Chapter-1. Laws of motion

1)	An force ac	cting on an object be	rings it in motion.	
	a. Balanced	b. unbalanced	c. gravitational	d. none of these
2)	While sharpening	a knife, sparks fly	off from the	grinding stone.
	a. Vertically	b. tangentially	c. horizontally	d. all of these
3)	Slope of distance-	-time graph gives	in case of unifo	orm motion.
	a. Velocity	b. mass	c. speed	d. none of these
4)	If the velocity if a	an object changes b	y unequal amounts	in equal time intervals, the
	object is said to b	e in accelera	ation.	
	a. Uniform	b. non-uniform	c. Linear	d. none of these
5)	The shortest dista	ince between initial	l and final points of	f movement of the body is
	called of th	e body.		
	a. Displacement	b. velocity	c. acceleration	d. mass
6)	Retardation mean	sacceleration	on.	
	a. Negative	b. positive	c. neutral	d. none of these
7)	In a collision	is always conse	rved.	
	a. Total moment	um b. zero moi	mentum c. both a	and b d. none
8)	-	tative measure of in	<u> </u>	
	a. momentum	b. displacement	c. velocity	d. Mass
9)	When a car stops	suddenly, the perso	on inside gets a forw	ard jerk due to
	a. force	b. inertia	c acceleration	d momentum
10		o. merua	c. acceleration	d. momentum
10) The momentum	of a body of mass 5	kg is 10 kg m/s, the	en its velocitywill be
10) The momentum (a. 2 m/s	of a body of mass 5		en its velocitywill be
	a. 2 m/s	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s	kg is 10 kg m/s, the c. 5 m/s	en its velocitywill be
	a. 2 m/s) The magnitude path.	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s of velocity and	kg is 10 kg m/s, the c. 5 m/swill be equal if	en its velocitywill be d. 4 m/s motion is along a straight
	a. 2 m/s) The magnitude path.	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s of velocity and	kg is 10 kg m/s, the c. 5 m/s	en its velocitywill be d. 4 m/s motion is along a straight
11	a. 2 m/s) The magnitude path.a. Mass	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s of velocity and b. speed	kg is 10 kg m/s, the c. 5 m/swill be equal if c. acceleration	en its velocitywill be d. 4 m/s motion is along a straight
11	a. 2 m/s) The magnitude path.a. Mass) A force of 4001 produced is	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s of velocity and b. speed N is applied to a	c. 5 m/swill be equal if c. acceleration table of mass 80 l	en its velocitywill be d. 4 m/s motion is along a straight d. none of these kg, hence the acceleration
11 12	 a. 2 m/s) The magnitude path. a. Mass) A force of 4001 produced is a. 5 m/s² 	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s of velocity and b. speed N is applied to a b. 4 m/s ²	c. 5 m/swill be equal if c. acceleration table of mass 80 l	en its velocitywill be d. 4 m/s motion is along a straight d. none of these kg, hence the acceleration d. 3 m/s ²
11 12	 a. 2 m/s) The magnitude path. a. Mass) A force of 4001 produced is a. 5 m/s²) If the velocity of 	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s of velocity and b. speed N is applied to a b. 4 m/s ² Tan object performing	c. 5 m/swill be equal if c. acceleration table of mass 80 l	en its velocitywill be d. 4 m/s motion is along a straight d. none of these kg, hence the acceleration
11 12	 a. 2 m/s) The magnitude path. a. Mass) A force of 4001 produced is a. 5 m/s² 	of a body of mass 5 b. 3 m/s of velocity and b. speed N is applied to a b. 4 m/s ² Tan object performing	c. 5 m/swill be equal if c. acceleration table of mass 80 l	en its velocitywill be d. 4 m/s motion is along a straight d. none of these kg, hence the acceleration d. 3 m/s ²

14) The coin placed on the card sheet does not move along with sheet, when card sheet is flicked with a finger. This is due to......

a. Inertia of rest

b. inertia of motion

c. Newton's third law of motion

d. newton's law of gravitation

15) A ball at rest released vertically from a height h from ground exhibit maximum velocity

a. At height h/2.

b. At height h/4

c. At height h/7

d. Just before hitting the ground

Answer:

1=b	2=b	3=a	4=b	5=a	6=a	7=a	8=d	9=b	10=a
11=b	12=a	13=b	14=a	15=d					

Chapter-2.Work and Energy

1)	Kinetic energy	proportion	al to the square of	velocity	
	a. Inversely	b. directly	c. constant	d. none of these	
2)	The CGS unit of w	ork is			
	a. Erg	b. joule	c. watt	d. none of these	
3)	The work done is z	zero if there is	no		
	a. Energy	b. mass	c. displace	nent d. B & C	
4)	The sum of the pot	ential energy	and the kinetic ene	rgy is	
	a. Total mechanic	cal energy	b. to	tal electrical energy	
	c. total heat energ	gy	d. to	tal thermal energy	
5)	Unit of energy and	are th	ne same.		
	a. Mass b. w	ork	c. speed	d. all of these	
6)	Energy is the	to do wor	k.		
	a. Power	b. rate	c. capacity	d. tendency	
7)	1 erg equivalent to				
	a. $1 \text{ dyne} \times 1 \text{ met}$	er	b. 1 dyne \times 1 cent	timeter	
	c. 1 Newton \times 1 n	neter	d. 1 Newton \times 1 o	centimeter	
8)	Kinetic energy con	nes into pictur	re only when	is taking place	
	a. Motion b. ch	emical reaction	on c. uniform acc	eleration d. storage of ener	gy
9)	A 40 kg man posse	esses a potenti	ial energy of 2000J	when he stands at the top of v	vall.
	The height of the v	vall be			
	a. 4.2 m	b. 6.8	8 m c. 5.	1 m d. 9.8 m	
10) Flowing water ha	ısenergy	7.		
	a. Potential	b. kinetic	c. both a ar	d. none of these	e
11) When a person to	ries to stop a	moving car by app	lying a backward force, the v	vork
	done by the person	is			
	a. Positive	b. negative	c. zero	d. positive/negative	
12) Joule is the unit of	of			
	a. Force	b. energy	c. work	d. both b and c	
13) Water stored in the	ne water tank	possesses		
	a. Potential energy	y b. kii	netic energy	c. thermal energy d. none	
14	1 horse power is	equivalent to	watt.		
	a. 740	b. 745	c. 748	d. 746	

- 15) The potential energy of your body is least when you are
 - a. Sitting on a chair

b. sitting on the ground

c. sleeping on the ground

d. standing on the ground

- 16) Force applied on a wall result into work.
 - a. Positive
- b) negative
- c) Zero
- d. Positive / negative
- 17) When fire crackers are exploded the energy which gets converted into sound, light, heat is
 - a. Mechanical energy
- b. Chemical energy
- c. kinetic energy
- d) electrical
- 18) When an objects falls solely under the influence of the gravitational force than it is said to be in
 - a. Free fall b. free motion c. uniform motion
- d. uniform acceleration

Answer:

1=b	2=a	3=a	4=a	5=b	6=c	7=b	8=a	9=c	10=b
11=b	12=d	13=a	14=d	15=c	16=c	17=b	18=c		

Chapter-3. Current Electricity

1. The	e SI unit o	of potentia	al differe	nce is								
a.	Ohm	b	o. volt	c. Ne	ewton	d. wa	tt					
2. If t	he effecti	ve resista	ance is to	be decre	ased, the	n the nun	nber of re	esistors sh	nould be			
con	nected in											
a.	Series	b. paral	lel	c. mix	ed arrang	ement	d. none	of the abo	ove			
3. If t	he resisto	ors of 10	Ω and 1:	5Ω are co	onnected	, if the p	otential o	difference	e is kept			
constant and the resistance of the circuit is made three times												
a.	25		b.6		c. 1/6		d. 150					
4) Acco	rding to c	hms law,	which of	f the follo	wing stat	tements is	false?					
a. if	voltage i	ncreases	then curr	ent increa	ases.							
b. if	current i	ncreases	then resis	tance inc	reases the	en resista	nce increa	ases.				
c. V	-I graph	is linear.										
d. V	=IR											
5) What	will be the	ne change	e in the cu	ırrent, if t	the potent	tial differ	ence is ke	ept consta	nt and			
The 1	resistance	of the cir	rcuit is m	ade three	times?							
a. It	will rema	ain uncha	nged,	b	o. it will b	ecome th	ree times	,				
c. it	will becor	ne one-th	ird.	d	. it will be	ecome six	times.					
6) Six re	esistance	of ½ Ω ea	ach are co	nnected i	in a series	s combina	ition. Wh	at will be	the			
Effec	tive resist	ance in th	ne circuit	?								
a. 1/6	64Ω		b. 3	Ω	c.29	Ω	d.	64Ω				
7)i	is used to	measure	the electr	ric curren	t in the ci	rcuit.						
a. vo	ltmeter	b.	ammeter	c. R	Resistance)	d. all abo	ove				
8) Those	e substan	ce which	have extr	emely hig	gh resista	nce are ca	alled					
a. ins	ulators	b. Cond	ductors	c. Sen	niconduct	ors, d. Si	apercondi	uctors.				
9) Resis	tivity of a	wire of	length L i	s β. Yash	broke th	is wire in	to two eq	ual piece	s of			
lengt	h $L/2$, the	e resistivi	ty of each	piece wi	ill be							
a. β	b	. 2β	•	c. β/2	d.	$\beta/4$						
10) if th	ree resiste	ors, havin	g values	2 ohm , 3	Sohm, and	l 4ohm, a	re connec	ted in ser	ries then			
effe	ctive resis	stance in a	a circuit v	vill be								
a. 9		b.	6		c.1		d.5					
Answer	:											
1=b	2=b	3=b	4=b	5=c	6=b	7=b	8=a	9=a	10=a			

Chapter-4. Measurement of Matter

1.	Proton and neutrons	s are together called	l	
	a. Molecule b. nuc	cleus c. both a	and b d. none	of these
2.	The mass of one nit	rogen atom is	times that of a hy	ydrogen atom.
	a. 15	b. 18	c. 14	d. 16
3.	The molecular mass	s of water is	u.	
	a.15	b. 18	c. 14	d. 16
4.	The number if valer	nce electron in alum	ninum is	
	a.2	b. 4 c. 6	d. 3	
5.	When a radical is a	group of atoms carr	rying charge, is cal	led radical.
	a. Composite b	.Basic c.acidic	d. none of these	
6.	Proration by weight	of hydrogen and o	xygen in water is	
	a.2:1	b. 8:1	c. 1:8	d. 1:2
7.	The chemical symbol	ol of cadmium is		
	a.Cd	b. C	c. Ca	d. Cu
8.	The electron config	uration of sodium (Na) is	
	a.2,8,1	b. 2,8,2	c. 2,8,3	d. 2,8,4
9.	In a chemical reac	tion, the total mas	s of the reactants	is the total mass of
	products formed.			
	a. Equal to	b. double	c. half	d. thrice
10	The solution of sol	aium ahlarida ia		
	. The solution of cal	cium cmoride is	••	
	a. Yellow	b. blue	c. green	d. Colorless
11	a. Yellow . The products former	b. blue ed when a solution	c. green	d. Colorless reacts with a solution of
11	a. YellowThe products formed sodium sulphate are	b. blue ed when a solution e	c. green of calcium chloride	e reacts with a solution of
11	a. Yellow. The products formed sodium sulphate area. Calcium sulphate	b. blue ed when a solution e e and water.	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium si	reacts with a solution of ulphate and sodium.
	a. Yellow. The products formed sodium sulphate area. Calcium sulphatec. calcium sulphate	b. blue ed when a solution of e e and water. and sodium chlorid	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium st le. d. calcium s	e reacts with a solution of alphate and sodium. and sodium chloride.
	a. Yellow. The products formed sodium sulphate area.a. Calcium sulphatec. calcium sulphateA solution of sodium	b. blue ed when a solution of e e and water. and sodium chlorida n sulphate is added to	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium st le. d. calcium s	reacts with a solution of ulphate and sodium.
	 a. Yellow . The products formed sodium sulphate are a. Calcium sulphate c. calcium sulphate A solution of sodium the following observant 	b. blue ed when a solution of e e and water. and sodium chlorid n sulphate is added to vation is correct?	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium si le. d. calcium si to a solution of calc	e reacts with a solution of alphate and sodium. and sodium chloride. Eium chloride.
	a. Yellow . The products formed sodium sulphate are as a. Calcium sulphate c. calcium sulphate A solution of sodium the following observation as Blue coloured cry	b. blue ed when a solution e e e and water. and sodium chlorid n sulphate is added to vation is correct? estals are formed.	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium so le. d. calcium so to a solution of calc b. The colour of the	e reacts with a solution of alphate and sodium. and sodium chloride. Eium chloride. Which of the solution becomes brown.
12.	a. Yellow . The products formed sodium sulphate are as a. Calcium sulphate c. calcium sulphate A solution of sodium the following observation. Blue coloured cry c. A white precipitate	b. blue ed when a solution of e e and water. and sodium chlorid a sulphate is added to vation is correct? estals are formed. te is formed.	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium so le. d. calcium so to a solution of calc b. The colour of the	e reacts with a solution of alphate and sodium. and sodium chloride. Eium chloride. Which of the solution becomes brown. In separate layer.
12.	a. Yellow . The products formed sodium sulphate are as a. Calcium sulphate c. calcium sulphate A solution of sodium the following observa. Blue coloured cry c. A white precipitate What is the colour of	b. blue ed when a solution of e e and water. and sodium chlorid a sulphate is added of vation is correct? estals are formed. te is formed. f the precipitate from	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium sole. d. calcium a to a solution of calc b. The colour of the d. The solution fromed when a solution	e reacts with a solution of alphate and sodium. and sodium chloride. Eium chloride. Which of the solution becomes brown.
12.	a. Yellow . The products formed sodium sulphate are as a. Calcium sulphate c. calcium sulphate A solution of sodium the following observa. Blue coloured cryc. A white precipitate What is the colour of treated with a solution	b. blue ed when a solution of e e and water. and sodium chlorid a sulphate is added of vation is correct? estals are formed. te is formed. f the precipitate from	c. green of calcium chloride b. calcium sole. d. calcium a to a solution of calc b. The colour of the d. The solution fromed when a solution	e reacts with a solution of alphate and sodium. and sodium chloride. Eium chloride. Which of the solution becomes brown. In separate layer.

14. When CaCl₂ solution reacts with Na₂So₄ Solution, CaSo₄ andare formed.

a. Cl₂

b. SO_2

c. Na₂O

d. NaCl

15. What are the products formed when siliver nitrate solution is added to copper chloride solution?

a. Cu $(NO_3)_2+Cl_2$

b. Cu (NO₃)₂+AgCl

c. Cu O+Ag Cl

d. Cu $(OH)_2 + NO_2 + AgCl$

Answer:

1=b	2=c	3=b	4=d	5=a	6=c	7=a	8=a	9=a	10=d
11=c	12=c	13=d	14=d	15=b					

Chapter-5. Acid Bases and Salt

1. What is the color of the universal indicator solution in a neutral solution?

a. Red

b. Blue

c. Green

d. yellow

2. Identify an acidic substance from among the following.

a. NaOH

b. CaO

c. H₂CO₃

d. KOH

3. Oxide of non-metal reacts with a base to produce......

a. Salt and hydrogen

b. hydrogen and oxygen

c. Salt and water

d. salt and oxygen

4. $(NH_4)_2 SO_4$ is

a. a neutral salt

b. an acidic salt

c. a basic salt

d. an alkali

5. When HCl solution is added to a conical flask containing a solution of NaOH and Phenolphthalein indicator, the colour of the solution in the conical flask change From....

a. red to yellow

b. colourless to pink

c. pink to yellow.

d. pink to colourless

6. When sodium carbonate is added to a test tube, which contain dilute sulphuric acid, a colorless gas is evolved. This gas is.....

a. CO₂ and it burns with a pop sound. b. CO₂ and it turns limewater milky.

c. H₂ and it turns limewater milky.

d. Cl₂ and it has a pungent smell.

7. A drop of acetic acid was added on a strip of pH paper. The colour produced on the Paper will be

a. orange

b. green

c. violet

d. blue

8. Wh	en a few	drops of u	ıniversal	indicator	added a s	sample so	olution and	d observe	that				
col	our chang	ges to red	.the samp	ple will b	e								
a.	pH=2		b. pH >	8	c. p	H=7	d.p	H>5					
9. Wh	ich of the	followin	g is a nor	-electrol	yte?								
a. c	 9. Which of the following is a non-electrolyte? a. dilute sulphuric acid. b. Sodium hydroxide solution. c. Sodium chloride solution. d. Glucose solution. 10. When a few drops of lemon juice on a strip of pH paper. The colour produced on the 												
10. Whe	10. When a few drops of lemon juice on a strip of pH paper. The colour produced on the												
Pap	er will be	e											
a. r	red	b. y	ellow	c	. green	d	. violet						
11. Con	plete the	analogy:	Ammoni	um nitrat	e::	Sodium	sulphate	: Neutral	Salt				
a. A	cidic salt	t b. E	Basic salt	c. N	Neutral	d. Cor	nmon Sal	t					
Answer	:												
1=c	2=b	3=a	4=a	5=d	6=b	7=a	8=a	9=d	10=a				
11=a													
Chan	tor_6 (Classifi	Cation	of nla	inte								
		f petals in											
a. Fo		b. f			hree -11-1	d. t	en						
		h of the fo	_	-		tion?	J TT:1.:.						
a. chi	•		ango	c. 1	uberose		d. Hibis	cus					
	-	es are proc			.		1 •	1.					
a. feri		b. on le			In cones		d. in caps						
		ohytic org											
a. Fe					Mushroo	om a.	spirogyra	a					
	-	al chlorop			C1	1	T T1						
	cia	-	•	C.			Ulva						
		ollowing				_							
a. Mo	•		Pea		c. Maize		d. Mang	go					
		s show pro				. 11							
a. So		. rhizoids					_						
		ollowing	-	-				nal cell?					
a. ('e	u wall	b. Plast	าปร	c. Nuclei	ıs d	large vac	nole						

- 9. Cycas belong to division.....
 - a. Gymnospermic
- b. angiospermic
- c. Bryophyta
- d. Thallophyta
- 10. Spirally arranged, green, thread like chloroplasts are found in
 - a. Ulva
- b. Riccia
- c. Spirogyra
- d. all above
- 11. Which among the following CANNOT be observed in Spirogyra?
 - a. Pyrenoid
- b. Nucleus
- c. Sori
- d. Cell wall
- 12. Male and female cones are present in ...
 - a. Funaria
- b. Pinus
- c. Fungi
- d. Catharanthus
- 13. Which of the following is false about Nephrolepis?

 - a. it possesses rhizome b. it reproduces only by sexual reproduction.
 - c. it has pinnately compound leaves
 - d. it is used as an ornamental plant.

- 14. find Odd one out:
 - a. Onion
- b. Cycas
- c. Picea
- d. Thuja

Answer:

1=b	2=c	3=d	4=c	5=b	6=c	7=a	8=c	9=a	10=c
11=c	12=b	13=b	14=a						

Chapter-7. Energy Flow in an Ecosystem

- 1. Primary consumers are:
 - a. Herbivores
- b. carnivores'
- c. autotrophs
- d. mixed consumers

- 2. Number of tertiary consumers is....
 - a. more than herbivores

- b. less than other carnivores
- c. more than primary producers
- d. equal to herbivores
- 3. Which of the following animals in a food chain would contain maximum kcal of Energy?
 - a. Humans
- b.phytoplanktons
- c. Fishes
- d.Zooplanktons
- 4. Identify the primary consumer among the following.
 - a. Tiger
- b. Frog
- c. Squirrel
- d. Eagle
- 5. Birds hovering over an aquatic ecosystem belong to which category?
 - a. Herbivores
- b. Producers c. Primary consumers d. Apex consumers

- 6. Carbon cycle is most effective in...
 - a. tropical regions b. temperate regions c. equatorial regions d. Polar regions
- 7. Nitrogen forms% portion of the atmosphere.
 - a. 72

- b. 78
- c.28

- d.69
- 8. Fungi and other micro-organisms decompose dead bodies of animals; hence they are called as
 - a. Decomposers
- b. Consumers
- c. Nitrogen bacteria
- d. all above
- 9. The cyclic flow of nutrients within an ecosystem is called the...
 - a. nitrogen cycle b. carbon cycle c. bio-geo-chemical cycle
- d. water cycle 10. In energy pyramid, the initial quantity of energyfrom the lowest level to the
 - Highest level
 - a. increases
- b. decreases
- c. Same
- d. A and B
- 11. Oxygen is released during which of the following processes?
 - a. Corrosion
- b. Ammonification
- c. Photosynthesis d. Respiration
- 12. Which of the following is an apex consumer in the aquatic ecosystem?
 - a. Fishes
- b. Zooplanktons
- c. Humans
- d. Phytoplankton's

- 13. All producers in the ecosystem are ...
 - a. Carnivores
- b. Omnivores
- c. Autotrophs
- d. Heterotrophs

Answer:

1=a	2=b	3=b	4=c	5=d	6=b	7=b	8=a	9=c	10=b
11=c	12=c	13=c							

Chapter-8. Useful and Harmful Microbes

- 1. Rhizobia are.....
 - a. rod-shaped bacilli
 - b. rectangular shaped anaerobic bacteria
 - c. fungus used for production of antibiotic
 - d. used for absorption of toxins produced during production of palm oil.
- 2. Lactic acid produced during formation of yoghurt is responsible for...
 - a. sweet taste of yoghurt
- b. abundant growth of pathogens
- c. coagulation of milk
- d. indigestion and abdominal discomfort.

3. Fermentation of molasses results in discomfort ofThat is mixed with fules.
a. oil b. nitrites c. ethanol d. diesel
4. Which of the following is an application of lactobacilli?
a. Bioremediation b. Probiotic
c. Antibiotic d. Inoculation of leguminous plants
5. Sometimes yoghurt froths due to
a. production of lactic acid b. release of gases due to over formation
c. action of active dry yeast d. production of acetic acid
6. Leguminous plants can produce more proteins due to
a. Rhizobium b. Penicillium c.Lactobacilli d. Mycotoxins
7. Which of the following microbes forms a symbiotic association with groundnut plant?
a. Lactobacilli b. Rhizobium c. Clostridia d. yarrowia
8. Lactobacilli are
a. bottle-shaped b. rod-shaped c. spherical d. spiral-shaped
9. Which organism helps in making dough rise and bread spongy?
a. Lactobacilli b. Rhizobia c. Clostridia d. Yeast
10. find odd one out: AIDS, Hepatitis, Dengue, Malaria
a. AIDS b. Hepatitis c. Dengue d. Malaria
11. Lactobacilli bacteria convert lactose in milk to from lactic acid by the process of
a. Respiration b. Fermentation c. Evaporation d. Decantation

Answer:

1=a	2=c	3=c	4=b	5=b	6=a	7=b	8=b	9=d	10=d
11=b	12=a								

c. unicellular

d. Multicellular

Chapter-9. Environmental Management

12. Oil spills in oceans are cleaned with the help ofBacteria.

b. Autotrophic

1.....is dry solid waste.

a. Heterotrophic

- a. Plant parts b. plastic c. fruits d. Spoiled food
- 2. The 3 R mantra which one must follow to help in waste management is...
 - a. Review, Reduce, Reuse b. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
 - c. Recognize, Recover, and Recreate d. Research, Redesign, Regulate

- 3. The acronym ABC used during first aid procedures stand for ...
 - a. Airway, Breathing, Cardiac
- b. Assessment, Breathing, Circulation
- c. Airway, Body check, Cardiac d. Airway, Breathing, Circulation
- 4.is useful for transporting injured patients who need support below their waist.
 - a. Two-hand chair method
- b. pulling method
- c. Human crutch method
- d. Four-hand chair method
- 5.....waste does not decompose easily and requires more time to decompose.
 - b. Agricultural c. Ecofriendly d. Non-biodegradable a. Biodegradable
- a. incinerating
- b. burning

6. Useful articles can be made from wastes bysolid wastes.

- c. recycling
- d. land-filling
- 7. Which of the following will take the shortest to undergo natural degradation?
 - a. woolen socks
- b. Cloth bags
- c. plastic bags
- d. wood
- 8. Of the biotic factors that affect biodiversity by far most important is......
 - a. climate
- b. Weather
- c. Humidity
- d. Temperature

Answer:

1=b	2=b	3=d	4=d	5=d	6=c	7=b	8=a	

Chapter-10.Information Communication technology

- 1.....is the most important device for information communication.
 - a. Compute
- b. Mobile
- c. Television set
- d. Radio
- 2. Thecomputer is a type of first generation computer.
- a. Macintosh
- b. ENIAC
- c. IBM 1620 d. Windows
- 3. The information stored incan only be read.
 - a. DOS
- b.RAM
- c.ROM
- d. ALU
- 4. The first Indian supercomputer made with the help of C-DAC was.....

- b. Param c. IBM 1401 d. Macintosh
- 5. Which of the following parts used in the construction of forst generation computers...
 - a. integrated circuits
- b. Transistors
- C. Valves
- d. Microprocessors
- 6. Which of the following is most essential for the functioning of computers?
 - a. Scanner
- b. External memory c. Mouse
- d. Operating System

7. In which of the following programs the formula can be used for calculation by typing = First in the cell? a. Microsoft word b. Microsoft excel d. portable Document Format file c. Microsoft Power point 8. Find the odd man out. c. External memory a. RAM b. ROM d. ALU 9. The data obtained from the input as well as the generated solution us stored in the of the computer. a. Memory b. Microprocessors d. ALU c. external memory 10. Which of the following is input device of computer? a. Keyboard b. Printer c. Monitor d. All of these **Answer:** 2=b3=c4=b 5=c6=d 7=b 8=d9=a 1=aChapter-11.Reflection of light 1. Amirror is also known as focusing mirror. b. convex a. Concave c. Double convex d. Concave -convex 2. ...is half of the radius of curvature of the mirror. d. Mirror b. Focal length a. Image 3. Radius of curvature of a spherical mirror is ... a. distance between centre of curvature and pole. b. distance between principal focus and pole. c. half the focal length of the mirror d. distance between centre of curvature and principal focus. 4. Which of the following is used for drawing ray diagram for image formation in a Mirror? c. Law of scattering d. Both A & B a. Laws of refraction b. Laws of reflection 5. To get 5 multiple images what should be t5he angle between two plane mirrors?

[Type text] Page 13

c. 90

c. Virtual

b. 72

6. Which type of the image cannot be obtained on the screen?

b. magnified

d. 120

d. Diminished

a. 60

a. inverted

7. In par	king spac	es of ma	lls, mirro	rs placed	are of	type.								
a. pl	ane b	. convex	c. c	oncave	d. any	of the ab	ove							
8. To fo	cus sunra	ys on the	piece of	paper	type of 1	mirror is	used.							
a. pl	ane b	. convex	c. c	oncave	d. any	of the ab	ove							
9n	nirror alw	ays forms	s diminisl	ned and e	rect imag	e of the c	bject.							
a. C	oncave	b. con	vex c	. Double	convex	d. Co	oncave -c	onvex						
10. The	number c	of image f	formed w	hen angle	e between	two plan	e mirrors	is 40 is .						
a. 6		•	b. 5	c.		d. 9								
11. for c	oncave n	nirror, wh	en object	is placed	l between	centre of	f curvatur	e and prii	nciple					
			distance	-				1	1					
	Infinite	_	zero	•	ve d	l. negativ	e							
				-		•		or will						
		• • •	•		rection as	-								
	emerge pa	_		P			h the pole	<u>,</u>						
	• •		nle focus	on other	side of m	U	n uno pore							
a. _F	ass anoc	gn princi	pre rocus	on other	5140 01 11	11101								
Answer	:													
1=a	2=b	3=a	4=b	Answer: 1-a 2-b 3-a 4-b 5-a 6-c 7-b 8-c 9-b 10-c										
11=d	12=a		- ,0	<u>5—и</u>	0 0	7-0	0-0	2 2	10 0					
11=d	12=a		- 70	<i>5</i> – u		7-0	0-0	,	10 0					
						7-0	0-0	<i>> 2</i>	10 0					
Chapi	ter-12.	Study	Of Soi	und										
Chap 1. In lon	<i>ter-12.</i> gitudinal	Study wave, pa	Of Sou	und	a directio									
Chapt 1. In lon Prop	ter-12. gitudinal	Study wave, pa	Of Sou	und cillate in	a directio	nTo	the direct							
Chapt 1. In lon Prop a. P	ter-12. gitudinal pagation of	Study wave, pa of waves. b. ser	Of Sou	und cillate in	a directio	nTo	the direct							
Chapt 1. In lon Prop a. P	ter-12. gitudinal pagation of	Study wave, pa of waves. b. ser	Of Sou	und cillate in	a directio	nTo	the direct							
Chapt 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch	ter-12. gitudinal pagation of arallel of a soun	Study wave, pa of waves. b. seri	Of Sourticles oscilles consider conside	und cillate in . oppositeof way	a directio	nTo Combina	the direct							
Chapte 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch a. F	ter-12. gitudinal pagation of a soun requency	Study wave, pa of waves. b. serid depend b. A	Of Sourticles oscilles consider conside	und cillate in . oppositeof way c. P	a directioned d. we ressure	nTo Combina	the direct							
Chapte 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch a. F 3. Speed	ter-12. gitudinal pagation of arallel of a soun requency l of sound	Study wave, pa of waves. b. serid depend b. A	Of Sourticles os ies c s upon mplitude ith increa	cillate in opposite of wav c. P se in tem	a directioned d. we ressure	nTo Combina	the direct							
Chapt 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch a. F 3. Speed a. De	gitudinal pagation of a soun requency of sound correes	Study wave, pa of waves. b. serind depend b. A lw b. In	Of Sor	cillate in . oppositeof way c. P se in tem	a direction e d. ve ressure perature.	nTo Combina d. Vele d. ze	the direct	tion of						
Chapt 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch a. F 3. Speed a. De 4. For a	gitudinal pagation of a soun requency of sound correes	Study wave, pa of waves. b. ser d depend b. A lw b. In erature, th	of Sor erticles os ies c s upon mplitude ith increa	cillate in opposite of wav c. P se in tem c. y of soun	a direction e d. ve ressure perature. same	nTo Combina d. Veld d. ze t depend	the direct	tion of						
Chapt 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch a. F 3. Speed a. De 4. For a a. P	gitudinal pagation of a sound requency of sound ecrees fix temperessure of	Study wave, pa of waves. b. sering d depend b. A lw b. In erature, the	of Sou cricles os ies c s upon mplitude ith increa icreases ie velocity b. For	cillate in opposite opposite c. P se in tem cy of soundrice c.	a direction e d. ve ressure perature. same d does no	nTo Combina d. Vele d. ze t depend ture d	the direct	tion of						
Chapt 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch a. F 3. Speed a. De 4. For a a. P 5. Sound	gitudinal pagation of a sound requency of sound ecrees fix temper ressure of of frequency of frequency that temper ressure of the frequency of	Study wave, pa of waves. b. seri d depend b. A lw b. In erature, the f the gas ency less	of Sor erticles os ies c s upon mplitude ith increa icreases ie velocity b. For than 20 I	cillate in copposite copy of soundree copy of	a direction e d. ve ressure perature. same d does no Tempera	nTo Combina d. Vele d. zeet depend ture d ound	the direct	tion of						
Chape 1. In lon Prop a. P 2. Pitch a. F 3. Speed a. De 4. For a a. P 5. Sound a. Ir	gitudinal pagation of a sound requency of sound ecrees fix temper ressure or dof frequentrared so	Study wave, pa of waves. b. sering d depend b. A lw b. In erature, the f the gas ency less and b	of Sor erticles os ies c s upon mplitude ith increa icreases ie velocity b. For than 20 I	cillate in copposite copy of soundree co	a direction e d. ve ressure perature. same d does no Tempera eds	nTo Combina d. Vele d. zet t depend ture d ound sound	the direct	tion of						

7are used to establish ship to ship communication.
a. Infrared sound b. Ultrasounds c. Double sound d. Echo sound
8. Repetition of the original because of reflection of sound is called
a. Infrared sound b. Ultrasounds c. Double sound d. Echo sound
9. SONAR consists of aand a detector.
a. Transmitter b. Converter c. voltmeter d. Ammeter
10. Inwaves, particles oscillate up and down about their mean position.
a. Longitudinal b. Mechanical c. electromagnetic d. transverse
11. During the propagation of sound wave through medium, there is change in density
AndOf the medium.
a. Pressure b. texture c. state d. volume
12. Ultrasonic sound has frequency
a. below 20Hz b. above 10000Hz c. above 20000Hz d. below 20000Hz
13. Human ear cannot hear sound of frequency less than
a. 10Hz b. 20Hz c. 15Hz d. 25Hz
14. Bates can produceSound.
a. infrasonic b. loud c. ultrasonic d. low quality
15. To hear an echo, the total distance covered by sound from the point of generation to
The reflecting surface and back should be at least.
a. 36m b. 17.2m c. 34.4m d.19m
16. The amplitude of sound wave determines it's
a. Speed b. frequency c. strength d. nature
17. Barelli and Viviani were the first to calculate.
a. speed and sound b. wavelength of sound
c. pitch of sound d. amplitude of sound
18. The sensation of sound persists in our brain for about
a 0.4 second b 0.2 second c 0.01 second d. 0.1 second

Answer:

1=a	2=a	3=b	4=a	5=a	6=a	7=b	8=d	9=a	10=d
11=a	12=c	13=b	14=c	15=c	16=c	17=a	18=d		

Chapter-13.carbon an important Elements

1. A carbon atom forms abond with other atoms.
a. covalent b. co-ordinate c. ionic d. multiple
2. All the carbon bonds in a saturated hydrocarbonElectron.
a. share b. gain b. loss d. zero
3is the essential element in all the organic compounds.
a. Hydrogen b. Oxygen c. Nitrogen d. Carbon
4from of coal contains less than 60% of carbon.
a. Peat b. lignite c. Anthracite d. Bituminous
5. Methane is obtained from natural gas by
a. stem distillation b. vacuum distillation
c. fractional distillation d. simple distillation
6. The lead used in pencil is made by mixing
a. graphite with glass b. graphite with clay
c. diamond with clay d. coal with coke
7. The first example of fullerene is
a. C_{60} b. C_{70} c. C_{82} d. C_{86}
8. When a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide gases are heated at 300 c in the
Presence ofCatalyst, methane gas is produced.
a. Iron b. copper c. coke d. nickel
9. When carbon dioxide dissolves in water is formed.
a. hydrogen b. carbonic acid c. acetic acid d. oxygen
10. When limestone was treated with dilute HCl a gas was produced. Which of the
Following is correct regarding the gas?
a. It is brown in color. b. it is basic in nature.
c. it is odorless. d. it supports combustion.
11. On adding universal indicator to a gas jar filled with CO ₂ the color of the solution
Change to
a. Blue b. green c. violet d. yellow
12. Dilute hydrochloric acid is added to pieces of Shahabad tiles taken in a round bottom
Flask. It is observed that
a. The solution turns black b. a brisk effervescence occurs
c. the solution turns milky d. a loud sound is produced

13. Nikita tests carbon dioxide gas moist litmus paper, she observes that.....

a. red litmus turns blue

b. blue litmus turns red

c. blue litmus paper remains as it is

d. red litmus paper turns green

14. Carbon dioxide gas.....

a. supports combustion

b. is neutral in nature

c. has sweet smell

d. is colorless

Answer:

1=a	2=a	3=d	4=a	5=c	6=b	7=a	8=d	9=b	10=c
11=d	12=b	13=b	14=d						

Chapter-14.Substance In Common Use

1. The number of molecules of water of crystallization in washing soda is......

b. 4

c. 2

d. 3

2. The chemical name of baking soda is

a. Sodium bicarbonate

b. sodium carbonate

c. sodium sulphate

d. sodium hydroxide

3.....is used in treatment of hyperthyroidism.

a. Iodine-125

b. iodine-123

c. carbon-14

d. carbon-12

4. The ionization poweris the highest.

a. alpha rays

b. beta rays

c. gamma rays

d. X-rays

5. Bleaching powder is obtained by the reaction of chlorine gas with

a. limestone

b. carbon

c. slaked lime

d. calcium oxide

6. Ernest Rutherford showed that the nitrogen atom could be split by bombarding it with

a. alpha rays

b. beta rays

c. gamma rays

d. X-rays

7. Antiperspirant deo contains aboutof aluminum chlorohydrate.

a.15%

b.25%

c.40%

d.60%

8. When a piece of stained cloth is added to a beaker containingsolution, the stains Will disappear.

a. Bleaching powder

b. sodium hydroxide

c. acetic acid d. sodium chloride

9. Sonal adds some activated charcoal powder in a beaker containing aqueous solution of Blue ink. She warms the solution and filters the content using a filter paper. She will Observe that the filtrate collection in a clean beaker is

- a. Blue
- b. black
- c. yellow
- d. colorless
- 10. A student tests aqueous solution of table salt using pH paper. The colour of the strip Change to
 - a. Violet
- b. red
- c. yellow
- d. green
- 11. Lemon juice has a pH of about
 - a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 7
- d. 9
- 12. Varun tests the pH of a solution using universal indicator and finds that the solution Turns violet the nature of the solution is......
 - a. Weakly acidic b. strongly acidic
- c. strongly basic
- d. weakly basic
- 13. Which of the following is incorrect pH value...
- a. table salt = 7 b. Milk= 6.5 c. Baking soda= 8.5 d. Toothpaste= 6.5

- 14. Which of the following is acidic?
 - a. Toothpaste
- b. Soap
- c. Vinegar
- d. Baking Soda
- 15. The bleaching action of bleaching powder is due to release of
 - a. carbon dioxide gas
- b. oxygen gas
- c. hydrogen gas
- d. chlorine gas

Answer:

1=a	2=a	3=b	4=a	5=c	6=a	7=a	8=a	9=d	10=d
11=a	12=c	13=b	14=c	15=d					

Chapter-15.Life Processes In Living Organisms

- 1......cells control the opening and closing of stomata.
 - a. Guard
- b. root cells
- c. xylem
- d. vacuole
- 2. due to the effect of root pressure, water and minerals reach of the roots
 - a. phloem
- b. root cells
- c. xylem
- d. vacuole

- 3.....cells are present around the stomata.
 - a. Guard
- b. root cells
- c. xylem
- d. vacuole
- 4. Gurad cells of dicot stomata are
 - a. dump-bell shaped
- b. rod shaped
- c. kidney shaped
- d. oval shape
- 5. Dumb-bell shaped stomata can be observed inleaf.
 - a. sunflower
- b. Maize
- c. Rose
- d. Hibiscus
- 6. Which of the following phenomenon is observed in shoots?
 - a. Negative phototropism
- b. positive Gravitropism
- b. Neutral phototropism
- d. Positive phototropism

7. The shoot of a plant shows growth towards the light due to the plant hormone a. Abscisic acid b. Auxin c. Cytokinin d. Gibberellin 8. Choose correct statement of the following: a. Guard cells help in translocation of food. b. Guard cells are kidney shaped in monocot stomata. c. Guard cells are dumb-bell shaped in dicot stomata. d. Guard cells are control the opening and closing of stomata. 9. which of the following hormone is synthesized when light falls on the plant? a. Plastocyanin b. Auxin c. Cyemotropic d. Abscisic acid 10. Which type of the movement is shown by plants in response to specific chemicals? a. Autotrophic b. Gravitropic c. Chemotropic d. Phototropic 11. Nerves originating from the spinal cord are called.....nerves. a. Cranial b. Spinal c. Autonomic d. Central 12..... maintain the body balance. a. Cerebrum b. cerebellum d. Nerve cells c. Nephron 13. Odd one out: b. Intelligence a. Breathing c. Sneezing d. Coughing **Answer:** 2=c3=a5=b 1=a4=c6=d7=b 8=d9=b 10=c11=b 12=b13 = b**Chapter-16.Heredity and Variation** 1. Chromosomes are mainly made up of c. Nucleus a. RNA b. DNA d. cell wall 2. Organisms produced byshow minor variations. a. asexual reproduction b. sexual reproductions c. DNA d. Nucleotides 3. Harmful effect of smoking is due topresent in tobacco. c. Hydrogen d. Oxygen a. Nicotine b. carbon

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c. Uracil

c. acrocentric

d. Thymine

d. telocentric

4. The Centro mere inchromosome is at the midpoint, so that arms are equal.

b. Sub-metacentric

5. Which of the following pyrimidine is absent in RNA?

b, Cytosine

a. metacentric

a. Adenine

11=d	12=c	13=b	14=c	15=d	16=b				
1=b	2=a	3=a	4=a	5=d	6=b	7=b	8=c	9=c	10=d
Answer			Г <u>-</u>		1	Г <u> </u>		Ta	1.0 -
a. nitr	ic acid	b. fol	ic acid	c. car	bonic aci	d d	. phospho	oric acid	
					nia should				•
a. 46		b. 04		c. 26		d. 48	11 . 0		
			some nur	-		1 40			
		_	nairs		_				
			arms						
		_	-		racter in	human b	eings?		
			•		hymine				
			with				• •		
		_	phenotype		d. 16	genotype	es and 9	phenotyp	es
			phenoty	•	_	• -	-	enotypes	
			_		e seen in l	_		_	
	rYY			•	vy	•			
See	eds								
11. Whi	ch of the	following	g genotyp	e represe	nts the pe	a plants	with rou	nded yello	OW
c. El	ectrocard	liography		d. Sol	lubility te	st and ele	ectrophor	esis	
a. Po	sitron en	nission to	mography	y b. WI	DAL test	and elec	trophore	sis	
10. Whi	ch of the	following	g test is do	one for d	iagnosis c	of sickle	cell anem	nia?	
c. DN	NA finger	printing	d. 1	mRNA fi	ngerprint	ing			
a. RN	IA finger	printing	b. 1	Protein fi	ngerprint	ing			
9. Which	n of the te	echnique	is used fo	or the ide	ntification	of crimi	inals?		
a. c	alcium n	itrate b.	calcium	chloride	c. calcii	ım carbi	de d. A	Abscisic a	cid
8. Which	n of the fo	ollowing	is used fo	r ripenin	g banana	artificial	ly?		
c.	Cleft lip		d. S	Spina bifi	da				
a .]	Down syı	ndrome	b. L	eber here	editary O _l	otic neur	opathy		
7. Which	n among	the follow	ving is a 1	mitochon	drial diso	rder?			
	-			d. Inf	lated shap	e of pod	S		
a. rot	ınd shape	of seeds		b. W	hite colou	r of lowe	ers		
o. Identi	ry the rec	essive ch	iaracter of	i pea piai	nt among	tne rono	wing.		

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Answers:

Chapter-1. Laws of motion

1=b	2=b	3=a	4=b	5=a	6=a	7=a	8=d	9=b	10=a
11=b	12=a	13=b	14=a	15=d					

Chapter-2. Work and Energy

1=b	2=a	3=a	4=a	5=b	6=c	7=b	8=a	9=c	10=b
11=b	12=d	13=a	14=d	15=c	16=c	17=b	18=c		

Chapter-3. Current Electricity

1=b	2=b	3=b	4=b	5=c	6=b	7=b	8=a	9=a	10=a

Chapter-4. Measurement of Matter

1=b	2=c	3=b	4=d	5=a	6=c	7=a	8=a	9=a	10=d
11=c	12=c	13=d	14=d	15=b					

Chapter-5. Acid Bases and Salt

1=c	2=b	3=a	4=a	5=d	6=b	7=a	8=a	9=d	10=a
11=a									

Chapter-6.Classification of plants

1=b	2=c	3=d	4=c	5=b	6=c	7=a	8=c	9=a	10=c
11=c	12=b	13=b	14=a						

Chapter-7. Energy Flow in an Ecosystem

1=a	2=b	3=b	4=c	5=d	6=b	7=b	8=a	9=c	10=b
11=c	12=c	13=c							

Chapter-8. Useful and Harmful Microbes

1=a	2=c	3=c	4=b	5=b	6=a	7=b	8=b	9=d	10=d
11=b	12=a								

Chapter-9. Environmental Management

1=b	2=b	3=d	4=d	5=d	6=c	7=b	8=a	

Chapter-10.Information Communication technology

1=a	2=b	3=c	4=b	5=c	6=d	7=b	8=d	9=a	

Chapter-11.Reflection of light

1=a	2=b	3=a	4=b	5=a	6=c	7=b	8=c	9=b	10=c
11=d	12=a								

Chapter-12.Study Of Sound

1=a	2=a	3=b	4=a	5=a	6=a	7=b	8=d	9=a	10=d
11=a	12=c	13=b	14=c	15=c	16=c	17=a	18=d		

Chapter-13.carbon an important Elements

1=a	2=a	3=d	4=a	5=c	6=b	7=a	8=d	9=b	10=c
11=d	12=b	13=b	14=d						

Chapter-14.Substance In Common Use

1=a	2=a	3=b	4=a	5=c	6=a	7=a	8=a	9=d	10=d
11=a	12=c	13=b	14=c	15=d					

Chapter-15.Life Processes In Living Organisms

1=a	2=c	3=a	4=c	5=b	6=d	7=b	8=d	9=b	10=c
11=b	12=b	13=b							

Chapter-16.Heredity and Variation

1=b	2=a	3=a	4=a	5=d	6=b	7=b	8=c	9=c	10=d
11=d	12=c	13=b	14=c	15=d	16=b				