

OUR ENVIRONMENT

(1 mark questions)

1. What is the colour of the bin which is meant for biodegradable waste?
a. Red b. Green c. Blue d. Yellow
2. Decomposition includes:-
a. bacteria b. Fungi c. both d. none of the above
3. Which of the following is an invertebrate:-
a. Goldfish b. Sparrow c. Cobra d. Ant
4. The group of organism which consume dead bodies of animals:
a. Decomposers b. Algae c. Scavengers d. Producers
5. The group of organisms which converts light into food are called :
a)decomposers b) heterotrophs c) autotrophs d)scavengers
6. Vermicomposting is done by
a) fungus b) earthworms c) bacteria d) animals

(2 mark questions)

1. What is rain water harvesting?
2. What are scavengers ?
3. Why polythenes are considered to be the major threat to our environment?
4. How can be the ground water be recharged ?
5. What do you mean by parasites? Name one plant and one animal parasite.

(3 mark questions)

1. Distinguish between autotroph and heterotroph. [3]
2. How is the balance maintained between the amount of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?
3. Plastics and other such materials adversely affect the environment still the use of plastic is increasing day by day. Based on the above statement answer the following.
a) What are the harmful effects of plastic?
b) What alternative we should use instead of plastic?
c) What do you learn from the above two questions?
4. What is rain water harvesting ? What is the need of it in today's world?
5. Very few plants can survive in deep waters. Justify the statement.

(5mark questions)

1. List any five activities, which you could do to save environment.
2. (a)What is rain water harvesting ?
(b)Why is rain water harvesting a ray of hope for today's scarcity of water ?
3. (i) Why should we segregate different types of wastes? Give advantages of a twin bin system.
(ii) Show the relationship between the biotic and abiotic components of the environment with the help of a diagram.
4. Write five ways to conserve water at home.
5. Explain LIGHT as an abiotic component of the environment.
6. What are biotic environment? Give the details of biotic components.
8. i)What is rain water harvesting ?
ii) Where is it stored ?
iii) Write how rain water is collected in metropolitan cities?
iv) How is it useful to us.

[1+1+2+1]

NATURE OF MATTER

(1 mark question)

1. What is the effect of temperature on solubility?
 - a. Solubility increases with temperature
 - b. Solubility decreases with temperature
 - c. Temperature has no effect on solubility
 - d. It depends on nature of solvent
2. Name the gas which dissolves in water.
 - a) Carbon dioxide
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Hydrogen
 - d) Helium
3. The object, through which we can see partially, but not very clearly
 - (i) a rubber ball
 - (ii) a sheet of tracing paper
 - (iii) a sheet of plane glass
 - (iv) a CD
4. In which state of matter the constituent particles are not held together-
 - a) Solid
 - b) liquid
 - c) gases
 - d) water
5. Which of the following occupies definite space but has no definite shape ?
 - a) Brick
 - b) Water
 - c) Smoke
 - d) Air
6. Diffusion is fastest in
 - a) solids
 - b) liquids
 - c) Gases
 - d) Can not be predicted
7. Air is a
 - a) Solid
 - b) Liquid
 - c) Gas
 - d) All of these

(2 marks question)

1. Why does the size of naphthalene balls reduce if it is kept in open?
2. Name two materials which are soluble in water?
3. How do aquatic animals breathe in water?
4. Name two gases (i) soluble in water (ii) Insoluble in water
5. Why do gases diffuse very rapidly ?
6. How do we smell the fragrance of 'aggarbatti' so fast in next room?
7. Why do solids have a fixed shape and volume ?
8. Differentiate between transparent and translucent materials.
9. The rate of diffusion is highest in gases .Give reason for it.

(3 mark question)

1. Explain the terms transparent, translucent and opaque objects.
2. (i) Glass is an ideal material for making spectacles. Why?
(ii) How do aquatic animal breathe in water?
3. (a)What is a saturated solution?
(b) How can we increase the solubility of substance?
4. Compare the diffusion in solids, liquids & gases.

(5 mark questions)

1. (i) Define the term Diffusion.
(ii) Why do gases diffuse very readily?
(iii) Why do solids, liquids and gases differ from each other in their properties?
2. Write the difference between solid, liquid and gas.
3. (a)What is solubility ?
(b) Why do solids have a fixed shape and volume ?

6. Value based question:

While preparing lunch in a hurry, Soma's mother dropped a few mustard seeds in a bowl containing wheat flour. She asked Soma to help her separate the two components. Soma did it happily in a very short time.

- a) What values are displayed by Soma from the above situation? [3]
b) What are the possible separation methods that Soma might have used?

7. What is crystallization? Explain one activity for the process.

(5 mark questions)

1. (i) What are the names given to the solid and liquid component obtained after filtration?
(ii) Draw a neat and labeled diagram to show the method of filtration.
(iii) Name the instrument which is used to separate immiscible liquids.
2. Write the different methods you follow to separate sugar, sand and iron nails from a mixture?
3. Give example of a mixture in which components are separated by filtration. Write the name of four filters available.
4. a) What is the use of winnowing in our daily life?
b) What are residue and filtrate in filtration?
c) Which process is used to get pure form of salt?
5. (i) What is magnetic separation? Give one example.
(ii) Name any two methods that are used for separating solid-solid mixture.
(iii) What is sublimation? Give one example of a substance which shows sublimation.
6. Reeta was packing her books in the school bag for going to school. By chance her hand touched the awl pin box kept on the table and fell down into the bag of rice. Reeta was in a hurry to go to school. So her mother quickly brought a magnet and collected all the awl pins falling on the rice bag.
a) Why Reeta's mother used the magnet to collect awl pins?
b) Which property of magnet is used here?
c) What is the nature of Reeta's mother?
7. Name the methods used to separate the following components of a mixture.
a) Butter from cream
b) Pebbles from wheat grains
c) Iron pins from sand
d) Iodine from salt
e) Wheat grains from husk

MEASUREMENT AND MOTION

(1 mark question)

1. A bus moving uphill on a zig zag road exhibits:
a) rotational motion b) circular motion c) curvilinear motion d) periodic motion
2. The motion of a tip of pen while writing is a/an:-
a. Rectilinear motion b. Oscillatory motion
c. Curvilinear motion d. Rotatory motion
3. Motion of a swing pendulum is a/an
a) Curvilinear motion b) rotatory motion
c) oscillatory motion d) rectilinear motion
4. The SI unit of length is
a) m b) mm c) km d) cm
5. The SI unit of time is
a) second b) day c) minute d) hour

(2 mark questions)

1. Why is a foot step or a hand span not used as a standard unit of length?

2. Differentiate between periodic and non-periodic motion.
3. Convert (a) 1.58 m into cm (b) 2.85 km into m
4. What is oscillatory motion? Give one example.
5. What do you mean by S.I. unit? Write the SI units of mass .
6. Write two uses of light energy.
7. Define curvilinear motion and give one example of it.
8. Which watch is used to measure time intervals in a car race & why?
9. Give one example of
 - (a) rotational motion
 - (b) oscillatory motion
 - (c) curvilinear motion
 - (d) periodic motion

(3 mark questions)

1. (a) What is measurement?
(b) Why does measurement need both a number and a unit for its complete specification?
2. State any three effects of force.
3. Distinguish between periodic and non-periodic motion. Give two examples of each type.
4. Name any three different forms of energy.
5. Explain the differences between rest and motion. Give one example of each.

(5 mark questions)

1. (i) Define Motion.
(ii) What is the difference between rotatory motion and circular motion?
2. What are the precautions to be followed when a metre scale is being used for measuring a given length?
3. (a) What is physical quantity ?
(b) How does measurement help us in day-to-day life ?
(c) What is the need of a standard unit for measurement ?
4. (i) Mountain, butterfly, the hands of a clock & the moon are the objects. Select the objects that are in motion.
(ii) What do you mean by Oscillatory motion? Give one example.
(iii) The same object may be regarded as being rest or motion. Explain this fact with a suitable example
5. Identify the type of motion in each of the following
 - a) Pendulum of a clock
 - b) Potter's wheel
 - c) Motion of our lips while talking
 - d) Motion of earth around sun
 - e) Motion of earth about its axis

THE WORLD OF LIVING

(1 mark question)

1. Which of the following is an invertebrate:-

a. Goldfish	b. Sparrow	c. Cobra	d. Ant
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2. Which one among these is not a flowering plant?

a) Grasses	b) Algae	c) Rose	d) Mango
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3. Biennial plants are those plants that live for

a) three years	b) two years	c) many years	d) one year
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4. These are present in all living organisms

- a) Bones b) Muscles c) Cells d) Skin

5. Which of these statements is true for plants?

- a) Non-green plants are autotrophic b) Green plants are autotrophic
c) All plants are heterotrophic d) All non-green plants are saprotrophic

(2 mark questions)

1. Define saprophyte and give one example of saprophyte.
2. Differentiate between xerophyte and mesophyte.
3. Differentiate between Mesophytes and Hydrophytes .
4. Write any two differences between vertebrates and invertebrates.
5. Define the following:
 Annuals , Perennials

(3 mark questions)

1. How animals are useful for us? Write any three points.
2. Classify animals on the basis of reproduction with suitable example.
3. Define the following terms:-
 a) Invertebrates b) Hydrophytes c) Saprophyte
4. How are flowering plants different from non flowering plants ?
5. Explain the terms Frugivores, Insectivores, Omnivores

(5mark question)

1. (i) What do you mean by parasites? Name one plant and one animal parasite.
 (ii) 'All living things respond to external stimuli'. Justify with two examples.
2. Why do you think animals are important to us? Justify with suitable examples.
3. (a) What is habitat?
 (b) Why banana plant is a herb although it is as tall as a tree?
 (c) Living things respond to stimuli, justify it with two examples.
4. (a) Write down the eight characteristics of living things .
 (b) What do you understand by classification ?
5. a) Give two examples to show that living things grow.
 b) How can we classify the plants on basis of height, size and shape?
 c) What do you mean by parasites?
6. (a) What type of body covering is found in birds and mammals.
 (b) How are animals important to us? Justify with three examples.
8. Write any five ways how animals are useful to us ?
- 9 (a) Write the difference between herbs, shrubs and trees on the basis of their stem. [3+2]
 . (b) What are flowering and non-flowering plants? Give one example of each.

WORK AND ENERGY

(1 mark questions)

1. State the principle of conservation of energy .
2. Name the device in which electrical energy is converted to mechanical energy
3. Name the type of energy is used in satellites.
4. Plants prepare food by photosynthesis. Which form of energy is used in this case?
5. What kind of energy is stored in coal ?

(2 mark questions)

1. State the conditions under which work is said to be done.
2. Name a device that converts
 (a) Electrical energy to light energy
 (b) Chemical energy to electrical energy .

3. Write the meaning of
 - a) Work
 - b) Energy
4. a) An electric bell produces sound from _____ energy.
b) Electrical energy is converted to _____ energy in an electric fan.
5. What kind of energy is possessed by each of the following
 - a) A raised hammer
 - b) Bullet fired from a gun

(3 mark questions)

1. Describe an activity to show the interrelationship between work and energy.
2. What is the difference between 'applying a force' and 'doing work'?
3. (a) Give one example in which no work is done on a body though a force act on it.
(b) What is the difference between kinetic energy and potential energy?
4. Name three different forms of energy and give example for each.
5. Explain the terms: a) Potential energy b) Kinetic energy c) Chemical energy

(5mark questions)

1. (i) Name a device which converts:
 - a) Electrical energy into sound energy,
 - b) Light energy into electrical energy.
 (ii) Write two uses of solar cells.
 (iii) A labour carrying luggage in his head doing no work. Justify this statement.
2. (a) What is energy?
(b) Write any two forms of energy?
(c) On applying a force of 5N if a body moves through a distance of 2m find out the amount of work done on the body.
3. a) What is work ?
b) State the factors under which work is said to have been done
c) Your mother is watching TV by sitting in bed .Is she doing work ? Give reason .
4. a) How can you show that heat is the form of energy?
b) How does the sound produce? Give two use of sound energy.
c) Give an example where we apply force, but no work is done.
5. a) Solar cells are used to produce electrical energy. Name two situations in which solar cells used,
b) Explain by giving an example, that a moving object can do work.

LIGHT AND SHADOW

(1 mark questions)

1. The solar eclipse occurs on which of these days?
 - a. Full moon day
 - b. New moon day
 - c. Crescent moon day
 - d. Quarter moon day
2. Which word is used in the form lateral inversion?
 - a) Danger
 - b) Ambulance
 - c) Stop
 - d) Hospital
3. The image formed by a pin hole camera is:
 - a) erect and diminished
 - b) inverted and enlarged
 - c) inverted and diminished
 - d) erect and enlarged
4. Objects that emit light of their own are called
 - a) Luminous object
 - b) Non-luminous object
 - c) Absorbers of light
 - c) Reflectors of light
5. Materials through which light can pass partially are
 - a) transparent materials
 - b) translucent materials
 - c) opaque materials
 - d) none of these

(2 mark questions)

1. What are the relative positions of the sun, moon and the earth during a solar eclipse?
2. What is meant by lateral inversions? Give an example to illustrate its uses in practice.

3. What are the characteristics of the shadow?
4. Draw diagram to show the relative position of sun, moon and earth during lunar eclipse.
5. Write one or two word answer for each of the following:-
 - i. Light sources designed and developed by mankind.
 - ii. Camera like device that is based on the fact that light always travels in a straight path.
6. Write any two differences between the image formed by a plane mirror and shadow.
7. What is a pin hole camera? What is the nature of the image formed by it? [2]
8. What is relative position of sun , moon and earth during lunar eclipse [2]
9. Give two characteristics of shadow. [2]
10. Give two properties of image formed by plane mirror. [2]
11. Write any two properties of the image formed by a plane mirror. [2]
12. Distinguish between regular reflection & irregular reflection [2]

(3 mark questions)

1. Write the difference between transparent, translucent and opaque objects.
2. (a) What do you mean by lateral inversion
 - (b) Write CLASS by inverting laterally .
 - (c) Why letters are written laterally inverted in ambulance ?
3. Write the principle on which pinhole camera works . Draw the image formed in a Pinhole Camera.
4. Differentiate between the image formed by a plane mirror and a shadow.(any three)
5. Rahul was going to his home from school with his uncle in their car while going he looked in the mirror and saw that an ambulance was coming behind them. The ambulance stopped at allocation nearer to them. He found that a man was injured and was lying on the road. Two [people came out of the ambulance to take the injured person, Rahul also came out from his car and helped the people in taking him into the ambulance. He observed that in that vehicle the word ambulance was written as **AMBULANCE**, He asked his uncle that how could he read it properly by looking it at the mirror.
 - i. Write any two values displayed by Rahul.
 - ii. Which property of mirror is used to read "AMBULANCE"?
6. How can we classify the matter on the basis of transparency? Give one example for each.
7. (i) What is shadow ?
 - (ii) Which are the things necessary for shadow formation?
 - (iii) What type of path does light ordinarily follow when going from one point to another?

(5 mark questions)

1. (i) Shadow can mislead at times . Justify this with a suitable example.
 - (ii) With the help of suitable diagrams, show that the size of shadow formed depends upon the position of the source and opaque object.
2. i. Name three different forms of energy.
 - ii. State two different uses of light energy
3. (a) What is the colour of shadow?
 - (b) What are the three things required for the formation of shadow?
4. a) What is the difference between solar eclipse and lunar eclipse?
 - b) What is diffused reflection.?
5. (a) Light travels in a straight line . Explain this with a simple activity.
 - (b) Give one advantage each of regular reflection and diffused reflection.

FABRIC FROM FIBRE

(1mark questions)

1. Cotton is found inside the _____ of cotton plant called _____
2. Jute is obtained from the _____ of jute plant.
3. Silk worm grows leaves of _____ plant.
4. Why are the clothes important?
5. What is the hairy body coat of sheep called ?

(2mark questions)

1. Name two animal fibres.
2. Which natural fibre is known as golden fibre and why?
3. Why fresh soil is required every year for growing jute plant ?
4. What type of soil is required every year for growing (a) cotton (b) jute
5. Write two uses each of jute and coir.

(3mark questions)

1. i) What are synthetic fibres?
(ii) Give two examples of synthetic fibres.
2. What are natural fibres? What are its types ? Give one example each.
3. (a) What is fleece?
(b) What is the difference between fibre and fabric?
4. Define the following: Weaving , Dyeing, Finishing.
5. What kind of fibre Nylon is : Natural or Synthetic? Why is it called so?

(5mark questions)

1. (i) Write down the steps involved in the production of the cloth in the correct sequence.
(ii) In what ways are synthetic fibres better than the natural fibres?
2. Write down the names of three natural and two synthetic fibres.
3. (a) What is the difference between natural fibre and synthetic fibre.
(b) Write down the uses of jute.
4. Name the process of (a) making patterns on fabric (b) colouring the fabric (c) fibres into thread (d) making fabric smooth (e) thread into fabric
5. a) What is fibre? How can we classify fibres?
b) Where do we obtain coir?
c) Write two uses of coir.
6. Match the following.

A

- a) Fibres into thread
- b) Thread into fabric
- c) Colouring the fabric
- d) Making pattern on fabric
- e) Making fabric smooth & shiny

B

- i) Dying
- ii) Finishing
- iii) Spinning
- iv) Weaving
- v) Painting