



Name: _____ Date: _____ Section: _____

CHAPTER:
MAGNETISM

Q) Choose the best answer'

Magnets nowadays are made of

- A. iron
- B. steel
- C. both a and b
- D. copper

Magnets was found in a place called

- A. Asia
- B. Magnesia
- C. Europe
- D. Denmark

Pole which points towards north is called

- A. N-pole
- B. S-pole
- C. W-pole
- D. E-pole

To make powerful magnets there is use of alloy called

- A. Alnico
- B. aluminum
- C. cobalt
- D. ferrites

Rock of material which attract is termed as

- A. magnet
- B. magnetite
- C. magnesia
- D. magnetic



Force which a magnet exerts is called

- A. magnetic force
- B. magnetic field
- C. magnetic circle
- D. magnetic energy

Electromagnets are used in

- A. loud speakers
- B. door bells
- C. both a and b
- D. cabinet door

Natural magnet is also called as

- A. magnet
- B. magnetite
- C. magnesia
- D. Lodestone

A substance consisting of a coil of wire with an iron core and is only magnetized when an electric current flows through it is called

- A. magnet
- B. electromagnet
- C. battery
- D. coil

A rock which attracted iron materials was found by

- A. Greeks
- B. Trojans
- C. Egyptians
- D. Italians

Parts of magnet which are concentrated in attraction or repulsion are called

- A. poles
- B. corners
- C. fields
- D. borders

Alnico is composed of iron

- A. nickel
- B. cobalt
- C. aluminum
- D. all of them



An instrument which uses magnet to give direction is known as

- A. compass
- B. motor
- C. vacuum cleaner
- D. Magna lock

Examples of magnets includes

- A. Magnalock
- B. door-stopper
- C. fridge door
- D. all of them

Like poles have force called

- A. attraction
- B. repulsion
- C. no force
- D. constant force

Region surrounded a magnet is called

- A. magnetic force
- B. magnetic field
- C. magnetic circle
- D. magnetic energy

Element which easily get magnetized and demagnetized is

- A. iron
- B. steel
- C. copper
- D. silver

CHAPTER:
SOUND AND HEARING

Q) Choose the best answer:

If we tighten strings of instrument pitch will be

- A. higher
- B. lower
- C. constant
- D. no pitch

Higher frequency greater will be

- A. pitch

- B. loudness
- C. amplitude
- D. infrasound

Number of vibrations in a second is called

- A. pitch
- B. frequency
- C. amplitude
- D. infrasound

Sound having frequencies above 20000Hz are called

- A. infrasound
- B. ultrasound
- C. mega sound
- D. micro sound

Louder sound can cause damage to

- A. hearing
- B. sight
- C. skin
- D. brain

Sound travels at speed of 1482m/s in

- A. air
- B. water
- C. steel
- D. water

Unwanted sounds are called

- A. noises
- B. pleasant
- C. fruitful
- D. healthy

Distance from one crest to another or one to another wave is called a

- A. wavelength
- B. frequency
- C. amplitude
- D. all of them



Signals are sent auditory nerves to

- A. brain
- B. heart
- C. ear drum
- D. retina

Tiny hairs are moved due to vibrations in fluid in

- A. pinna
- B. ear drum
- C. hammer
- D. cochlea

QSI unit of frequency is

- A. hertz
- B. Newton
- C. Pascal
- D. ampere

Regions where molecules spread out are called

- A. rarefactions
- B. compressions
- C. digressions
- D. progressions

An instrument which can produce a number a sounds with high and low frequencies and pitch is the

- A. violin
- B. piano
- C. guitar
- D. double bass

Ultrasound and infrasound are not detected by

- A. humans
- B. animals
- C. birds
- D. all of them



A measure of amount of energy in a sound wave is called its

- A. wavelength
- B. frequency
- C. amplitude
- D. all of them

Vibrations in stirrup are greater than ear drum due to arrangement in

- A. lever like manner
- B. ascending manner
- C. descending manner
- D. jointed manner

A pitch of sound can be change by changing

- A. string
- B. instrument
- C. tension
- D. temperature

Humans can hear sound with in range

- A. 20Hz - 20000Hz
- B. 10Hz-10000Hz
- C. 200Hz-20000Hz
- D. 30Hz--30000Hz

Brain interprets vibrations and electrical signals as

- A. sounds
- B. actions
- C. reactions

Loudness is measured in units called

- A. Hertz
- B. decibels
- C. Pascal
- D. ampere

First part of ear which collects air which is funnel shaped is called

- A. pinna
- B. ear drum
- C. hammer
- D. cochlea



CHAPTER
FOOD CHAIN AND FOOD WEB (SECTION A)

- Q) What do you understand when you look at a food chain?
- Q) Study the food chain below. Grass→ Cow→ lion
- (i) In which habitat will you find such a food chain?
- (ii) Name the producer. Where does it get its energy from?
- (iii) Name the prey and predator in the food chain.
- (iv) What does the arrow in the food chain represent?
- Q) What is a food web?
- Q) What does a food web show?
- Q) Energy is being transferred in the form of food. Does the amount of energy transferred increase, decrease or remain the same along a food chain? What does the pyramid of number show?
- Q) What are decomposers?
- Q) What are the examples of decomposers?

SECTION B

Decomposers help in

- A. breaking dead waste
- B. recycle nutrients
- C. both a and b
- D. spreading decay

MCQ: Detritus is eaten by

- A. earthworm
- B. millipede
- C. both a and b
- D. birds

A debris from rotting matter is called

- A. detritus
- B. dirt
- C. waste material
- D. fertilizer



A food chain starts with a

- A. producer
- B. consumers
- C. decomposer
- D. scavengers

Most important group of decomposers include

- A. bacteria
- B. fungi
- C. both a and b
- D. virus

CHAPTER:
MAN'S IMPACT ON AN ECOSYSTEM
SECTION A

Q) State those human activities which can cause air pollution.

Q) What are the bad effects caused by pollution?

Q) What do you understand by global warming?

Q) What can be the consequences of global warming?

Q) There are different types of water pollutants. State the four types.

Q) Define the following terms

(i) Acid rain (ii) Green house effect (iii) Global warming

Q) How will global warming affect you personally? What can be done to reduce the effects of global warming?

Q) How will the damaged fur and feathers affect the survival of certain animals?

Q) If litter is thrown in water, would that create problems for the marine animals? How ?

Q) What can be done to reduce the amount of rubbish been thrown away?

Q) If a new species is introduced in a habitat, would that create any problems?
If so why would that happen?

Q) Define the following: (a) Over-hunting (b) Deforestation (c) Excessive use of energy

Q) What are the negative effects of deforestation?

SECTION B

Choose the best answer:

Dodo became extinct in

- A. 1681
- B. 1961
- C. 1896
- D. 1861



Smoke particles and harmful gases released in air produces a

- A. smoke
- B. haze
- C. fog
- D. smog

Environment can be kept clean and green by using

- A. less energy
- B. environment friendly technology
- C. protecting wildlife
- D. all of them

Fertilizers supports growth of

- A. algae
- B. fruit plants
- C. vines
- D. pines

If untreated waste water will be directly spill in to rivers, sea and lakes it may

- A. contaminate
- B. polluted
- C. spread diseases
- D. all of them

When forests are cleared on a very large scale by cutting or burning them down it is

- A. forestation
- B. deforestation
- C. plantation
- D. incantation

Global warming refers to

- A. drastic changes in climate
- B. everywhere will be hot climate
- C. everywhere will be freezing
- D. some warmer other colder

Sharks are hunted to create delicacy in Chinese cuisine by its

- A. jaws
- B. fins
- C. eyes
- D. tail

People should be banned to hunt in forest or collect wild plants to ensure protection of

- A. wild life
- B. ecosystem
- C. food chain
- D. food web



RESPIRATION AND CIRCULATION

SECTION A

- Q) What is respiration? What are the types of respiration?
- Q) Differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
- Q) What is the chemical equation to summarize aerobic respiration?
- Q) What is the pathway of inhaled air?
- Q) State the three features of alveoli. Q6. What happens to the diaphragm when one inhales and exhales air?
- Q) Differentiate between inhaled and exhaled air.
- Q) Define the mechanism of breathing.
- Q) What is the blood circulatory system made up of?
- Q) What are the three main kind of blood vessels which carry blood?
- Q) What is the blood made up of?
- Q) What is the function of the red blood cells in the body?
- Q) What is the function of pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein?

SECTION B

Choose the best answer

Ribs moves upwards and outwards when we

- A. inhale
- B. exhale
- C. digestion
- D. defecate

More than half of total blood volume is the

- A. red and blood cells
- B. plasma
- C. platelets
- D. all of them



Special organ in mammals, birds and reptiles is

- A. lungs
- B. air sacs
- C. stomata
- D. spiracles

Platelets help in blood

- A. producing
- B. rejuvenating
- C. clotting
- D. purifying

Circulatory system of human is composed of

- A. heart
- B. blood
- C. blood vessels
- D. all of them

Insects breath through small holes in their body called

- A. lungs
- B. air sacs
- C. stomata
- D. spiracles

External part of nose through which air enters is called

- A. trachea
- B. alveoli
- C. nostril
- D. bronchi

Air which we breath in is called

- A. inhaled air
- B. exhaled air
- C. circulated air
- D. deoxygenated air

Blood is mixture of

- A. red and blood cells
- B. plasma
- C. platelets
- D. all of them

CHAPTER
ECOLOGY (SECTION A)



- Q) What is a habitat?
- Q) What is a population?
- Q) What is a community?
- Q) What is an abiotic environment made up of? Describe any three factors. Q5. What is hibernation?
- Q) What is migration?
- Q) What does aestivation mean?
- Q) Why do organisms need to compete with each other?
- Q) Why is co-operation important for organisms to survive?
- Q) How do organism camouflage themselves?
- Q) State and describe the kind of relationship that exists between a. Flea and dog b. Sea gull and turtle c. Strangler fig and host tree
- Q) What is meant by the environment of an organism?

SECTION B

Choose the best answer

The natural place of an organism or community is known as

1. Niche
2. Biome
3. Habitat
4. Habit

Which of the following requires maximum energy?

1. Secondary consumer
2. Decomposer
3. Primary consumer
4. Primary producer

Type of aquatic animals that can survive in particular water is determined by analyzing its

- A. pH
- B. temperature
- C. volume
- D. turbidity



Sleep like state which an animal adopt to lower metabolic rates is called

- A. transpiration
- B. shedding of leaves
- C. hibernating
- D. migration

Air, water, light, temperature and pH makes up

- A. biotic environment
- B. abiotic environment
- C. ecosystem
- D. food chain

A field community have organisms

- A. fungi
- B. turtle
- C. star fish
- D. shell fish

Mutual relationship between two organism both benefiting each other is called

- A. symbiosis
- B. mutualism
- C. parasitism
- D. food chain

An example of air breathing fish which is modified for aestivation is

- A. lung fish
- B. ray
- C. eel
- D. dolphin

Animal which is being hunt down is called

- A. predator
- B. prey
- C. scavenger
- D. wild animal

Porcupine puffer fish makes its appearance bigger by

- A. camouflage
- B. mimicry
- C. inflating
- D. blending