

Chapter 1: Nutrition in Plants

Name the following.

2 marks

- 1. What are the sources of energy in organisms?
- 2. What are nutrients?
- 3. What are the two modes of nutrition in living organisms?
- 4. Name two insectivorous plants.
- 5. Name the animals which are herbivores.
- 6. Name the animals which are carnivores.
- 7. Name the animals which are omnivores.
- 8. Name some saprophytic plants.
- 9. Name some insectivorous plants.
- 10. Name some symbiotic plants.

Answer the following questions in brief

- 1. What is nutrition?
- 2. What is autotrophic Nutrition?
- 3. What are autotrophs?
- 4. Who are heterotrophs?
- 5. Name the categories in which animals are divided based on their eating habits?
- 6. Why are the leaves reduced to spines in cacti?
- 7. What are variegated leaves?
- 8. What are heterotrophs?
- 9. What is heterotrophic nutrition?
- 10. What are parasitic plants?
- 11. What is a host in reference to parasitic plants?
- 12. What are saprophytic plants?
- 13. What are insectivorous plants?
- 14. What are symbiotic plants?
- 15. What is symbiotic association or relationship?
- 16. How are the nutrients in the soil replenished?

Answer the followings questions in Detail.

5 Marks

- 1. Why do organisms need energy?
- 2. What is photosynthesis?
- 3. Describe the things needed for photosynthesis?
- 4. What is the role of leaves in photosynthesis?
- 5. What happens to photosynthesis in plants with red, brown or violet leaves?
- 6. What is the importance of photosynthesis?
- 7. What are the categories of heterotrophic nutrition?

3 Marks

- 8. Give an example of a parasitic plant and describe it?
- 9. Describe saprophytes.
- 10. Describe Venus flytrap.
- 11. Describe Pitcher plant.
- 12. How is nitrogen in the soil replenished?

Fill in the blanks :

- 1. The process of intake of food and its proper utilization in the body is termed as
- 2. Living organisms broadly exhibit two modes of nutrition _____ and
- 3. The mode of nutrition in which organisms synthesize their own food using inorganic materials is called ______.
- 4. Organisms that exhibit autotrophic nutrition are called ______.
- 5. All animals show ______ mode of nutrition and these organisms are called
- 6. _____ are organisms that cannot manufacture their own food and derive food from plants or animals or both.
- 7. The pitcher plant and the venus flytrap are plants which eat insects and are called ______.
- 8. _____ gives plants their green colour because it reflects green light and absorbs red and blue light.
- 9. The process by which green plants prepare their own food is called ______.
- 10. Photosynthesis helps in the formation of ______ in the outer layer of the atmosphere.
- 11. _____ are the sites of photosynthesis.
- 12. Through ______, carbon dioxide from the atmosphere enters the leaves.
- 13. The stomatal opening is surrounded by two kidney shaped ______.
- 14. The stem of desert plants becomes ______ to carry out photosynthesis.
- 15. The leaves which have white and green parts on itself are called
- 16. Plants with variegated leaves are _____, ____ and _____.
- 17. Photosynthesis maintains the balance between _____ and _____ in the atmosphere.
- 18. Heterotrophic nutrition can be further categorized into _____, ____, ____,
- 19. The living organism from which a parasite derives its food is called ______.
- 20. The ______ of the dodder plant absorbs food from the host plant.
- 21. The plants which live and feed on dead and decaying organic matter are called

- 22. Saprophytes like the parasites lack green colour and do not carry out
- 23. Fungi are commonly seen during and after _____.
- 24. The whitish umbrella-like structures being sold in the supermarket are called
- 25. Plants which live in association with other plants and share shelter and nutrients are called ______.
- 26._____ are an excellent indicator of air pollution.
- 27. The fungus provides ______, _____ and _____ to the alga. The alga in return provide ______ to the fungus.
- 28. _____ cannot make its own food so it lives in the root nodules of the _____ and provides nitrogen to the plants.
- 29. _____ is the practice of sowing a cereal crop alternatively to a leguminous crop.
- 30. _____, ____, ____, etc are legumes which have nodules on them that contain symbiotic bacteria to convert atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates.

Test Paper 1 Science Nutrition in Plants

Maximum Marks : 25		Time : 1 Hour	
	Name the following.	2 marks	
1.	What are the sources of energy in organisms?		
2.	Name the animals which are carnivores.		
	Answer the following questions in brief	3 Marks	
1.	What is nutrition?		
2.	Why are the leaves reduced to spines in cacti?		
3.	What are saprophytic plants?		
	Answer the followings questions in Detail.	5 Marks	
1.	Why do organisms need energy?		
2.	Describe Venus flytrap.		

Test Paper 2 Science Nutrition in Plants

Maximum Marks : 25		Time : 1	Hour	
3.	Name the following. What are nutrients?		2 marks	
4.	Name the animals which are herbivores.			
	Answer the following questions in brief		3 Marks	
4.	What is autotrophic Nutrition?			
5.	What are variegated leaves?			
6.	What are insectivorous plants?			
	Answer the followings questions in Detail.		5 Marks	
3.	What is photosynthesis?			
4.	What are the categories of heterotrophic nutrition?			
Test Paper 3				
Science				
Nutrition in Plants				
Max	kimum Marks : 25	Time : 1	Hour	
	Name the following.		2 marks	
5. 6.	What are the two modes of nutrition in living organism Name the animals which are omnivores.	s?		
	Answer the following questions in brief		3 Marks	
7.	What are autotrophs?			
8.	What are heterotrophs?			
9.	What are symbiotic plants?			
	Answer the followings questions in Detail.		5 Marks	
5.	Describe the things needed for photosynthesis?			
6.	Give an example of a parasitic plant and describe it?			

Chapter 2: Nutrition in animals

Maximum Marks : 3

- 1. What is the Process of nutrition in Animals called?
- 2. Describe Digestion?
- 3. Describe oxidation?
- 4. What is an amoeba?
- 5. Describe nutrition in amoeba?
- 6. Describe teeth?
- 7. Describe the different types of teeth?
- 8. What is the use of hydrochloric acid and enzymes in the stomach?

Maximum marks : 5

- 1. Give the different methods to procure food.
- 2. What are the various steps in holozoic nutrition?
- 3. Describe Digestion?
- 4. Describe oxidation?
- 5. What is an amoeba?
- 6. Describe nutrition in amoeba?
- 7. Name the organs which constitute the digestive system of human beings.
- 8. Describe The Mouth and Buccal cavity?
- 9. What are temporary teeth and permanent teeth?
- 10. Describe the different types of teeth?
- 11. Give the number of different types of teeth during childhood.
- 12. Give the number of different types of teeth during adulthood.
- 13. Give one word for the function of different kinds of teeth.
- 14. Describe tongue and saliva?
- 15. Describe oesophagus?
- 16. Describe stomach?
- 17. Describe a small intestine?
- 18. Describe a large intestine?
- 19. What is a ruminant?
- 20. Describe the four chambered stomach of a ruminant.

Fill in the blanks :

- 1. Amoeba uses its false feet, called ______, to engulf the food particles.
- 2. A ______ uses cilia to sweep food particles from water with the help of these structures.
- 3. Hydra uses its ______ with sting cells to kill the prey and put it into its body cavities.
- 4. The type of nutrition in which the food must be taken in and digested before it is assimilated and utilized by the body is called _____.
- 5. Taking in food inside the body is known as ______.
- 6. The process of conversion of complex forms of food into simpler forms with the help of a number of digestive juices is known as _____.
- 7. The absorption of simple forms of food in human beings takes place in
- 8. The process of building complex substances such as proteins and fats from the transported substances to different organs is called ______.
- 9. The process in which food absorbed by the body is acted upon by the oxygen is called ______ of food.
- 10. The process of throwing out undigested food materials out of the body in the form of faeces is called _____.
- 11. Amoeba is a ______ organism found in freshwater.
- 12. Plants can make their own food by the process of ______.
- 13. Digestion takes place in the _____ of the body.
- 14. The ______ and the ______ together constitute the digestive system.
- 15. The digestive enzymes are _____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____,
- 16. Amylase breaks down _____ to _____.
- 17. Pepsin and Trypsin break ______ into _____.
- 18. Lipase helps in the breaking down of _____.
- 19. Sucrase breaks down sugar _____ to _____
- 20. The alimentary canal is about _____ m long.
- 21. There are four types of teeth: _____, ____, and
- 22. _____ are at the front and centre of the mouth.
- 23. _____ are used to stab, tear and pierce food.
- 24. _____ and _____ are found at the back and sides of the jaw.
- 25. Molars are used for _____.
- 26. Premolars are used for _____
- 27. If you don't brush your teeth regularly, a yellow sticky substance called _______ is deposited on the teeth.
- 28. Brushing teeth regularly to remove bacteria from the teeth can help prevent

_____ and _____.

- 29. A ______ is a special strong thread which is moved between two teeth to remove trapped food particles.
- 30. Saliva contains an enzyme called ______ that digests starch to sugar.
- 31. lodine gives ______ colour in the presence of starch.
- 32. Benedict's solution gives ______ colour with sugar.
- 33. The wavy movement caused by the contraction and relaxation of the esophageal muscles is called _____.
- 34. The stomach has an inner lining called ______, which protects the stomach from the acidic effect of hydrochloric acid.
- 35. The names of the different parts of the small intestine are ______, ______ and ______.
- 36. In the duodenum, the food is mixed with ______ secreted by the pancreas and the ______ secreted by the liver.
- 37. The small intestine serves both for ______ and ______.
- 38. The inner walls of the small intestine are covered with millions of tiny projections called ______.
- 39. Frequent passing of watery stools is called ______.
- 40. The large intestine has three parts : _____, ____ and _____.
- 41. The small intestine is longer in length than the _____.
- 42. True ruminants are characterized by a stomach with _____
- 43. _____ can digest grass rich in cellulose, which is a type of carbohydrate that many animals and humans cannot digest.
- 44. The four chambered stomachs of ruminants have _____, ____,

_____ and _____.

Chapter 3: Fibre to fabric

Maximum Marks : 3

- 1. What are animal fibres?
- 2. What are wool yielding animals?
- 3. What is the hairy coat of sheep called?
- 4. What is selective breeding?
- 5. Which gives the finest wool?
- 6. What are the characteristics of the wool of Kashmiri goats?
- 7. What is shearing?
- 8. What is dying?
- 9. What is carding?
- 10. What is sorter's disease?
- 11. What is sericulture?
- 12. Name the few varieties of silk.
- 13. Which is the most common silk moth?

Maximum Marks : 5

- 1. Why do we wear woolen clothes in winter?
- 2. What quality of wool these give and which states are these found?
- 3. What do wool yielding sheeps eat?
- 4. Where in India sheeps are reared?
- 5. What are the different processes involved in wool production?
- 6. When is shearing done?
- 7. What is scouring?
- 8. What is sorting?
- 9. Name the four stages in the life-cycle of a silk moth.
- 10. Describe the lifecycle of a silk moth.
- 11. Describe processing of silk.

Fill in the blanks :

- 1. The two animal fibres are _____ and _____.
- 2. The two plant fibres are _____ and _____.
- 3. Five wool yielding animals are _____, ____, ____, ____, ____,

4. The hairy coat of the sheep is called ______.

5. The six important wool yielding breeds of Indian sheeps are _____,

- _____, _____, _____, _____ and ______. 6. The finest wool is ______ wool from a breed of sheep belonging to
- 7. Pashmina shawls are made from the under fur of ______.
- 8. Sheep are _____ animals.
- 9. The wool yielding sheep are given _____ food.
- 10. Sometimes workers doing sorting work may get infected by a bacterium called
- 11. The disease caused by anthrax is called ______.
- 12. The process of shaving off fleece is called ______.
- 13. The process of washing the sheared skin in the tanks to remove dust, dirt and grease is called
- 14. The process of straightening the dyed fibres by passing them through metal teeth is called _____.
- 15. The small soft fluffy fibres of fleece are called ______ or _____.
- 16. Silk is obtained from _____
- 17. Rearing of silk moths for obtaining silk is called ______.
- 18. The four stages in the life-cycle of a silk moth are _____, ____, and .
- 19. The caterpillar secretes a sticky fluid called while moving its head from side by side to form a cocoon.
- 20. Some of the varieties of silk are _____, ____ and _____.
- 21. More than _____ are required to produce 1 kg of raw silk.
- 22. The process of obtaining silk threads by soaking cocoons in hot water is called

Chapter 4 : Heat

Maximum Marks : 3

- 1. Who found that heat is a form of energy?
- 2. What is temperature?
- 3. What is a laboratory thermometer ?
- 4. What is a maximum-minimum thermometer?
- 5. Why cannot we use a laboratory thermometer to measure the temperature of our body?
- 6. What are conductors and insulators?
- 7. What is conduction?
- 8. What is convection?
- 9. What is radiation?

Maximum Marks : 5

- 1. What is heat?
- 2. Describe a clinical thermometer?
- 3. What are the precautions to be Observed while reading a Clinical Thermometer?
- 4. What are the precautions to be taken while using a Laboratory Thermometer?
- 5. Describe sea breeze and land breeze.
- 6. We wear dark colored clothes in winter. Why?
- 7. What is the use of woolen clothes?

Fill in the blanks:

- 1. _____ and _____ performed various experiments and explained that heat is a form of energy.
- 2. _____ and _____ are relative terms.
- Heat is a form of energy that spontaneously moves from the ______ to its _____ or vice-versa.
- 4. When two objects attain the same temperature they are said to attain the .
- 5. _____ and _____ of a body is measured as temperature.
- 6. _____ is mostly measured in degrees Celsius (°C).
- 7. Our body temperature is measured with the help of a ______.
- 8. Clinical thermometer is also called _____.
- 9. The clinical thermometer shows the temperature from _____ to .____ to ._____
- 10. The thermometer with _____ had a range from 94°F to 108°F.
- 11. The only metal that exists as liquid at room temperature is ______.

- 12. The normal body temperature is _____.
- 13. The celsius scale was devised by Swedish astronomer ______ in _____
- 14. _____ measures the temperature in the range of -10°C to 110°C.
- 15. _____ measures the maximum and minimum temperature of the day.
- 16. When a hot body and a cold body are in contact, the hot body ______ heat while the cold body ______ heat.
- 17. The substances which allow heat to flow through them are called ______ of heat.
- 18. The substances which do not allow heat to pass through them easily are called bad conductors of heat or _____.
- 19. Water and air are _____ conductors of heat.
- 20. Cooking utensils are made of ______ and their handles are made of _____.
- 21. In solids, heat is transferred by the process of ______.
- 22. In liquids and gases, heat is transferred by _____.
- 23. The breeze which blows from the sea to the land in coastal areas is called
- 24. The breeze which blows from the land to the sea in the coastal areas is called the _____.
- 25. ______ needs no medium to transfer heat from one place to another.
- 26. Radiation can take place in _____.
- 27. The higher the temperature of a body, the more heat it ______.
- 28. When heat falls on objects like trees, soil, water, human beings etc some of it is . ______, some is ______ and a part of it is ______.
- 29. The amount of absorption and reflection of radiant heat depends upon ______.
- 30. Shiny and smooth surfaces ______ heat, whereas black and rough surfaces ______ heat.
- 31. Black surface is a better ______ and _____ of heat than the white surface.
- 32. We wear woolen clothes in winter because wool is a _____ of heat (

Chapter 5 : Acids, Bases and Salts

Maximum Marks : 3

- Q 1. What is an acid?
- Q 2. What are naturally-occurring acids?
- Q 3. What are mineral acids?
- Q 4. What are organic acids?
- Q 5. What are bases?
- Q 6. What are indicators?
- Q 7. Give some examples of naturally occurring indicators.
- Q 8. What are neutral solutions?
- Q.9. Name one natural indicator used in the kitchen?
- Q.10. Give the colors given by turmeric with different solutions.
- Q.11. Name a flower whose petals are used as a natural indicator.
- Q.12. Give the colors given by Hibiscus with different solutions.

Maximum marks : 5

- Q 1. Give a list of naturally occurring acids and the substances in which they are found.
- Q 2. Give a list of commonly found bases and the substances in which they are found.
- Q 3. Describe litmus
- Q 4. Name and give nature of two synthetic indicators.
- Q.5. What is neutralisation?
- Q.6. Describe a bee bite.
- Q.7. Describe acid rain.

Fill in the blanks :

- 1. The sour taste of the items is due to the presence of a substance called ._____.
- 2. Substances which contain acid are _____ in nature.
- 3. Naturally occuring acids are also called _____.
- 4. _____ is sodium bicarbonate.
- 5. Naturally occurring indicators are _____, ____, and _____.
- 6. The most commonly used indicator is the _____.
- 7. The yellow colour of turmeric is due to a compound called _____.
- 8. The salt formed during neutralisation may be _____, ____ or _____ in nature.
- 9. _____, an antacid, is prescribed by the doctor's in acidity.
- 10. When the soil is too acidic, _____ or ____ is added to the soil to neutralise the acidic nature of the soil.

- 11. When the soil is too basic, _____ is added to the soil to neutralise the basic nature of the soil.
- 12. In factories acidic waste is neutralised by treating it with _____.

Chapter 6 : Physical and Chemical Changes

Maximum Marks : 3

- Q.1. In how many ways can the changes taking place in our surroundings be classified?
- Q.2. What are physical properties?
- Q.3. What is a physical change?
- Q.4. What is a chemical change?
- Q.5. Name a process in which both the physical change and chemical change take

place at the same time?

Q.6. What is crystallization?

Maximum Marks : 5

- Q.1. What are the characteristics of a physical change?
- Q.2. What are the characteristics of a chemical change?
- Q.3. Give some examples of chemical change?
- Q.4. Give some signs of chemical change.
- Q.5. What is rust and rusting?
- Q.6. How can we prevent rusting?

Chapter 7: Weather, Climate and Adaptations of Animals to Climate

- Q.1. What is called the weather of the place at that time?
- Q.2. Which are the weather elements?
- Q.3. What is called the climate of the place?
- Q.4. What is a weather forecast?
- Q.5. Who makes the weather forecast?

Q.6. Which thermometer is used to measure the maximum and minimum temperatures in a day?

- Q.7. What is a hygrometer?
- Q.8. Name the instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall.
- Q.9. What causes changes in weather?
- Q.10. What is the difference between weather and climate?
- Q.11. How is the long term average temperature found?
- Q.12. How are animals able to survive in different conditions?
- Q.13. Name some countries of the polar region.
- Q.14. How is the climate of a polar region?
- Q.15. Give some of the adaptations seen in polar bears.
- Q.16. What is a blubber?
- Q.17. How Penguins have adapted themselves to the polar climate?
- Q.18. Which features help Penguin in swimming?
- Q.19. Who are called migratory birds?
- Q.20. How is the climate of tropical rainforest?
- Q.21. Where are tropical rainforests found in India?
- Q.22. Name some animals found in tropical rainforests.

Q.23. How the toucan Bird has adapted themselves to a particular food which is not easily available to all animals?

- Q.24. What are the adaptations shown in animals of tropical rainforest?
- Q.25. Why is Lion tailed macaque or beard ape called such?
- Q.26. What is the food of a beard ape?
- Q.27. What are the adaptations of an elephant?

Chapter 9: Soil

- Q.1. Soil is one of the most important ______
- Q.2. How is soil important to us?
- Q.3. What is soil?
- Q.4. How is soil formed?
- Q.5. On what factors does the nature of soil depend?
- Q.6. What is a soil profile?
- Q.7. What are soil horizons?
- Q.8. Which are the three main layers of soil?
- Q.9. When can the layers of soil be seen?
- Q.10. Describe the topsoil?
- Q.11. Name some animals who are provided shelter by the topsoil.
- Q.12. Describe the subsoil?
- Q.13. What is the parent rock?
- Q.14. What is the soil classification based on the proportion of soil particles?
- Q.15. Describe the sandy soil?
- Q.16. Describe the clayey soil?
- Q.17. Describe the loamy soil?
- Q.18. Which soil can be turned into different shapes?
- Q.19. Name the three main properties of soil?
- Q.20. What is the percolation rate of water?
- Q.21. What is the water absorption capacity of a soil?
- Q.22. Which kind of soil is suitable for growing wheat and gram?
- Q.23. Which kind of soil is suitable for growing paddy?
- Q.24. Which kind of soil is suitable for growing lentils and pulses?
- Q.25. Which kind of soil is suitable for growing cotton?
- Q.26. Sugarcane can be grown in _____ of soil.
- Q.27. What is soil erosion?
- Q.28. What are the causes of soil erosion?

Chapter 10: Respiration in Organisms

- Q.1. Which is the most important life process common to all living organisms?
- Q.2. What is a cell?
- Q.3. For what functions do we need energy?
- Q.4. What is the function of respiration in organisms?
- Q.5. What is cellular respiration?
- Q.6. Name the two types of respiration.
- Q.7. What is aerobic respiration?
- Q.8. What is anaerobic respiration?
- Q.9. Complete the following reactions

Glucose + oxygen gives

Glucose after anaerobic respiration

Glucose after anaerobic respiration in muscles

- Q.10. What causes muscle cramps?
- Q.11. What is the cure for muscle cramps?
- Q.12. What are anaerobes?
- Q.13. Which organism is used to make wine and beer?
- Q.14. What is breathing?
- Q.15. What is inhalation and exhalation?
- Q.16. What kind of respiration is breathing?
- Q.17. What is a yawn?
- Q.18. What are the components of a human respiratory system?
- Q.19. What is the function of nasal cavity?
- Q.20. Why do we sneeze?
- Q.21. What is the other name of wind pipe?
- Q.22. What is the muscular sheet forming the floor of the chest cavity called?
- Q.23. What is the process of inhalation?
- Q.24. What is the process of exhalation?
- Q.25. What is the composition of inhaled air and exhaled air?
- Q.26. Name some animals living on land having lungs.
- Q.27. What are spiracles and tracheal tubes in Cockroaches?
- Q.28. Earthworm and frog breathe through which part of their body?
- Q.29. How do fish breathe?
- Q.30. What are gills?
- Q.31. Do plants respire? Exchange of gases take place through which structure in plants?
- Q.32. In the cells of plant, oxygen is used to break down glucose into what substances?

Chapter 11: Transportation in Animals and Plants

- Q.1. What are the three vital things required by living organisms for survival?
- Q.2. Which system transports the important substance in multicellular organisms?
- Q.3. What are the three main constituents of the circulatory system?
- Q.4. Which substances are transported by the blood?
- Q.5. What is blood?
- Q.6. What are the two parts of the blood?
- Q.7. Name the three kinds of cells present in the blood.
- Q.8. What is the name of the red pigment present in red blood cells?
- Q.9. What is the function of haemoglobin in blood?
- Q.10. What is the other name of RBCs?
- Q.11. What is the function of white blood cells?
- Q.12. What is the other name of WBCs?
- Q.13. What is the function of platelets?
- Q.14. What is the shape of platelets?
- Q.15. What is the colour of the blood of a cockroach?
- Q.16. What are blood vessels?
- Q.17. Name the three types of blood vessels?
- Q.18. What are arteries?
- Q.19. Name an artery which carry of deoxygenated blood.
- Q.20. Who discovered the circulation of blood?
- Q.21. What are veins?
- Q.22. What prevent backflow of blood in the veins?
- Q.23. What can be seen as greenish-blue tubes on your hands and legs?
- Q.24. Which vein carries oxygen rich blood from the lungs to the heart?
- Q.25. What are capillaries?
- Q.26. What is a four chambered muscular organ present in the chest called?
- Q.27. Name the two upper chambers of the heart?
- Q.28. Name the two lower chambers of the heart?
- Q.29. What is heartbeat?
- Q.30. Name the instrument used to listen the heartbeat by doctors?
- Q.31. What is the rate of the heartbeat?
- Q.32. What is the rate of heartbeat in a child?
- Q.33. What is the rate of heartbeat in an adult?
- Q.34. What is excretion?
- Q.35. What are the constituents of an excretory system in humans?
- Q.36. What are Kidneys?
- Q.37. What are the constituents of urine?
- Q.38. Name some organisms which do not have a circulatory system?
- Q.39. What is a dialysis?
- Q.40. How does skin act as an excretory organ?
- Q.41. What is a sweat?
- Q.42. What is photosynthesis?

Q.43. What is xylem in plants?

Q.44. What is phloem in plants?

Q.45. Name the two vascular tissues through which the transportation of substances in plants take place.

Q.46. What is transpiration?

Q.47. What is the function of evaporation of water in plants?

Chapter 12: Reproduction in plants

- Q.1. What is reproduction?
- Q.2. What are the two methods by which plants reproduce?
- Q.3. What is asexual reproduction?
- Q.4. What are the methods of asexual reproduction in plants?
- Q.5. What is vegetative propagation?
- Q.6. What are the advantages of vegetative propagation?
- Q.7. What is a node of a plant?
- Q.8. Name some plants which are grown from their cuttings?
- Q.9. What are vegetative buds?
- Q.10. Name some plants who have buds from which new plants grow.
- Q.11. Name a plant which have buds on the margins of the leaves.
- Q.12. What are plantlets?
- Q.13. Name some plants which produce new plants from roots.
- Q.14. How does a cactus produce new plants?
- Q.15. What is yeast?
- Q.16. What is a colony of yeast? Describe?
- Q.17. What is the process of reproduction in yeast called?
- Q.18. How does algae reproduce?
- Q.19. What is fragmentation?
- Q.20. Name some plants which reproduce asexually through spores?
- Q.21. What are the thread like structures of a fungus called?
- Q.22. What are the spherical structures of a fungus called?
- Q.23. What are spores?
- Q.24. What is sexual reproduction?
- Q.25. Name the male and female reproductive part of a flower.
- Q.26. What is the name given to the flowers which have both stamens and pistils?
- Q.27. Name some bisexual flowers.
- Q.28. Name some unisexual flowers.
- Q.29. What is the name given to the flowers which has stamen or pistil?
- Q.30. Which part of the flower contains pollen grains?
- Q.31. What does a pollen grain produce?
- Q.32. What are the parts of a pistil?
- Q.33. Which part of the flower contains the female gamete or egg?
- Q.34. What is a zygote?
- Q.35. What are the main steps involved in sexual reproduction in plants?
- Q.36. What is pollination?
- Q.37. Name two mammals which pollinate flowers?
- Q.38. What is self pollination and what is cross pollination?
- Q.39. Name some agents of pollination.
- Q.40. Name two fruits which are called vegetables?
- Q.41. What is fertilization?
- Q.42. What forms the fruits and what form the seeds?

- Q.43. Name the two types of fruits.
- Q.44. What is seed dispersal?
- Q.45. What is the use of seed dispersal?
- Q.46. Name some agents of seed dispersal.
- Q.47. Name some plants whose seeds are dispersed by wind.
- Q.48. Name some plants whose seeds are dispersed by water.
- Q.49. What are the properties of seeds to be dispersed by animals?
- Q.50. Name some plants whose seeds are dispersed by animals.
- Q.51. Which plant disperses its seeds by explosion?

Chapter 13: Motion and Time

- Q.1. Give an example of translatory motion.
- Q.2. Give an example of periodic motion.
- Q.3. Give an example of circular motion.
- Q.4. How do we know that an object is moving faster or slower?
- Q.5. What are needed to know the speed of an object?
- Q.6. What is speed?
- Q.7. What is a uniform motion and nonuniform motion?
- Q.8. How did the people in ancient time come to know the time?
- Q.9. What was the day in earlier times?
- Q.10. What was a month in earlier times?
- Q.11. What was a year in earlier times?
- Q.12. Name some devices used to measure time?
- Q.13. What is a sundial?
- Q.14. What is a sand clock? What is its other name?
- Q.15. What is a water clock?
- Q.16. Who invented the first pendulum clock and in which year?
- Q.17. What is a simple pendulum?
- Q.18. Give an example of periodic or oscillatory motion.
- Q.19. What is time period with respect to a pendulum?
- Q.20. Name two devices based on pendulum clocks.
- Q.21. What are Quartz clocks or Digital clocks?
- Q.22. What is the standard unit of time? What is its symbol?
- Q.23. What is the basic unit of speed?
- Q.24. What parameters are needed to know the average speed of a body?
- Q.25. Name the fastest creature on earth? What is its highest speed?
- Q.26. Which instrument measures the speed of a vehicle?
- Q.27. Which instrument measures the distance travelled by a vehicle?
- Q.28. What is the name of the graph which represents the motion of an object?
- Q.29. What is the name given to the meeting point of the two axes?
- Q.30. How many axes a graph paper has?
- Q.31. What is the name given to the horizontal and vertical axes respectively?
- Q.32. On what axes are time and distance taken respectively?
- Q.33. What are the uses of distance-time graph?

Chapter 14: Electric Current and its Effect

- Q.1. What is an electric circuit?
- Q.2. Name the simplest source of electric current?
- Q.3. What are the components needed to create a simple circuit?

Q.4. What are the symbols of electric cell, battery, electric bulb, switch in on position , switch on off position?

- Q.5. What is a battery?
- Q.6. What is a circuit diagram?
- Q.7. When is a bulb said to be fused?
- Q.8. What is the heating effect of current?
- Q.9. Name some appliances where heating effect of current is used.
- Q.10. What is a heating element in an appliance?
- Q.11. On what factors the amount of heat produced in a wire depends.
- Q.12. Name the material of which an element is made.
- Q.13. Name the material of which the bulb's filament is made?
- Q.14. What can we use in place of a bulb to reduce wastage of electricity?
- Q.15. What is an electric fuse?
- Q.16. What is the property of a fuse?
- Q.17. What is the symbol of a fuse?
- Q.18. What are the causes of excessive electric current?
- Q.19. What are miniature circuit breakers (MCBs)?
- Q.20. What is a compass?
- Q.21. What happens when we increase the number of coils?
- Q.22. Who first observed the magnetic effect of electric current?
- Q.23. Can electric current be used to produce magnets?
- Q.24. What is the unit of electric current?
- Q.25. What is a solenoid?
- Q.26. What is an electromagnet?
- Q.27. On what factors does the strength of an Electromagnet depend?
- Q.28. What are the uses of electromagnets?
- Q.29. On what principle is the working of an electric bell based?
- Q.30. Explain the working of an electric bell.

Chapter 15: Light

- Q.1. What is light?
- Q.2. What is the effect of no light?
- Q.3. How does light travel in space?
- Q.4. What is called the property of light to travel in straight lines?
- Q.5. What is reflection of light?
- Q.6. What are the properties of an image formed by a plane mirror?
- Q.7. What is lateral inversion?
- Q.8. Why is the word AMBULANCE written in an inverted manner on an ambulance van?
- Q.9. What are the uses of plane mirrors?
- Q.10. What are spherical mirrors?
- Q.11. What are the two types of spherical mirrors?
- Q.12. Give some examples of curved mirrors.
- Q.13. What is the property of an image formed by a concave mirror?
- Q.14. What happens when the distance of an object from a concave mirror increases?
- Q.15. What are the uses of a concave mirror?
- Q.16. What is the property of an image formed by a convex mirror?
- Q.17. What are the uses of convex mirrors?
- Q.18. What is a lens?
- Q.19. Where are lenses used?
- Q.20. What are the two types of basic lens?
- Q.21. What is the property of a convex lens?
- Q.22. What is the property of a concave lens?

Q.23. What is the difference in the image formed by convex lens and concave lens for a for off object?

- Q.24. What kind of image is formed by a convex lens?
- Q.25. What kind of image is formed by a concave lens?
- Q.26. What is the other name of a convex lens?
- Q.27. What is the other name of a concave lens?
- Q.28. Name the seven colours which make a rainbow.
- Q.29. What is dispersion of light?
- Q.30. What is a spectrum of white light?
- Q.31. What is a Newton's disc?

Chapter 16: Water a Precious Resource

- Q.1. Earth is called a _____ planet.
- Q.2. Where are the most water of our planet found?
- Q.3. How much freshwater is available for use?
- Q.4. How much water has the United Nations recommended per person per day?
- Q.5. Which day is celebrated as the World Water Day?
- Q.6. In how many states does water exist?
- Q.7. Where is the water found in solid state, liquid state and gaseous state?
- Q.8. What is the process involved in the water cycle?
- Q.9. What is groundwater?
- Q.10. What is called a water table?
- Q.11. What is called infiltration?
- Q.12. Name the process by which groundwater is recharged.
- Q.13. What is aquifer?
- Q.14. How are the water from the aquifers pumped out?
- Q.15. What are the causes of lowering of water table?
- Q.16. What is the effect of increased population on the water table?
- Q.17. What is the effect of increased industries on the water table?
- Q.18. What is the effect of Agricultural activities on the water table?
- Q.19. What is the effect of deforestation on the water table?
- Q.20. What is the effect of excessive rainfall in an area?
- Q.21. What is the effect of lack of rain in an area?
- Q.22. What are the ways to manage wastage of water?
- Q.23. What are the ways for Rainwater harvesting?
- Q.24. How is a Bawri important for Rainwater harvesting?
- Q.25. What is Drip irrigation?
- Q.26. What are the ways by which you can save water by minimising the wastage of water?
- Q.27. What is the result of no plants in our surroundings?

Chapter 17: Forest and Waste Management

- Q.1. What is a forest?
- Q.2. Name three types of forests found in India.
- Q.3. How are forests useful to us?
- Q.4. What is a food chain?
- Q.5. What is a food web?
- Q.6. What is deforestation?
- Q.7. Forests are converted into what types?
- Q.8. What are the ways to conserve the forests?
- Q.9. What is waste management?
- Q.10. What are the substances which cause waste?
- Q.11. What are the two ways to manage the waste?
- Q.12. What is recycling?
- Q.13. What are the two types in which waste can be segregated?
- Q.14. What is segregation of waste?
- Q.15. What is the use of blue bins and green bins?
- Q.16. What is the method of composting?
- Q.17. What is vermicomposting?
- Q.18. How is non biodegradable waste recycled?
- Q.19. What are the advantages of recycling?