. Transpiration
ii. Precipitation
iii. Condensation
iv. Evaporation
- (a) ii and iii (b) ii and iv (c) i and iv (d) i and ii
- 80) About 30% of the fresh water is found in?
- (a) glaciers (b) ground water (c) other sources of water (d) 0.3%
- 81) Using R.O. (Reverse Osmosis) plant at home eliminates lot of non-potable water. The best way to effectively use the expelled water of R.O. plant is _____.
- (a) make the expelled water go and seep near the bore well
(b) use it for watering plants (c) to drink the expelled water after boiling and cooling
(d) to use for cooking as the water is full of many nutrients
- 82) Soaps were originally made from _____ .
- (a) proteins (b) animal fats and vegetable oils (c) chemicals extracted from the soil
(d) foam booster
- 83) The saponification of a fat or oil is done using _____ solution for hot process.
- (a) Potassium hydroxide (b) Sodium hydroxide (c) Hydrochloric acid
(d) Sodium chloride
- 84) Gypsum is added to the cement for _____.
- (a) fast setting (b) delayed setting (c) hardening (d) making paste
- 85) Phenol is _____.
- (a) carbolic acid (b) acetic acid (c) benzoic acid (d) hydrochloric acid
- 86) Natural adhesives are made from _____.

- (a) Protein (b) fat (c) starch (d) vitamins
- 87) Identify the fresh water ecosystem.
- (a) Pond (b) Lake (c) River (d) All of them
- 88) Producers are_____
- (a) Animals (b) Birds (c) Plants (d) Snakes
- 89) It is a biodegradable waste.
- (a) Plastic (b) Coconut Shell (c) Glass (d) Aluminium
- 90) It is an undesirable change that occurs in air and water.
- (a) Recycling (b) Reuse (c) Pollution (d) Reduce
- 91) Usage of chemical pesticides and fertilisers causes _____ pollution.
- (a) Air pollution (b) Water pollution (c) Noise pollution (d) None of the above
- 92) One of the following birds is an example of plant pollinator
- (a) Duck (b) Parrot (c) Humming bird (d) Dove
- 93) Natural Mosquito repellent is
- (a) Nutmag (b) Bamboo (c) Ginger (d) Neem
- 94) Which of the following is not a root ?
- (a) Potato (b) Carrot (c) Radish (d) Turnip
- 95) Which of the following medicinal plants has anticancer properties?
- (a) Amla (b) Tulasi (c) Turmeric (d) Aloe
- 96) Which is the national tree of India?
- (a) Neem tree (b) Jack tree (c) Banyan tree (d) Mango tree
- 97) Find out the part that is not found in CPU?
- (a) Mother Board (b) SMPS (c) RAM (d) Mouse
- 98) Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Free and Open source (b) Free and Traditional software
- (c) Passive and Open source (d) Passive and Traditional source
- 99) LINUX is a
- (a) Paid Software (b) Licensed Software (c) Free and Proprietary software
- (d) Free and Open source software
- 100) Find out Paid and Proprietary software from the given list
- (a) Windows (b) MAC OS (c) Adobe Photoshop (d) All the above
- 101) _____is a Operating System.
- (a) Android (b) Chrome (c) Internet (d) Pendrive
- 102) How will you measure your height with the unit?
- (a) Kilogram (b) Litre (c) Metre (d) Second
- 103) The distance between one end and other end is called _____.

- (a) mass (b) length (c) time (d) None
- 104) _____ is used to measure the accurate time of the activity.
- (a) Clock (b) Watch (c) Stop clock (d) Measuring
- 105) Five kilometre is equal to _____
- (a) 500 cm (b) 500 m (c) 5000 m (d) 5000 cm
- 106) Volume of solid is _____
- (a) m^2 (b) m (c) m^3 (d) none
- 107) Twenty decimetre is equal to _____
- (a) 2 km (b) 20 cm (c) 2 metre (d) 20 metre
- 108) Volume of liquid is usually measured _____
- (a) litres (b) grams (c) nano (d) kilo
- 109) _____ is used to measure mass.
- (a) Stop clock (b) Beam balance (c) electronic balance (d) Graduated cylinder
- 110) The metric system of units was created by the _____ in 1790.
- (a) Italy (b) Australia (c) Russia (d) French
- 111) The moon's gravitational pull is one _____ of the earth's pull.
- (a) seventh (b) sixth (c) Fifth (d) Fourth
- 112) The SI unit of mass is _____
- (a) gram (b) kilogram (c) milligram (d) tonne
- 113) _____ is a fundamental quantity.
- (a) Volume (b) Area (c) Length (d) Density
- 114) The volume of liquid is usually measured in _____
- (a) Cubic metre (b) litre (c) m^2 (d) gram
- 115) The moon's gravitational pull is _____ of the earth's pull.
- (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{16}$ (c) 6 times (d) 16 times
- 116) In earlier days people used _____ to measure the passage of time during the day.
- (a) stop watch (b) electronic clock (c) atomic clock (d) sun dial
- 117) _____ is an ancient Indian astronomer
- (a) C.V. Raman (b) Aryabhatta (c) Usain Bolt (d) Edison
- 118) People walking in a crowded street is example of _____ motion
- (a) linear (b) circular (c) rotatory (d) zigzag
- 119) Periodic motion among the following is _____
- (a) sailing swing in wind (b) revolution of the moon around the earth
- (c) a coconut falling from a tree (d) paper flight moving
- 120) Usain Bolt crossed 100 metre in _____ seconds and made a world record

- (a) 9.58 (b) 9.83 (c) 9.85 (d) 9.38
- 121) _____ are robots scaled down to microscopic size in order to put them with very small spaces to perform a function
- (a) car robots (b) home robots (c) game robots (d) nanobots
- 122) A _____ is the fastest land animal
- (a) Horse (b) Lion (c) Cheetah (d) Tiger
- 123) A cheetah running with an average speed of _____
- (a) 112 km/h (b) 121 km/h (c) 211 km/h (d) 122 km/h
- 124) An example of non-contact force is _____
- (a) kicking a football (b) pulling out water from the well (c) magnet attracts nail (d) batsman striking a ball
- 125) Motion of flies and mosquitoes is _____ motion.
- (a) circulatory (b) irregular (c) linear (d) rotatory
- 126) Average speed (s) = _____
- (a) $d \times t$ (b) $d + t$ (c) t/d (d) d/t
- 127) Fast oscillations are referred to as _____
- (a) vibrations (b) motion (c) rotation (d) revolution
- 128) Beating of heart is a _____ motion.
- (a) periodic (b) multiple (c) circular (d) non-uniform
- 129) All the matter made of _____
- (a) Particles (b) Atoms (c) Elements (d) Mixture
- 130) A standard sheet of paper is about _____ atoms thick.
- (a) Thousands (b) Crores (c) Lakhs (d) Million
- 131) A drop of water contains about _____ water particles.
- (a) 10^{21} (b) 10^{12} (c) 10^{22} (d) 10^{20}
- 132) One dot that you make with Your pen has more than _____ Lakh Molecule
- (a) One (b) Two (c) Four (d) Three
- 133) _____ has definite shape and volume.
- (a) Solid (b) Liquid (c) Gas (d) None
- 134) The space between _____ particles is the greatest one.
- (a) solid (b) liquid (c) gas (d) cold
- 135) Removing grains from stalks _____ method is used
- (a) Winnowing (b) Sieving (c) Churning (d) Threshing
- 136) Very tiny insoluble solid separated from a liquid is _____
- (a) Winnowing (b) Churning (c) Sieving (d) Filtration
- 137) _____ is a smallest particle

- (a) Molecule (b) Element (c) Atom (d) Substance
- 138) We mix rice, dal, salt, chillies, pepper, ghee and other ingredients to make pongal. So pongal is also a _____
- (a) Mixture (b) Compound (c) Element (d) Matter
- 139) An _____ is made up of same kind of particles.
- (a) atom (b) element (c) compound (d) mixture
- 140) _____ is used to separate fine insoluble solid from a liquid.
- (a) Churning (b) Hand-Picking (c) Winnowing (d) Filtration
- 141) The grains are separated from their stalks by _____
- (a) churning (b) winnowing (c) treshing (d) sieving
- 142) The process of removal of water above the sediment is called _____.
- (a) decantation (b) sedimentation (c) filtration (d) evaporation
- 143) The insoluble component left behind on the filter is called _____
- (a) sediment (b) filtrate (c) residue (d) strainer
- 144) _____ is a natural science concerned with study of life and living organisms.
- (a) Chemistry (b) Biology (c) Zoology (d) Physics
- 145) The underground part of the main axis of a plant is known as _____.
- (a) shoot (b) node (c) root (d) leaf
- 146) Main axis of the shoot system is called _____.
- (a) stem (b) root (c) Leaf (d) buds
- 147) On the lower side of the leaf there are tiny pores or openings known as _____
- (a) Leaf base (b) mid rib (c) petiole (d) stomato
- 148) World habitat day is observed on first Monday of _____.
- (a) October (b) November (c) September (d) December
- 149) _____ is one of the fast growing plant during active growth phase.
- (a) Mango (b) Neem (c) Hibiscus (d) Bamboo
- 150) _____ is the longest river in the world.
- (a) Sutlej (b) Yellow (c) Nile (d) Congo
- 151) Length of Nile river is _____
- (a) 6560 km (b) 6650 km (c) 6506 km (d) 5606 km
- 152) Air spaces in stems and petioles of _____ plant are useful for floating in water.
- (a) lotus (b) water lily (c) water hyacinth (d) Agare
- 153) The first land plants are _____
- (a) Neem tree (b) hibiscus' (c) banyan tree (d) mosses and liver worts

154) The _____ forest in South America produces half of the world's oxygen supply.

- (a) Taiga (b) Congo rain (c) Amazon rain (d) Darin tree

155) _____ties below the surface of the soil.

- (a) stem (b) leaves (c) root (d) flowers

156) The main axis of the shoot system is called the_____

- (a) nodes (b) stem (c) terminal (d) auxillary bud

157) The stem stores food in the case of _____

- (a) carrrot (b) beet root (c) turnip (d) sugarcane

158) The leaf has a stalk called_____

- (a) petiole (b) leaf base (c) stipules (d) midrib

159) _____is found in the fresh water habitat.

- (a) Water lily (b) Phytoplanktons (c) Marine algae (d) Marsh grass

160) A habitat without much water is called_____

- (a) Grass land (b) Forest (c) Desert (d) Mountain

161) World habitat day is observed on 1st Monday of _____

- (a) June (b) Augest (c) October (d) September

162) _____is a climbing organ of some weak stemmed plants.

- (a) Twiner (b) Tendril (c) Lamina (d) petiole

163) Which is not a biotic community among the following?

- (a) Plants (b) Birds (c) Air (d) Elephant

164) Polar bear and Penguins dwell in_____.

- (a) Cold region (b) Hot region (c) Cold and Hot region (d) Forest region

165) Jurong Birds park located in_____.

- (a) America (b) Singapore (c) Japan (d) Germany

166) Euglena moves with the help of_____.

- (a) Flagellum (b) Cilia (c) Pseudopodia (d) Legs

167) Lizards are walk with four legs and is known as

- (a) Bipedal (b) Tripedal (c) Monopedal (d) quadripedal

168) Among the following which one is Bird Sanctuary located in Tamilnadu_____.

- (a) Vayanad (b) Guindy Park (c) Vedanthangal (d) All

169) Some animals spending winters in a dormant condition is called_____.

- (a) Hibernation (b) Aestivation (c) Migration (d) Adaptation

170) _____can live for many days without drinking water.

- (a) Dog (b) Elephant (c) Cow (d) Camel

- 171) Camel passes _____ amount of urine.
(a) small (b) large (c) moderate (d) too large
- 172) _____ is an example for unicellular organisms.
(a) Euglena (b) Phytoplankton (c) Cockroach (d) Penguin
- 173) Paramecium moves with the help of _____
(a) tiny legs (b) flagellum (c) cilia (d) pseudopodia
- 174) Lizards breathe through _____
(a) gills (b) lungs (c) skin (d) trachea
- 175) Birds have a pair of _____ that are modified forelimbs.
(a) legs (b) fins (c) tails (d) wings
- 176) _____ is called 'The ship of the desert'.
(a) Lion (b) Cactus (c) Camel (d) Kangaroo
- 177) A camel's hump stores _____ for nourishment.
(a) water (b) blood (c) food (d) fat
- 178) Mountain Goat has _____ for climbing the mountain.
(a) padded feet (b) strong hooves (c) long legs (d) clawed feet
- 179) _____ are more energy giving component of the food .
(a) Fat (b) Vitamins (c) Protein (d) Water
- 180) _____ is the highly rich source of protein
(a) nuts (b) grams (c) chicken (d) soya bean
- 181) Among the Vitamins which one is the water soluble Vitamin
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin E
- 182) Beri Beri is caused due to the deficiency of _____
(a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin D (c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin B
- 183) _____ is made in our skin using sunlight
(a) Vitamin D (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin A (d) Vitamin B
- 184) _____ are required for growth as well as for the regulation of normal body function.
(a) Fat (b) Protein (c) Carbohydrate (d) Minerals
- 185) 80% of the world production of Moringa leaves is _____
(a) China (b) Germany (c) India (d) Canada
- 186) Any human being should take minimum _____ of water every day.
(a) 2 liters (b) 3 liters (c) 8 liters (d) 6 liters
- 187) _____ is the bacterial disease, it transit through contamination of wounds with the bacteria.

- (a) Cholera (b) Tetanus (c) Typhoid (d) Pneumonia
- 188) _____ is an a-cellular agent that replicates only inside the cells of the other living organism.
- (a) Bacteria (b) Protozoa (c) Fungi (d) Virus
- 189) _____ is obtained in the form of sugar, starch and dietary fibres.
- (a) Fat (b) Carbohydrate (c) Vitamin (d) Protein
- 190) Fat is _____ food.
- (a) a body building (b) a protective (c) an energy giving (d) a balanced
- 191) Soya bean is the highly rich source of _____
- (a) protein (b) fat (c) vitamin (d) carbohydrate
- 192) Deficiency of vitamin C causes _____
- (a) Rickets (b) Beriberi (c) Night blindness (d) scurvy
- 193) _____ are required for the regulation of normal body function.
- (a) Vitamins (b) Minerals (c) Fats (d) Carbohydrates
- 194) _____ is a protein deficiency disease.
- (a) Rickets (b) Marasmus (c) Goitre (d) Anemia
- 195) _____ is transmitted through contaminated water.
- (a) Tetanus (b) Tuberculosis (c) pneumonia (d) cholera
- 196) _____ is viral disease.
- (a) Kwashiorkor (b) Pneumonia (c) Hepatitis (d) Typhoid
- 197) _____ is a handy form of computer.
- (a) Tablet (b) laptop (c) Calculator (d) Smartphone
- 198) _____ is known as the father of computer.
- (a) Edison (b) Bill Gates (c) Charles Babbage (d) Charles Darwin
- 199) In first generation computers they used _____
- (a) Transistor (b) vacuum tube (c) Integrated circuit (d) Micro processor
- 200) In third generation computer _____ was used.
- (a) Transistor (b) Vacuum tube (c) Integrated circuit (d) Micro processor
- 201) _____ is an input device.
- (a) Monitor (b) Keyboard (c) Printer (d) Speaker
- 202) The instrument used to measure temperature is _____
- (a) Barometer (b) Monometer (c) Thermometer (d) Anemometer
- 203) The normal human body temperature is
- (a) 98.6°C (b) 37°C (c) 37°F (d) 100 K
- 204) Stainless steel pans are usually provided with copper bottoms. The reason for this could be that.

- (a) Copper bottom makes the pan more durable (b) Such pans appear colorful
(c) Copper is a better conductor of heat than the stainless steel
(d) Copper is easier to clean than the stainless steel
- 205) When we heat the objects vibration and movement of molecules
(a) decreases (b) increases (c) remain same (d) become heavier
- 206) Celsius is called as _____ as well.
(a) Kelvin (b) Fahrenheit (c) Centigrade (d) Joule
- 207) Secondary cells
(a) cannot be recharged (b) cannot be reused (c) cannot be recharged or reused
(d) can be recharged and reused
- 208) Primary cells are used in
(a) cell phones (b) auto mobiles (c) emergency light (d) wall clock
- 209) _____ is an instrument used to detect the flow of current in electrical circuits.
(a) Voltmeter (b) Ammeter (c) Hydrometer (d) Anemometer
- 210) Which one of the following device are run in battery?
(a) television (b) torch light (c) computer (d) fan
- 211) Electric eel lives in the _____ water of Amazon.
(a) hard (b) salt (c) fresh (d) distilled
- 212) Sublimation is a
(a) chemical change (b) desirable change (c) natural change (d) physical change
- 213) A permanent change occurs in
(a) chemical change (b) undesirable change (c) artificial change (d) slow change
- 214) Deforestation is an example for
(a) Desirable and natural changes (b) Undesirable and artificial changes
(c) Slow and chemical changes (d) Fast and chemical changes
- 215) A reversible and physical change is
(a) melting of ice (b) cutting of hair and nails (c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) burning of camphor
- 216) Spreading of solid particles among the liquid molecules is called as
(a) dilution (b) dissolution (c) concentration (d) diffusion
- 217) Troposphere extends upwards for about
(a) 6 Km (b) 16 km (c) 26 km (d) 50 km
- 218) The major component of Air is
(a) Nitrogen (b) CO₂ (c) Oxygen (d) Inert gases
- 219) The shiny dust particles dancing on the path of sunlight through a narrow slit due to

- (a) reflection (b) diffusion (c) scattering (d) vapourisation
- 220) The combustion mixture in rockets along with the fuel is
- (a) Nitrogen (b) LPG (c) Helium (d) Oxygen
- 221) Most of the plants possess a green pigment called
- (a) Chlorophyll (b) Chromogen (c) Chlorella (d) Porphyrin
- 222) The product(s) obtained in the chemical reaction of Air with digested food is (are)
- (a) CO_2 (b) H_2O (c) Energy (d) All of these
- 223) A natural opening in the leaf is
- (a) Chlorophyll (b) Stem (c) Stomata (d) Vein
- 224) The percentage of CO_2 in exhaled air is
- (a) 0.95% (b) 4% (c) 16 % (d) 0.03 %
- 225) Dry Ice is
- (a) frozen water (b) solid CO_2 (c) Liquid nitrogen (d) Liquor ammonia
- 226) A good refrigerating agent is
- (a) solid CO_2 (b) liquid N_2 (c) liquid helium (d) NH_3
- 227) The word "cellula" is derived from
- (a) Greek (b) Latin (c) Tamil (d) English
- 228) The size of the bacterial cell ranges from
- (a) 0.1 micrometer to 0.5 micrometer (b) 0.1 Millimeter to 0.5 Millimeter
(c) 0.01 micrometer to 0.5 micrometer (d) 0.01 Millimeter to 0.5 Millimeter
- 229) Which one is smallest cell among the following?
- (a) Virus (b) Bacterium cell (c) Plant cell (d) Human egg
- 230) Animal cells are _____ in shape.
- (a) Spherical (b) Round (c) Hexagonal (d) Rod
- 231) Which one is called as storage tanks of cell?
- (a) Mitochondria (b) Cytoplasm (c) Nucleus (d) Vacuoles
- 232) Now a days which microscope is used to magnify the cells?
- (a) Dissection Microscope (b) Compound Microscope (c) Electron Microscope
(d) None of these
- 233) _____ is the prokaryotic cell.
- (a) Onion cell (b) Eschericia coli (c) Spirogyra (d) Frog egg
- 234) Robert hook published the book 'Micrographia' in the year of
- (a) 1555 (b) 1655 (c) 1565 (d) 1665
- 235) Robert Hook improved the
- (a) Periscope (b) Microscope (c) Telescope (d) Kaleidoscope
- 236) The diameter of the prokaryotic cell ranges from

- (a) 1 to 2 micron (b) 10 to 20 micron (c) 0.1 to 0.2 micron
(d) 0.01 to 0.02 micron.
- 237) Which one is the longest cell?
(a) Red blood cell (b) Nerve cell (c) Muscle cell (d) None of these
- 238) The adult human skeletal system consist of _____ bones.
(a) 209 (b) 206 (c) 208 (d) 207
- 239) Which one is the smallest bone in our body?
(a) Stapes (b) Mallcus (c) Incus (d) None of these
- 240) Voluntary muscles are found in
(a) Arteries (b) Urinary bladder (c) Digestive tract (d) Arm
- 241) Which one is major organ for digestion of food materials?
(a) Mouth (b) Stomach (c) Intestine (d) Anus
- 242) Digestion of food by mechanical way occur in
(a) Stomach (b) Liver (c) Intestine (d) Mouth
- 243) Diffusion of gases occurs across
(a) Pleura (b) Alveoli (c) Wind pipe (d) Bronchi
- 244) _____ transport oxygen and CO₂
(a) Red blood cells (b) Whiteblood cells (c) Platelets (d) Plasma
- 245) Which system regulates the body temperature?
(a) Respiratory system (b) Excretory system (c) Circulatory system
(d) Nervous system
- 246) _____ carrying oxygenated blood from heart.
(a) Arteries (b) Veins (c) Capillaries (d) Pulmonary artery
- 247) Brain is said to store as many as _____ of information in a life time.
(a) 10 million bits (b) 100 million bits (c) 1000 million bits (d) 10000 million bits
- 248) The first Computer mouse was built by.
(a) Douglas Engelbart (b) William Antony (c) Charles Babbage
(d) Robert Zawacki
- 249) Which of these is a point and drawing device?
(a) Scanner (b) Keyboard (c) Printer (d) Mouse
- 250) What type of device is the computer monitor?
(a) Scanning (b) Input (c) Output (d) Processor
- 251) A scanner scans
(a) Picture (b) Text (c) Both picture and Text (d) None of these
- 252) Computer's speed is measured in
(a) Second (b) Minute (c) Clock cyde (d) None of these

- 253) Which of the following is a secondary memory device?
(a) Ram (b) Hard Disc (c) Keyboard (d) Mouse
- 254) The Keyboard consists of
(a) Memory (b) CU (c) Function key (d) None of these
- 255) The smallest unit of storage is
(a) Bit (b) Byte (c) Kilobyte (d) Megabyte
- 256) The largest unit of storage is
(a) Gigabyte (b) Petabyte (c) Exa byte (d) Zettabyte
- 257) VGA stands for
(a) Volatile Graphics Access (b) Video Graphics Array (c) Video Graphics Adapter
(d) None of these
- 258) The computer consists of
(a) Memory (b) CPU (c) I/O Device (d) All of these
- 259) Add, Subtract, Multiple and Logic Operations are performed by
(a) Memory Unit (b) Control Unit (c) ALU (d) None of these
- 260) Main Memory is
(a) Volatile Memory (b) Non-volatile Memory (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
- 261) When was Microprocessor invented?
(a) 1961 (b) 1971 (c) 1981 (d) 1951
- 262) In binary code, the number 7 is written as
(a) 110 (b) 111 (c) 101 (d) 100
- 263) _____ do not have a definite shape.
(a) Natural magnets (b) Artificial magnets (c) Iron (d) None of the above
- 264) Magnet ore is called _____.
(a) bauxite (b) magnetite (c) copper (d) magnesium
- 265) The method of changing the piece of iron into magnet is called as _____.
(a) natural magnets (b) artificial magnets (c) iron (d) none of the above
- 266) The end of the magnet that points to the north is called the _____ Pole.
(a) south (b) north (c) east (d) west
- 267) Electromagnetic train are used for public transport only in China, Japan and South Korea.
(a) Bus (b) Car (c) Train (d) Vehicles
- 268) Man-made magnets are called _____.
(a) Natural magnets (b) Artificial magnets (c) Magnetite (d) None of these
- 269) _____ is an instrument which is used to find directions.
(a) Horse shoe magnet (b) Ring magnet (c) Compass (d) None of these

- 270) Which one of the following is a natural magnet?
(a) Magnetite (b) Bar Magnet (c) Ring magnet (d) Horse shoe magnet
- 271) The attractive force of the magnet is very large.
(a) Middle (b) Whole magnet (c) Near the two ends (d) North pole
- 272) Which one of the following is a non magnetic substance?
(a) Plastic (b) Nickel (c) Iron (d) Cobalt
- 273) Electromagnetic train is also called as _____.
(a) Goods train (b) Electric train (c) Flying train (d) Magnetic train
- 274) Which magnet is used in an Electric bell?
(a) Natural Magnet (b) Bar magnet (c) Electro magnet (d) Ring Magnet
- 275) There are _____ in Electromagnetic train, so they do not make any noise.
(a) no speaker (b) no moving parts (c) no friction (d) b and c
- 276) Unlike poles of magnet _____.
(a) attract each other (b) repel each other (c) first attract and then repel
(d) none of these
- 277) Bar magnet must be separated by a piece of _____.
(a) Horseshoe magnet (b) Soft iron (c) Magnetite (d) Wood
- 278) _____ is one of the basic substance present in the earth.
(a) Water (b) Salinity (c) Pollutants (d) Industry
- 279) _____ helps to regulate the temperature of our planet.
(a) Water (b) Salinity (c) Pollutants (d) Industry
- 280) The amount of salt in water is termed as _____.
(a) water (b) salinity (c) pollutants (d) industry
- 281) Recycling of water, by separating _____
(a) water (b) salinity (c) pollutants (d) industry
- 282) _____ depends on water at all levels of production.
(a) Water (b) Salinity (c) Pollutants (d) Industry
- 283) Water is composed of two atoms of hydrogen combined with one atom of _____.
(a) Carbon (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Helium
- 284) Only _____ % of freshwater is found in Earth.
(a) 6% (b) 5% (c) 3% (d) 7%
- 285) At general atmospheric pressure the water becomes ice in _____ temperature.
(a) 0°C (b) 4°C (c) 1°C (d) -1°C
- 286) Nearly _____ of the surface of the earth is occupied by water.
(a) $1/4$ (b) $2/4$ (c) $3/4$ (d) $5/4$
- 287) Brackish water contains upto _____ % of salt.

- (a) 7% (b) 10% (c) 5% (d) 3%

288) The World Water Day is observation.

- (a) April 22 (b) March 22 (c) May 21 (d) June 10

289) 1 Gallon =

- (a) 3.785 litre (b) 4 litre (c) 3.5 litre (d) 4.5 litre

290) Ten of Asia's largest river flow from _____

- (a) The Himalayas (b) Western Ghats (c) Alps mountain (d) None of these

291) _____ types of natural sources of fresh water are available on the Earth.

- (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2

292) _____, are wetlands where water bodies meet the sea.

- (a) Junction (b) Swamps (c) Wetlands (d) Estuaries

293) Chemists identify turmeric powder as a _____

- (a) natural indicator (b) chemical change (c) physical change (d) chemistry

294) _____ results in the change of the substance;

- (a) Natural indicator (b) Chemical change (c) Physical change (d) Chemistry

295) In _____ only the shape, size or volume changes.

- (a) Natural indicator (b) Chemical change (c) Physical change (d) Chemistry

296) _____ is the branch of science which deals with the study of particles around us.

- (a) Natural indicator (b) Chemical change (c) Physical change (d) Chemistry

297) _____ is a soft white or grey, naturally available mineral.

- (a) Gypsum (b) Chemical change (c) Physical change (d) Chemistry

298) Which among the following is a natural indicator?

- (a) Lime water (b) Turmeric powder (c) Distilled water (d) Red sand

299) Which among the following nutrients is absorbed in large quantity by groundnut from the soil?

- (a) Nitrogen (b) Calcium (c) Potassium (d) Phosphorus

300) The weight of potassium nitrate added to the soil to get 11 kg of potassium nutrient is

- (a) 50 kg (b) 22 kg (c) 44 kg (d) 25 kg

301) The finally added substance during the manufacturing process of cement is

- (a) CaSO_4 (b) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (d) $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

302) A composite mixture of Iron rods and concrete is

- (a) Reinforced cement (b) Quick setting cement (c) Epsom (d) Portland cement

303) A medicinal substance for skin problems is

- (a) Gypsum (b) Plaster of paris (c) Epsom (d) Phenol

304) Fractured bones can be set by using

- (a) Phenol (b) Plaster of paris (c) Starch (d) Portland cement
- 305) The molecular formula of phenol is
- (a) C_6H_6OH (b) C_3H_5OH (c) C_7H_8O (d) C_6H_5OH
- 306) The colour of phenol in the presence of dust is
- (a) red (b) colourless (c) yellow (d) blue
- 307) An adhesive prepared from Maida is preserved for long use by using
- (a) Lime (b) blue vitriol (c) calamine (d) plaster of paris
- 308) _____ is the damage caused to the environment mainly because of human activities.
- (a) Pollution (b) Pollutant (c) Abiotic factors (d) Biotic factors
- 309) Any substance that causes pollution is known as a _____
- (a) pollution (b) pollutant (c) abiotic factors (d) biotic factors
- 310) _____ are non-living parts such as sunlight, air, water and minerals in soil.
- (a) Pollution (b) Pollutant (c) Abiotic factors (d) Biotic factors
- 311) _____ are living things of our environment such as plants, animals, bacteria and more.
- (a) Pollution (b) Pollutant (c) Abiotic factors (d) Biotic factors
- 312) A _____ is very useful to show the many different feeding relationships between, different species within an ecosystem
- (a) food web (b) food chain (c) producers (d) decomposers
- 313) All the living organisms are become into _____
- (a) Biotic component (b) Abiotic component (c) Physical factor (d) Edaphic factor
- 314) Which one of the following is living factor?
- (a) Light (b) Air (c) Humidity (d) Bacteria
- 315) The rules of solid waste management declared in _____
- (a) 2000 (b) 2006 (c) 2016 (d) 1996
- 316) The organisms which can produce their own food by themselves are called as _____ .
- (a) primary consumer (b) secondary consumer (c) Tertiary consumer
(d) Producers
- 317) Choose the correct food chain from the following
- (a) Snake → Algae → Frog → Insect (b) Algae → Insect → Frog → Snake
(c) Frog → Snake → Insect → Algae (d) Insect → Frog → Snake → Algae
- 318) The reason for acid rain is _____ .
- (a) Land pollution (b) Water Pollution (c) Air Pollution (d) Noise Pollution
- 319) India produce _____ million of solid waste every day.
- (a) 523 (b) 352 (c) 253 (d) 532

- 320) Food chain starts from _____ .
(a) Plant (b) Deer (c) Tiger (d) Sun
- 321) _____ is an example of artificial ecosystem.
(a) Forest (b) pond (c) Paddy field (d) Lake
- 322) Vermicompost will get ready after _____ days.
(a) 54 (b) 45 (c) 35 (d) 42
- 323) _____ are the main sources of food for human.
(a) Plants (b) Spices (c) ornamental (d) natural fibers
- 324) _____ are the aromatic parts of tropical plants traditionally used to flavour food.
(a) Plants (b) Spices (c) ornamental (d) natural fibres
- 325) Plants grown for decorative purposes are called as _____ plants.
(a) Plants (b) Spices (c) ornamental (d) natural fibres
- 326) The spun into thread , rope, and cloth are called as _____.
(a) Plants (b) Spices (c) ornamental (d) natural fibres
- 327) _____ is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.
(a) India (b) China (c) Nepal (d) America
- 328) Which one of the following belongs to legume family?
(a) Rice (b) Bengal gram (c) Millet (d) Wheat
- 329) We are getting jute from which part of plant?
(a) Seed (b) Stem (c) Leave (d) Husk
- 330) _____ alone accounts for over half of raw jute production in India.
(a) West Bengal (b) Assam (c) Odisha (d) Tripura
- 331) _____ is an example of bio-fuel.
(a) Pseudomonas (b) Jatropha (c) Blue green algae (d) Teak
- 332) The medicine for osteoarthritis is derived from _____.
(a) Amla (b) Aloe (c) Palak spinach (d) Turmeric
- 333) Neem oil coated urea can released _____.
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Carbon - di - Oxide
- 334) Which one of the following belongs to climbers?
(a) Chrysanthemum (b) Hibiscus (c) Golden shower tree (d) Bougainvilleam
- 335) _____ act against skin diseases.
(a) Amla (b) Neem (c) Tulsi (d) Aloe
- 336) India is the _____ largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
- 337) World Food Day is celebrated on _____ .

- (a) October 16 (b) November 26 (c) October 26 (d) November 16
- 338) _____ is a device comprising both hardware and software.
- (a) Computer (b) Hardware (c) Software (d) Operating system
- 339) A _____ device helps to enter input information.
- (a) computer (b) hardware (c) software (d) operating system
- 340) The _____ processes the input data and gives the output in the monitor, a hardware device.
- (a) computer (b) hardware (c) software (d) operating system
- 341) _____ is the parts of a computer which we can touch and feel.
- (a) Computer (b) Hardware (c) Software (d) Operating system
- 342) Which one is Hardware includes Input and Output devices?
- (a) Cabinet (b) Video player (c) Audio player (d) Drawing tools
- 343) Which one is Hardware includes Input and Output devices?
- (a) Hard Disk (b) Video player (c) Audio player (d) Drawing tools
- 344) Which one is Hardware includes Input and Output devices?
- (a) Mother Board (b) Video player (c) Audio player (d) Drawing tools
- 345) Which one is Hardware includes Input and Output devices?
- (a) Graphics Card (b) Video player (c) Audio player (d) Drawing tools
- 346) _____ are programmed and coded applications to process the input information.
- (a) Computer (b) Hardware (c) software (d) operating system
- 347) _____ is a program or a group of programs designed for the benefit of end user to work on computer.
- (a) System software (b) Application software (c) Hardware (d) Boot
- 348) The _____ can be installed in the hard disk for the usage on a particular computer.
- (a) system software (b) application programs (c) hardware (d) boot
- 349) Which one of the following is example of application program?
- (a) Cabinet (b) Hard Disk (c) Mother Board (d) Video player
- 350) Which one of the following is example of application program?
- (a) Cabinet (b) Hard Disk (c) Mother Board (d) Audio player
- 351) Which "one of the following is example of application program?
- (a) Cabinet (b) Hard Disk (c) Mother Board (d) Word processing software
- 352) Which one of the following is example of application program?
- (a) Cabinet (b) Hard Disk (c) Hard Disk (d) Drawing tools
- 353) Which one of the following is example of application program?
- (a) Cabinet (b) Hard Disk (c) Mother Board (d) Editing software

- 354) SI Unit of length is _____
- 355) 500 gm = _____ kilogram.
- 356) The distance between Delhi and Chennai can be measured in _____.
- 357) 1 m = _____ cm.
- 358) 5 km = _____ m.
- 359) A bike moving on a straight road is an example for _____ motion.
- 360) Gravitational force is a _____ force.
- 361) Motion of a potter's wheel is an example for _____ motion.
- 362) When an object covers equal distances in equal interval of time, it is said to be in _____ motion.
- 363) Matter is made up of _____
- 364) In solids, the space between the particles is less than in _____
- 365) Grains can be separated from their stalks by _____.
- 366) Chillies are removed from 'upma' by _____ method.
- 367) The method employed to separate clay particles from water is _____
- 368) Which among the following _____ will get attracted to by magnet? (safety pins, pencil and rubber band)
- 369) Water obtained from tube wells is usually _____ water.
- 370) Earth's surface is covered by _____ % of water.
- 371) The driest places on earth are _____.
- 372) Fixation and absorption are the main functions of _____.
- 373) Primary organs of photosynthesis are _____.
- 374) Taproot system is present in _____ plants.
- 375) Water bodies, deserts, mountains are called _____.
- 376) Based on the number of cells present animals are classified into _____ and _____
- 377) Tail of a bird acts as a rudder which helps to _____.
- 378) Amoeba moves with the help of _____.
- 379) Tropical rain forests, grasslands and desserts are known as _____.
- 380) Some living things are made of a single cell, called _____ organism.
- 381) The breathing organ of a fish is known as _____.
- 382) The lizard _____ on the ground with its claw on its feet.
- 383) Camel stores _____ in its hump.
- 384) Malnutrition leads to _____
- 385) Iodine deficiency leads to _____ in adults.
- 386) Vitamin D deficiency causes _____.
- 387) Typhoid is transmitted due to contamination of _____ and water.
- 388) Influenza is a _____ disease.
- 389) Data is _____ information.
- 390) World's first general purpose computer is _____
- 391) Information is _____ data.

- 392) Fifth generation computer has _____ intelligence.
- 393) _____ is the device that uses Index number.
- 394) Heat flows from a _____ body to a _____ body.
- 395) The hotness of the object is determined by its _____.
- 396) The SI unit of temperature is _____.
- 397) Solids _____ on heating and _____ on cooling.
- 398) Two bodies are said to be in the state of thermal _____ if there is no transfer of heat taking place.
- 399) _____ are the materials which allow electric current to pass through them.
- 400) Flow of electricity through a closed circuit is _____.
- 401) _____ is the device used to close or open an electric circuit.
- 402) The long perpendicular line in the electrical symbol represents its _____ terminal.
- 403) The combination of two or more cells is called a _____.
- 404) Magnet attracts iron needle. This is _____ change. (a reversible / an irreversible)
- 405) Boiling of egg results in _____ change. (a reversible / an irreversible)
- 406) Changes that are harmful to us are _____ (desirable / undesirable)
- 407) Plants convert Carbon-di-oxide and water into starch. This is an example of _____ change. (natural / human made)
- 408) Bursting of fire crackers is a _____ change whereas germination of seeds is a _____ change. (slow / fast)
- 409) _____ is the active component of air.
- 410) The gas given out during photosynthesis is _____.
- 411) _____ gas is given to the patients having breathing problems.
- 412) _____ can be seen moving in a beam of sunlight in a dark room.
- 413) _____ gas turns lime water milky.
- 414) The instrument used to observe the cell is _____.
- 415) I take part in food production of a cell. Who am I? _____
- 416) I am like a policeman. Who am I _____?
- 417) The Term "cell" was coined by _____.
- 418) The egg of an Ostrich is the _____ single cell.
- 419) A group of organs together make up an _____ system.
- 420) The part of the skeleton that protects the brain is _____.
- 421) The process by which the body removes waste is _____.
- 422) The _____ is the largest sense organ in our body.
- 423) The endocrine glands produce chemical substances called _____.
- 424) Artificial magnets are made in different shapes such as _____, _____ and _____.
- 425) The Materials which are attracted towards the magnet are called _____.
- 426) Paper is not a _____ material.
- 427) In olden days, sailors used to find direction by suspending a piece of _____.
- 428) A magnet always has _____ poles.

- 429) Only _____ percent of natural water is available for human consumption.
- 430) The process of changing water into its vapour is called _____.
- 431) _____ is built on rivers to regulate water flow and distribute water.
- 432) Water levels in rivers increase greatly during _____.
- 433) Water cycle is also called as _____.
- 434) _____ gas causes tears in our eyes while cutting onions.
- 435) Water, coconut oil and _____ are necessary for soap preparation.
- 436) _____ is called as farmer's best friend.
- 437) _____ fertilizer is ecofriendly.
- 438) _____ is an example for natural adhesive.
- 439) Primary consumers that eat plants are called _____.
- 440) Temperature, light and wind are _____ factors.
- 441) _____ is the process of converting waste materials into new materials.
- 442) Water pollution can spread _____ diseases in man.
- 443) The 3R's are Reduce, _____ and Recycle.
- 444) Every year, October _____ is celebrated as world food day.
- 445) _____ is an example of textile fibre.
- 446) I am the state tree of Tamilnadu . Who am I _____ ?
- 447) The juice of the leaves of _____ plant relieves cough and bronchitis.
- 448) The edible seeds of leguminous plants are called _____.
- 449) 1 km = _____ m.
- 450) A graduated container is used to measure the _____ of the liquids.
- 451) $1\text{mm}^3 = 1$ _____.
- 452) _____ is the gravitational pull experienced by the mass.
- 453) An _____ is a device used to find accurate measurements of weight.
- 454) An _____ is a device used for indicating distance travelled by an automobile.
- 455) _____ are push or pull by an animate or inanimate agency
- 456) Application of force in object results in _____
- 457) Fast oscillations are referred to as _____ motion
- 458) Motion repeated in equal intervals of time is called _____
- 459) _____ are automatic machines
- 460) Robots, the term comes from a czech word _____
- 461) _____ is the study of robots in science
- 462) _____ is a pull or push by an agency.
- 463) The motion in which an object moves ahead but changes direction is called _____
- 464) Motion repeated in equal intervals of time is called _____
- 465) _____ is the science and study of robots
- 466) _____ are robots scaled down to microscopic size.
- 467) _____ motion is found in bicycle and sewing Machine.
- 468) Stars and Sun are covered in _____
- 469) Tiny particles present in all matter are called _____

- 470) A _____ substance is made up of only one kind of particles
- 471) Purity of gold is expressed in terms of _____
- 472) _____ is used to separate gravel from sand at a construction site
- 473) _____ process is done after sedimentation
- 474) RO - a process of removing impurities from _____ to make it potable.
- 475) Turmeric powder is adulterated with a _____ chemical.
- 476) In most houses people use commercial water filter to remove impurities and also kill the harmful germ in water using _____
- 477) In washing machines this principle is used to squeeze out dirt from cloth and the method is called _____
- 478) _____ is not affected by gravity
- 479) When a substance has to be obtained in highly pure form is _____
- 480) _____ is the most common state of matter in the universe.
- 481) _____ is a gas like state of matter that exists at extremely cold temperature.
- 482) Movement of particles is restricted in _____
- 483) A _____ need not have fixed proportion of components.
- 484) The water that is obtained after decantation is called _____
- 485) In sedimentation, the water which forms the top layer is called _____
- 486) On filtration the clear water flows down is called _____
- 487) The mud settles on the filter paper is called _____
- 488) _____ is used to separate magnetic substance from non-magnetic substance.
- 489) _____ is the process of making a substance impure by the addition of a foreign substance.
- 490) Plants can prepare _____
- 491) _____ are positively geotropic in nature.
- 492) Mango plant is a _____ plant.
- 493) _____ plants store food in roots.
- 494) The aerial part of the plant body above the ground is known as _____
- 495) The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called _____
- 496) The flat portion of the leaf is called _____
- 497) The green colour of the leaf is due to the presence of green, coloured pigment called _____
- 498) _____ plant leaves grow up to 3 meters across.
- 499) _____ are free floating Algae.
- 500) _____ desert called Great Indian desert.
- 501) River Ganges _____ km long.
- 502) Marine plants perform about _____ of all photosynthesis that occurs on the planet.
- 503) _____ are thin and uniform in size.
- 504) The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called _____
- 505) The buds at the axils of the leaves are called _____
- 506) The green coloured pigment found in leaves is called _____

- 507) The tiny pores on the lower sides of the leaf are known as_____
- 508) _____coils support and helps the plant to climb.
- 509) The surroundings where plants live is called their _____.
- 510) _____perform about 40% of all photosynthesis that occurs on the planet.
- 511) Living things are made of small units called_____.
- 512) Organisms that are made of many cells are called_____.
- 513) Unicellular Organisms are small and_____nature cannot be seen with naked eye.
- 514) In Amoeba_____help in excretion.
- 515) The fish has fins for _____
- 516) _____have web in the toes and able to glide or parachute the air and make soft landings.
- 517) Birds have streamlined body covered with_____.
- 518) _____is called the ship of the desert.
- 519) Living or dwelling place of an organism is known as _____
- 520) Living things are made of small units called _____
- 521) _____are the locomotary organs of Amoeba.
- 522) The _____of the bird helps to control the direction of movements.
- 523) Birds from Siberia and Russia migrate to_____
- 524) The camel is called _____
- 525) Spending winters in a dormant condition is called _____
- 526) Spending hot and dry period in an inactive state is known as _____
- 527) _____does not drink water at all.
- 528) In multicellular organisms, growth occurs by the increase in number of cells by _____.
- 529) We can obtain Carbohydrates in the form of_____
- 530) Vitamins are called as _____ food
- 531) The vitamins A, D, E, K are _____ soluble vitamins
- 532) _____is a disease is due to the deficiency of Vitamin E.
- 533) Moringa leaves contains powerful anti_____
- 534) Skinny appearance and slow body growth are the symptoms of _____disease
- 535) _____is strengthening muscles and the cardiovascular system
- 536) _____can kill damage or change the cells and make you sick
- 537) Sun screen lotion reduces your skin ability to produce_____ by up to 95%.
- 538) Goose berries contain near by _____the vitamin c than orange
- 539) India has the_____ highest number of obese children in the world.
- 540) Carbohydrates and fats are _____food.
- 541) _____are necessary for our growth and repair.
- 542) _____helps in the synthesis of thyroid hormone
- 543) _____leads to deficiency diseases.

- 544) _____ is a set of practices performed to preserve health.
- 545) _____ cells do not have nucleus.
- 546) _____ replicates only inside the cells of other living organisms.
- 547) _____ is also a computer.
- 548) Computers are available in _____.
- 549) _____ and _____ are different types of computers.
- 550) The big computers are shrunk into small _____.
- 551) _____ has designed the first analogue computer.
- 552) _____ is the first programmer who developed essential commands for the mathematical operations.
- 553) Initially people used a tool called _____ for calculations.
- 554) The computers that we use today belong to _____ generation.
- 555) The expansion of CPU is _____.
- 556) The thermometer used to measure the temperature of the human body is _____.
- 557) The flow of heat from one body to another body is called _____.
- 558) Clothes of _____ colour absorb more heat than clothes of white colour.
- 559) The main source of heat is _____.
- 560) The expansion in length is called _____.
- 561) A drawing of an electrical circuit with standard symbols is called a _____.
- 562) In an electric bulb the filament is made of _____.
- 563) Inside the power stations, there are large, rotating wheels called _____.
- 564) Any device from which electricity is produced is called the _____.
- 565) Atomic power stations are also called as _____.
- 566) Burning of incense stick is an _____ change. (reversible / an irreversible)
- 567) Transformation of water into either two different states are _____ changes. (Physical / undesirable)
- 568) Respiration is a _____ change. (chemical / physical)
- 569) Snail and nail are related with _____ changes. (fast / slow)
- 570) The brown patches formed on the cut surface of an apple show the _____ changes. (chemical / physical)
- 571) _____ As we go higher, the force of gravity _____.
- 572) _____ turns lime water milky.
- 573) $\frac{1}{5}$ th of Air is _____.
- 574) More water vapour is present in air in _____ area.
- 575) Tiny holes stomata are present on _____.
- 576) Digested food + O_2 + CO_2 + H_2O (vap). + Energy. This process is known as _____.
- 577) Inhaled air contains more _____.
- 578) The temperature at which gaseous carbon dioxide becomes a solid is _____.
- 579) Harmful radiations from the sun are prevented by _____.
- 580) Photosynthesis can be utilized by animals for _____.
- 581) The branch of science that deals with the study of cells is called _____.

- 582) Approximate number of cells in the human body is _____.
- 583) _____ is surrounds and protects the nucleus.
- 584) The largest cell is the egg of an ostrich with _____ width.
- 585) Many of miniscule but distinct structure called _____ lie within the cell.
- 586) Robert Hook published a book named, _____ in the year 1665.
- 587) _____ cell is hard in nature.
- 588) Plant cell have chloroplast which contain _____ .
- 589) Chloroplast is absent in, _____ cell.
- 590) Centrioles are absent in _____ cell.
- 591) True nucleus is found in _____ cell.
- 592) True nucleus is consider based on the presence of _____.
- 593) Membrane bound organelles are found in _____ cell.
- 594) _____ acts as the brain of the cell.
- 595) _____ capture the energy from sunlight and use it to produce food for the cell.
- 596) _____ can controls the movement of materials in and out of the cell.
- 597) Brain is protected by a three layered tissue covering called _____.
- 598) Skin helps us to synthesize vitamin _____ using sunlight.
- 599) We normally consume _____ litres of water every day in the form of food and water.
- 600) _____ is the functional unit of kidney.
- 601) Our body consist of _____ % water.
- 602) The rib cage is made up of _____ pairs of bone.
- 603) The longest bone in the body is the _____ .
- 604) A new born baby has more than _____ bones.
- 605) _____ connect bone to muscles.
- 606) The hyoid bone present at the base of the _____ .
- 607) The walls of the heart is made up of _____ muscle.
- 608) The alimentary canal is about _____ long.
- 609) Every healthy person over _____ of age can donate blood.
- 610) _____ brings blood containing oxygen and urea from the aorta to the kidney.
- 611) Gray matter of brain contain _____ amount of water.
- 612) _____ is the brain of the computer.
- 613) Mouse has _____ buttons.
- 614) There are _____ type of Monitors.
- 615) Example for Micro Computer _____ .
- 616) Net connectivity can be obtained using _____ without any connecting cables.
- 617) The end that points to the south is called the _____
- 618) Electromagnetic train is called as _____
- 619) The property of magnetic attraction and -repulsion to run these super _____
- 620) _____ are used in Electromagnetic train.

- 621) When the direction of _____ is changed the poles of the electromagnets are also changed.
- 622) Magnets are used for finding directions. They are also called _____ .
- 623) Substances which are attracted by magnet are called _____ .
- 624) Substances which are not attracted by magnet are called _____ .
- 625) _____ discovered suspended lode stone.
- 626) The compass has a _____ that can rotate easily.
- 627) Mountaineers also carry a _____ with them so that they do not lose their way in unknown places.
- 628) Like poles of the magnet _____ each other.
- 629) By using _____ and _____ at the same time electromagnetic train move forward.
- 630) The _____ include sodium chloride, magnesium chloride and calcium chloride.
- 631) The molecular formula of water is _____.
- 632) Water evaporating from lakes, rivers and oceans forms the _____
- 633) Rain water forms the _____ state.
- 634) Snow on mountains and polar ice caps forms the _____ state.
- 635) The oceanic _____ which are present inside, also add salts to the sea.
- 636) The molecular formula of water is _____ .
- 637) Water cycle is also called the _____ .
- 638) _____ is a salt water.
- 639) Water is a _____ .
- 640) Water while passing through layers of soil dissolves salts and _____ to a maximum extent.
- 641) When the air around the clouds is cool these drops of water fall in the form of rain or _____ .
- 642) _____ plays a vital role in the evolution and survival of life.
- 643) _____ are wetlands that are forested.
- 644) Water released from dams is measured in _____ .
- 645) _____ is the process of loss of water from the aerial parts of a plant in the vapour form.
- 646) The water on the earth evaporates into the _____ due to the heat of the sun.
- 647) _____ is a composite material by mixing iron mesh with cement.
- 648) In 1824, _____ invented Portland cement by burning finely ground chalk and clay in a kiln.
- 649) _____ is a paste of cement and sand mixed with water.
- 650) _____ are organic or inorganic materials that we add to the soil to provide one or more nutrients to the soil.
- 651) _____ are the three important nutrients among the various nutrients needed for the growth of plants.
- 652) The idly batter undergoes a chemical change named as _____ by bacteria.
- 653) Strong stains on the clothes can be removed by using _____ .
- 654) If the field is farmed continuously, the nutrient content of the soil _____ .

- 655) Primary nutrients _____ and _____ are not present in super phosphate.
- 656) The setting time of cement without Gypsum is _____ .
- 657) _____ invented cement.
- 658) Mortar + Gravel + Iron mesh → _____ .
- 659) Calcium sulphate dihydrate is _____ .
- 660) _____ is used to ease stress and relax the body.
- 661) _____ is a weak carbolic acid.
- 662) _____ is a community of living and non-living things that work together.
- 663) Ecosystem originated without human intervention is called a _____
- 664) _____ are created and maintained by human.
- 665) _____ is a place in which fish and other water creatures and plants are maintained
- 666) The _____ reduce the excreta and the dead bodies of animals into primary simple components and puts them back into soil.
- 667) The organisms which are get food from the dead matter of plants and animals are called as _____
- 668) _____ is helping to understand feeding relationship between different species
- 669) The material that has been used but is not wanted anymore is known as _____ .
- 670) Mining leads to _____ pollution.
- 671) Burning of waste can produce _____ .
- 672) The process of degradation of organic waste into manure by the action of microorganism is called _____ .
- 673) As per solid waste management rules we have to divide the waste into _____ types.
- 674) The average person in India produces _____ of waste everyday.
- 675) We can dispose the medical waste in the process of _____ .
- 676) The most favourable waste management is _____
- 677) The branch of science which deals with the relationship between plants and human beings and the economical usages of plants is called _____.
- 678) _____ directly or indirectly depend on plants for food, clothes and shelter.
- 679) Plants which are grown for aesthetic reasons are called as _____
- 680) _____ are considered as rich resources of ingredients which can be used in drug preparation.
- 681) Plants which give us fibres necessary for our uses are called as _____.
- 682) World Food Day is celebrated by the _____ organization of the United Nations.
- 683) _____ is used as laxative.
- 684) The process of making yarn from fibres is called _____ .
- 685) Cereals are edible components of grain of cultivated _____ .
- 686) Silk worms feed on _____ leaves.
- 687) The distance between your school and your house is 2250 m. Express this distance in a kilometre.

13 x 2 = 26