TSD

"EDUCATE, ELEVATE, EMPOWER"

SCIENCE

2025
Grade 5 & 6

Q 1 : The universal acceptor blood group is:

A. A B. B C. AB D. O

Q 2 : Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. All arteries carry oxygen rich blood All veins carry

B. deoxygenated blood Pulmonary artery carries blood

C. from heart to lungs

D. None of the above

Q 3 : The circulatory system is responsible for transporting _____ throughout the body.

.

A. Air B. Food C. Blood D. Water

Q 4 : The main organ of the circulatory system that pumps blood is the _____.

A. Lungs B. Heart C. Brain D. Stomach

Q 5 : The _____ carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to the rest of the body.

A. Veins B. Capillaries C. Arteries D. Valves

Q 6 : Which component of blood helps in clotting and prevents excessive bleeding?

A. Red blood cells B. White blood cells

C. Platelets D. Plasma

Q 7 : The circulatory system consists of the heart, blood, and _____.

A. Liver B. Lungs

C. Blood vessels D. Stomach

Q 8 : Materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are called _____.

A. Insulators B. Conductors

C. Non-metals D. Solids

Q 9 : Which of the following materials is both strong and a good conductor of electricity?

A. Rubber
B. Wood
C. Copper
D. Glass

Q 10 : Wood Glass Glass is _____ because it allows light to pass through it.

A. Opaque
B. Transparent
C. Conductive
D. Flexible

Q 11 : Materials that do not let electricity pass through are called _____.

A. Conductors
B. Metals
C. Insulators
D. Liquids

Q 12 : The property of metals that allows them to be hammered into thin sheets is called _____.

A. Ductility
B. Malleability
C. Hardness
D. Flexibility

Q 13 : Which of the following materials is best for making electrical wires?

A. Plastic B. Copper C. Glass D. Rubber

Q 14 : What happens when a material is elastic?

A. It breaks easily
B. It returns to its original shape after stretching
C. It becomes soft
D. It becomes stronger

Q 15 : The ability of a material to be drawn into thin wires is called _____.

A. Flexibility
B. Malleability
C. Ductility
D. Brittleness

Q 16 : Why is rubber used to make handles of cooking utensils?

A. It is a conductor of heat
B. It is transparent
C. It is an insulator of heat
D. It is shiny

Q 17 : Which of the following materials is not brittle?

A. Glass B. Plastic C. Chalk D. Iron

Q 18 : Igneous rocks are formed through the cooling and solidification of _____.

A. Sediments
B. Magma or lava
C. Metals
D. Water

Q 19 : Which of the following is an example of an intrusive igneous rock?

A. Basalt B. Granite C. Obsidian D. Pumice

Q 20 : What is the primary difference between intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks?

A. Their color
B. Their mineral content
C. Where they form
D. Their size

Q 21 : Extrusive igneous rocks cool _____ and have _____ crystals.

A. Slowly; large
B. Quickly; small
C. Slowly; small
D. Quickly; large

Q 22 : Granite forms _____ the Earth's surface, while basalt forms _____ the surface.

A. Below; above
B. Above; below
C. Near; far
D. Inside; outside

Q 23 : The process of magma cooling below the Earth's surface to form igneous rocks is called _____.

A. Deposition
B. Intrusion
C. Extrusion
D. Erosion

Q 24 : Obsidian, also known as volcanic glass, is formed when lava cools _____.

A. Very slowly
B. At an average speed
C. Very quickly
D. Under high pressure

Q 25 : What makes pumice different from other igneous rocks?

A. It is heavier
B. It floats on water due to air pockets
C. It has large crystals
D. It forms deep underground

Q 26 : Igneous rocks are often called "_____ rocks" because they are the first to form in the rock cycle.

A. Primary
B. Secondary
C. Tertiary
D. Metamorphic

Q 27 : What is the primary source of energy for all food chains?

A. Plants
B. The Sun
C. Consumers
D. Decomposers

Q 28 : In a food chain, plants are referred to as _____.

A. Producers
B. Consumers
C. Decomposers
D. Predators

Q 29 : Which of the following organisms is a primary consumer?

A. A lion
B. A grasshopper
C. A mushroom
D. A tree

Q 30 : In a food chain, an organism that feeds on both plants and animals is called a(n) _____.

A. Herbivore
B. Producer
C. Omnivore
D. Decomposer

Q 31 : Which organism in a food chain breaks down dead plants and animals?

A. Herbivore
B. Producer
C. Decomposer
D. Carnivore

Q 32 : If the number of plants in a food chain decreases, what will happen to herbivores?

A. They will increase
B. They will decrease
C. They will become decomposers
D. They will not be affected

Q 33 : What role does a lion play in a food chain?

A. Producer
B. Primary consumer
C. Secondary consumer
D. Top predator

Q 34 : Which of the following food chains is correct?

A. Grass → Rabbit → Fox → Eagle
B. Eagle → Rabbit → Grass → Fox
C. Grass → Fox → Rabbit → Eagle
D. Rabbit→ Grass → Fox → Eagle

Q 35 : Why are decomposers important in a food chain?

A. They produce food for herbivores
B. They break down waste and dead organisms
C. They provide energy to predators
D. They stop plants from growing

Q 36 : Mass is the amount of _____ in an object.

A. Space B. Energy C. Matter D. Weight

Q 37 : The weight of an object depends on the force of _____.

A. Gravity B. Pressure C. Volume D. Speed

Q 38 : What is the SI unit of mass?

A. Kilogram (kg) B. Newton (N)

C. Liter (L) D. D. Gram per cubic meter

Q 39 : Which instrument is used to measure weight?

A. Spring balance B. Balanced scale

C. Measuring cylinder D. Thermometer

Q 40 : If you travel from Earth to the Moon, your _____ will change but your _____ will remain the same.

A. Weight; mass B. Mass; weight

C. Volume; weight D. Weight; volume

Q 41 : The weight of an object is measured in _____.

A. Kilograms (kg) B. D. B. Newtons (N)

C. Grams (g) D. Meters per second (m/s)

Q 42 : What happens to the weight of an object if gravitational force decreases?

A. It increases B. It decreases

C. It stays the same D. It doubles

Q 43 : Which of the following is true about mass?

A. It changes with location B. It remains constant everywhere

C. It depends on gravity D. It is measured in newtons

Q 44 : The relationship between weight (W), mass (m), and gravity (g) is given by:

A. W = m + g
B. W = m × g
C. W = m / g
D. W = g / m

Q 45 : What is reflection of light?

A. The bending of light
B. The absorption of light
C. The bouncing back of light
D. The splitting of light

Q 46 : Refraction occurs when light passes through _____.

A. A mirror
B. A smooth surface
C. Two different mediums
D. An opaque object

Q 47 : Which surface best reflects light?

A. A rough surface
B. A shiny and smooth surface
C. A transparent surface
D. A wooden surface

Q 48 : The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of _____ in reflection.

A. Refraction
B. Dispersion
C. Absorption
D. Reflection

Q 49 : What happens to light when it travels from air into water?

A. It speeds up
B. It slows down
C. It disappears
D. It scatters completely

Q 50 : The law of reflection states that the incident ray, reflected ray, and the normal all lie in _____.

A. Two different planes
B. The same plane
C. Perpendicular lines
D. Parallel lines

Q 51 : Refraction of light causes a pencil in a glass of water to appear _____.

A. Straight B. Broken C. Blurred D. Enlarged

Q 52 : A mirror that forms a clear and sharp reflection is called a _____.

A. Rough mirror
B. Plane mirror
C. Concave mirror
D. Convex mirror

Q 53 : Which of the following objects demonstrates refraction?

A. A polished metal surface
B. A clear glass prism
C. A wooden table
D. A shadow on the wall

Q 54 : When light reflects off a smooth surface, the reflection is called _____.

A. Regular reflection
B. Diffused reflection
C. Partial reflection
D. Transparent reflection

Q 55 : The main organ of the respiratory system where gas exchange occurs is the _____.

A. Heart B. Trachea C. Lungs D. Diaphragm

Q 56 : During inhalation, the diaphragm _____.

A. Moves upward
B. Moves downward
C. Stops moving
D. Becomes smaller

Q 57 : Which of the following gases is exhaled in the highest amount during breathing?

A. Oxygen
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Nitrogen
D. Hydrogen

Q 58 : The small air sacs in the lungs where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged are called _____.

A. Bronchioles
B. Alveoli
C. Capillaries
D. Trachea

Q 59 : What is the role of the nose in the respiratory system?

A. It filters, warms, and moistens the air
B. It pumps air into the lungs
C. It exchanges gases with blood
D. It removes oxygen from the air

Q 60 : Which part of the respiratory system is also called the windpipe?

A. Esophagus
B. Alveoli
C. Trachea
D. Bronchi

Q 61 : When you breathe out, your chest cavity _____.

A. Expands
B. Contracts
C. Stays the same shape
D. Grows larger

Q 62 : Oxygen from the lungs is carried to the body cells by _____.

A. Nerves
B. Muscles
C. Blood
D. Diaphragm

Q 63 : Materials that allow heat to pass through them easily are called _____.

A. Insulators
B. Conductors
C. Non-metals
D. Semi-conductors

Q 64 : Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity?

A. Wood
B. Rubber
C. Aluminum
D. Plastic

Q 65 : Why are metals good conductors of heat and electricity?

A. They are shiny
B. They have free-moving electrons
C. They are light in weight
D. They are soft

Q 66 : Which material is an insulator of both heat and electricity?

A. Glass B. Copper C. Silver D. Steel

Q 67 : Thermal conductors are used in _____ because they transfer heat quickly.

A. Handles of cooking pans
B. Cooking utensils
C. Insulating walls
D. Wooden furniture

Q 68 : Rubber and plastic are used to cover electrical wires because they are _____.

A. Good conductors of electricity
B. Poor conductors of heat
C. Poor conductors of electricity
D. Good conductors of heat

Q 69 : Which of the following is a thermal insulator?

A. Iron
B. Water
C. Wood
D. Aluminu

Q 70 : An example of a material that conducts heat but does not conduct electricity is _____.

A. Glass
B. Rubber
C. Sand
D. Copper

Q 71 : What happens when an insulator is used in an electric circuit?

A. It allows current to flow
B. It blocks the flow of current
C. It increases current
D. It heats up quickly

Q 72 : Sedimentary rocks are formed from _____ of other rocks.

A. Heat and pressure
B. Fragments and minerals
C. Fossils
D. Magnetic forces

Q 73 : Which of the following is a characteristic of sedimentary rocks?

A. They are formed under high pressure and temperature
B. They contain fossils
C. They are formed deep inside the Earth
D. They are only found on mountain tops

Q 74 : The process of turning sediments into rock is called _____.

A. Metamorphism
B. Cooling
C. Cementation
D. Compression

Q 75 : Which of these is a common example of a sedimentary rock?

A. Granite
B. Obsidian
C. Shale
D. Marble

Q 76 : Fossils are usually found in _____ rocks.

A. Sedimentary
B. Metamorphic
C. Igneous
D. Volcanic

Q 77 : Fossils are important because they help us understand _____.

A. Ancient climates and organisms
B. The formation of new rocks
C. The cooling of magma
D. The flow of rivers

Q 78 : The primary material that makes up most sedimentary rocks is _____.

A. Sandstone
B. Clay
C. Quartz
D. Cemented particles

Q 79 : What is the main difference between sedimentary rocks and igneous rocks?

A. Sedimentary rocks are formed from molten magma, igneous rocks from layers of minerals
B. Sedimentary rocks are formed from layers of sediments, igneous rocks from cooling magma
C. There is no difference
D. None of the above

Q 80 : Which type of fossil is formed when the original organism is replaced by minerals?

A. Amber fossil
B. Impression fossil
C. Mold fossil
D. Petrified fossil

Q 81 : Fossils in sedimentary rocks are often found in _____ layers.

A. Top layers
B. Bottom layers
C. Upper and middle layers
D. Upper and lower layers

Q 82 : A food web is a combination of _____ in an ecosystem.

A. Only food chains
B. Multiple food chains
C. Single food chain .
D. Only decomposers

Q 83 : In a food web, organisms that feed on producers are known as _____.

A. Carnivores
B. Herbivores
C. Omnivores
D. Decomposers

Q 84 : Which of the following is true about a food web?

A. It shows only one chain of energy flow

B. It shows how energy moves through different organisms

C. It focuses only on predators

D. It includes only plants and herbivores

Q 85 : Which of the following organisms is a secondary consumer in a typical food web?

A. Grass B. Grasshopper

C. Frog D. Eagle

Q 86 : If one organism in a food web is removed, it can _____.

A. Have no effect on other organisms

B. Increase the number of producers

C. Disrupt the entire food web

D. Increase the number of consumers

Q 87 : In a food web, decomposers help by _____.

A. Producing food for the organisms

B. Breaking down dead organisms and recycling nutrients

C. Consuming primary producers

D. Feeding on herbivores

Q 88 : The arrows in a food web represent the flow of _____.

A. Energy B. Water C. Air D. Nutrients

Q 89 : Which of the following is an example of a tertiary consumer in a food web?

A. Snake B. Fox C. Shark D. Hawk

Q 90 : In a food web, primary consumers are always _____.

A. Herbivores
B. Carnivores
C. Omnivores
D. Producers

Q 91 : An object will float on water if its density is _____ the density of water.

A. Equal to
B. Greater than
C. Less than
D. Zero

Q 92 : Which of the following materials will most likely float on water?

A. Steel B. Wood C. Gold D. Lead

Q 93 : When an object sinks in water, it is because its density is _____ the density of water.

A. Equal to
B. Less than
C. Greater than
D. Zero

Q 94 : The force that pushes an object upwards in a fluid is called _____.

A. Gravity B. Buoyancy C. Inertia D. Friction

Q 95 : A boat made of steel can float on water because it is designed with a shape that _____.

A. Has a high density
B. Is hollow and displaces enough water
C. Has no weight
D. Absorbs water

Q 96 : If an object is floating, the weight of the object is _____ the buoyant force.

A. Equal to B.
B. Greater than
C. Less than
D. Zero

Q 97 : When an object floats on water, the water it displaces has a weight _____ the weight of the object.

A. Equal to
B. More than
C. Less than
D. Zero

Q 98 : Which of the following objects will sink in water?

A. Wooden log
B. Plastic bottle
C. Iron nail
D. Feather

Q 99 : _The principle that explains why objects float or sink is called the principle of _____.

A. Archimedes' Law
B. Galileo's Theory
C. Newton's Law
D. Fleming's Law

Q 100 : A piece of wood floats while a stone sinks. This happens because _____.

A. The wood is heavier than the stone
B. The stone is more dense than the wood
C. The wood is less dense than the stone
D. The wood is hollow

Q 101 : Reproduction is the process by which _____.

A. Animals grow
B. Plants make food
C. Organisms produce offspring
D. Organisms get energy

Q 102 : In humans, the female reproductive organ that produces eggs is called the

A. Ovary
B. Placenta
C. Uterus
D. Vagina

Q 103 : The process by which a male and female reproductive cell join to form a new organism is called _____.

A. Fertilization
B. Respiration
C. Photosynthesis
D. Excretion

Q 104 : The baby grows inside the _____ of a female mammal.

A. Uterus B. Heart C. Lungs D. Stomach

Q 105 : Which of the following is a form of asexual reproduction?

A. Binary fission
B. External fertilization
C. Internal fertilization
D. Seed germination

Q 106 : Plants reproduce by producing _____.

A. Seeds B. Flowers C. Roots D. Stems

Q 107 : In some plants, new plants can grow from _____.

A. Seeds B. Flowers C. Leaves D. Roots

Q 108 : In animals, the male reproductive organ that produces sperm is called the _____

A. Testes B. Uterus C. Ovary D. Bladder

Q 109 : Which of these animals lays eggs as a method of reproduction?

A. Cow B. Human C. Pigeon D. Dog

Q 110 : Reproduction helps to ensure that _____.

A. The population increases
B. Species do not become extinct
C. Animals get food
D. Plants get oxygen

Q 111 : A chemical reaction occurs when _____.

A. Substances are mixed
B. Energy is absorbed
C. Atoms are rearranged
D. Temperature remains constant

Q 112 : In a chemical reaction, the substances that react are called _____.

A. Reactants
B. Products
C. Atoms
D. Elements

Q 113 : The products of a chemical reaction are _____.

A. Always gases
B. Always solids
C. Always new substances
D. Always liquids

Q 114 : When heat is absorbed during a chemical reaction, it is called a _____ reaction.

A. Exothermic
B. Endothermic
C. Synthesis
D. Combination

Q 115 : Which of the following is an example of a chemical change?

A. Boiling water
B. Iron rusting
C. Melting wax
D. Freezing water

Q 116 : In a chemical reaction, the law of conservation of mass states that _____.

A. Energy is destroyed
B. Atoms are neither created nor destroyed
C. Temperature increases
D. Products are always in a gas state

Q 117 : When a substance reacts with oxygen, it often forms _____.

A. A gas B. Water C. Heat D. Oxides

Q 118 : Which of the following is NOT a sign of a chemical reaction?

A. Change in color
B. Formation of bubbles
C. Change in shape
D. Formation of precipitate

Q 119 : Metamorphic rocks are formed by _____.

A. Cooling of magma
B. Compaction of sediments
C. Heat and pressure on existing rocks
D. Erosion of rocks

Q 120 : Which of the following is a metamorphic rock?

A. Limestone
B. Marble
C. Granite
D. Sandstone

Q 121 : Marble is formed when _____ undergoes heat and pressure.

A. Limestone
B. Shale
C. Granite
D. Slate

Q 122 : What causes the formation of metamorphic rocks?

A. Only water
B. Heat and pressure
C. Wind erosion
D. Cooling of lava

Q 123 : Slate is a metamorphic rock formed from _____.

A. Limestone
B. Sandstone
C. Shale
D. Granite

Q 124 : Which of these processes is NOT involved in the formation of metamorphic rocks?

A. Pressure
B. Heat
C. Cooling of magma
D. Recrystallization

Q 125 : The texture of metamorphic rocks can be _____.

A. Crumbly and rough
B. Foliated or non-foliated
C. Always glassy
D. Porous and light

Q 126 : What happens to minerals in a rock during metamorphism?

A. They disappear completely
B. They rearrange into new patterns
C. They turn into gases
D. They lose all their color

Q 127 : What is the purpose of a battery in an electric circuit?

A. To stop the flow of current
B. To provide electrical energy
C. To cool the circuit
D. To increase resistance

Q 128 : In a simple electric circuit, the current flows from _____.

A. Positive terminal to negative terminal
B. Negative terminal to positive terminal
C. Both terminals simultaneously
D. Only through wires

Q 129 : Which material is a good conductor in an electric circuit?

A. Plastic B. Wood C. Copper D. Rubber

Q 130 : A circuit where electricity can flow without interruption is called a _____.

A. Broken circuit
B. Closed circuit
C. Short circuit
D. Parallel circuit

Q 131 : The part of a battery that has excess electrons is the _____.

A. Positive terminal B. Negative terminal

C. Wire D. Resistor

Q 132 : If a bulb does not light up in a circuit, which of the following could be the problem?

A. The wire is broken B. The battery is too strong

C. The switch is off D. D. The battery is disconnected

Q 133 : What happens in a circuit if the battery is removed?

A. The circuit works normally B. The current stops flowing

C. The bulb glows brighter D. The resistance decreases

Q 134 : In a series circuit, when one bulb is removed, the other bulbs will _____.

A. Keep glowing B. Glow brighter

C. Go off D. Explode

Q 135 : Which planet is known as the “Red Planet”?

A. Jupiter B. Mars C. Saturn D. Uranus

Q 136 : The largest planet in the Solar System is _____.

A. Venus B. Earth C. Saturn D. Jupiter

Q 137 : Which celestial body has the strongest gravitational pull in the Solar System?

A. Moon B. Sun C. Jupiter D. Earth

Q 138 : The asteroid belt is located between which two planets?

A. Mars and Jupiter B. Earth and Mars

C. Jupiter and Saturn D. Venus and Earth

Q 139 : What is the main reason Pluto is no longer classified as a planet?

A. It has no atmosphere
B. It is too far from the Sun
C. It cannot clear its orbit of debris
D. It does not revolve around the Sun

Q 140 : Which planet rotates on its side, making its axis almost horizontal?

A. Mercury B. Neptune C. Uranus D. Venus

Q 141 : What is the hottest planet in the Solar System?

A. Mercury B. Venus C. Mars D. Jupiter

Q 142 : A comet's tail always points _____.

A. Toward the Sun
B. Away from the Sun
C. To the left of its orbit
D. To the right of its orbit

Q 143 : Which type of disease is caused by microorganisms like bacteria and viruses?

A. Infectious disease
B. Non-infectious disease
C. Genetic disease
D. Lifestyle disease

Q 144 : Malaria is caused by a parasite transmitted through _____.

A. Air
B. Contaminated water
C. Mosquito bites
D. Direct contact

Q 145 : Which of the following is an example of a non-communicable disease?

A. Cold
B. Diabetes
C. Influenza
D. Tuberculosis

Q 146 : What is the main cause of deficiency diseases?

A. Lack of sunlight
B. Lack of proper sleep
C. Lack of essential nutrients
D. Lack of exercise

Q 147 : Which organ is primarily affected by Hepatitis?

A. Lungs B. Stomach C. Liver D. Heart

Q 148 : The disease “rickets” is caused due to the deficiency of which vitamin?

A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin C
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin K

Q 149 : How can communicable diseases be prevented?

A. By sleeping more
B. By exercising daily
C. By maintaining hygiene and vaccination
D. By avoiding carbohydrates

Q 150 : Which disease is caused by the uncontrolled growth of cells in the body?

A. Cancer
B. Diabetes
C. Obesity
D. Cholera

Q 151 : Which layer of soil contains the most nutrients for plants?

A. Bedrock B. Topsoil C. Subsoil D. Parent rock

Q 152 : The process of breaking down rocks into smaller particles to form soil is called _____.

A. Erosion
B. Compaction
C. Weathering
D. Deposition

Q 153 : Which type of soil holds the most water?

A. Sandy soil
B. Clay soil
C. Loamy soil
D. Gravel

Q 154 : Humus in soil is made up of _____.

A. Small stones
B. Decayed organic matter
C. Minerals
D. Water particles

Q 155 : Which type of soil is best for growing crops?

A. Sandy soil
B. Clay soil
C. Loamy soil
D. Subsoil

Q 156 : The topmost layer of soil is called _____.

A. Subsoil
B. Bedrock
C. Topsoil
D. Parent material

Q 157 : Which of the following prevents soil erosion?

A. Deforestation
B. Overgrazing
C. Planting trees
D. Building roads

Q 158 : What is the main component of sandy soil?

A. Humus B. Clay C. Sand D. Gravel

Q 159 : Which part of the plant transports water from roots to the leaves?

A. Phloem C. Xylem C. Stomata D. Epidermis

Q 160 : Photosynthesis mainly occurs in which part of a plant?

A. Stem B. Roots C. Leaves D. Flowers

Q 161 : Which gas is absorbed by plants during photosynthesis?

A. Oxygen
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Nitrogen
D. Hydrogen

Q 162 : What is the function of the stomata in leaves?

A. Transport nutrients
B. Store water
C. Control gas exchange
D. Absorb sunlight

Q 163 : The green pigment in plants that helps in photosynthesis is called _____.

A. Hemoglobin
B. Carotene
C. Chlorophyll
D. Lignin

Q 164 : Which plant tissue is responsible for the transport of food in plants?

A. Xylem B. Phloem C. Stomata D. Cortex

Q 165 : Plants lose water through the process of _____.

A. Respiration
B. Transpiration
C. Photosynthesis
D. Germination

Q 166 : What type of roots do plants like carrots and radishes have?

A. Fibrous roots
B. Adventitious roots
C. Tap roots
D. Aerial roots

Q 167 : The force that causes an object to move in a circular path is called _____.

A. Frictional force
B. Gravitational force
C. Centripetal force
D. Elastic force

Q 168 : If a force of 10 N is applied to a 2 kg object, what is the acceleration produced?

A. 5 m/s^2 B. 2
B. 10 m/s^2
C. m/s^2 D.
D. 20 m/s^2

Q 169 : Which of the following forces is “non-contact”?

A. Air resistance
B. Magnetic force
C. Frictional force
D. Tension force

Q 170 : When two forces of 15 N and 20 N act in opposite directions on an object, the resultant force is _____.

A. 35 N
B. 20 N
C. 15 N
D. 5 N

Q 171 : Why does a ball stop rolling on the ground after some time?

A. Gravity stops it
B. Friction acts on it
C. It loses energy
D. Air pressure increases

Q 172 : An object is in equilibrium when _____.

A. It moves in a straight line
B. It accelerates constantly
C. All forces acting on it are balanced
D. No forces act on it

Q 173 : Which force allows a rocket to launch upward?

A. Gravitational force
B. Centrifugal force
C. Air resistance
D. Thrust force

Q 174 : What happens to the frictional force if the surface becomes smoother?

A. It increases
B. It decreases
C. It becomes zero
D. It remains constant

Q 175 : Which of the following is NOT a type of pollution?

A. Air pollution
B. Water pollution
C. Noise pollution
D. Light pollution

Q 176 : The primary cause of “acid rain” is the release of _____ into the atmosphere.

A. Carbon dioxide
B. Chlorofluorocarbons
C. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur
D. Methane

Q 177 : Which pollutant is responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer?

A. Carbon monoxide
B. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
C. Lead particles
D. Carbon dioxide

Q 178 : Water pollution caused by oil spills is primarily harmful to _____.

A. Human health
B. Marine life
C. Air quality
D. Solid waste disposal

Q 179 : Which of these is a consequence of soil pollution?

A. Reduction in soil fertility
B. Increase in plant growth
C. Improvement in soil texture
D. Reduction in water availability

Q 180 : Which of the following is the largest contributor to air pollution in cities?

A. Industrial waste
B. Deforestation
C. Vehicle emissions
D. Noise pollution

Q 181 : The term “eutrophication” refers to the process of _____ in water bodies.

A. Increasing oxygen levels
B. Decreasing oxygen levels
C. Decreasing plant life
D. Increasing pollutant levels

Q 182 : Which of the following can help in reducing water pollution?

A. Using chemical pesticides
B. Disposing of waste into rivers
C. Planting more trees
D. Reducing the use of fertilizers

Q 183 : Which of the following is an example of ‘potential energy’?

A. A moving car
B. A stretched bowstring
C. A flying bird
D. A spinning top

Q 184 : The energy stored in food is primarily in the form of _____.

A. Chemical energy
B Heat energy
C. Electrical energy
D. Kinetic energy

Q 185 : Which form of energy is used to heat water in a kettle?

A. Thermal energy
B Kinetic energy
C. Chemical energy
D. Potential energy

Q 186 : The process of converting solar energy into electrical energy is called _____.

A. Solar fusion
B Photosynthesis
C. Solar power conversion
D. Solar radiation

Q 187 : Which of the following is an example of 'kinetic energy'?

A. A book on a shelf
B A spring under tension
C. A flowing river
D. A compressed spring

Q 188 : An ecosystem consists of living organisms and their _____.

A. Physical surroundings
B Genetic makeup
C. Health status
D. Energy levels

Q 189 : Which of the following is an example of an 'abiotic' component of an ecosystem?

A. Plants
B. Bacteria
C. Sunlight
D. Fungi

Q 190 : The process of "energy flow" in an ecosystem starts with _____.

A. Producers
B. Consumers
C. Decomposers
D. Herbivores

Q 191 : Which of the following is a “primary consumer” in a food chain?

A. Fungi
B. Plants
C. Rabbit
D. Shark

Q 192 : Which of the following best describes ‘biodiversity’?

A. The variety of species in an ecosystem
B. The number of producers in an ecosystem
C. The amount of sunlight in an ecosystem
D. The amount of water in an ecosystem

Q 193 : What happens when a circuit is broken or incomplete?

A. The current increases
B. The current stops flowing
C. The resistance decreases
D. The voltage increases

Q 194 : The flow of electric charge is called _____.

A. Electric potential
B. Electric field
C. Electric current
D. Electric resistance

Q 195 : Which material is the best conductor of electricity?

A. Wood B. Plastic C. Gold D. Iron

Q 196 : Enzymes are _____ that help in breaking down food in our digestive system.

A. Proteins
B. Carbohydrates
C. Fats
D. Vitamins

Q 197 : Which of the following is an example of an enzyme found in the human digestive system?

A. Insulin B. Pepsin C. Glucose D. Amylase

Q 198 : Which of the following characteristics is shared by both fungi and plants but not by animals?

A. They both have a nervous system
B. They both perform photosynthesis
C. They both have cell walls
D. They both can move

Q 199 : Which kingdom includes organisms that are unicellular, lack a nucleus, and can live in extreme environments?

A. Plantae B. Animalia C. Monera D. Protista

Q 200 : Members of the Protista kingdom can be characterized by their ability to _____.

A. Undergo photosynthesis only
B. Have a true nucleus
C. Live only in water
D. Reproduce sexually only

Answer Key

Q 1 :	C	Q 28 :	A	Q 55 :	C	Q 82 :	B	Q 109 :	C
Q 2 :	C	Q 29 :	B	Q 56 :	B	Q 83 :	B	Q 110 :	B
Q 3 :	C	Q 30 :	C	Q 57 :	B	Q 84 :	B	Q 111 :	C
Q 4 :	B	Q 31 :	C	Q 58 :	B	Q 85 :	C	Q 112 :	A
Q 5 :	C	Q 32 :	B	Q 59 :	A	Q 86 :	C	Q 113 :	C
Q 6 :	C	Q 33 :	D	Q 60 :	C	Q 87 :	B	Q 114 :	B
Q 7 :	C	Q 34 :	A	Q 61 :	B	Q 88 :	A	Q 115 :	B
Q 8 :	B	Q 35 :	B	Q 62 :	C	Q 89 :	C	Q 116 :	B
Q 9 :	C	Q 36 :	C	Q 63 :	B	Q 90 :	A	Q 117 :	D
Q 10 :	B	Q 37 :	A	Q 64 :	C	Q 91 :	C	Q 118 :	C
Q 11 :	C	Q 38 :	A	Q 65 :	B	Q 92 :	B	Q 119 :	C
Q 12 :	B	Q 39 :	A	Q 66 :	A	Q 93 :	C	Q 120 :	B
Q 13 :	B	Q 40 :	A	Q 67 :	B	Q 94 :	B	Q 121 :	A
Q 14 :	B	Q 41 :	B	Q 68 :	C	Q 95 :	B	Q 122 :	B
Q 15 :	C	Q 42 :	B	Q 69 :	C	Q 96 :	A	Q 123 :	C
Q 16 :	C	Q 43 :	B	Q 70 :	C	Q 97 :	A	Q 124 :	C
Q 17 :	D	Q 44 :	B	Q 71 :	B	Q 98 :	C	Q 125 :	B
Q 18 :	B	Q 45 :	C	Q 72 :	B	Q 99 :	A	Q 126 :	B
Q 19 :	B	Q 46 :	C	Q 73 :	B	Q 100 :	C	Q 127 :	B
Q 20 :	C	Q 47 :	B	Q 74 :	C	Q 101 :	C	Q 128 :	A
Q 21 :	B	Q 48 :	D	Q 75 :	C	Q 102 :	A	Q 129 :	C
Q 22 :	A	Q 49 :	B	Q 76 :	A	Q 103 :	A	Q 130 :	B
Q 23 :	B	Q 50 :	B	Q 77 :	A	Q 104 :	A	Q 131 :	B
Q 24 :	C	Q 51 :	B	Q 78 :	D	Q 105 :	A	Q 132 :	D
Q 25 :	B	Q 52 :	B	Q 79 :	B	Q 106 :	A	Q 133 :	B
Q 26 :	A	Q 53 :	B	Q 80 :	D	Q 107 :	C	Q 134 :	C
Q 27 :	B	Q 54 :	A	Q 81 :	B	Q 108 :	A	Q 135 :	B

Q 136 :	D	Q 165 :	B	Q 194 :	C
Q 137 :	B	Q 166 :	C	Q 195 :	C
Q 138 :	A	Q 167 :	C	Q 196 :	A
Q 139 :	C	Q 168 :	A	Q 197 :	B
Q 140 :	C	Q 169 :	B	Q 198 :	C
Q 141 :	B	Q 170 :	D	Q 199 :	C
Q 142 :	B	Q 171 :	B	Q 200 :	B
Q 143 :	A	Q 172 :	C		
Q 144 :	C	Q 173 :	D		
Q 145 :	B	Q 174 :	B		
Q 146 :	C	Q 175 :	D		
Q 147 :	C	Q 176 :	C		
Q 148 :	C	Q 177 :	B		
Q 149 :	C	Q 178 :	B		
Q 150 :	B	Q 179 :	A		
Q 151 :	B	Q 180 :	C		
Q 152 :	C	Q 181 :	B		
Q 153 :	B	Q 182 :	D		
Q 154 :	B	Q 183 :	B		
Q 155 :	C	Q 184 :	A		
Q 156 :	C	Q 185 :	A		
Q 157 :	C	Q 186 :	C		
Q 158 :	C	Q 187 :	C		
Q 159 :	B	Q 188 :	A		
Q 160 :	C	Q 189 :	C		
Q 161 :	B	Q 190 :	A		
Q 162 :	C	Q 191 :	C		
Q 163 :	C	Q 192 :	A		
Q 164 :	B	Q 193 :	B		

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