Top 100 questions
Part 6

Food and its sources

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on Separation of Substances**, ideal for students studying science (especially in middle school):

A. Introduction to Separation (1–20)

1. What is separation of substances?
2. Why do we need to separate substances?
3. What are mixtures?
4. What are pure substances?
5. What are the different types of mixtures?
6. What is the difference between homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures?
7. What is a solute and solvent?
8. What is a solution?
9. What are the components of a mixture?
10. How can mixtures be separated?
11. What are the physical methods of separation?
12. What are the chemical methods of separation?
13. What is the principle behind separation?

14. What is hand picking?

15. In which cases is hand picking used?

16. What is threshing?

17. What is winnowing?

18. How is sieving used in everyday life?

19. What is sedimentation?

20. What is decantation?

B. Common Methods of Separation (21–60)

21. What is filtration?

22. Where is filtration used in daily life?

23. How does a filter paper work?

24. What is evaporation?

25. What is the purpose of evaporation in separation?

26. Give an example of evaporation in daily life.

27. What is condensation?

28. What is distillation?

29. What mixtures can be separated by distillation?

30. What is sublimation?

31. Which substances can be separated by sublimation?

32. What is chromatography?

33. Where is chromatography used?

34. What is magnetic separation?

35. Which substances can be separated using a magnet?

36. What is loading in separation?

37. What is crystallization?

38. What is centrifugation?

39. Where is centrifugation used?

40. What is decanting and how is it done?

41. What is the role of a funnel in filtration?

42. What is a centrifuge machine?

43. What is the use of salt beds in salt production?

44. How is sea water converted into salt?

45. How is drinking water purified?

46. How is oil separated from water?

47. What is the role of alum in water purification?

48. How are different grains separated?

49. Why is separating sand from rice important?

50. How are tea leaves separated from tea?

51. What is the process of sieving used for?

52. What is churning?

53. How is butter separated from milk?

54. What is filtration used for in chemistry labs?

55. How is rainwater collected and purified?

56. What is a separating funnel?

57. What is the use of a separating funnel in separating oil and water?

58. How do farmers separate husk from grains?

59. How are solids separated from liquids?

60. What is precipitation in chemistry?

🔹 C. Applications and Uses (61–80)

61. Why is separation important in cooking?

62. How does separation help in industries?

63. What methods are used in recycling plants?

64. How is gold separated from sand?

65. How is iron extracted using magnets?

66. How are crystals of salt obtained?

67. What role does temperature play in separation?

68. Why is clean drinking water essential?

69. What methods are used to clean river water?

70. How is sugar extracted from sugarcane?

71. What is the role of evaporation in salt pans?

72. What is the difference between evaporation and boiling?

73. What is the role of sedimentation in water purification?

74. How do wastewater treatment plants separate impurities?

75. How is alcohol separated from a water-alcohol mixture?

76. What is fractional distillation?

77. How is oil refined using separation techniques?

78. How does chromatography help in forensic science?

79. How does paper chromatography work?

80. What are the advantages of separating mixtures?

D. Conceptual and Higher-Level Thinking (81–100)

81. What would happen if we do not separate substances?

82. What is the importance of separation in medical labs?

83. Why are multiple separation techniques sometimes needed?

84. How can you separate a mixture of salt and sand?

85. How can you separate iron filings and sulphur?

86. What is the best method to separate rice and stones?

87. What method is used to separate cream from milk?

88. How do washing machines separate water from clothes?

89. What is the method used in milk processing industries?

90. How do sugar mills use evaporation?

91. What is the role of separation in oil refineries?

92. How do separation techniques help in environmental science?

93. What methods help remove pollutants from air?

94. How is separation used in mining?

95. How does filtration differ from decantation?

96. What is the role of gravity in separation?

97. Why can't we use magnets to separate all mixtures?

98. Which separation technique is best for muddy water?

99. Can all mixtures be separated completely?

100. What careers or industries depend heavily on separation of substances?

Would you like a **worksheet**, **quiz**, or **interactive activity** based on these questions?

Components of Food

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on Components of Food**, ideal for understanding **nutrients, their functions, sources, and related health concepts**:

A. Introduction to Food Components (1–20)

1. What are the components of food?
2. Why do we need different components in our food?
3. What are nutrients?
4. Name the major nutrients in our food.
5. What is a balanced diet?

6. What are energy-giving foods?
7. What are body-building foods?
8. What are protective foods?
9. What is malnutrition?
10. What is undernutrition?
11. What is overnutrition?
12. What happens if we lack nutrients?
13. What are deficiency diseases?
14. How are nutrients absorbed in the body?
15. What is the function of food components?
16. What is the role of digestion in food absorption?
17. Why is it important to eat a variety of foods?
18. What is the importance of a food pyramid?
19. What is the role of water as a food component?
20. Why is roughage important?

B. Carbohydrates (21–35)

21. What are carbohydrates?
22. What are the two types of carbohydrates?
23. What is the function of carbohydrates?
24. What are simple carbohydrates?

25. What are complex carbohydrates?

26. What are the sources of carbohydrates?

27. How do carbohydrates provide energy?

28. What is glucose?

29. What is starch?

30. How do you test food for starch?

31. What is the importance of fiber?

32. What happens when the body lacks carbohydrates?

33. What is the glycemic index?

34. What is the role of carbohydrates in a balanced diet?

35. How much carbohydrate does a normal diet need?

C. Proteins (36–50)

36. What are proteins?

37. Why are proteins called body-building foods?

38. What are amino acids?

39. What are the sources of proteins?

40. What are plant-based protein sources?

41. What are animal-based protein sources?

42. What is protein deficiency?

43. What is Kwashiorkor?

44. What is Marasmus?

45. How to test food for protein?

46. How are proteins used in the body?

47. What is the difference between complete and incomplete proteins?

48. What is the recommended intake of protein?

49. Why are proteins essential for growing children?

50. What are the signs of protein deficiency?

D. Fats (51–65)

51. What are fats?

52. What is the function of fats?

53. What are saturated and unsaturated fats?

54. What are the sources of fats?

55. Why are fats called energy-rich foods?

56. What is cholesterol?

57. What is the role of fats in the body?

58. How much fat should we eat?

59. What are healthy fats?

60. What are trans fats and why are they harmful?

61. What is obesity?

62. What is the difference between visible and invisible fats?

63. How do you test food for fat?

64. What are the consequences of excess fat intake?

65. What is essential fatty acid?

E. Vitamins (66–80)

66. What are vitamins?

67. What are fat-soluble vitamins?

68. What are water-soluble vitamins?

69. What is the function of Vitamin A?

70. What is night blindness?

71. What are the sources of Vitamin A?

72. What is the function of Vitamin B?

73. What is beri-beri?

74. What is the function of Vitamin C?

75. What is scurvy?

76. What are the sources of Vitamin C?

77. What is the function of Vitamin D?

78. What is rickets?

79. What is the role of Vitamin E and K?

80. Why should we not overconsume vitamins?

F. Minerals (81–90)

81. What are minerals?

82. What is the function of calcium?

83. What is the function of iron?

84. What is anemia?

85. What is the function of iodine?

86. What is goitre?

87. What is the function of phosphorus?

88. What are the sources of minerals?

89. What are trace elements?

90. Why are minerals required in small amounts?

G. Water and Roughage (91–100)

91. Why is water important in our diet?

92. How much water should we drink daily?

93. What is the role of water in digestion and excretion?

94. What is roughage?

95. What are the sources of roughage?

96. Why is roughage not digested?

97. What happens when we don’t get enough water?

98. What happens when there’s a lack of roughage in the diet?

99. How does water help in regulating body temperature?

100. How do roughage and water help in maintaining a healthy digestive system?

Let me know if you'd like this organized into a **worksheet**, **MCQ quiz**, or **presentation format**.

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Fiber to Fabric

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Fibre to Fabric"**, covering key concepts from the origin of fibres to the making of fabric, suitable for school-level science:

A. Introduction to Fibres (1–20)

1. What is a fibre?
2. What is the difference between fibre and fabric?
3. What are natural fibres?
4. What are synthetic fibres?

5. What are the main sources of natural fibres?
6. Give examples of plant-based fibres.
7. Give examples of animal-based fibres.
8. What are the advantages of natural fibres?
9. What are the disadvantages of natural fibres?
10. Name some commonly used synthetic fibres.
11. How are synthetic fibres made?
12. What are the uses of fibres in daily life?
13. How are fibres turned into fabric?
14. What is spinning?
15. What is weaving?
16. What is knitting?
17. What is yarn?
18. What is ginning?
19. How is fibre different from yarn?
20. What are blended fibres?

🔹 B. Plant Fibres: Cotton and Jute (21–40)

21. How is cotton obtained?
22. In which parts of India is cotton grown?
23. What is ginning of cotton?

24. What are the uses of cotton?

25. What are the properties of cotton fabric?

26. How is jute obtained?

27. From which plant part is jute fibre extracted?

28. What is retting in jute processing?

29. Where is jute mainly grown in India?

30. What are the uses of jute?

31. What are the characteristics of jute fibre?

32. What are coir fibres and where do they come from?

33. What is flax and how is it used?

34. How is hemp fibre used?

35. What kind of soil and climate is suitable for cotton?

36. What is the role of farmers in fibre production?

37. How is cotton cleaned after harvesting?

38. What machines are used in cotton processing?

39. How are jute fibres separated from the stem?

40. What is the historical importance of cotton in India?

🔹 C. Animal Fibres: Wool and Silk (41–60)

41. From which animals is wool obtained?

42. What is shearing in wool production?

43. What is scouring?

44. What is sorting of wool?

45. What is fleece?

46. What are different types of wool?

47. What is the use of wool in fabric?

48. What are the properties of woollen fabric?

49. What is silk?

50. From which insect is silk obtained?

51. What is sericulture?

52. What are the stages of a silkworm's life cycle?

53. What is cocoon and how is silk thread obtained from it?

54. What are different types of silk?

55. Why is silk shiny and smooth?

56. What is mulberry silk?

57. What are the uses of silk fabric?

58. What is reeling in silk production?

59. What are the challenges in silk farming?

60. Why is silk considered a luxurious fabric?

🔹 D. Processes from Fibre to Fabric (61–80)

61. What is the process of spinning?

62. What devices are used in spinning?

63. What is a takli and how is it used?

64. What is a charkha?

65. What is the modern spinning machine?

66. What is weaving?

67. What are looms?

68. What is handloom and power loom?

69. What is knitting?

70. What is the difference between weaving and knitting?

71. How are yarns arranged in weaving?

72. What is dyeing of fabric?

73. What are warp and weft?

74. What is meant by thread count?

75. What is a fabric blend?

76. What is the importance of textile industry in India?

77. What are the steps from fibre to fabric?

78. How is fabric checked for quality?

79. What is meant by fabric finishing?

80. What is the difference between loom and knitting needle?

🔹 E. Uses and Properties of Fabrics (81–95)

81. What are the properties of cotton fabric?

82. What are the properties of woollen fabric?

83. What are the properties of silk fabric?

84. What are the uses of synthetic fabric?

85. What makes a fabric breathable?

86. What are fire-resistant fabrics?

87. Why do different seasons need different fabrics?

88. What makes cotton absorbent?

89. Which fabrics are used in sportswear and why?

90. Why do woollen clothes keep us warm?

91. What are biodegradable fibres?

92. What is shrinkage in fabrics?

93. What are eco-friendly fabrics?

94. What is dye-fastness in cloth?

95. What are anti-bacterial fabrics?

🔹 F. General Knowledge and High-Level Thinking (96–100)

96. What is the history of the cotton industry in India?

97. Why is Khadi important in India's freedom movement?

98. What are sustainable alternatives to synthetic fibres?

99. How does the fibre to fabric industry affect the environment?

100. What are the innovations in modern fabric technology?

Would you like these questions in **quiz format**, **MCQs**, or **PDF worksheet** style?

Sorting Materials into groups

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Sorting Materials into Groups"**, ideal for elementary to middle school learners exploring **materials, their properties, and classification**:

🔹 A. Introduction to Materials and Grouping (1–20)

1. What are materials?
2. Why do we need to sort materials into groups?
3. What are the uses of sorting materials?
4. What are objects made of?
5. What are natural materials?
6. What are man-made materials?
7. Give examples of natural materials.
8. Give examples of man-made materials.
9. How are materials chosen for making objects?
10. What is the basis for grouping materials?
11. What is classification?
12. Why do we classify things?
13. What is a physical property?

14. Name some physical properties used for grouping materials.

15. What are transparent materials?

16. What are opaque materials?

17. What are translucent materials?

18. Give examples of transparent materials.

19. Give examples of opaque materials.

20. Give examples of translucent materials.

B. Grouping by Appearance and Texture (21–40)

21. What is texture?

22. What is meant by shiny and dull appearance?

23. Give examples of shiny materials.

24. Give examples of dull materials.

25. What is a soft material?

26. What is a hard material?

27. Give examples of soft materials.

28. Give examples of hard materials.

29. What is the difference between smooth and rough materials?

30. How does touch help in identifying materials?

31. What is a flexible material?

32. What is a rigid material?

33. Give examples of flexible materials.

34. Give examples of rigid materials.

35. What does “lustre” mean?

36. Which materials have lustre?

37. What are fibrous materials?

38. What are brittle materials?

39. Give examples of breakable and unbreakable materials.

40. What is transparency?

C. Grouping by Solubility and Absorption (41–60)

41. What is solubility?

42. What is a soluble substance?

43. What is an insoluble substance?

44. Give examples of soluble substances.

45. Give examples of insoluble substances.

46. What happens when you mix sugar in water?

47. What happens when you mix sand in water?

48. What is a solution?

49. What is suspension?

50. What are miscible and immiscible liquids?

51. Is oil miscible with water?

52. Is vinegar miscible with water?

53. What is absorption of water?

54. Which materials absorb water?

55. Which materials do not absorb water?

56. Give examples of materials used in umbrellas and raincoats.

57. How is water absorption tested?

58. What is permeability?

59. What is meant by waterproof material?

60. Name some absorbent materials.

🔹 D. Grouping by Magnetic Property and Conductivity (61–80)

61. What is magnetism?

62. What are magnetic materials?

63. What are non-magnetic materials?

64. Give examples of magnetic materials.

65. Give examples of non-magnetic materials.

66. How can magnets be used to sort materials?

67. Which metals are magnetic?

68. What is electrical conductivity?

69. Which materials conduct electricity?

70. Which materials are poor conductors of electricity?

71. Name conductors and insulators of heat.

72. Why are electrical wires made of copper?

73. Why are handles of utensils made of plastic or wood?

74. What are conductors of heat?

75. What are insulators of heat?

76. Give examples of heat-conducting materials.

77. What is thermal conductivity?

78. What are applications of magnetic sorting?

79. How can you test a material for magnetism?

80. How can you test a material for electrical conductivity?

🔹 E. Grouping by States and Types of Matter (81–95)

81. What are the three states of matter?

82. Give examples of solids.

83. Give examples of liquids.

84. Give examples of gases.

85. What materials change state on heating?

86. What are metals?

87. What are non-metals?

88. Give examples of metals and their uses.

89. Give examples of non-metals and their uses.

90. What are polymers?

91. What are ceramics?

92. What is glass?

93. What is plastic?

94. Why are some materials recyclable?

95. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials?

🔹 F. Higher Order and Application-Based (96–100)

96. How do material properties affect their use?

97. How can grouping help in recycling?

98. How is sorting materials useful in the kitchen?

99. What is the importance of grouping in industries?

100. Why is it important to identify the right material for the right object?

Would you like this list in **worksheet**, **quiz**, or **interactive activity** format?

Changes around us

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Changes Around Us"**, ideal for school-level learners exploring different types of physical and chemical changes in everyday life:

🔹 A. Introduction to Change (1–20)

1. What is meant by change?

2. Why do changes occur around us?
3. What are natural changes?
4. What are man-made changes?
5. What are physical changes?
6. What are chemical changes?
7. What is the difference between physical and chemical changes?
8. Is melting of ice a physical or chemical change?
9. Is burning of paper a physical or chemical change?
10. Is dissolving salt in water a physical or chemical change?
11. Can changes be reversed?
12. What is a reversible change?
13. What is an irreversible change?
14. Is tearing of paper reversible or irreversible?
15. Is curdling of milk reversible or irreversible?
16. What is meant by temporary and permanent change?
17. How do we observe a change?
18. What are slow and fast changes?
19. Give examples of slow changes.
20. Give examples of fast changes.

🔹 B. Reversible and Irreversible Changes (21–40)

21. What are the characteristics of a reversible change?
22. What are the characteristics of an irreversible change?
23. Is folding of paper reversible?
24. Is cooking food reversible?
25. Is breaking a glass reversible or irreversible?
26. Can you get back ash after burning paper?
27. Why is rusting an irreversible change?
28. Is freezing water a reversible change?
29. Is evaporation a reversible change?
30. Why is melting of wax reversible?
31. Is baking a cake reversible or irreversible?
32. Is condensation a reversible change?
33. Why is burning wood irreversible?
34. What is meant by restoration?
35. What is the role of energy in causing changes?
36. How can heat cause change?
37. How can pressure cause change?
38. How can cold cause change?
39. What is expansion?
40. What is contraction?

🔹 C. Physical Changes (41–60)

41. What is a physical change?

42. Is dissolving sugar in water a physical change?

43. Why is chopping vegetables a physical change?

44. Does a physical change form new substances?

45. Is stretching a rubber band a physical change?

46. Is boiling of water a physical change?

47. Why is cutting of wood a physical change?

48. Is crushing a can a physical change?

49. What are the features of physical change?

50. Can physical changes be useful?

51. What is change of state?

52. What is melting?

53. What is boiling?

54. What is freezing?

55. What is condensation?

56. What is evaporation?

57. What is sublimation?

58. Which physical changes are temporary?

59. What happens to mass in a physical change?

60. Is there any energy change in physical changes?

🔹 D. Chemical Changes (61–80)

61. What is a chemical change?

62. Is rusting of iron a chemical change?

63. Is digestion a chemical change?

64. Is burning of candle a chemical change?

65. Why is cooking of food a chemical change?

66. What are the signs of chemical changes?

67. What are new substances in a chemical change?

68. What is precipitation reaction?

69. What is neutralisation?

70. How is colour change a sign of chemical change?

71. How is gas production a sign of chemical change?

72. Why is mixing acid and base a chemical change?

73. Is curdling of milk a chemical change?

74. What are the products of combustion?

75. What is corrosion?

76. What is fermentation?

77. What is a chemical reaction?

78. What are the advantages of chemical changes?

79. What are the disadvantages of chemical changes?

80. Why are chemical changes mostly irreversible?

🔹 E. Types and Effects of Changes (81–95)

81. What is expansion due to heat?

82. Why do metal lids loosen when heated?

83. Why do railway tracks have gaps?

84. How does heat cause ice to melt?

85. What is the effect of cold on water?

86. How does heat change the state of matter?

87. What are examples of desirable changes?

88. What are examples of undesirable changes?

89. What is a periodic change?

90. What is a non-periodic change?

91. Give examples of periodic changes.

92. Give examples of non-periodic changes.

93. What are seasonal changes?

94. What are chemical changes in our body?

95. How do plants show chemical changes?

🔹 F. High-Level and Real-Life Applications (96–100)

96. Why is it important to understand changes around us?

97. How can we control undesirable changes?

98. How do changes affect our environment?

99. How does science help in making useful changes?

100. What changes are involved in recycling materials?

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The Living organisms and their surroundings

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings"**, ideal for school-level learners studying **biology, environment, and adaptations**:

🔹 A. Characteristics of Living Organisms (1–25)

1. What are living organisms?
2. What are non-living things?
3. What are the basic characteristics of living organisms?
4. Do all living organisms need food?
5. How do living organisms grow?
6. What is respiration?
7. Why is respiration important for living organisms?
8. How do plants respire?
9. How do animals respire?
10. What is the difference between breathing and respiration?
11. What is excretion?
12. Why do organisms need to excrete waste?
13. How do plants excrete?

14. How do animals excrete?
15. What is reproduction in living organisms?
16. Why is reproduction important?
17. Do all living organisms move?
18. How do animals show movement?
19. How do plants show movement?
20. What is response to stimuli?
21. How do living organisms respond to their environment?
22. What is the life span of an organism?
23. What is the difference between living and non-living things?
24. Can something be once-living but now non-living?
25. What is meant by living, non-living, and dead?

B. Habitat and Adaptation (26–50)

26. What is habitat?
27. What are the types of habitats?
28. What is terrestrial habitat?
29. What is aquatic habitat?
30. What is an organism's surrounding?
31. What is adaptation?
32. How does adaptation help organisms survive?

33. What is structural adaptation?

34. What is behavioral adaptation?

35. What is functional adaptation?

36. How do camels adapt to desert habitats?

37. How do fish adapt to water?

38. How do cactus plants survive in deserts?

39. What adaptations help polar bears survive in cold climates?

40. How do aquatic plants differ from terrestrial plants?

41. What are the features of desert animals?

42. What are the features of mountain animals?

43. What are arboreal animals?

44. What are aerial animals?

45. What are amphibians?

46. What are examples of freshwater and marine animals?

47. What is migration in animals?

48. What is hibernation?

49. What is estivation?

50. How do plants adapt to different habitats?

🔹 C. Environment and Ecosystem (51–75)

51. What is the environment?

52. What are the biotic components of the environment?

53. What are the abiotic components of the environment?

54. Give examples of abiotic factors.

55. Give examples of biotic factors.

56. How do abiotic factors affect living organisms?

57. What is an ecosystem?

58. What are producers in an ecosystem?

59. What are consumers in an ecosystem?

60. What are decomposers?

61. What is the role of sunlight in an ecosystem?

62. What is a food chain?

63. What is a food web?

64. How is energy transferred in a food chain?

65. What happens if one link in a food chain is broken?

66. What is a balanced ecosystem?

67. What causes imbalance in ecosystems?

68. What are examples of natural ecosystems?

69. What are artificial ecosystems?

70. What is the importance of biodiversity?

71. What is habitat destruction?

72. How do humans affect ecosystems?

73. What is pollution and its effect on habitats?

74. How can we protect natural habitats?

75. What is conservation?

🔹 D. Classification and Diversity of Organisms (76–90)

76. What is classification of living organisms?

77. Why do we classify organisms?

78. What is a species?

79. What are vertebrates?

80. What are invertebrates?

81. What are mammals?

82. What are reptiles?

83. What are amphibians?

84. What are birds?

85. What are insects?

86. What are flowering and non-flowering plants?

87. What is the difference between algae and fungi?

88. How do animals differ from plants?

89. What are unicellular organisms?

90. What are multicellular organisms?

🔹 E. Thinking, Application & Environment Awareness (91–100)

91. Why do animals live in groups or herds?
92. Why are forests important for wild animals?
93. How are animals and plants interdependent?
94. How do seasonal changes affect organisms?
95. What will happen if water becomes polluted?
96. What adaptations help animals escape predators?
97. Why do birds fly in a V-shape during migration?
98. Why are some animals nocturnal?
99. How can we help conserve animal habitats?
100. Why is understanding living organisms and their surroundings important?

Would you like these questions converted into a **quiz**, **worksheet**, or **multiple-choice format**?

Getting to know plants

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Getting to Know Plants"**, ideal for students learning about types of plants, their parts, and their functions:

🌱 A. Types of Plants (1–20)

1. What are herbs?
2. What are shrubs?
3. What are trees?
4. How do herbs differ from shrubs?

5. How are trees different from shrubs?
6. Give two examples of herbs.
7. Give two examples of shrubs.
8. Give two examples of trees.
9. What are creepers?
10. What are climbers?
11. Give examples of creepers.
12. Give examples of climbers.
13. How are plants classified based on size and structure?
14. What is a woody stem?
15. What is a non-woody stem?
16. What are thorns? Name a plant with thorns.
17. Which plant has weak stems and spreads on the ground?
18. Which plant uses support to climb?
19. What are the main parts of a plant?
20. Why do plants grow differently?

🌿 B. Roots and Their Functions (21–40)

21. What is a root?
22. What are the two types of root systems?
23. What is a tap root?

24. What is a fibrous root?

25. Give two examples of tap roots.

26. Give two examples of fibrous roots.

27. What is the function of roots?

28. How do roots absorb water?

29. What is the role of root hairs?

30. How do roots anchor the plant?

31. What are aerial roots?

32. What are prop roots?

33. How do roots help in preventing soil erosion?

34. What is root cap?

35. What is root pressure?

36. How do plants store food in roots?

37. Which root is edible?

38. What is the difference between tap and fibrous roots?

39. Which plants have fibrous roots?

40. What happens when roots are cut?

🌸 C. Stem and Its Functions (41–60)

41. What is a stem?

42. What are the functions of stem?

43. How does water move through the stem?

44. What is a node?

45. What is an internode?

46. What is a bud?

47. What is a shoot?

48. What is xylem?

49. What is phloem?

50. What is transpiration pull?

51. How does the stem help in photosynthesis?

52. What is a modified stem?

53. Give examples of edible stems.

54. What is the function of vascular bundles?

55. Why are stems green in some plants?

56. How does stem help in climbing?

57. What is a stem tuber?

58. What are underground stems?

59. How are cactus stems adapted?

60. What is grafting in plants?

🍃 D. Leaf and Its Functions (61–80)

61. What is a leaf?

62. What are the parts of a leaf?

63. What is the function of a leaf?

64. What is the lamina?

65. What is a leaf blade?

66. What are veins?

67. What is midrib?

68. What is a petiole?

69. What is venation?

70. What is reticulate venation?

71. What is parallel venation?

72. Give an example of a leaf with reticulate venation.

73. Give an example of a leaf with parallel venation.

74. How does a leaf prepare food?

75. What is photosynthesis?

76. What is chlorophyll?

77. What are stomata?

78. How do leaves help in transpiration?

79. What are modified leaves?

80. What are simple and compound leaves?

🌺 E. Flower, Fruit, and Seed (81–95)

81. What is a flower?

82. What are the parts of a flower?

83. What is the function of a flower?

84. What is a stamen?

85. What is a pistil?

86. What is the function of petals?

87. What is pollination?

88. What is fertilization in plants?

89. What is a fruit?

90. How is fruit formed?

91. What is a seed?

92. What is the function of seed?

93. What are cotyledons?

94. What are monocots and dicots?

95. What is seed dispersal?

🌍 F. Thinking & Application (96–100)

96. Why do some plants grow only in certain areas?

97. How are roots and leaves adapted to climate?

98. How does water travel from roots to leaves?

99. What would happen if leaves had no stomata?

100. How does understanding plant parts help in agriculture?

Would you like this in **MCQ**, **worksheet**, or **PDF format** for practice or teaching use?

Body Movements

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Body Movements"**, ideal for school-level science learning (especially Class 6–8 level) related to the human body, joints, muscles, bones, and movement in animals:

🦴 A. Introduction to Body Movements (1–20)

1. What is movement?
2. What is locomotion?
3. What is the difference between movement and locomotion?
4. Why is movement important for living beings?
5. What body parts help us move?
6. What are bones?
7. What are muscles?
8. What is a skeleton?
9. What are joints?
10. What is the function of the skeleton?
11. How do bones help in movement?
12. How do muscles help in movement?
13. What is cartilage?

14. How do muscles and bones work together?

15. What is the human skeleton made of?

16. How many bones are there in the adult human body?

17. What is the role of muscles in pulling bones?

18. What are antagonistic muscles?

19. Why can’t muscles push bones?

20. What is the position of bones in our arms and legs?

🔄 B. Types of Joints and Their Functions (21–50)

21. What are joints?

22. What are the different types of joints?

23. What is a ball and socket joint?

24. What is a hinge joint?

25. What is a pivot joint?

26. What is a gliding joint?

27. Where is the ball and socket joint found in the human body?

28. Where is the hinge joint found?

29. Where is the pivot joint found?

30. Where is the gliding joint found?

31. What type of joint is in the elbow?

32. What type of joint is in the neck?

33. What type of joint is in the wrist and ankles?

34. What joint is used when you wave your hand?

35. What joints help us walk and run?

36. Why are joints important for body movement?

37. Can bones move without joints?

38. What is the role of ligaments in joints?

39. How do joints make our body flexible?

40. Which joint allows movement in all directions?

41. Which joint allows movement in one direction only?

42. How are joints protected in the body?

43. What happens if joints get injured?

44. What joint helps us turn our head?

45. Why are knees called hinge joints?

46. What helps reduce friction at joints?

47. What is a fixed joint?

48. Give an example of a fixed joint.

49. What are movable joints?

50. How do the vertebrae move?

🧍 C. Human Skeletal System (51–70)

51. What is the human skeleton?

52. How does the skeleton support the body?

53. What is the skull?

54. What is the rib cage?

55. What are vertebrae?

56. What is the backbone made of?

57. How many ribs are there in the human body?

58. What is the function of the rib cage?

59. What is the pelvic bone?

60. What are the functions of the pelvic bone?

61. What is the shoulder bone?

62. What are limb bones?

63. What is the difference between forelimb and hindlimb?

64. What is bone marrow?

65. What are x-rays and how do they help in viewing bones?

66. How are broken bones repaired?

67. What is the function of long bones?

68. What is the function of flat bones?

69. What are irregular bones?

70. What is the smallest bone in the body?

🐾 D. Movements in Animals (71–90)

71. How do earthworms move?

72. How do snails move?

73. How do cockroaches move?

74. How do birds move?

75. How do fish move in water?

76. What helps snakes slither?

77. What is peristalsis in earthworms?

78. What is the role of fins in fish movement?

79. What are wings modified from in birds?

80. What is the function of muscles in birds?

81. Why do fish have streamlined bodies?

82. What helps insects like cockroaches fly and walk?

83. What type of movement does a snail show?

84. How do amphibians move?

85. How do animals move on land, water, and air?

86. Why can’t snakes move on smooth glass?

87. How do muscles help in animal movement?

88. Why do animals have different ways of movement?

89. What is the role of legs in insects?

90. How do animals adapt their movement to their habitat?

🧠 E. Thinking and Application (91–100)

91. What will happen if we didn't have joints?
92. Why do elderly people suffer from joint pain?
93. How do athletes train their muscles?
94. Why should we maintain good posture?
95. How does exercise improve joint and muscle health?
96. Why is it important to warm up before physical activity?
97. What are some common joint injuries?
98. Why is it difficult to move after muscle fatigue?
99. How can we take care of our bones and muscles?
100. Why is body movement important for overall health?

Would you like these questions in **worksheet**, **quiz**, or **MCQ** format?

Motion and measurement of distance

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Motion and Measurement of Distances"**, perfect for school-level science learning (especially for Class 6–8 CBSE and similar curricula):

🔹 A. Introduction to Motion and Measurement (1–20)

1. What is motion?
2. What is rest?
3. How do we know if an object is in motion?
4. What is distance?

5. Why do we measure distance?
6. What is measurement?
7. What are standard units of measurement?
8. What is the SI unit of length?
9. What instruments are used to measure length?
10. What is a meter scale?
11. What is a measuring tape?
12. What are the precautions to take while measuring length?
13. Why should we use standard units of measurement?
14. What is the difference between length and distance?
15. How is motion related to distance?
16. Can you measure the length of a curved line with a ruler?
17. What tool can be used to measure a curved line?
18. What is estimation?
19. What is a unit?
20. Why is accurate measurement important?

🔹 B. History and Evolution of Measurement (21–40)

21. How did ancient people measure distances?
22. What is a cubit?
23. What is a hand-span?

24. What is a footstep used for in measurement?

25. What are some non-standard units of length?

26. Why were non-standard units unreliable?

27. Who introduced the metric system?

28. What are some ancient measurement tools?

29. What are traditional units used in India?

30. What is the story of the invention of the meter?

31. Why did people need uniform measurements?

32. What is a yard?

33. What is an inch?

34. How was the meter originally defined?

35. What is a kilometer?

36. When do we use kilometers instead of meters?

37. What is a millimeter?

38. What is a centimeter?

39. Convert 1 meter into centimeters.

40. Convert 1 kilometer into meters.

🔹 C. Types of Motion (41–70)

41. What is rectilinear motion?

42. What is circular motion?

43. What is periodic motion?

44. What is oscillatory motion?

45. What is random motion?

46. What is uniform motion?

47. What is non-uniform motion?

48. Give examples of rectilinear motion.

49. Give examples of circular motion.

50. Give examples of periodic motion.

51. Give examples of oscillatory motion.

52. Give examples of random motion.

53. What is vibratory motion?

54. How is the motion of a pendulum classified?

55. What type of motion does a wheel show?

56. What type of motion does a fan blade show?

57. What type of motion does a child on a swing show?

58. Can a body show more than one type of motion at the same time?

59. What is a to-and-fro motion called?

60. What motion does the Earth show around the Sun?

61. What motion does the Earth show on its axis?

62. What is rotatory motion?

63. Is the motion of a train uniform or non-uniform?

64. What type of motion does a sewing machine needle show?

65. What kind of motion does a bouncing ball show?

66. How is motion classified?

67. What is linear motion?

68. What is angular motion?

69. What is oscillation?

70. Why is motion important in daily life?

🔹 D. Measuring Distance and Length (71–90)

71. What tools are used to measure short distances?

72. What tools are used to measure long distances?

73. How do we measure the length of a curved path?

74. What is a thread method?

75. What is a ruler?

76. How do we use a meter scale correctly?

77. What is the zero error in measurement?

78. Why should your eye be at level with the scale?

79. What is parallax error?

80. What is the correct way to measure the length of a pencil?

81. How do you measure the distance between two cities?

82. How can a tailor measure cloth?

83. What precautions are needed when using a measuring tape?

84. What are some errors in measurement?

85. What is the least count of a scale?

86. What unit would you use to measure the height of a building?

87. What unit would you use to measure the length of a classroom?

88. What is a measuring wheel?

89. What device is used to measure the distance a vehicle travels?

90. What is a speedometer?

🔹 E. Thinking & Application (91–100)

91. Why is measurement essential in science?

92. How does motion help in transportation?

93. Can motion happen without a force?

94. How does a pendulum help measure time?

95. Why is standard measurement used in international trade?

96. What happens if incorrect measurements are used?

97. How is distance measured on maps?

98. What motion is used in clocks?

99. Can motion be both circular and linear?

100. Why should we learn about motion and measurement?

Would you like these questions as a **PDF worksheet**, **quiz**, or **interactive flashcards**?

Fun with Magnets

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Fun with Magnets"**, ideal for students (especially Class 6–8 level) learning about **magnets, their properties, and uses** in science:

🧲 A. Introduction to Magnets (1–20)

1. What is a magnet?
2. Who discovered magnets?
3. What are natural magnets?
4. What are artificial magnets?
5. What are magnets made of?
6. What are the main types of magnets?
7. What is a bar magnet?
8. What is a horseshoe magnet?
9. What is a disc magnet?
10. What are the poles of a magnet?
11. Where is the magnetic force strongest on a magnet?
12. Can magnets attract all materials?
13. What are magnetic materials?
14. What are non-magnetic materials?
15. Give examples of magnetic materials.
16. Give examples of non-magnetic materials.
17. What happens when a magnet is cut in half?

18. What is lodestone?

19. Why is the Earth called a giant magnet?

20. What is the north-seeking pole of a magnet?

🧲 B. Properties of Magnets (21–40)

21. What are the main properties of magnets?

22. What is magnetic force?

23. What is attraction in magnets?

24. What is repulsion in magnets?

25. What happens when two like poles are brought together?

26. What happens when two unlike poles are brought together?

27. What does "opposites attract" mean in magnetism?

28. How do magnets behave in water?

29. How does temperature affect magnets?

30. What is magnetic field?

31. What are magnetic lines of force?

32. How can we visualize magnetic field lines?

33. What is the direction of magnetic field lines?

34. Why do magnets always point North-South?

35. What is a magnetic compass?

36. How does a compass work?

37. How can you find directions using a bar magnet?

38. What is induced magnetism?

39. What is temporary magnetism?

40. What is permanent magnetism?

C. Making and Handling Magnets (41–60)

41. How can we make a magnet?

42. What is the stroking method?

43. What is the electrical method of magnet-making?

44. What is the hammering method of magnet-making?

45. How can we magnetize an iron nail?

46. How do we demagnetize a magnet?

47. What is the effect of heating on magnets?

48. How can dropping a magnet affect it?

49. How should magnets be stored?

50. What are magnetic keepers?

51. What is the purpose of soft iron bars in magnet storage?

52. What is a temporary magnet?

53. What is a permanent magnet?

54. How are electromagnets made?

55. What is the difference between a permanent and an electromagnet?

56. What are the advantages of electromagnets?

57. Can all metals be magnetized?

58. What precautions should be taken while handling magnets?

59. What happens if a magnet is heated strongly?

60. How does rubbing affect magnetism?

🧲 D. Uses of Magnets (61–80)

61. What are common uses of magnets?

62. Where are magnets used in daily life?

63. How are magnets used in refrigerators?

64. How are magnets used in electric bells?

65. How are magnets used in speakers?

66. What role do magnets play in MRI machines?

67. How do maglev trains use magnets?

68. What is a magnetic lock?

69. How do magnets help in recycling?

70. What is a magnetic levitation system?

71. What are magnetic strips used for in ATM cards?

72. How are magnets used in hard drives?

73. What is the role of magnets in electric motors?

74. How are magnets used in headphones?

75. What is a magnetic sensor?

76. Can magnets be used to generate electricity?

77. What is the role of magnets in compasses?

78. What is a magnetic field detector?

79. Can magnets be used in toys?

80. How are magnets used in science experiments?

🧲 E. Fun Facts and Experiments (81–95)

81. Can magnets attract through paper or cloth?

82. How can you test materials using a magnet?

83. Can a magnet attract aluminium foil?

84. Why are some materials magnetic while others are not?

85. Can magnets be used underwater?

86. What is a fun magnet fishing game?

87. How can you make a magnetic maze?

88. How does a floating pencil trick work using magnets?

89. Can magnets pass through plastic or wood?

90. What happens when magnets are put near a TV or computer?

91. What is the jumping paper clip experiment?

92. What is a magnetic marble race?

93. What are magnetic push and pull experiments?

94. How can you make a magnetic pendulum?

95. What happens when a magnet is brought near a compass?

🧲 F. Application & Higher Thinking (96–100)

96. Why is magnetism important in science and technology?

97. How are artificial magnets better than natural magnets?

98. What happens if Earth loses its magnetic field?

99. Why don't all materials become magnetic?

100. How will you prove that a magnet has two poles?

Would you like this list in **worksheet**, **multiple-choice**, or **printable quiz** format?

Light, shadows and reflections

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Light, Shadows, and Reflections"**, ideal for upper primary and middle school students (Classes 6–8) exploring the fundamental properties of light:

🔆 A. Basics of Light (1–20)

1. What is light?
2. What is the main source of light on Earth?
3. Name some natural sources of light.
4. Name some artificial sources of light.
5. What are luminous objects?

6. What are non-luminous objects?
7. Give 3 examples of luminous objects.
8. Give 3 examples of non-luminous objects.
9. How does light help us see things?
10. What is meant by light travels in a straight line?
11. What is a beam of light?
12. What is a ray of light?
13. Can light pass through all materials?
14. What is a transparent object?
15. What is a translucent object?
16. What is an opaque object?
17. Give examples of transparent materials.
18. Give examples of translucent materials.
19. Give examples of opaque materials.
20. What happens when light hits a smooth surface?

🧍 B. Shadows (21–50)

21. What is a shadow?
22. How are shadows formed?
23. What are the three things required to form a shadow?
24. Can a shadow be formed without light?

25. Can a transparent object form a shadow?

26. Why are shadows always black or grey?

27. What is the shape of a shadow?

28. Why is the shadow sometimes longer or shorter?

29. How does the position of the light source affect the shadow?

30. What is an umbra?

31. What is a penumbra?

32. When do we see sharp shadows?

33. When do we see blurred shadows?

34. Can two shadows of the same object form at once?

35. How does shadow size change during the day?

36. How do moving shadows help tell time?

37. What is a sundial?

38. Why can’t we see shadows in a completely dark room?

39. Why does your shadow move with you?

40. What kind of materials make clear shadows?

41. What is a silhouette?

42. Do shadows change with seasons?

43. Can shadows be colored?

44. Why are shadows longer in the morning and evening?

45. What is the difference between shadow and reflection?

46. Can the moon form a shadow on Earth?

47. What is a solar eclipse?

48. What is a lunar eclipse?

49. What is the scientific importance of shadows?

50. Can animals form shadows?

🪞 C. Reflections (51–80)

51. What is reflection?

52. What kind of surfaces reflect light?

53. What is the law of reflection?

54. What is the angle of incidence?

55. What is the angle of reflection?

56. What is the incident ray?

57. What is the reflected ray?

58. What is the normal line in reflection?

59. What is regular reflection?

60. What is diffused (irregular) reflection?

61. Give examples of regular and diffused reflection.

62. Why do mirrors form clear images?

63. What is a plane mirror?

64. What are concave and convex mirrors?

65. What happens when light reflects from a rough surface?

66. What kind of image does a plane mirror form?

67. What is a lateral inversion?

68. Why does writing appear reversed in a mirror?

69. What is a periscope?

70. How does a periscope work?

71. What is a kaleidoscope?

72. What are the uses of a kaleidoscope?

73. Why do we see our image in a mirror but not on paper?

74. Can water act as a mirror?

75. Why is your reflection upside down in a spoon?

76. How do rearview mirrors work in vehicles?

77. Why are mirrors used in solar cookers?

78. How does reflection help us see things that are not in direct view?

79. What materials reflect light poorly?

80. How do animals use reflection or shiny surfaces in nature?

🔍 D. Light and Vision (81–90)

81. How does the human eye detect light?

82. What is the role of the pupil in our eye?

83. What happens when light is turned off suddenly?

84. What are some optical illusions caused by reflection?

85. How does light enter the eye?

86. Why do we close our eyes in bright light?

87. What is blindness and how is it related to light?

88. What are lenses and how do they differ from mirrors?

89. What is the role of mirrors in telescopes and microscopes?

90. How do animals see in the dark?

💡 E. Application & Thinking Questions (91–100)

91. How is light used in traffic signals and safety devices?

92. Why is reflection used in reflectors and signboards?

93. How does light help in photography?

94. Why does a cat's eye shine in the dark?

95. How does shadow play help in storytelling or puppet shows?

96. Why are mirrors used in dressing rooms and salons?

97. What if there was no light in the world?

98. How does light help in communication (like lasers or fiber optics)?

99. How can we use a mirror to see something behind us?

100. What are some professions that require knowledge of light and optics?

Would you like this list as a **printable worksheet**, **quiz**, or **flashcards**?

Electricity and Circuits

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Electricity and Circuits"**, ideal for school students (especially Classes 6–8) to understand the basics of electric current, circuits, conductors, and related concepts:

🔌 A. Introduction to Electricity (1–20)

1. What is electricity?
2. What are the sources of electricity?
3. Name natural sources of electricity.
4. What is an electric cell?
5. What is a battery?
6. How is a battery formed?
7. What are the terminals of a cell?
8. What is the function of the positive terminal?
9. What is the function of the negative terminal?
10. What happens when you connect a bulb to a cell?
11. What is an electric circuit?
12. What are the components of an electric circuit?
13. What is a closed circuit?
14. What is an open circuit?
15. What is current?
16. How does electricity flow in a circuit?

17. What is the symbol of a cell?
18. What is the symbol of a battery?
19. What is the symbol of a bulb?
20. What is the symbol of a switch?

💡 B. Electric Bulbs and Circuits (21–40)

21. What is inside an electric bulb?
22. What is a filament?
23. What happens when the filament breaks?
24. What materials are used to make bulb filaments?
25. What is a glowing bulb a sign of?
26. Why does the bulb not glow in an open circuit?
27. Why does a bulb glow brighter with two cells?
28. What is the base of a bulb?
29. What is the glass case of a bulb called?
30. What happens when too many bulbs are connected to a single cell?
31. What is a short circuit?
32. What is a switch used for?
33. What are the two types of switches?
34. What is a push button switch?
35. What is a toggle switch?

36. What is a fuse?

37. What is the function of a fuse in an electric circuit?

38. How does a fuse protect us from hazards?

39. What is a circuit diagram?

40. Why do we use symbols in circuit diagrams?

🧪 C. Conductors and Insulators (41–60)

41. What is a conductor?

42. What is an insulator?

43. Give 5 examples of conductors.

44. Give 5 examples of insulators.

45. Is wood a conductor?

46. Is plastic a conductor?

47. Is water a conductor of electricity?

48. Why is copper used in wires?

49. What is the role of metal in circuits?

50. What is an electric wire made of?

51. What is the covering of an electric wire made of?

52. Why do we use rubber for electric safety?

53. How can we test if a material is a conductor?

54. Can human body conduct electricity?

55. What is earthing and why is it important?

56. Why should we not touch electrical appliances with wet hands?

57. How does salt water conduct electricity?

58. What is the difference between conductors and semiconductors?

59. Why is gold a good conductor?

60. Why are wires in homes covered with insulation?

⚡ D. Cells, Batteries, and Their Usage (61–80)

61. What is the function of an electric cell in a circuit?

62. How does a dry cell work?

63. What is an electrolyte?

64. What is a chemical reaction in a battery?

65. How long does a dry cell last?

66. What happens when a cell is connected in reverse?

67. What happens when two cells are connected in series?

68. What happens when cells are connected in parallel?

69. What is a rechargeable battery?

70. What are the advantages of rechargeable cells?

71. What is an AA cell?

72. What are lithium-ion batteries?

73. Where are cells used in daily life?

74. Why are button cells used in watches?

75. What is a solar cell?

76. How does a solar panel work?

77. What is the difference between a cell and a battery?

78. Why do cells run out of power?

79. What are electrodes in a cell?

80. What is an electric generator?

🔧 E. Devices & Applications (81–95)

81. What are the applications of electricity in daily life?

82. How does a torch work?

83. What is an electric bell?

84. How does an electric bell work?

85. What is an electromagnet?

86. How are electromagnets used in devices?

87. What is a motor?

88. How does an electric motor work?

89. What is a fan regulator and how does it work?

90. What is a resistor?

91. What is a variable resistor?

92. What are household safety devices that use electricity?

93. Why should circuits not be overloaded?

94. What happens when too many appliances are used at once?

95. Why is electric current dangerous?

🧠 F. Thinking & Reasoning (96–100)

96. Why do birds not get electric shocks on wires?

97. Why does a wire get hot when current flows?

98. What is energy conservation in electric circuits?

99. How can we save electricity at home?

100. Why is it dangerous to use damaged wires or sockets?

Would you like this list as a **PDF worksheet**, **MCQ quiz**, or **interactive flashcards** for study?

Water

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on Water**, ideal for students learning science and environmental studies (Classes 3–8), covering **sources, properties, states, uses, conservation, and water cycle**:

💧 A. Sources and Forms of Water (1–20)

1. What is water?
2. What are the main sources of water?
3. What is rainwater?
4. What is groundwater?

5. What are surface water sources?
6. What is a well?
7. What is a river?
8. What is a lake?
9. What is a pond?
10. What is a spring?
11. What is seawater?
12. What is fresh water?
13. Why is seawater salty?
14. What is a glacier?
15. What is snow?
16. What is ice?
17. What is steam?
18. What is the difference between fresh water and salt water?
19. How much of Earth's surface is covered by water?
20. What percentage of water is available for human use?

🔁 B. The Water Cycle (21–40)

21. What is the water cycle?
22. What is evaporation?
23. What is condensation?

24. What is precipitation?

25. What is transpiration?

26. What is infiltration?

27. What is collection in the water cycle?

28. How does the sun help in the water cycle?

29. What is cloud formation?

30. Why do clouds rain?

31. What is groundwater recharge?

32. What causes rain?

33. What happens to rainwater after it falls?

34. What is dew?

35. What is fog?

36. How do plants contribute to the water cycle?

37. What is runoff?

38. What happens to water in rivers and lakes?

39. What is the role of gravity in the water cycle?

40. Why is the water cycle important?

🌊 C. Properties and States of Water (41–60)

41. What are the three states of water?

42. What is the boiling point of water?

43. What is the freezing point of water?

44. How does water change from liquid to gas?

45. How does water change from gas to liquid?

46. What is melting?

47. What is freezing?

48. What is condensation?

49. Is water a good conductor of electricity?

50. What is the density of water?

51. Why is ice lighter than water?

52. Why does ice float on water?

53. Can water exist as all three states in nature?

54. What is the color of pure water?

55. Is water tasteless and odorless?

56. What is water pressure?

57. Can water dissolve many substances?

58. What is universal solvent?

59. What are soluble substances in water?

60. What are insoluble substances in water?

🚿 D. Uses of Water (61–75)

61. What are the uses of water at home?

62. How is water used in agriculture?

63. How is water used in industries?

64. How do animals use water?

65. How do plants use water?

66. Why do we need water for hygiene?

67. How is water used in cooking?

68. What is irrigation?

69. How is water used in hydroelectric power?

70. What is drinking water?

71. How much water does a person need daily?

72. Why is water important for life?

73. What are the functions of water in the human body?

74. How is water used for recreation?

75. How do aquatic animals depend on water?

🌍 E. Water Pollution and Conservation (76–90)

76. What is water pollution?

77. What causes water pollution?

78. How does sewage pollute water?

79. What are industrial pollutants?

80. How do plastic and chemicals affect water?

81. What is potable water?

82. How can we purify water?

83. What is filtration?

84. What is chlorination?

85. What is boiling method for purification?

86. Why should we save water?

87. What are some methods to conserve water?

88. What is rainwater harvesting?

89. What is drip irrigation?

90. How can we reduce water wastage at home?

🧠 F. Thinking, Observation, and Environment (91–100)

91. What happens during a drought?

92. What happens during a flood?

93. Why are oceans important for Earth's climate?

94. Why do some areas face water scarcity?

95. Why is groundwater depleting?

96. How do wetlands help maintain water balance?

97. What is the importance of clean water for health?

98. What are water-borne diseases?

99. How can school children help save water?

100. What would happen if there were no water on Earth?

Would you like these questions in **quiz**, **worksheet**, or **MCQ format** for practice or teaching?

Air Around Us

Here are the **Top 100 Questions on "Air Around Us"**, ideal for Classes 5–8 and covering topics like composition, importance, uses, properties, and environmental aspects of air:

🌬️ A. Basics and Composition of Air (1–25)

1. What is air?
2. Is air visible?
3. Can air be felt?
4. What are the main components of air?
5. What is the percentage of nitrogen in air?
6. What is the percentage of oxygen in air?
7. What other gases are present in air?
8. What is the role of carbon dioxide in the air?
9. Why is nitrogen important in the air?
10. What is the importance of oxygen?
11. What is the role of water vapor in the air?
12. Does air contain dust particles?
13. How can we prove that air occupies space?

14. How can we prove that air has mass?

15. Does air have weight?

16. Can air be compressed?

17. What is the role of air in burning?

18. Is air a mixture or a compound?

19. Why is air called a mixture?

20. Can we see air?

21. Can we smell air?

22. Is pure air odorless and colorless?

23. Why is air important for breathing?

24. Is air the same everywhere?

25. How do we measure the quality of air?

B. Properties of Air (26–45)

26. What are the physical properties of air?

27. Does air exert pressure?

28. What is air pressure?

29. How can we demonstrate air pressure?

30. Why does a balloon expand when filled with air?

31. Why does a vacuum-packed packet shrink?

32. How can air pressure be measured?

33. What is a barometer?

34. Who invented the barometer?

35. What is wind?

36. What causes wind to blow?

37. What is the role of the sun in causing wind?

38. How is breeze different from wind?

39. What is the density of air?

40. Does air expand on heating?

41. What is hot air rise principle?

42. What happens when air is cooled?

43. What is wind energy?

44. Can air be stored?

45. Why is it difficult to breathe at high altitudes?

🍃 C. Air and Living Beings (46–65)

46. Why do living things need air?

47. How do humans use air?

48. How do animals breathe air?

49. Do aquatic animals need air?

50. How do plants use air?

51. What is photosynthesis?

52. How do plants use carbon dioxide?

53. What gas do plants give out during photosynthesis?

54. What is respiration?

55. Which gas is used in respiration?

56. Which gas is produced during respiration?

57. How do fish get oxygen from water?

58. How does air help in seed dispersal?

59. How does air help birds and insects fly?

60. What is aerobic respiration?

61. What is anaerobic respiration?

62. What is the role of air in supporting life on Earth?

63. Can plants grow without air?

64. What happens if there is no air?

65. Do roots also need air?

💨 D. Uses of Air in Daily Life (66–80)

66. What are the uses of air in daily life?

67. How is air used in transportation?

68. How is air used in sports?

69. How is air used in agriculture?

70. What is wind energy used for?

71. What are air pumps used for?

72. How is air used in vacuum cleaners?

73. How do parachutes work with air?

74. How does air help in drying clothes?

75. What are windmills?

76. How does air help in playing musical instruments?

77. What are hot air balloons?

78. How does air help in sailing?

79. What is compressed air used for?

80. What is air conditioning?

🌍 E. Air Pollution and Environmental Concerns (81–95)

81. What is air pollution?

82. What causes air pollution?

83. Name four major air pollutants.

84. What are the effects of air pollution on health?

85. How does air pollution affect the environment?

86. What is smog?

87. What is acid rain?

88. How does air pollution affect plants?

89. What is the greenhouse effect?

90. What is global warming?

91. How does deforestation affect air quality?

92. What can we do to reduce air pollution?

93. What is AQI (Air Quality Index)?

94. What is an air purifier?

95. What are eco-friendly fuels?

🧠 F. Thinking, Observation, and Experimentation (96–100)

96. How can you show that air occupies space?

97. How can you prove that air is needed for burning?

98. What happens to a burning candle in a closed jar?

99. Why is it important to plant more trees?

100. How can students help keep the air clean?

Would you like this list as a **worksheet**, **MCQ quiz**, or in **PDF format** for teaching or revision?