NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

NMMS தேர்விற்கு ஆங்கில வழியில் மாணவர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிப்பதற்கு போதுமான வினா வங்கி இல்லை என்ற நிலையில், அவற்றை நாமே உருவாக்கிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்ற அறிவியல் ஆசிரியர்களின் முன்னெடுப்பில் இந்த வினா வங்கி 40 ஆசிரியர்களின் ஒரு மாத கால உழைப்பின் காரணமாக உருவானது.

இது எந்த வணிக நோக்கத்திலும் உருவாக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆசிரியர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தேவையான மெட்டீரியல்களை தாங்களே உருவாக்கிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்ற கூட்டு முயற்சியின் காரணமாக உருவானது.

இந்த மெட்டீரியலை தங்களது **Blog**-இல் பதிவேற்றும் செய்பவர்கள், இந்த மெட்டீரியலில் **Water mark** இடுவதை தவிர்க்கவும்.

இந்த வினா வாங்கியானது பாடவாரியாக **Print out** எடுத்துத் தேர்வு வைக்கும் வகையில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடமும் தனித்தனி பக்கங்களில் தொடங்கும் வகையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது.

வினாக்களுக்கான விடை குறிப்பு இந்த தொகுப்பின் இறுதியில் வழங்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது.

இந்த வினா வங்கியில் உள்ள அனைத்து பாடங்களும் **google form** வடிவில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனவே மாணவர்கள் ஆன்லைன் தேர்வாகவும் எழுதிப் பார்க்கலாம்.

http://scienceanand86.blogspot.com/search/label/NMMS?m=1

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

NMMS QUESTION BANK CREATION TEAM

S.No.	NAME OF THE TEACHER	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	LESSSON				
			CLASS	TERM	UNIT	TOPIC	QSNS
1	ANAND N	MODEL SCHOOL, PANRUTI, CUDDALORE	7	1	1	MEASUREMENT	57
2	AROKIA SURESH A	GHS, PERIYAKUPPAM, CUDDALORE	7	1	2	FORCE AND MOTION	50
3	SUMATHI N	GHSS, MEDAVAKKAM, CHENGALPET	7	1	3	MATTER AROUND US	50
4	UMA T	SRI JOTHY HSS, THARAMANGALAM, SALEM	7	3	4	ATOMIC STRUCTURE	60
5	PADMAVATHI K	GHSS, VEMBADITHALAM, SALEM	7	1	5	REPRODUCTION AND MODIFICATION IN PLANTS	76
6	AJEETHA S	GGHSS, KAVERIPAKKAM, RANIPET	7	1	6	HEALTH AND HYGIENE	60
7	RAJA K	NSMVPSHSS, DEVAKOTTAI, SIVAGANAI	7	2	1	HEAT AND TEMPERATURE	43
8	RAJASEKAR J	GHS, AVVAINAGAR, DHARMAPURI	7	2	2	ELECTRICITY	50
9	GOBINATH J	GHS, NARASINGAPURAM, SALEM.	7	2	3	CHANGES AROUND US	50
10	RAJA K	NSMVPSHSS, DEVAKOTTAI, SIVAGANAI	7	2	4	CELL BIOLOGY	37
11	RAMAPNDIYAN S	GHSS, KADALADI, RAMNAD	7	2	4	CELL BIOLOGY	105
12	PADMAVATHI K	GHSS, VEMBADITHALAM, SALEM	7	2	5	BASICS OF CLASSIFICATION	100
13	UMA T	SRI JOTHY HSS, THARAMANGALAM, SALEM	7	3	1	LIGHT	60
14	AROKIA SURESH A	GHS, PERIYAKUPPAM, CUDDALORE	7	3	2	SPACE AND UNIVERSE	115
15	SUBBUTHAI S	GHSS, ALAGIANALLUR, VIRUDHUNAGAR.	7	3	3	POLYMER CHEMISTRY	60
16	KRISHNAKUMARI J	GHS, KOLLANKINARU, TUTICORIN	7	3	4	CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE	60
17	GUNASEKARAN P	PUMS, PALLIPATTI, NALLAMPALLI, DHARMAPURI	7	3	5	ANIMALS IN DAILY LIFE	50
18	ANGURAJ	MODEL SCHOOL, NALLUR, CUDDALORE	8		1	MEASUREMENT	126

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

19	RAMESH M	MMS, BHAVANI EAST, ERODE	8		2	FORCE AND PRESSURE	50
20	SURESH P	GHS, VADAKUTHUTTAI, CUDDALORE	8		3	LIGHT	50
21	PADMANBAN P	GGHSS, ELAMPILLAI, SALEM	8		4	HEAT	60
22	MURALIGANESH M	PUMS, S.S. KULAM, COIMBATORE	8		5	ELECTRICITY	50
23	TAMILSELVI V	GHSS, VADALUR, CUDDALORE	8		6	SOUND	62
24	AJEETHA S	GGHSS, KAVERIPAKKAM, RANIPET	8		9	MATTER AROUND US	75
25	SUDHA	GHSS, THARUVAIKULAM, TUTUCORIN	8		10	CHANGES AROUND US	60
26	NATESAN V	RCGGHSS, ONIDIPUDUR, COIMBATORE	8		11	AIR	50
27	KAVITHA	GHSS, INGUR, ERODE	8		12	ATOMIC STRUCTURE	50
28	SHAMILA	PSP HSS, PUDUKOTTAI, TUTICORIN	8		13	WATER	60
29	KOTHANDAPANI K	PUMS, KOOTHIRABAKKAM, KANCHIPURAM	8		14	ACIDS AND BASES	50
30	GOPINATH R	PUMS, VENGATHURKANDIGAI, THIRUVALLUR	8		16	MICROORGANISMS	50
31	UMAMAHESWARI P	GHS, KEEZATHUKKUDI, MAYULADUDURAI	8		17	PLANT KINGDOM	80
32	MANIKANDAN M	GHS, VALLATHURAI, CUDDALORE	8		18	ORGANISATION OF LIFE	65
33	THIRVIDA SELVI S	GHSS, V. KALLIPALAYAM, TIRUPPUR	8		19	MOVEMENTS IN ANIMALS	100
34	NATESAN V	RCGGHSS, ONIDIPUDUR, COIMBATORE	8		20	REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE	50

STD 7 – Term-1 – 1. Measurement

- **A value** and **a unit** are used to express the magnitude of a physical quantity.
- Physical quantity.
    1. **Fundamental quantities**
    2. **Derived quantities.**
- A set of physical quantities which cannot be expressed in terms of any other quantities are known as "**Fundamental quantities".**
- Their corresponding units are called **"Fundamental units".**
- All other physical quantities which can be obtained by multiplying, dividing or by mathematically combining the fundamental quantities are known as **"derived quantities".**
- Their corresponding units are called **"Derived units".**
- The **area** is a measure of how much space there is on a flat surface.
- **Area = length × breadth**
- **One square metre** is the area enclosed inside a **square of side 1 metre**.
- The amount of space occupied by a three-dimensional object is known as its **volume.**
- **volume = surface area × height**
- Liquids also occupy some **space** and hence they also have **volume**, but not definite **shape**.
- The maximum volume of liquid that a container can hold is known as the "**capacity of the container".**
- The volume of a liquid is equal to the volume of space it fills in the container.
- **1 litre = 1000 cc or cm^3**
- **1 ml = 1 cc or cm^3**
- **1000 ml = 1 litre**

- **1 gallon = 3785 ml**
- **1 ounce = 30 ml**
- **1 quart = 1 litre**
- If more mass is packed into the same volume, it has greater density.
- Density of a substance is defined as the mass of the substance contained in unit volume ($1m^3$).
- $\boldsymbol{Density\ (D)\ = \frac{mass\ (M)}{volume\ (V)}}$
- SI unit of density is **kg/m^3**. The CGS unit of density is **g/cm^3.**
- The materials with higher density are called **"denser"** and the materials with lower density are called **"rarer".**
- Density = Mass/ Volume
- Mass = Density × Volume
- Volume = Mass / Density

- Density of castor oil is 961 kg/m^3.
- When the earth is in its **perihelion** position, the distance between the earth and the sun is about **147.1 million kilometer.**
- When the earth is in its **aphelion position**, the distance between the earth and the sun is **152.1 million kilometer.**
- The **average** distance between the earth and the sun is about 149.6 million **kilometer.**
- This average distance is taken as one astronomical unit.

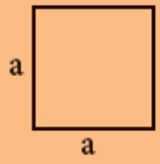
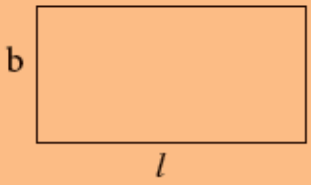
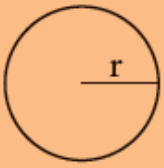
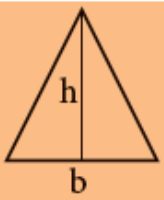
- **Neptune** is **30 AU** away from the Sun.

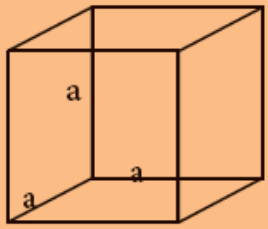
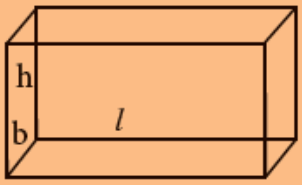
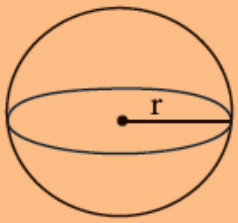
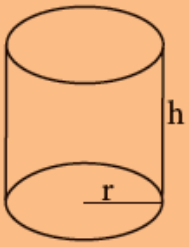
- One astronomical unit is defined as the average distance between the earth and the sun.
- **1 AU = 149.6 million km = 149.6 × 10^6 km = 1.496 × 10^{11} m.**
- Th e nearest star to our solar system is **Proxima Centauri.**
- It is at a distance of **2,68,770 AU.**
- Proxima Centauri is at **4.22 light-years** from Earth and the Solar System (and Earth).
- The Earth is located about **25,000 light-years** away from the galactic center.
- One **light year** is defined as the distance travelled by light in vacuum during the period of one year.
- **Speed of light** in vacuum is **3 × 10^8 m/s.**
- The total number of seconds in one year = 365 × 24 × 60 × 60 = 3.153 × 10^7 second
- The distance travelled by light in one year = 3 × 10^8 × 3.153 × 10^7 = 9.46 × 10^{15} m.

S.No.	Fundamental quantity	Fundamental unit
1	Length	Metre (m)
2	Mass	Kilogram (kg)
3	Time	Second (s)
4	Temperature	Kelvin (K)
5	Electric current	Ampere (A)
6	Amount of substance	Mole (Mol)
7	Luminous (light) intensity	Candela (cd)

S.No.	Derived quantity	Unit
1	Area = length × breadth	m × m = square metre (or) m^2
2	Volume = length × breadth × height	m × m × m = cubic metre (or) m^3
3	Speed = distance / time	m / s (or) m s^{-1}
4	Electric charge = electric current × time	A × s = As (or) Coulumb (C)
5	Density = mass / volume	Kg / m^3 (or) kg m^{-3}

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

S.No.	Plane figure	Diagram of figure	Area
1	Square		side × side a × a = a^2
2	Rectangle		length x breadth $l$xb=lb
3	Circle		π × (radius)^2 π ×r^2 πr^2
4	Triangle		(1/2) × base × height 1/2 × b × h

S.No.	Objects	Figure	Volume
1	Cube		side × side × side a×a×a a^3
2	Cuboid		length × breadth × height l×b×h $l$bh
3	Sphere		4/3 × π × (radius)^3 4/3 × π ×r^3 4/3 π r^3
4	Cylinder		π × (radius)^2 × height π ×r^2×h π r^2h

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 – Term-1 – 1. Measurement

1. What is the area of 10 squares each of side of 1 m?
   A) 100 m^2 B) 10 m^2 C) 1000 m^2 D) 1 m^2
2. Find the area of a rectangle whose length is 12 m and breadth is 4 m.
   A) 64 m^2 B) 54 m^2 C) 48 m^2 D) 12 m^2
3. Find the area of a circle whose radius is 7 m. (Take π = 22/7)
   A) 145 m^2 B) 154 m^2 C) 7 m^2 D) 167 m^2
4. Find the area of a triangle whose base is 6 m and height is 8 m.
   A) 84 m^2 B) 48 m^2 C) 24 m^2 D) 42 m^2
5. Find the area of a square whose side is 6 cm.
   A) 6 m^2 B) 16 m^2 C) 66 m^2 D) 36 m^2
6. Find the volume of a cube whose side is 3 cm.
   A) 81 m^3 B) 27 m^3 C) 72 m^3 D) 9 m^3
7. Find the volume of a cylinder whose radius is 3 m and height is 7m. (Take π = 22/7)
   A) 18 m^3 B) 81 m^3 C) 189 m^3 D) 198 m^3
8. A solid cylinder of mass 280 kg has a volume of 4 m^3. Find the density of cylinder.
   A) 70 kgm^{-3} B) 60 kgm^{-3} C) 80 kgm^{-3} D) 90 kgm^{-3}
9. A box is made up of iron and it has a volume of 125 cm^3. Find its mass. (Density of iron is 7.8 g / cm^3).
   A) 970 gcm^{-3} B) 790 gcm^{-3} C) 972 gcm^{-3} D) 975 gcm^{-3}
10. A sphere is made from copper whose mass is 3000 kg. If the density of copper is 8900 kg/m^3, find the volume of the sphere.
    A) 0.34 m^3 B) 1.34 m^3 C) 3.14 m^3 D) 3.4 m^3
11. Physical quantity has_____
    A) a unit B) a value C) both value and unit D) none of this
12. Physical quantities which cannot be expressed in terms of any other quantities are known as_____
    A) fundamental quantities B) derived quantities C) Both A and B D) None of these
13. SI unit of length?
    A) kilogram B) metre C) second D) ampere
14. SI unit of mass?
    A) kilogram B) metre C) second D) ampere
15. SI unit of time?
    A) kilogram B) metre C) second D) ampere
16. Symbol of SI unit of Temperature?
    A) mol B) cd C) K D) A
17. SI unit of electric current is_____
    A) mole B) candela C) kelvin D) ampere
18. Symbol of SI unit of amount of substance
    A) mol B) cd C) K D) A
19. SI unit of luminous intensity
    A) mole B) candela C) kelvin D) ampere
20. Physical quantities which can be obtained by multiplying a dividing are by mathematical combining the fundamental quantities are known as _____
    A) fundamental quantities B) derived quantities C) Both A and B D) None of these
21. SI unit of area?
    A) m B) m^2 C) m^3 D) 1/m
22. _____ is a measure of how much spaces there on a flat surface
    A) length B) mass C) area D) volume
23. Which among the following statement/s are incorrect?
    A) formula can be used to find area of a regular shaped object
    B) area of an irregular shaped object can be found out with the help of graph sheet

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

C) volume of a liquid can be found from its dimensions
D) liquid has volume, mass but not shape

24. Formula to find out area of a square?
A) a^2 B) lb C) $\frac{1}{2}bh$ D) πr^2

25. Formula to find out area of a rectangle?
A) a^2 B) lb C) $\frac{1}{2}bh$ D) πr^2

26. Formula to find out area of a circle?
A) a^2 B) lb C) $\frac{1}{2}bh$ D) πr^2

27. Formula to find out area of a triangle?
A) a^2 B) lb C) $\frac{1}{2}bh$ D) πr^2

28. The amount of space occupied by a three-dimensional object is known as_____
A) length B) mass C) area D) volume

29. SI unit of volume?
A) m B) m^2 C) m^3 D) $\frac{1}{m}$

30. Formula to find out volume of a cube?
A) a^3 B) $\pi r^2 h$ C) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ D) lbh

31. Formula to find out volume of a cuboid?
A) a^3 B) $\pi r^2 h$ C) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ D) lbh

32. Formula to find out volume of sphere?
A) a^3 B) $\pi r^2 h$ C) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ D) lbh

33. Formula to find out volume of a cylinder?
A) a^3 B) $\pi r^2 h$ C) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ D) lbh

34. Match the following

I.	1 litre	- a. 3785 ml
II.	1 quart	- b. 30 ml
III.	1 ounce	- c. 1000 cc

A) I – c, II – b, III – a B) I – a, II – c, III – b C) I – c, II – a, III – b D) I – b, II – a, III – c

35. Which among the following statement/s are incorrect?
A) Lightness or heaviness of a body is due to its density
B) Density of a substances defined as the mass of substance containing unit volume
C) Density is equal to mass divided by volume
D) Unit of density is $kgcm^{-3}$

36. Density of air is _____
A) 1.8 kgm^{-3} B) 1.2 kgm^{-3} C) 1.6 kgm^{-3} D) 1.4 kgm^{-3}

37. Density of kerosene is _____
A) 770 kgm^{-3} B) 870 kgm^{-3} C) 800 kgm^{-3} D) 700 kgm^{-3}

38. Density of water is _____
A) 1000 kgm^{-3} B) 1100 kgm^{-3} C) 900 kgm^{-3} D) 800 kgm^{-3}

39. Density of Mercury is _____
A) 13600 kgm^{-3} B) 13000 kgm^{-3} C) 7800 kgm^{-3} D) 8900 kgm^{-3}

40. Density of wood is _____
A) 770 kgm^{-3} B) 870 kgm^{-3} C) 800 kgm^{-3} D) 700 kgm^{-3}

41. Density of aluminium is _____
A) 2000 kgm^{-3} B) 2700 kgm^{-3} C) 2800 kgm^{-3} D) 3000 kgm^{-3}

42. Density of iron is _____
A) 13600 kgm^{-3} B) 13000 kgm^{-3} C) 7800 kgm^{-3} D) 8900 kgm^{-3}

43. Density of copper is _____
A) 13600 kgm^{-3} B) 13000 kgm^{-3} C) 7800 kgm^{-3} D) 8900 kgm^{-3}

44. Density of silver is _____
A) 13600 kgm^{-3} B) 13000 kgm^{-3} C) 11200 kgm^{-3} D) 10500 kgm^{-3}

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

45. Density of gold is _____
A) 19300 kgm^{-3} B) 18400 kgm^{-3} C) 18200 kgm^{-3} D) 19500 kgm^{-3}
46. Distance between sun and earth when earth is at aphelion position is _____
A) 147.1 million kilometre B) 152.1 million kilometre
C) 149.6-million-kilometre D) 147.6 million kilometres
47. Distance between sun and earth when earth is at perihelion position is _____
A) 147.1 million kilometre B) 152.1 million kilometre
C) 149.6-million-kilometre D) 147.6 million kilometres
48. Average distance between sun and earth is ____
A) 147.1 million kilometre B) 152.1 million kilometre
C) 149.6-million-kilometre D) 147.6 million kilometres
49. Distance between Sun and Neptune in astronomical units is_____
A) 28 AU B) 35 AU C) 30 AU D) 32 AU
50. Value of 1 astronomical unit is_____
A) 9.46×10^{15} m B) 1.496×10^{11} m C) 1.496×10^{15} m D) 9.46×10^{11} m
51. Value of 1 light year is_____
A) 9.46×10^{15} m B) 1.496×10^{11} m C) 1.496×10^{15} m D) 9.46×10^{11} m
52. Nearest star to our solar system is _____
A) Sun B) Pluto C) Proxima Centauri D) Alpha Centauri
53. Earth is located is ____ distance away from galactic centre.
A) 28600 light years B) 26700 light years C) 25000 light years D) 26800 light years
54. Proxima Centauri is ____ distance away from earth.
A) 4.22 light years B) 4.34 light years C) 2.42 light years D) 4.32 light years
55. Proxima Centauri is ____ distance away from earth.
A) 268770 AU B) 250000 AU C) 286000 AU D) 286842 AU
56. Match the following
i. 1 year - a. 9.46 ×1015 m
ii. 1 light year - b. 4.22 light year
iii. Proxima Centauri - c. 2500 light year
iv. Earth from galactic centre - d. 3.153×10^{7} s
A) I – c, II – b, III – a, IV - d B) I – a, II – d, III – b, IV - c
C) I – d, II – a, III – b, IV - c D) I – b, II – a, III – d, IV - c
57. If A floats in B, then A and B are _____
A) Iron, water B) iron, kerosene C) iron, mercury D) aluminium, water

STD 7 – Term-1 – 2. FORCE AND MOTION

1. The total length of a path by an object reach one place to another place is called ____.
   A) displacement B) distance C) velocity D) speed
2. The shortest distance between two points is _____.
   A) displacement B) distance C) velocity D) speed
3. The SI unit of distance and displacement is _____.
   A) ampere B) kelvin C) metre D) second
4. A straight-line path between two points is _____.
   A) speed B) distance C) velocity D) displacement
5. A nautical mile is _____.
   A) 0.852 km B) 2.852 km C) 1.852 km D) 3.852 km
6. _____ is the unit of measuring the distance in the field of aviation and sea transportation.
   A) Nautical B) Knot C) Kilometre D) Nautical mile
7. The unit for measuring the speed of Ships and Airplanes is _____.
   A) kelvin B) knot C) ampere D) metre
8. _____ is the rate of the change of distance.
   A) displacement B) distance C) velocity D) speed
9. The SI unit of the speed is ____.
   A) m B) ms^{-1} C) ms^{-2} D) mol
10. Speed is _____.
    A) the rate of the change of distance B) the rate of the change of velocity
    C) the rate of the change of displacement D) All of these
11. 1 km/h is _____ m/s.
    A) 22/7 B) 7/22 C) 5/18 D) 18/5
12. The rate of the change of displacement is ____.
    A) displacement B) distance C) velocity D) speed
13. ms^{-1} is the unit of ___.
    A) speed B) distance C) velocity D) displacement
14. Types of speed is ____.
    A) uniform speed B) non-uniform speed C) both a and b D) none of these
15. If an object travels equal distance in equal time intervals, the object moves with ____ speed.
    A) uniform B) non-uniform C) regular D) irregular
16. If an object travels unequal distance in unequal time intervals, the object moves with ____ speed.
    A) uniform B) non-uniform C) regular D) irregular
17. The SI unit of velocity is ____.
    A) m B) ms^{-1} C) ms^{-2} D) mol
18. Light travelling in a vacuum is an example of _____ velocity.
    A) uniform B) non-uniform C) regular D) irregular
19. The motion of a train arriving at a railway station is an example of _____ velocity.
    A) uniform B) non-uniform C) regular D) irregular
20. Distance/ Time = _____.
    A) displacement B) acceleration C) velocity D) speed
21. Displacement/ Time = _____.
    A) distance B) acceleration C) velocity D) speed
22. Usain Bolt cover 100m distance in
    A) 10.58 s B) 9.58 s C) 9.78 s D) 10.78 s
23. Knot is used to measure the speed of which?
    A) Ships and Trains B) Ships and Airplanes C) Airplanes and Trains D) Trains and Cars

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

24. Which is wrong one.
A) v = d/t B) t = d/v C) v = d x t D) d = v x t
25. If the distance travelled by a person is 30 km and his displacement 0 km, then his motion.
A) linear motion B) uniform motion C) circular motion D) non-uniform motion
26. Calculate the velocity of a car travelling with a uniform velocity covering 100m in 4s.
A) 25 ms^{-1} B) 400 ms^{-1} C) 50 ms^{-1} D) 100 ms^{-1}
27. Usain Bolt covers 100m in 9.58 s, calculate his speed.
A) 10.75 s B) 10.44 s C) 10.25 s D) 10.50 s
28. The rate of change of velocity is _____.
A) distance B) acceleration C) velocity D) speed
29. The SI unit of acceleration is _____.
A) m B) ms^{-1} C) ms^{-2} D) mol
30. Change of velocity / Time = _____.
A) distance B) velocity C) acceleration D) speed
31. An object undergoes a _____ when its speed or direction or both changes.
A) distance B) velocity C) acceleration D) speed
32. What is the equation of the acceleration?
A) a = u-v/t B) v = d/t C) d = v x t D) a = v-u/t
33. If the velocity of an object increases with time the acceleration of object.
A) positive acceleration B) negative acceleration
C) uniform acceleration D) non-uniform acceleration
34. If the velocity of an object decreases with time the acceleration of object.
A) positive acceleration B) negative acceleration
C) uniform acceleration D) non-uniform acceleration
35. The velocity of golf ball rolling in a straight-line change from 8 ms-1 to 2 ms-1 in 10 s. What is its acceleration.
A) 0.6 ms^{-1} B) 6 ms^{-1} C) -6 ms^{-1} D) -0.6 ms^{-1}
36. If the motion of the object is randomly depending on the velocity, its acceleration is _.
A) A) positive acceleration B) negative acceleration
C) uniform acceleration D) non-uniform acceleration
37. If the motion of the object is uniform with respect to velocity, its acceleration is _.
A) positive acceleration B) negative acceleration
C) uniform acceleration D) non-uniform acceleration
38. The slope of distance – time graph gives _____.
A) distance B) acceleration C) velocity D) speed
39. The slope of speed – time graph gives _____.
A) distance B) acceleration C) velocity D) speed
40. The point at which weight of an object appears to act is its _____.
A) centre of gravity B) stability C) velocity D) speed
41. Total pull of the earth (weight) appears to act through the _____.
A) centre of gravity B) stability C) velocity D) speed
42. The ability of an object to retain its initial state is _____.
A) centre of gravity B) stability C) velocity D) speed
43. The centre of gravity of a regular object is located is its ____.
A) radius B) diameter C) area D) geometric centre
44. In _____ equilibrium, the centre of gravity remains at the same height when it is displaced.
A) neutral B) unstable C) stable D) none of these
45. How many categories of equilibrium?
A) 5 B) 2 C) 4 D) 3

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

46. To increase the _____ of an object, its centre of gravity should be set at a lower height by increasing the surface area of the object
    A) velocity B) force C) equilibrium D) pressure
47. As the height of the centre of gravity decreases its equilibrium
    A) increase B) decrease C) not change D) all of these
48. The speed of Turtle is _____.
    A) 1 ms^{-1} B) 0.5 ms^{-1} C) 0.1 ms^{-1} D) 2 ms^{-1}
49. The speed of the Leopard is
    A) 31 ms^{-1} B) 32 ms^{-1} C) 33 ms^{-1} D) 34 ms^{-1}
50. The speed of the Rocket is ____.
    A) 5000 ms^{-1} B) 5200 ms^{-1} C) 5300 ms^{-1} D) 5400 ms^{-1}

STD 7 – Term-1 3. Matter around us

1. The smallest unit of an element is _____
   A) molecule B) atom C) matter D) particle
2. _____ are packed closely and also in stacked pattern.
   A) gas B) liquid C) plasma D) solid
3. Graphite is made up of an element called _____
   A) oxygen B) chlorine C) carbon D) silicon
4. Oxygen gas is made up of ____ oxygen atoms chemically combined.
   A) 2 B) 3 C) 1 D) 4
5. _____ is the fourth state of matter.
   A) plasma B) solid C) liquid D) gas
6. Sulphur is the _____ atomic molecule.
   A) Di B) mono C) poly D) tri
7. _____ is combined with other elements to treat diarrhea.
   A) arsenic B) chlorine C) sulphur D) bismuth
8. The only non-metal which is liquid at room temperature is _____
   A) mercury B) bromine C) carbon D) graphite
9. The expansion of IUPAC.
   A) International Unit for Physics and Chemistry.
   B) International Unit for Pure and Applied Chemistry.
   C) International Union for Physics and Applied Chemistry.
   D) International Union for Physics and Applied Chemistry.
10. A/An _____ is a pure substance.
    A) compound B) mixture C) atom D) molecule
11. _____ is the only non-metal which conducts electricity.
    A) iron B) graphite C) aluminium D) chlorine
12. An element which is always lustrous, malleable and ductile is _____
    A) non-metal B) metal C) metalloid D) gas
13. The chemical formula for ozone is ___
    A) O_2 B) O C) O_3 D) NO_2
14. The atomicity of sulphur is
    A) 2 B) 1 C) 8 D) 6
15. Number of elements in $C_6H_{12}O_6$
    A) 24 B) 20 C) 18 D) 16
16. _____and_____ are used for making crackers.
    A) chlorine, phosphorus B) gallium, sulphur
    C) magnesium, manganese D) magnesium, phosphorus
17. Even though my family is generally dull and soft. I am very shiny. Who am I ?
    A) gold B) silver C) diamond D) copper
18. **MATCH**

i.	Glucose	A) Nitrogen
ii.	Elements in NaCl	B) $C_6H_{12}O_6$
iii.	Most abundant gas	C) Sodium
iv.	Highly reactive solid	D) Sodium, Chlorine

    A) i-c ii-d iii-b iv-a
    B) i-b ii-d iii-a iv-c
    C) i-b ii-a iii-d iv-c
    D) i-c ii-a iii-d iv-b
19. He is the first scientist who used the term Element:
    A) Robert Boyle B) J J Thomson C) Newton d) Faraday
20. State whether the above statements are True or False:-
    i. Mercury is a non – metal

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

ii. Mercury is liquid at room temperature.
   A. Both (i) and (ii) are True
   B. I) True ii) False
   C. I) False ii) false
   D. Both (i) and (ii) are False

21. Milk is the example of _____.
   A) Compound B) Pure Sustance C) Mixture D) Elements
22. _____is used for making computer chips.
   A) copper b) Gallium c) Silicon d) Brass
23. Out of _____known elements, _____occur naturally while _____ Synthesised artificially.
   A) 94,118,24 B) 118,24,94 C) 118,94,24 d)118,34,84
24. Oxygen, Hytrogen, Sulpher are examples of which of the following?
   A) metals B) Non-metals C) Metalloids D) Inert Gases.
25. The chemical name of backing soda is:
   A) Sodium Carbonate B) Sodium Bi-carbonate C) Sodium Chloride d)Sodium Hudroxide
26. Above the pictures A and B which one is an element?

   A B

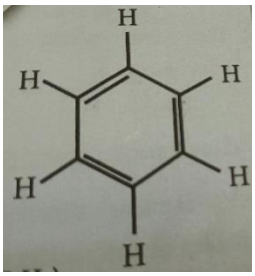
   A) B alone B) A, B both C) A alone D) none of the above.
27. The molecular formula for Acetic Acid is_____.
   A) CH_4 B) H_2S0_4 C) HCL D) CH_3COOH
28. _____short representation of an element.
   A) Chemical symbol B) Chemical formula
   C) Mathematical formula D) Mathematical symbol.
29. During heating or expansion, the _____of the matter does not change.
   A) length B) density C) mass D) volume
30. 30) Match the chemical formula:
   a. 1. Sulphuric acid - A) $C_6H_{12}O_6$
   b. 2. Sucrose - B) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
   c. 3. Ethanol - C) H_2So_4
   d. 4. Glucose - D) C_2H_5OH

   A) 1- c,3(d), 2(b),4(a) B) 1(c), 2((b), 3(d), 4(a)
   C) 1(d), 3(c), 2(b), 4(a) D) 1(b), 2(d), 3(a), 4 (c)
31. The symbol of Sodium, Potassium and Iron Symbols are respectively: -
   A) S, P, I B) Na, K, Fe C) Na, P, I D) S, K, Fe
32. Chlorine is _____ poisonous gas:
   A) blue colour B) red colour C) Colourless D) Yellowish green
33. 1. It is a Salt.
   2. It is used for cooking.
   A) Kcl B) ki C) Nacl D) NaBr
34. The name copper was taken from:
   A) Cyprus B) Plumbum C) Aurum D) Kalium
35. _____burns vigorously when in contact with water.
   A) Sulpher B) Silicon C) Sodium D) Phosporous
36. Chalk is a compound made from:
   A) Magnesium, Sodium, Carbon B) Calcium, Carbob, Oxygen
   C) Sodium, Carbon, Oxygen D) Calcium, Carbon, Hydrogen
37. A compound cannot be broken down by _____methods.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Separation B) Decomposition C) Physical D) Chemical

38. Find out the Element:



A) Ethyl alcohol B) Benzene C) Methane D) Glucose

39. In H_2O, the number beside the "H" is called _____
A) Subscript B) Square C) raised power D) Denominator

40. He is the first scientist who used symbols for the elements.
A) Berzelius B) Robert Boyle C) Thomson D) Dalton

41. Which one of the following is not (odd one) among the following group?
A) Oxygen B) Graphite C) Chlorine D) Iodine

42. _____ used for making mobile phones.
A) Gallium B) Copper c) Silicon D) Sodium

43. I exhibit the property of both metals and non-metals. Who am I?
A) Non-metals B) Metals C) Metalloids D) None

44. The chemical formula for Ammonia is:
A) NH_4 B) NH_3 C) NO_2 D) NO_3

45. Atomicity 4 is for the element.
A) Hydrogen B) Phosphorous C) Helium D) Oxygen

46. In _____particles are arranged very closely.
A) Gas B) Liquid C) Solid D) none

47. During _____ the volume as particles increase.
A) expansion B) contraction C) cooling D) evaporation

48. _____ most abundant gas in the atmosphere
A) Hydrogen B) Carbon C) Nitrogen D) Oxygen

49. Two or more elements which are chemically bonded together
A) compound B) molecules C) atom D) none

50. When water is heated to _____ it become steam
A) 96°C B) 99°C C) 100°C D) 94° C

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 - TERM - 1 - 4. ATOMIC STRUCTURE

1. The basic unit of matter is_____.
   A) element B) atom C) molecule D) electron
2. The sub atomic particle revolve around the nucleus is
   A) element B) atom C) molecule D) electron
3. _____is positively charged.
   A) element B) neutron C) proton D) electron
4. Which of the following scientists observed that cathode rays consist of negatively charged particles?
   A) John Dalton B) J.J.Thomson C) John Dalton D) James chadwick
5. The smallest particles found in the atom are called
   A) atom B) sub atomic particles C) neutrons D) molecules
6. The nucleus has _____and _____.
   A) electron and proton B) proton and neutron C) neutron and fossil D) electron and neutron
7. Assertion(A): An atom is electrically neutral.
   Reason(R): Atom have equal number of protons and electrons.
   A) A and R are true B) A false and R is true
   C) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A D) none of these.
8. Nucleon comprise _____.
   A) electron and proton B) proton and neutron
   C) neutron and fossil D) electron and neutron
9. Size of an atom is_____.
   A) $1x\ 10^{-9}$ m B) $1x10^{2}$ m C) $1x10^{3}$ m D) $1x10^{6}$ m
10. Diameter of dust particle is _____.
    A) $1x\ 10^{-9}$ m B) $1x10^{-7}$ m C) $1x10^{3}$ m D) $1x10^{6}$ m
11. John Dalton proposed at atomic theory in the year
    A) 1897 B) 1877 C) 1890 D) 1808
12. _____is the smallest unit used to measure small lengths.
    A) micrometer B) nanometer C) centimeter D) millimeter
13. 1 nanometer is equal to_____.
    A) $1x\ 10^{-9}$ m B) $1x10^{2}$ m C) $1x10^{3}$ m D) $1x10^{-6}$ m
14. Thomson proposed atomic theory in the year
    A) 1897 B) 1877 C)1890 D) 1880
15. Thomson compared an atom to a
    A) ball B) Apple C) watermelon D) orange
16. Thomson compared watermelon seed as charged part
    A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) nothing
17. The atomic particle discovered by Thomson
    A) proton B) electron C) neutron D) none of these
18. Diameter of pencil is_____.
    A) $1x\ 10^{-9}$ m B) $1x10^{-2}$ m C) $1x10^{3}$ m D) $1x10^{6}$ m
19. Diameter of virus is_____.
    A) $1x\ 10^{-9}$ m B) $1x10^{2}$ m C) $1x10^{3}$ m D) $1x10^{-6}$ m
20. Diameter of red blood cell is
    A) $1x\ 10^{-4}$ m B) $1x10^{2}$ m C) $1x10^{3}$ m D) $1x10^{6}$ m
21. Thomson`s greatest discovery was awarded by the _____
    A) nobel prize in 1906 B) award in 1706
    C) Thomsons model 1997 D) J.J model in 196

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

22. _____Is made up of 2 or more atoms.
A) atoms B) molecule C) compound D) element
23. Whose theory does not propose anything about the positive and negative charges of an atom
A) J.J. Thomson B) Dalton C) Rutherford D) Bohr
24. The average diameter of an atom is
A)10^8 m B)1 m C) 1 A^0 D) 10
25. 1 m is equal to_____ mm
A) 10^{-9} B) 10^7 C) 10^3 D) 10^4
26. Who discover the existence of the natively charged particle is an atom
A) J.J. Thomson B) Dalton C) Rutherford D) bohr
27. J.J. Thomson`s model is also called as_____.
A) plum pudding model B) gold foil C) Alpha particle D) none
28. Proton and neutron are called_____.
A) atom B) nucleon C) molecule D) compound
29. Proton was discovered by_____.
A) J.J. Thomson B) Dalton C) Rutherford D) bohr
30. _____ are the combination of atom of various elements or the same element
A) atom B) molecules C) indivisible particle D) element
31. According to John Dalton, atom is a hard-solid ball and it is _____.
A) divisible B) molecules C) indivisible D) atom
32. Around _____atoms in our body
A) 7 billion B) 7 crores C) 7-kilogram D) 76 kg
33. The total negative charge of all the electrons outside the nucleus is equal to the total number of _____ in the nucleus
A) proton B) electron C) neutron D) none of these
34. Who discovered electron?
A) J.J. Thomson B) Dalton C) Rutherford D) bohr
35. Who discovered neutron?
A) J.J. Thomson B) Dalton C) Rutherford D) James Chadwick
36. The mass of electron is_____.
A)$1.496x10^{-27}$ B) 1.6726×10^{-27} C)1.6749×10^{-27} D)$9.1093x10^{-31}$
37. The mass of proton is _____.
A) $1.496x10^{-27}$ B) 1.6726×10^{-27} C) 1.6749×10^{-27} D) $9.1093x10^{-31}$
38. The mass of neutron is _____.
A) $1.496x10^{-27}$ B) 1.6726×10^{-27} C) 1.6749×10^{-27} D) $9.1093x10^{-31}$
39. The structure of an atom is same as the structure of the_____.
A) Earth B) Sun C) solar system D) molecules
40. The number of electrons or protons in an atom is called the ____ of that atom
A) mass number B) atomic number C) atom D) neutron
41. Atomic number represented by the letter
A) A B) M C) Q D) Z
42. Letter A represented the
A) atomic number B) mass number C) proton D) elements
43. If the atomic number of carbon is 6 what is the number of electrons revolving in its Orbit?
A) 8 B) 7 C) 10 D) 6
44. Lithium atom contains 3 protons and 4 neutrons. Its mass number A is
A) 10 B) 6 C) 8 D) 7
45. Sulphur atom contains 16 protons and 16 neutrons. Calculate its atomic number and mass number.
A) 16-32 B) 15 -15 C) 14-14 D) 10-16

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

46. Assertion(A): The mass of an atom is the mass of nucleus. .
Reason(R): The nucleus is at the centre.
A) A and R are true B) A false and R is true
C) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A D) none of these
47. Assertion(A): The number of protons and neutrons is the atomic number.
Reason(R): The mass number is the sum of protons and neutrons.
A) A and R are true B) A false and R is true
C) A true and R is not relevant D) none of these
48. Choose the wrong pair.
A) K - potassium
B) C - calcium
C) H - hydrogen
D) Cl- chlorine
49. Find the incorrect Pair.
A) Neutron - James Chadwick
B) Proton - John Dalton
C) Nucleus - Ernest Rutherford
D) Electron - J.J.Thomson
50. Choose the wrong one with their valency.
Elements valency
A) hydrogen - 1
B) carbon - 4
C) oxygen - 2
D) sodium - 3
51. John Dalton proposed the atomic theory in the year
A) 1808 B) 1897 C) 1906 D) 1810
52. Choose the incorrect statement.
A) An atom is electrically neutral B) The nucleus is surrounded by electrons
C) The basic unit of an element is molecule D) The electrons or negatively charged
53. Hydrogen has _____isotopes
A) 4 B) 5 C) 3 D) 2
54. Find the odd one out.
A) Protium B) Sodium C)) Deoterium D) Tritium
55. Choose the incorrect one.
A) Hydrogen - H
B) Carbon - C
C) Oxygen - O
D) Sodium - S
56. Sun : Nucleus :: Planets :_____
A) element B) neutron C) proton D) electron
57. Atoms that have the same mass number but different atomic number are called_____.
A) Isotopes B) Isobars C) Isotone D) none of these
58. Atoms that have same atomic number but different Mass number are called
A) Isotopes B) Isobars C) Isotone D) none of these
59. The unit used to measure the size of atoms and molecules is
A) Nano meter B) Millimeter C) Centimeter D) Kilometer
60. Choose the correct symbol.
A) ${}_{z}x^{A}$ B) ${}^{A}x^{A}$ C) ${}^{z}x_{A}$ D) A X Z

STD 7 – Term-1

5. Reproduction and modification in plants

1. Yeast reproduces by_____
   A) spore formation B) budding C) vegetative propagation D) fragmentation
2. Asexual reproduction in Spirogyra is by _____
   A) Budding B) fragmentation C) spore formation D) none of the above
3. Climbing roots are seen in_____ and _____
   A) sugarcane and maize B) Betel and black pepper
   C) Strawberry and chrysanthemum D) Centella and turmeric
4. After fertilization the ovule becomes ____and the ovary becomes _____
   A) fruit and seed B) seed and fruit C) flower and fruit D) fruit and flower
5. Breathing roots or Pneumatophores are seen in _____ plants
   A) Sugarcane B) Black pepper C) Avicenna D) Vanda
6. Onion and garlic are examples for_____
   A) rhizome B) corm C) tuber D) bulb
7. Examples for underground stem are_____
   A) Ginger, turmeric, collocasia, potato B) Strawberry, chrysanthemam, Eichornia
   C) Sugarcane, cactus, cuscuta, vand a D) Carrot radish beetroot turnip
8. Match the different modifications in the following plants
   A) turnip - 1. Leaf trap
   B) maize - 2. prop root
   C) banyan tree - 3. Stiltroot
   D) nepenthes. - 4. Storage root

	a.	b.	c.	d
A)	1	2	3	4
B)	2	3	4	1
C)	4	3	2	1
D)	3	2	4	1

9. Choose the correct pair
   A) Eichhornia - sucker
   B) opuntia - tendrils
   C) acacia auriculiformis. - Phyllode
   D) nepenthes. - Spines
10. which of the following is unisexual flower?
    A) hibiscus B) Datura C) Pumpkin D) Jasmine
11. pollen grains are transferred from anther of a flower to the stigma of same flower in _____ pollination.
    A) self-pollination B) cross pollination C) artificial pollination D) none of the above
12. Give example for epiphytic root and sucking root.
    A) Avicenna and vanda B) Vanda and cuscuta C) sugarcane and cuscuta D) cuscuta and vanda
13. which is the world's largest and heaviest seed?
    A) coconut B) double coconut C) mango D) none of the above
14. which is the smallest seed in the plant Kingdom.?
    A) orchids B) mustard C) poppy D) none of the above
15. _____are the reproductive organs of plants
    A) roots, stem, leaf B) Flower, fruit, seed C) Root , stem, fruit D) Flower, stem, leaf

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

16. New potato plant is produced from_____
    A) seed B) stem tuber C) root tuber D) leaf
17. Drumstick tree can be grown from_____
    A) seeds B) stem cuttings C) roots D) leaves
18. Which of the following is true?
    A) reproduction is the process of producing young ones
    B) asexual reproduction produces plants from seeds
    C) sexual reproduction produces plants from roots and stem
    D) sexual reproduction produces plants without seeds
19. The two important events in sexual reproduction are
    A) germination and fertilization B) Pollination and the germination
    C) Pollination and fertilization D) Germination and transpiration
20. match the following
    A) calyx. - stamen
    B) Corolla. - ovary
    C) Androecium. - Sepals
    D) gynoecium. - petals.

	a.	b.	c.	d
A)	1	2	3	4
B)	2	3	4	1
C)	4	3	2	1
D)	3	4	1	2

21. Bisexual flowers are
    A) incomplete flowers B) complete flowers C) male flowers D) female flowers
22. Find out the correct list of words about parts of the flower
    A) Calyx, sepal, colourful, attractive B) Corolla, petals green, cover the bud
    C) Stamen, androecium, anther, filament D) Gynoecium, ovary, style, stigma, anther
23. Inflorescence is a_____
    A) group of flowers B) bunch of leaves C) bunch of roots D) group of buds
24. Which of the following is not true about cross pollination?
    A) Pollen grains are transferred from one flower to another flower
    B) Plants must produce more pollen grains
    C) It introduces variations in characteristics of new plants
    D) None of the above
25. Paddy is pollinated by____
    A) air B) wind C) water D) insects
26. _____is an aggregated fruit
    A) custard apple B) mango C) banana D) apple
27. After fertilization ovary develops into _____
    A) Fruit B) seed C) Flower D) bud
28. Which of the following is not true about postfertilization changes?
    A) Petals, Androecium, style, stigma fall off
    B) Ovary enlarges to store food and develop into fruit
    C) Ovules develop into fruits
    D) Calyx sometimes persists with fruit
29. A green part above fruits of brinjal and ladies' finger are ____of a flower that persist with fruit
    A) sepals B) petals C) stamen D) pistil
30. Which of the following is not a fleshy fruit?
    A) Mango B) pea C) banana D) Guava

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

31. Match the following

A. Vegetative propagation. - fungi
B. budding. - Spirogyra
C. fragmentation. - yeast
D. spore formation. - sugarcane

	a.	b.	c.	d
A)	1	2	3	4
B)	2	3	4	1
C)	4	3	2	1
D)	3	4	1	2

32. Storage roots are_____
A) radish B) carrot C) beetroot D) all the above

33. Which of the following statements is true?
A) roots help in anchoring and absorbing water B) stem helps in photosynthesis
C) leaf conducts water and reach out to sunlight D) none of the above

34. Match the following

A. Carrot - topshaped
B. Beetroot and turnip - conical shaped
C. Radish - peg like root
D. Avicennia - spindle shaped

	a.	b.	c.	d
A)	1	2	3	4
B)	2	1	3	4
C)	4	3	2	1
D)	3	4	1	2

35. Leaves are modified into spines as an adaptation_____
1) To perform photosynthesis
2) To reduce transpiration
3) To reduce surface area
4) To increase surface area
A) 1 &2 B) 2 & 3 C) 2 & 4 D) 1 & 4

36. In cactus, _____ perform photosynthesis
A) stem B) leaf C) spines D) flower

37. In _____roots grow vertically downwards from horizontal branches of the tree
A) banyan B) sugarcane C) betel D) maize

38. In _____roots arise from the nodes at the base of the stem
A) banyan B) sugar cane C) betel D) black pepper

39. In_____ nodes or internodes bear roots
A) betel B) sugarcane C) banyan D) maize

40. Vanda is a_____plant.
A) Parasitic B) epiphytic C) saprophytic D) none of the above

41. Cuscuta is a _____ plant.
A) Parasitic B) epiphytic C) saprophytic D) none of the above

42. Breathing roots are seen in _____
A) Avicennia B) Vanda C) Cuscuta D) Sugarcane

43. Haustorial roots are seen in
A) Avicennia B) Vanda C) Cuscuta D) Betel

44. The_____ tissue present in the epiphytic roots absorb moisture to perform photosynthesis.
A) Velamen B) Parenchyma C) Collenchyma D) Sclerenchyma

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

45. The breathing roots of Avicennia are also called _____
A) Pneumatophores B) Haustoria C) Epiphytic roots D) Adventitious roots
46. The sucking roots of cuscuta are also called _____
A) Haustoria B) Pneumatophores C) Epiphytic roots D) Adventitious roots
47. _____ is a tree which grows in mangroves or swamps
A) Avicennia B) Vanda C) Banyan D) Mango
48. Phylloclade is an example for _____modification of plant
A) Aerial B) underground C) subaerial D) None of the above
49. Which roots give mechanical support to banyan tree?
A) Prop root B) stilt root C) climbing root D) breathing root
50. Which roots give additional support to sugarcane?
A) prop root B) stilt root C) climbing root D) breathing root
51. Which roots help betel and black pepper to climb?
A) prop root B) stilt root C) climbing root D) breathing root
52. _____root penetrate the tissue of the host plant and suck nutrients from them
A) prop root B) stilt root C) climbing root D) Haustorial root
53. In Phylloclade_____ are reduced small spines
A) Stem B) leaf C) root D) flower
54. In cactus_____ performs photosynthesis
A) Stem B) leaf C) root D) flower
55. In cactus leaves are reduced to small spines for_____
A) conserving water B) reducing surface area
C) increasing surface area D) both A and B
56. In_____ modification stem of plants remains subaerial and grow horizontally on the surface of the soil
A) Aeriel B) underground C) subaerial D) leaf
57. Which of the following is true?
A) In runner the stem grows laterally on the surface of the soil breaks up to produce roots and give rise to new plant
B) stolon is the slender branch of stem that grows downwards and give rise to new plant
C) sucker is a short and weak branched that grows diagonally downwards
D) Offset is a long and thin branch that arise from the axial part of a leaf
58. Centella is a _____
A) runner B) stolon C) sucker D) offset
59. Wild strawberry is a _____
A) runner B) stolon C) sucker D) offset
60. Chrysanthemum is a _____
A) runner B) stolon C) sucker D) offset
61. Eichhornia is a _____
A) runner B) stolon C) sucker D) offset
62. _____ is an underground thick stem with nodes and internodes with scale leaves
A) Colocasia B) Ginger C) potato D) Onion
63. Ginger is a _____
A) rhizome B) corm C) tuber D) bulb
64. Colocasia is a_____
A) rhizome B) corm C) tuber D) bulb
65. Potato is a _____
A) rhizome B) corm C) tuber D) bulb
66. Onion is a _____

A) rhizome B) corm C) tuber D) bulb

67. The _____store food in garlic and onion
A) fleshy leaves B) scaly leaves C) condensed stem D) bud

68. In _____leaves are reduced to spines and stem become green and succulent
A) Pisum B) Acacia C) opuntia D) Nepenthes

69. In Gloriosa superba, _____are modified into tendrils
A) Stem B) leaf tip C) terminal leaflets D) Leaf

70. In Pisum sativum _____are modified into tendrils
A) Stem B) leaf tip C) terminal leaflets D) Leaf

71. In Acacia auriculiformis _____ carry out photosynthesis
A) Stem B) Leaf C) Petiole D) None of the above

72. In _____ the leaves are modified due to flask like structures to attract insects
A) Opuntia B) Gloriosa C) Nepenthes D) Acacia

73. Which of the following is incorrect statement?
A) In Aerial & subaerial modification the stem has indefinite growth
B) In underground modification stem has definite growth
C) In aerial modification stem grows under the stem to store food
D) In subaerial modification stem grows horizontally for the purpose of reproduction

74. Ginger, potato, onion are modified _____.
A) root B) stem C) leaf D) bud

75. Opuntia, Nepenthes, Acacia have modified____.
A) root B) stem C) leaf D) bud

76. Carrot, Banyan tree, Avicennia, cuscuta have modified _____.
A) root B) stem C) leaf D) bud

STD 7 - TERM - 1 - 6. HEALTH AND HYGIENE

1. Health refers to _____
   A) physical and emotional wellbeing of a person
   B) emotional wellbeing of a person
   C) physical, emotional and physiological wellbeing of a person
   D) both a and b
2. Everyone has to follow good hygiene it means
   A) Eat nutritious food B) Do exercise, take rest and have a sound sleep
   C) Follow Cleanliness D) All the above
3. Hygiene refers to
   A) state of being clean B) to protect from dieses
   C) not to follow cleanliness D) both a and b
4. Common cold and flu
   A) Bacteria and virus B) Bacteria only C) Virus only D) None of the above
5. Dengue is spread by mosquitoes of
   A) Aedes aegypti B) Culex C) Common house mosquito D) Yellow fever mosquito
6. The type of virus which causes dengue
   A) Ruby Virus B) Flavi virus C) Corona virus D) Giga virus
7. Domestic waste should be disposed off in separate
   A) Green and blue dustbins B) Orange and red Dustbins
   C) Green and yellow Dustbin D) Blue and black Dustbins
8. The act of chewing and tasting is called
   A) Digestion B) Respiration C) Mastication D) Mall Nutrition
9. Brushing two times a day, prevent the _____ on your teeth and gums
   A) Virus and Bacteria B) Bleeding gums C) Tuberculosis D) Tartar and plague
10. Bleeding gums can be cured by taking _____
    A) Citrus Fruits B) Chewing tobacco C) Milk D) Dry Fruit
11. Flossing is related in the care of
    A) Eye B) Dental C) Hair D) Skin
12. Tooth decay causative agent is _____
    A) Diseases in gums B) Vitamin deficiency
    C) Bacteria in teeth D) Virus in teeth
13. Tobacco chewing may lead to
    A) Anemia B) Periodontitis C) Hepatitis D) Leucoderma
14. Remedial measures for tooth decay
    A) Flossing and brushing B) Chewing and brushing
    C) Chewing and flossing D) None of the above
15. Which of the following part is considered as the window of the world?
    A) Hand B) Leg C) Eye D) Mouth
16. Night blindness is due to
    A) Lack of vitamin A B) Lack of vitamin E
    C) Lack of vitamin K D) Lack of vitamin C
17. Mohit is too hard to see well at night, Reason for this is

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Day Blindness B) Pink Eye C) Color Blindness D) Night Blindness

18. Name of the diseases affecting eye is
A) Black eye B) Mental illness C) Conjunctivitis D) Rabbis
19. Remedial measure for Vitamin A deficiency disease is
A) Eating eggs B) Carrot and papaya
C) Potato and lemon D) Tomato and lemon
20. Color Blindness is caused by
A) Virus and bacteria B) Genetic Conditions
C) Lack of vitamin A D) None of the Above
21. A Man who is facing difficulty in distinguishing colors
A) Day Blindness B) Color Blindness C) Pink Eye D) Night Blindness
22. Hair follicles produces _____ which keeps the hair smooth
A) DustB) Oil C) Dandruff D) Dead skin cells
23. Diseases that spread from one person to another is _____
A) Non – communicable Disease B) Communicable disease
C) Both A and B D) None of the above
24. Communicable diseases spread through
A) Contaminated air B) Contaminated water
C) Contaminated food and water D) All the above
25. _____ is the communicable disease
A) Night Blindness B) Tuberculosis C) Anemia D) Leuderma
26. Tuber closes is caused by _____
A) Microbacterium Tuberculae B) Salmonella typhi C) Vibrio cholera D) Varicella
27. Prevention for the tuberculosis is _____
A) BCG Vaccination B) Special attention to the patient
C) Regular medication like DOT D) All the above
28. Cholera is caused by _____
A) Hepatitis Virus B) Tuberculosis C) VIbrio Cholerae D) Salmonella cholera
29. The consumption if the contaminated food or eater may cause _____
A) Anemia B) Chicken po C) Typhoid only D) Typhoid and cholera
30. Preventive measure for cholera is _____
A) Drinking normal water B) Taking blood test regularly
C) Avoid eating uncovered food from street vendors D) Rabbis vaccine
31. Typhoid caused by _____
A) Vibrio cholera B) Tuberculosis C) Salmonella typhi D) Varicella typhi
32. The symptoms for typhoid are _____
A) Anoresia, high fever up to 104-degree Fahrenheit B) Both A and B
C) Headache and rashes on abdomen D) Vomiting and diahorria
33. Prevention and treatment for typhoid
A) Drinking boiled cleaned water B) Proper disposal of sewage
C) Vaccination D) All the above
34. Chicken pox is caused by _____
A) mosquito B) Bacteria C) Bacteria and virus D) Virus only
35. Hepatitis caused by _____

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Hepatitis A, B, C, D, E B) Hepatitis X, P, K, L
C) Hetrotitis O and K D) Haemo Virus A, B, C, D, E

36. Chicken pox is also known as _____
A) Cholera B) Varicella C) Typhoid D) Kitchen Pox

37. Chicken pox is caused by _____
A) Varicella Hepatitis Virus B) Varicella zoaster virus
C) Varicella anoresia D) Varicella Vibrio

38. A person who as rashes on his whole body may affected with _____
A) Chicken PoxB) Hepatitis C) Cholera D) Typhoid

39. Best way to prevent Chicken pox is
A) Drinking mild hot water B) Hepatitis Vaccine
C) Chicken pox tablet D) Chicken pox vaccine

40. A Disease transmitted by the bite of infected dog is _____
A) Habies B) Heptes C) Rabies D) All the above

41. The symptoms of rabbis are _____
A) Extreme fear for persons B) Extreme fear for food
C) Mild fever D) Extreme fear for water

42. Symptoms of exaggeration in behavior and hydrophobia is _____
A) Varicella B) Rabbis C) Cholera D) Anemia

43. Symptoms of rabbis may be found after _____
A) 2 years also B) 2 to 12 weeks C) Both A and B D) None of the above

44. Rabbis virus infect the mans _____
A) Excretory system B) Endocrine system
C) Circulatory system D) Peripheral nervous system

45. In human body rabbis virus replicates in _____
A) Infected area only B) Dorsal root ganglion
C) Lower part of the hip D) Muscles only

46. Rabbis virus finally infect the _____ part of the body
A) Lungs B) Heart C) Brain D) Stomach

47. Give example for the non – communicable disease
A) Rheumatism B) Allergies C) Anemic D) All the above

48. Reason for non-communicable disease
A) External harmful agents entering the body
B) Lack of trace elements in the body
C) both A and B D) Chicken pox

49. _____ vaccine prevents tuberculosis
A) BCG B) Hepatitis A C) Hibtiter D) Hepatitis B

50. Lack of iodine may lead to _____
A) Night blindness B) Scurvy
C) goiter and hypothyroidism D) pellagra and goiter

51. Lack of iron may lead to
A) Anemia B) Xerothalmia C) Stomach Ache D) Ephileptic

52. Lack pigment is present in the skin
A) Haemogolbin B) Alanin C) Melanin D) Gelatin

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

53. Leucoderma is a _____
    A) Communicable disease B) Non – communicable disease
    C) Both A and B D) None of the above
54. Severe anemia in children may lead to
    A) hookworm infection B) Chronic diarrhea C) Dysentery D) All the above
55. The government of tamilnadu provide _____ tablet for girls in the schools every week
    A) Iron Folic B) Paracetamol C) Iron Voviron D) Calcium tablet
56. Moringa leaves is rich in _____
    A) Iron B) Iodine C) Sodium D) Potassium
57. _____ tablets have been taken for anemia
    A) Paracetamol B) Cod liver oil tablet C) Calcium Tablet D) None of the above
58. First degree burns only affect only _____
    A) Outer layer of the skin B) Dermis C) Whole skin D) Underlying tissue
59. Second degree burns damage the _____
    A) Outer epidermis B) Epidermis and the layer beneath it
    C) Whole Skin D) Underlying tissue
60. Third degree burns damage the _____
    A) Epidermis B) Outer layer only
    C) Destruct the underlying tissue completely D) None of the these

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 – TERM – 2 - 1. HEAT AND TEMPERATURE

1. The measurement of warmness or coldness of a substance is known as its. _____.
   A) temperature B) heat C) pressure D) Both A & B
2. Temperature is a measure of the average _____ of the particles in an object.
   A) kinetic energy B) potential energy
   C) heat energy D) geo thermal energy
3. Degree Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin are used to measure _____
   A) force B) pressure C) electric current D) temperature
4. Celsius is called as _____as well.
   A) kelvin B) pascal C) Centigrade D) fahrenheit
5. The SI unit of temperature is _____
   A) fahrenheit B) kelvin (K) C) celsius D) Kelvin(k)
6. The high temperature means that the molecules within the object are moving at a _____ rate.
   A) faster B) slower C) moderate D) all the above
7. Solids _____ when heat is supplied to it.
   A) Contracts B) Expands C) Freezes D) all the above
8. _____ is the most common instrument to measure temperature.
   A) Ammeter b) Anemometer C) Barometer D) Thermometer
9. Why Mercury or Alcohol is used in Thermometer?
   A) Solid form B) Gaseous form C) Liquid form D) None of the above
10. Properties of Mercury
    I. Its expansion is uniform.
    II. It is opaque and shining.
    III. It does not stick to the sides of the glass tube.
    IV. It is a good conductor of heat.
    A) I & II B) I, II & III C) I, III & IV D) All the above
11. It has a high boiling point _____ and a low freezing point _____.
    A) 357°C & −39°C B) 350°C & −29°C C) 300°C & −19°C D) 257°C & −39°C
12. Why human body temperature is measured in Fahrenheit only?
    A) less sensitive B) more sensitive C) insensitive D) easy to measure
13. A clinical thermometer indicates temperatures from a minimum of _____ to a maximum of 42°C or 108°F.
    A) 45°C or 95°F B) 39°C or 100°F C) 30°C or 90°F D) 35°C or 94°F
14. A laboratory thermometer has only the Celsius scale ranging from _____
    A) −20°C to 100°C B) −30°C to 110°C C) −10°C to 110°C D) −10°C to 120°C
15. In humans, the average internal temperature is _____.
    A) 35°C (96.6°F) B) 37°C (98.6°F) C) 34°C (95.6°F) D) 33°C (94.6°F)
16. Now a days, digital thermometers are available which do not use mercury. Instead, it has a _____ which can measure the heat coming out from the body directly and from that can measure the temperature of the body.
    A) Sensor B) Alcohol C) Mercury d) None of the above
17. Freezing point of water is _____.
    A) 32°F B) 0°C C) 273.15 K D) All the above
18. In Greek, 'Centium' means _____.
    A) 10 B) 1000 C) 100 D) 10000
19. Boiling point of water is _____.
    A) 212°F. B) 100°C C) 373.15 K D) All the above
20. Temperature of the Universe in the earliest moments after the Big Bang are _____.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) 10^{32} kelvin B) 10^{30} kelvin C) 10^{35} kelvin D) 10^{42} kelvin

21. Coldest natural temperature ever recorded on Earth is _____
A) 178.45 K b) -94.7°C C) -148.46°F D) All the above

22. The Rankine scale of temperature proposed by _____.
A) Rankine B) kelvin C) Celsius D) Fahrenheit

23. The Boomerang Nebula maintains the coldest known natural temperature in the universe is _____.
A) 1 K B) -272.15°C C) -457.87°F D) All the above

24. Absolute zero Temperature is known as _____.
A) 0 K B) -273.15°C C) -459.67°F D) All the above

25. Fahrenheit users who need to work with absolute temperature can be converted to Rankine by _____.
A) R= C+ 459.67 B) R= K+ 459.67 C) R= F+ 459.67 D) R= P+ 459.67

26. $\frac{F-32}{9} = \frac{C}{5}$ Using this formula we can convert the temperature _____ into ____.
A) Rankine to Celsius B) Celsius to Fahrenheit
C) Fahrenheit to Celsius D) Both B & C

27. K = C + 273.15 Using this formula we can convert the temperature _____ into ____.
A) Kelvin to Celsius B) Celsius to Kelvin
C) Rankine to Fahrenheit D) Both A & B

28. Convert the temperature 45°C = _____ °F
A) 113°F B) 93°F C) 83°F D) 123°F

29. Convert the temperature 20°C = _____ °F
A) 113°F B) 63°F C) 73°F D) 143°F

30. Convert the temperature 68°F = _____ °C
A) 173°C B) 93°C C) 20°C D) 17°C

31. Convert the temperature 185°F = _____ °C
A) 223°F B) 75°C C) 83°C D) 85°C

32. Convert the temperature 0°C = _____ K
A) 273 K B) 263 K C) 253 K D) 283°K

33. Convert the temperature -20°C = _____ K
A) 243 K B) 253.15 K C) 283 K D) 123°F

34. Convert the temperature 100 K = _____ °C
A) -227°C B) 95°C C) -173.15°C D) 133°C

35. Convert the temperature 272.15 K = _____ °C
A) -1°C B) -9°C C) -6°C D) 1°C

36. International unit of measuring temperature is_____.
A) Kelvin B) Fahrenheit C) Celsius D) Joule

37. In thermometer when bulb comes in contact with hot object, liquid inside it.
A) Remains same B) Contracts C) Expands D) None of the above

38. Mercury is often used in laboratory thermometers because it _____.
A) is a harmless liquid B) is silvery in colour and is attractive in appearance
C) Expands uniformly D) is a low-cost liquid

39. Doctor uses _____ thermometer to measure the human body temperature.
A) Laboratory B) Clinical C) A & B D) None of the above

40. At room temperature Mercury is in _____ state.
A) Gas B) Solid C) Liquid D) Plasma

41. Heat energy transfer from _____ to _____
A) Cold to hot substance B) Hot to cold substance C) Cold to cold D) Hot to hot

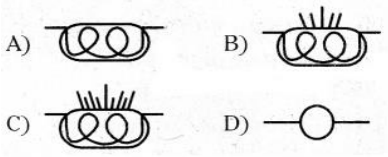
42. -7°C temperature is _____ than 0°C temperature.
A) Less B) Greater C) A & B D) None of the above

43. Symbol of mercury is _____
A) W B) M C) Hg D) Na

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD - 7 – TERM – 2 - 2. ELECTRICITY

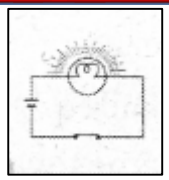
1. Which is the most famous invention of Thomas Alva Edison?
   A) Projector B) Radio C) Telephone D) Electric bulb
2. 1 KW =_____.
   A) 10 W B) 100 W C) 1000 W D) 10,000 W
3. The element in electric cooker is made up of
   A) Copper B) Tungsten C) Aluminium D) Nichrome
4. Wastage of electricity can be reduced by using
   A) CFLS B) Motors C) Heaters D) Bulbs
5.  symbol indicates
   A) a bulb B) switch C) battery D) fuse
6. Two or more cells joined together form a
   A) Dry cell B) Battery C) Transformer D) MCB
7. If the circuit is open, then current
   A) flows B) flows or may not flow C) reverses D) does not flow
8. In parallel combination of electrical appliances, total electrical power
   A) Increases B) Decreases C) Does not change D) Remain same
9. In series combination of electrical appliances, total electrical power
   A) Increases B) Decreases C) May increases or decreases D) Does not changes.
10. Positive terminal of the dry cell is made of
    A) graphite B) copper C) zinc D) iron
11. Negative terminal of the dry cell is made of
    A) graphite B) copper C) zinc D) iron
12. Dry cell converts _____ energy into electrical energy.
    A) potential B) chemical C) magnetic D) kinetic
13. Electric iron, electric cooker contains a coil of wire made of
    A) nichrome B) zinc C) iron D) any one
14. In electric cooker the amount of heat produced in coil depends on
    A) thickness B) material C) length D) all of these
15. Wastage of electricity reduced by
    A) tube light B) bed light C) bulb D) CFL bulb
16. One of the following is preferable instead of fuse
    A) MAB B) MCB C) MDB D) MOB
17. 1 unit of power equal to
    A) 1MW B) 1MWH C) 1KWD) 1KWH
18. Michael Faraday invented
    A) transformer B) dynamo C) generator D) all of these
19. In a dry cell what serves as a positive terminal?
    A) Zinc metal B) Ammonium chloride C) Carbon powder D) Carbon Ro
20. In a circuit the switch is in this position then the bulb is



a.

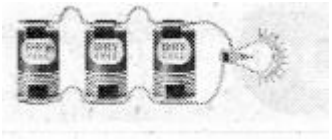
21. It is a

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK



A) parallel connection of bulbs B) series connection of cells
C) simple circuit D) parallel connection of cells

22.

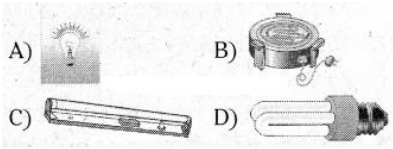


It is a

A) simple circuit B) connecting cells in parallel
C) connecting cells in series D) connecting bulb in parallel

23. L.E.D means
A) Light Emitting Device B) Light Emitting Diode
C) Light Emergency Device D) Light Energy Device

24. The following consume less electricity



25. What is the name of this instrument?

A) Fuse B) Digital meter C) Miniature circut breaker D) Switch

26. The watts for 1 kilowatt
A) 10 B) 100 C) 1000 D) 10,000

27. 1 unit of electricity means
A) It uses up 1 watt per 1-hour B) 1 kilowatt per 1 hour
C) 1 watt per 10 hours D) 1 kilowatt per 10 hours

28. Who invented the first electric generator?
A) Wattson B) Galileo C) Faraday D) James watt

29. CFL means
A) Compact Fluorescent Lamp B) Compact Fluorescent Light
C) Colour Fluorescent Lamp D) Colour Fluorescent Light

30. This instrument contains a coil of wire made up of Nichrome
A) Electric iron B) Electric cooker C) Electric heater D) All of these

31. Which protects our house when current in a circuit exceeds the safe limit.
A) LED B) Digital meter C) MCB D) CFL

32. In a dry cell which serves as a negative terminal?
A) Zinc metal B) Carbon Rod C) Ammonium chloride D) Carbon powder

33. In parallel combination of electrical appliances, total electrical power
A) Increases B) Decreases C) Does not change D) Remains same

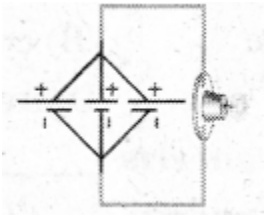
34. Device used to close or open an electric circuit is

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) electric bulb B) battery C) switch D) fuse

35. Safety device used electric circuit is
A) electric bulb B) battery C) switch D) fuse

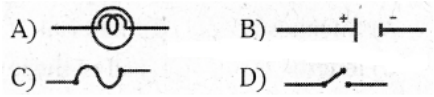
36. It is a



A) Connecting cells in series B) Connecting cells in parallel
C) Connecting bulbs in series D) Connecting bulbs in parallel

37.  symbol represents
A) Fuse B) Bulb C) Key D) Cell

38. It is used to protect the circuit



39. Guess the reasons for not glowing the bulb in the circuit.
A) Chemicals get exhausted B) Connections are not in proper
C) Switch may not work properly D) All the above

40. Among this which electric bulb consumes less power?
A) L.E.D. Bulb B) CFL Bulb C) Tube light D) Round bulb

41. The connection of serial sets that are used in marriages
A) Parallel B) Series C) Parallel, Series D) Series, Parallel

42. After studying the lesson electricity and its effect what safety device do you use in electric circuit?
A) Bulb B) Battery C) Switch D) Fuse

43. Name the device which "turns off' automatically when current in a circuit exceeds the safe limit
A) Battery B) Compressed lamp C) Miniature Circuit Breaker D) Switch

44. 
The circuit symbols given in the image are _____ and _____.
A) Battery, fuse B) Battery, cell C) Fuse, battery D) Bulb, switch

45. Find the correct statement from the following.
P: In series connection of bulbs, if one bulb gets fused, all the other bulbs will stop glowing.
Q: In parallel connection, if one bulb is disconnected the other bulbs continue to glow.
A) P is correct B) Q is incorrect C) Both P & Q are correct D) Both P & Q are incorrect

46. A safety device used to avoid fire when excessive electric current flows through a circuit is called a _____.
A) Bulb B) Fuse C) Inverter D) Power bank

47. One unit of coulomb is charge of approximately _____ protons or electrons.
A) 6.242×10^{15} B) 6.242×10^{-18} C) 1.242×10^{18} D) 6.242×10^{18}

48. If 30 coulomb of electric charge flows through a wire in two minutes, calculate the current in the wire?
A) 5A B) 1A C)0.25A D) 0.30A

49. The SI unit of potential difference is_____.
A) Volt B) Meter C) Ampere D) Ohm

50. The S.I unit of resistance is _____.
A) Volt B) Meter C) Ampere D) Ohm

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD - 7 - TERM - 2 - 3. CHANGES AROUND US

1. A process in which liquid changes into vapour on heating is called_____
   A) evaporation B) condensation C) freezing D) melting
2. A process in which solid changes into liquid on heating is called_____
   A) evaporation B) condensation C) freezing D) melting
3. A process in which gas changes into liquid is called_____
   A) evaporation B) condensation C) freezing D) melting
4. A process in which liquid changes into solid is called_____
   A) evaporation B) condensation C) freezing D) melting
5. When a woollen yarn knitted to get sweater, the change can be classified as _____.
   A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
6. _____of the following are endothermic changes
   A) condensation and melting B) condensation and freezing
   C) evaporation and melting D) evaporation freeze freezing
7. The chemical change is_____
   A) water to clouds B) growth of a tree
   C) cow dung to biogas D) ice cream to molten ice cream
8. _____is an example of a periodic change
   A) Earthquake B) formation of rainbow in sky
   C) occurrence of Tides in seas D) showering of rain
9. _____ is not a chemical change
   A) dissolution of ammonia in water B) dissolution of carbon dioxide in water
   C) dissolution of oxygen in water D) melting of polar ice caps
10. Filling up a balloon with hot air is a _____ change
    A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
11. Stretching gold coin into a ring is a_____ change
    A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
12. Spoiling of food is a _____ change
    A) physical change B) Chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
13. Respiration is a _____ change
    A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
14. Changes that repeat themselves after a definite interval of time is called_____
    A) non-periodic change B) periodic change C) chemical change D) endothermic change
15. Changes that do not repeat themselves after a definite interval of time is called_____
    A) non-periodic change B) periodic change C) chemical change D) endothermic change
16. Eruption of volcano is the example of _____ change.
    A) non-periodic change B) periodic change C) chemical change D) endothermic change
17. Seasonal changes is the example of _____ change.
    A) non-periodic change B) periodic change C) chemical change D) endothermic change
18. Dissolution of glucose in water is an _____ change.
    A) exothermic change B) periodic change C) chemical change D) endothermic change
19. Burning of wood is the example of _____ change.
    A) exothermic change B) periodic change C) chemical change D) endothermic change
20. when added baking soda with lemon juice _____ is evolved.
    A) CO B) CO_2 C) O_2 D) SO_2
21. _____ is used as catalyst during the process of hydrogenation of oils.
    A) calcium B) carbon C) platinum D) hydrogen
22. _____ acts as the catalyst in the fermentation of sugar.
    A) yeast B) oxygen C) vegetable oil D) milk
23. _____ are the substances that speed up the process of chemical change.
    A) solutes B) solvents C) catalyst D) indicators
24. $sodium\ hydrogen\ carbonate + citric\ acid \rightarrow \_\_\_\_ + carbon\ di\ oxide + water$

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) sodium hydroxide B) sodium chloride C) sodium carbonate D) sodium citrate

25. Lemon juice contains _____ acid
A) carbonic acid B) citric acid C) malic acid D) tartaric acid
26. _____ is the first person to describe the process of fermentation.
A) louis Pasteur B) louis Paul C) Alexander D) louis pascal
27. Fermentation is the _____ change.
A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
28. Preparation of batter to idly is an example of _____ change.
A) physical B) exothermic C) irreversible D) reversible
29. Curdling of milk is an example of _____ change.
A) physical B) exothermic C) irreversible D) reversible
30. The burning of magnesium ribbon is a_____ change.
A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
31. $2Mg + O_2 \rightarrow$ _____
A) MgO_2 B) Mg C) $Mg(OH)_2$ D) 2MgO
32. _____ is change that affects iron articles and slowly destroys them.
A) burning B) painting C) alloying D) Rusting
33. $2Fe + 2O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow$ _____
A) $2Fe_2O_3.H_2O$ B) Fe_2O_3 C) $2Fe_3O_2.H_2O$ D) $Fe_2O_3.2H_2O$
34. The chemical formula for rust is _____
A) Fe_2O B) $Fe_2.H_2O$ C) Fe_2O_3 D) $Fe_2O_3.H_2O$
35. way of preventing rusting is to deposit layer of a metal like _____. This is called galvanization.
A) aluminium B) tungsten C) chromium D) gold
36. Explosion of fireworks is a_____ change.
A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
37. Changes that occur with the formation of new substance is _____
A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
38. _____ is a method of separation as well as method of purification.
A) crystallization B) galvanization C) fermentation D) rusting
39. This process in which a solid is converted directly into gas is called _____
A) evaporation B) condensation C) freezing D) sublimation
40. $Gas \xrightarrow{COOLING}$ _____.
A) solid B) gas C) liquid D) colloid
41. Condensation is _____ change
A) physical change B) chemical change C) exothermic change D) endothermic change
42. _____ is a slow process and occurs only at the surface of the liquid
A) evaporation B) condensation C) freezing D) melting
43. Freezing occurs when the _____ is reached
A) boiling point B) freezing point C) melting point D) none of the above
44. Freezing point of the water is _____
A) 100°C B) 200°C C) 10°C D) 0°C
45. Boiling point of the water is _____
A) 100°C B) 200°C C) 10°C D) 0°C
46. $Solid \xrightarrow{Heating}$ _____.
A) solid B) gas C) liquid D) colloid
47. _____ is the substance that undergoes sublimation.
A) hydrogen chloride B) ammonium chloride C) sodium chloride D) calcium chloride
48. There is an iron pillar at the Qutub complex in _____ which is more than 1600 age.
A) Delhi B) Tamilnadu C) Karnataka D) Kerala
49. What is formula for sodium hydrogen carbonate?
A) Na_2CO_3 B) $NaHCO_3$ C) NaCO D) $CaCO_3$
50. what is the chemical name of quicklime?
A) calcium chloride B) calcium carbonate C) calcium acetate D) calcium oxide

STD 7 - TERM - 2 - 4. CELL BIOLOGY

1. The basic functional unit of an organism is called _____.
   A) Nephron B) Neuron C) Cell D) Both A & B
2. Which type of bacteria that can cause food-borne infection?
   A) Salmonella B) Cyanobacteria C) Helicobacter D) E.coli
3. **Assertion (A):** Some simple organisms, are made up of only one cell.
   Reason (R): They are called unicellular organisms, which can be seen with the help of a microscope.
   A) Both A and R are true B) Both A and R are false
   C) A is true but R is false. D) A is false but R is true
4. Which among the following is not a single cell organism?
   A) Amoeba B) Chlamydomonas C) Protozoa D) Rat
5. Which is the correct order.
   1) Different organs to form an organ system.
   2) Many cells function together to form tissues.
   3) It leads to form an organism.
   4) Different tissues combined together to form an organ.
   A) 3-4-1-2 B) 2-4-1-3 C) 2-1-4-3 D) 1-2-3-4
6. Which among the following statement is not correct?
   A) Respiratory system, which has organs like nostrils.
   B) It has nasal chamber, wind pipe and lungs.
   C) It has heart and liver.
   D) It helps in the process of respiration.
7. **Assertion (A):** In a plant, the root system consists of primary root, secondary root and tertiary root.
   Reason (R): It does the function of storage of food.
   A) Both A and R are true. B) Both A and R are false.
   C) A is true but R is false. D) A is false but R is true.
8. Match the following.
   A. Cell membrane - 1. Photo synthesis
   B. Cell wall - 2. Cell division
   C. Chloroplast - 3. Shape and protect
   D. Centriole - 4. Plasma membrane
   A) 3 2 4 1 B) 2 4 1 3 C) 4 3 2 1 D) 4 3 1 2
9. Each cell is interconnected with its neighbouring cells through openings called _____.
   A) Centriole B) Plasmodesmata
   C) Cell wall D) Protoplasm
10. Match the following.
    A. Nucleus - 1. Polypeptides and protein synthesis
    B. Ribosome - 2. Control centre
    C. Endoplasmic reticulum - 3. secretion and intracellular transport
    D. Golgi body - 4. Protein and lipid synthesis
    A) 3 2 4 1 B) 2 1 4 3 C) 4 3 2 1 D) 4 3 1 2
11. **Statement 1:** Epithelial cells are mostly flat and columnar in shape.
    Statement 2: They cover the surface of the body for protection.
    A) Both 1 and 2 are correct.
    B) 1 is wrong but 2 is correct.
    C) 1 and 2 are wrong.
    D) 1 is correct but 2 is wrong.
12. Find the odd one out.

A) Ribosome B) Golgi body C) Centriole D) Red blood cell

13. Select the wrong pair / pairs.
    1) Muscle cells - They can contract and relax allowing the cell for movement.
    2) Nerve cells - Nerve cells are specialized to carry and conduct messages that coordinate the functions of the body.
    3) Red blood cells - Red blood cells carry oxygen and collect carbon dioxide from various part of the body.
    4) Epithelial cells - It secretes hormones in our body.

    A) (1) only B) (4) only C) (2) and (3) only D) (1) and (4) only
14. **Statement 1:** Stem cells are quite amazing as they can divide and multiply while at the same time with their ability to develop into any other type of cell.
    Statement 2: So, they are not utilized by the Scientist and Medicos, to cure and prevent some diseases like Spinal cord injury.
    A) Both 1 and 2 are correct. B) 1 is wrong but 2 is correct.
    C) 1 and II are wrong. D) 1 is correct but 2 is wrong.
15. Power house of the Cell is _____
    A) Cytoplasm B) Nucleus C) Mitochondria D) Protoplasm
16. **Statement 1:** The cytoplasm includes all living parts of the cell.
    Statement 2: The cytoplasm is made up of the cytosol and cell organelles.
    Statement 3: The cytosol is a watery, jelly like medium made up of 70% - 90% water.
    Statement 4: Usually it is red in colour.
    A) Both 1 and 2 are correct. B) 1 is wrong but 2 is correct.
    C) 1 and 2 are wrong. D) 1, 2 and 3 are correct but 4 is wrong.
17. _____ are the only cell organelles that can produce food from the sun energy.
    A) Protoplasts B) Chloroplasts C) Cytoplasts D) All the above
18. **Statement 1:** Chloroplasts are able to do photosynthesis.
    Statement 2: Chloroplasts contain the very important green pigment, chlorophyll.
    Statement 3: Chlorophyll can absorb radiant energy from the Sun.
    Statement 4: Animal cells have chloroplasts and are able to do photosynthesis.
    A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct but IV is wrong. B) 1 is wrong but 2 is correct.
    C) 1 and 2 are wrong. D) Both 1 and 2 are correct.
19. Find the odd one out.
    A) Plant cell B) Leaf C) Chloroplast D) Animal cell
20. Find the incorrect pair
    A) Sugar - Starch
    B) Chloroplast - Food Producers
    C) Golgi complex - Packaging and secretion
    D) Lysosome - Suicidal Bag
    E) leucoplasts - Coloured plastids
21. What are the main digestive compartments of the cell?
    A) Chromosome B) Ribosome C) Lysosome D) Centrioles
22. Find the correct statements.
    1) Centrioles or centrosomes are present only in animal cells and absent in plant cells.
    2) Centriole helps in the separation of chromosomes during cell division.
    3) Rough endoplasmic reticulum is rough due to the ribosomes attached to the membrane. which helps in the synthesis of carbohydrate.
    4) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum plays a role in the synthesis of lipids, steroids and also transport them within the cell.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) (1) and (4) only. B) (1), (2), and (4) only. C) (1) and (2) only. D) (3) and (4) only.

23. Storage of genetic material and transfers heredity characters from generation to generation are the functions of _____.
A) Chromosome B) Ribosome C) Lysosome D) All the above

24. _____ controls all the processes and chemical reactions that take place inside the cell.
A) Centrioles B) Ribosome C) Nucleolus D) Chromosome

25. Basis unit of life.
A) Cell B) Protoplasm C) Cellulose D) Nucleus

26. I am the outer most layer of an animal cell. Who am I?
A) Cell wall B) Nucleus C) Cell membrane or Plasma membrane D) Nuclear membrane

27. Which part of the cell is called the brain of the cell?
A) Lysosome B) Ribosome C) Mitochondria D) Nucleus

28. _____ helps in cell division.
A) Endoplasmic reticulum B) Golgi complex C) Centriole D) Nucleus

29. Suitable term for the various components of cell is_____.
A) Tissue B) Nucleus C) Cell D) Cell organelle

30. The jelly like substance present in the cell is called _____.
A) Cytoplasm B) Protoplasm C) Ribosome D) Golgi complex

31. Mature Red blood cell do not contain a _____.
A) Mitochondria B) Cell wall C) Nucleus D) Lysosome

32. Unicellular organisms can only be seen under a _____.
A) Macroscoe B) Microscope C) Telescope D) SEM

33. Cytoplasm plus nucleoplasm is equal to_____.
A) Protoplasm B) Cell C) Tissue D) Cell organelle

34. Find the incorrect statements.
1) Animal cells have a cell wall.
2) Salmonella is a unicellular bacteria.
3) Cell membrane is fully permeable.
4) Only plant cells have chloroplasts.
A) (1) and (3) only B) (1), (2), and (4) only C) (1) and (2) only D) (3) and (4) only.

35. Match the following

A) Transporting channel	- (i)	Nucleus
B) Control room	- (ii)	Endoplasmic reticulum
C) Power house	- (iii)	Plant cell
D) Cell wall	- (iv)	Mitochondria

A) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i) B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii) D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

36. Assertion (A): Tissue is a group of dissimilar cells.
Reason (R): Muscle is made up of muscle cell.
A) Both A and R are true. B) Both A and R are false
C) A is true but R is false. D) A is false but R is true

37. **Assertion (A):** Majority of cells cannot be seen directly with naked eye because.
Reason (R): Cells are microscopic.
A) Both A and R are true B) Both A and R are false
C) A is true but R is false. D) A is false but R is true

STD 7 - TERM - 2 - 4. CELL BIOLOGY

1. The term "SALMONELLA" belongs to_____.
   A) virus B) fungus C) Bacteria D) Protozoa
2. The basic unit of living organism is _____.
   A) Virus B) Cell C) Atom D) Molecule
3. The largest cellular organism in the world is
   A) Human B) Ostrich C) Dinosaur D) Blue whale
4. The Smallest cellular organism in the world is _____.
   A) Salmonella B) Mycoplasma C) Yeast D) Amoeba
5. Organisms which are having only one cell, are called as _____ organism
   A) Bi cellular B) Uni cellular C) Poly cellular D) Multi cellular
6. Which one of the following organisms is not belongs to unicellular organism?
   A) Amoeba B) Paramecium C) Mold D) Chlamydomonas
7. Which one of the following belongs to unicellular organism?
   A) Fish B) Paramecium C) Mosquito D) Ant
8. The functions of many cells together to form_____.
   A) Tissues B) Organ C) Organ system D) Organism
9. Which one of the following is organelle?
   A) Respiratory system B) Digestive system C) Mitochondria D) Excretory system
10. Many organs function together to form -----
    A) Organs B) Organelles C) Organ system D) Organism
11. **Statement-1:** Simple organisms can see through naked eye.
    Statement-2: Amoeba is an example for unicellular organism.
    A) Both statements (1&2) are correct.
    B) Both Statements (1&2) are wrong.
    C) Statement-1 is correct, Statement-2 is wrong.
    D) Statement-1 is wrong, Statement-2 is correct.
12. Animal eye is an example for_____.
    A) Organ B) Organ system C) Organism D) Organelle
13. Match the following
    1) Respiratory system - a) Kidney
    2) Digestive system - b) Blood
    3) Excretory system - c) Stomach
    4) Circulatory system - d) Lungs
    A) 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d B) 1-c,2-b,3-d,4-a C) 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b D) 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a
14. The organ, which is not present in respiratory system of human?
    A) Skin B) Nostrils C) Wind pipe D) Lungs
15. In plants, the functions of root system consist of conducting
    A) Water B) Mineral C) Fixation D) All the above
16. The leaf in the plant is called as____.
    A) Organ B) Organism C) Tissue D) Organ system
17. A collection of different tissues worked together to perform a specific function is called as
    A) Organ B) Organism C) Tissue D) Organ system
18. Match the following
    1) Organ - a) Organism
    2) Cell organelle - b) Parenchyma
    3) Tissue - c) Mitochondria
    4) Plant - d) Leaf

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d B) 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a C) 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b D) 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a

19. **Statement-I:** Roots in plants has to perform reproduction
Statement-II: Roots in plants conducting water
A) Statements I, II are correct B) Statements I, II are wrong
C) Statement I-Correct, II -Wrong D) Statement I-Wrong, II – Correct
20. In plants, roots, leaves, and stems are called as
A) Organs B) Organism C) Tissue D) Organ system
21. Identify the incorrect pair
A) Organism - Human Being
B) Organ system - Respiratory System
C) Tissue - Nucleus
D) Organ - Lever
22. Which one of the following is not an organ?
A) Eye B) Heart C) Lungs D) Pericardium
23. Odd one out of the following.
A) Leaves B) Flowers C) Stems D) Roots
24. Match the following
1) Nervous tissue - a) Skin
2) Epithelial tissue - b) Neuron
3) connective tissue - c) Cardiac
4) Muscle tissue - d) Bones
A) 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d B) 1-b,2-a,3-d,4-c C) 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b D) 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a
25. The component which is not present in the circulatory system of human
A) Heart B) Skin C) Arteries D) Veins
26. **Statement-I:** The cell is a basic structural and functional unit of life.
Statement-II: Cell is the building unit of living organism.
A) Statements I, II are correct B) Statements I, II are wrong
C) Statement I-Correct, II -Wrong D) Statement I-Wrong, II – Correct
27. **Assertion(A):** Each type of cell is specialised to perform a specific function.
Reason(R): Depending on the function, cell has specific shape, size and some component, which other type cells do not have.
A) Both A & R are true B) Both A & R are false
C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true
28. **Statement-I:** All type of cell is having same size and shape.
Statement-II: There is no similarities of the shape and size of red blood cells and nerve cells.
A) Statements I, II are correct B) Statements I, II are wrong
C) Statement I-Correct, II -Wrong D) Statement I-Wrong, II – Correct
29. Odd one out of the following.
A) Nucleus B) Bone C) Mitochondria D) Cell wall
30. Identify the incorrect statement from the following
Each cell has a function of_____.
A) Bring in food supplies B) Undergoing reproduction
C) Getting rid of waste D) Protection and repair of the cell
31. **Assertion(A):** The cell is programmed to die.
Reason(R): Anyone organelle stops its function.
A) Both A & R are true B) Both A & R are false
C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true
32. Choose an incorrect one.
All cells have common structure of_____.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Cell membrane B) Cell wall C) Cytoplasm D) Nucleus

33. **Statement-I:** Animal cells have a much more regular and rigid shape than plant cells.
Statement-II: Plant cells have an additional layer on outside of the cell membrane.
A) Statements I, II are correct B) Statements I, II are wrong
C) Statement I-Correct, II -Wrong D) Statement I-Wrong, II – Correct
34. Each plant is inter connected with its neighbouring cells through____.
A) Cell wall B) Vacuole C) Plasmodesmata D) Endoplasm
35. Which one helps to maintain shape of the cell?
A) Cellulose B) Glucose C) Sucrose D) Galactose
36. Which one is responsible for shape and protect of the plant cell?
A) Nucleus B) Ribosome C) Cell wall D) Chloroplast
37. Which one helps to perform photosynthesis in plant cell?
A) Cell wall B) Chloroplast C) Mitochondria D) Ribosome
38. The largest organelle in the plant cell is_____.
A) Cell wall B) Chloroplast C) Nucleus D) Ribosome
39. Which one of the following is the control centre of cell?
A) Cell wall B) Nucleus C) Mitochondria D) Ribosome
40. Which one the following is responsible for protein synthesis in plant cell
A) Golgi body B) Ribosome C) Lysosome D) Mitochondria
41. Name the organelle which includes all living parts of cell within the cell membrane but excluding nucleus.
A) Cell wall B) Chloroplast C) Cytoplasm D) Ribosome
42. Which one is responsible for protein and lipid synthesis in plant cell?
A) Endoplasmic reticulum B) Chloroplast C) Mitochondria D) Ribosome
43. Name organelle which is a complex of vesicles involved in secretion and intra cellular transport
A) Endoplasmic reticulum B) Chloroplast C) Golgi body D) Ribosome
44. Which organelle is called as power house of the cell?
A) Endoplasmic reticulum B) Chloroplast C) Mitochondria D) Ribosome
45. Which organelle supplies energy to all organelles?
A) Endoplasmic reticulum B) Chloroplast C) Mitochondria D) Ribosome
46. The energy supply by mitochondria to other cell organelles in the form of _____.
A) Glucose B) Cellulose C) ATP D) ADP
47. Name the organelle which is involved in the development of spindle fibres during cell division in animal cell.
A) Golgi body B) Cytoplasm C) Centriole D) Chloroplast
48. Which organelle is not present in animal cell?
A) Mitochondria B) Large vacuole C) Centriole D) Small vacuole
49. Find the odd one from the following cell organelles in animal cell.
A) Chloroplast B) Mitochondria C) Endoplasmic reticulum D) Golgi body
50. Which one of the following is not present in plant cell?
A) Mitochondria B) Endoplasmic reticulum C) Golgi body D) Centriole
51. **Statement-I:** Animal cell is having rigid and regular shaped structure.
Statement-II: Animal cell is having cell wall in outer cell membrane.
A) Statements I, II are correct B) Statements I, II are wrong
C) Statement I-Correct, II -Wrong D) Statement I-Wrong, II – Correct
52. Name the cells which are mostly flat and columnar in shape.
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
53. Which of the following type of cells having long and spindle shaped?
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

54. Name the cells which are having branched with elongated nerve fibres.
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
55. Which type of cells are having round shaped, biconcave and disc shaped, identify the cell type?
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
56. Name the cell which cover the surface of the body for protection.
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
57. Which type of cell is having the ability of contracting and relaxing for movement
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells?
58. Name the cell type which are specialised to carry and conduct messages throughout the human body.
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
59. Which type of cell coordinate the functions of human body?
A) Muscle cells B) Nerve cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
60. Which type of cells carry oxygen and collect carbon dioxide from various parts of the body
A) Muscle cells B) Red blood cells C) Nerve cells D) Epithelial cells
61. Name the cell type which can divide and multiply while at the same time with their ability to develop into any other type cell.
A) Muscle cells B) Stem cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
62. Which of the following cell type(s) to be developed by cultured stem cells?
1) Muscle cells 2) Liver cells 3) Blood cells 4) Intestinal cells
63. Name the type of cell being utilized to cure and prevent some diseases like spinal cord injury
A) Liver cells B) Blood cells C) Stem cells D) Intestinal cells
64. What type of materials needed to make up cytoplasm in cell?
A) Cytosol B) Cell membrane C) A and B D) None of these
65. Which one of the following cell organelles is not present in cytoplasm of the cell?
A) Nucleus B) Ribosome C) Mitochondria D) Lysosome
66. The material which is being inside and outside of the nuclear membrane in the cell is known as___.
A) Nucleus B) Protoplasm C) Cytoplasm D) Plasma membrane
67. The fluid outside the nucleus in the cell is known as _____.
A) Plasma B) Protoplasm C) Cytoplasm D) Plasma membrane
68. The fluid inside the nucleus in the cell is known as _____.
A) Plasma B) Nucleoplasm C) Cytoplasm D) Protoplasm
69. The cells are very active due to the presence of _____.
A) More Mitochondria B) Less Mitochondria C) More Golgi Body D) Less Golgi body
70. The cells are less active due to the presence of _____.
A) More Mitochondria B) Less Mitochondria C) More Golgi Body D) Less Golgi body
71. Which reaction takes place within the mitochondria to release energy?
A) Aerobic respiratory reaction B) Anaerobic respiratory reaction
C) Food conduction reaction D) None of the above
72. Name the cell organelle which is called as 'Power house of the cell"
A) Ribosome B) Lysosome C) Cytoplasm D) Mitochondria
73. All metabolic activities of the cell depend on the energy produced from
A) Ribosome B) Cytoplasm C) Mitochondria D) Golgi body
74. The green colour of the leaf is due to presence of
A) Ribosome B) Cytoplasm C) Chloroplast D) Golgi body
75. **Statement-I:** Chloroplast present only in animal cell.
Statement-II: Centriole present only in plant cell.
A) Statements I, II are correct B) Statements I, II are wrong
C) Statement I-Correct, II -Wrong D) Statement I-Wrong, II – Correct

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

76. Odd one out from the following cell organelles in animal cell
A) Ribosome B) Cytoplasm C) Golgi body D) Chloroplast

77. **Assertion(A):** Photosynthesis takes place in plants due to presence of the chlorophyll.
Reason(R): Chlorophyll can absorb radiant energy from the sun and convert it into chemical energy.
A) Both A & R are true B) Both A & R are false
C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true

78. **Assertion(A):** Animal cell undergoes photosynthesis.
Reason(R): Animal cells are lacking of chloroplast and unable to perform photosynthesis.
A) Both A & R are true B) Both A & R are false
C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true

79. Match the following
1) Cytoplasm - a) Power house of the cell
2) Mitochondria - b) Food producer
3) Lysosome - c) Area of movement
4) Chloroplast - d) Suicidal bag
A) 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d B) 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b C) 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b D) 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a

80. The coloured plastids in cells are known as ____.
A) Leucoplast B) Chloroplast C) Chromoplast D) None of the above.

81. The colourless plastids in plant cells, is known as
A) Chloroplast B) leucoplast C) Chromoplast D) None of the above.

82. The colours imparted to various parts of plant due to the presence of
A) Chloroplasts B) Leucoplasts C) Chromoplasts D) None of the above

83. The colour of flower and fruit exists due to presence of _____.
A) Leucoplast B) Chloroplast C) Chromoplast D) None of the above.

84. **Assertion(A):** As fruits ripen, Chloroplasts changes into chromoplasts.
Reason(R): During ripening of fruits, starch is converted into sugar
A) Both A & R are true B) Both A & R are false
C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true

85. Cell organelle, in which, membrane bounded sacs are stacked on the top of other with associated secretory vesicles are collectively known as_____.
A) Lysosome B) Centriole C) Mitochondria D) Golgi complex

86. Name the cell organelle which has a function of the production of secretory substances, packaging and secretion.
A) Lysosome B) Centriole C) Golgi complex D) Mitochondria

87. Name the cell organelle which is responsible for the change in colour and taste of fruits in plants
A) Lysosome B) Golgi complex C) Ribosome D) Mitochondria

88. The statement; “Everything I touch, I destroy” suitable for which cell organelle
A) Centriole B) Lysosome C) Golgi complex D) Mitochondria

89. Which of the following cell organelle is responsible for main digestive compartments of the cell?
A) Golgi complex B) Centriole C) Lysosome D) Mitochondria

90. **Assertion(A):** Lysosome organelle is called as “Suicidal Bag” of the cell.
Reason(R): Lysosome s are main digestive compartment of each cell.
A) Both A & R are true B) Both A & R are false
C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true

91. Which cell organelle found close to nucleus and made up of tube-like structures
A) Golgi complex B) Ribosome C) Lysosome D) Centriole

92. Which one of the following cell organelles helps in the separation of chromosomes during cell division in animal cells?
A) Mitochondria B) centriole C) Lysosome D) Golgi complex

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

93. The ribosomes attached to the membrane of endoplasmic reticulum is called as_____.
    A) Rough endoplasmic reticulum B) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
    C) Exoplasm D) None of the above
94. Which cell organelle is responsible for protein synthesis?
    A) Rough endoplasmic reticulum B) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
    C) Exoplasm D) Centriole
95. Which one of the cell organelles help to synthesis lipids, steroids and also transport them within the cell?
    A) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum B) Rough endoplasmic reticulum
    C) Exoplasm D) Centriole
96. Name the cell organelle which is called as “Brain of the cell”.
    A) Mitochondria B) Lysosome C) Nucleus D) Cytoplasm
97. Which material is present inside nucleus of the cell?
    A) Nucleus B) Chromatin Body C) Both A and B D) Only B
98. Name the material inside the nucleus has a function of storage of genetic material and transfers heredity characters from one generation to another generation
    A) Protoplasm B) Plasma C) Lysosome D) Chromosome
99. **Assertion(A):** As fruits ripen, Chloroplasts changes into chromoplast.
    Reason(R): During ripening of fruits, starch is converted into sugar
    A) Both A & R are true B) Both a & R are false
    C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true
100. Which organelle having the responsibility for the inheritance of character
    A) Mitochondria B) Golgi complex C) Nucleus D) Centriole
101. name the cell type which does not have nucleus
    A) Bone cells B) Muscle cells C) Red blood cells D) Epithelial cells
102. **Assertion(A):** Red blood corpuscles are dying quickly.
    Reason(R): Red blood corpuscles are not having nucleus
    A) Both A & R are true B) Both a & R are false
    C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true
103. How much of red blood corpuscles die every second approximately
    A) Ten Thousand B) One lakh C) Ten Lakhs D) Two Million
104. Identify the wrong statement
    A) Nucleus controls all the processes and chemical reactions that takes place inside the cell
    B) Ribosome has a function of storage of genetic material and transfers heredity character from one generation to another generation
    C) The colour imparted to various parts of plants is due to the presence of chromoplast
    D) Mitochondria-Power house of the cell
105. **Assertion(A):** The colour of fruit changes during ripening due to presence of leucoplasts.
    Reason(R): During ripening of fruit, the synthesised starch converted sugar
    A) Both A & R are true B) Both a & R are false
    C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true

STD - 7 - TERM - 2 - 5. BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION

1. The five-kingdom classification was proposed by
   A) Linnaeus B) Aristotle C) Whittaker D) Plato
2. The scientific name of pigeon is
   A) Homo sapiens B) Mangifera Indica C) Rattus rattus D) Columba livia
3. The largest division of the living world is
   A) kingdom B) phylum C) class D) order
4. The basic unit of classification is_____.
   A) order B) family C) genus D) species
5. The correct hierarchy of classification is_____.
   A) Kingdom phylum class order family genus species
   B) Kingdom order phylum family class genus species
   C) Kingdom phylum species order family genus class
   D) Kingdom order class family phylum genus species
6. Which of the following is incorrect about Aristotle?
   A) He was a Greek philosopher who lived 2400 years ago
   B) He classified all organisms into either animals or plants
   C) He classified animals into those with blood and those without blood
   D) He classified animals into five groups
7. Match
   A) Man. - 1) Allium cepa
   B) Onion. - 2) Oryza sativa
   C) Neem. - 3) Homo sapiens
   D) Paddy. - 4) Azadirachta indica
   A) 3 1 4 2 B) 2 4 3 1 C) 1 2 3 4 D) 4 1 2 3
8. The naming of organisms with two names which is known as binomial nomenclature was introduced by_____.
   A) Gaspard Bauhin B) Carolus Linnaeus C) Aristotle D) Socrates
9. The binomial nomenclature was implemented by
   A) Gaspard Bauhin B) Carolus Linnaeus C) Aristotle D) Socrates
10. The father of modern taxonomy is _____.
    A) Gaspard Bauhin B) Carolus Linnaeus C) Aristotle D) Socrates
11. Match
    A) Ginger. - 1) Cocos nucifera
    B) coconut - 2) Tamarindus Indica
    C) tamarind - 3) Carica papaya
    D) papaya - 4) Zingiber officinale
    A) 3 1 4 2 B) 2 4 3 1 C) 1 2 3 4 D) 4 1 2 3
12. Match
    A) Lime - 1) Catla catla
    B) frog. - 2) citrus sinensis
    C) fish. - 3) Rana hexadactyla
    D) orange. - 4) Citrus aurantifolia
    A) 3 1 4 2 B) 2 4 3 1 C) 1 2 3 4 D) 4 3 1 2
13. Match
    A) Rat - 1) Phoenix dactylifera
    B) Pigeon - 2) Rattus rattus

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

C) Date - 3) Oryza sativa
D) Paddy - 4) Columba livia
A) 3 1 4 2 B) 2 4 1 3 C) 1 2 3 4 D) 4 1 2 3

14. Find the incorrect pair
A) Pigeon. - Homo sapiens
B) paddy - Oryza sativa
C) papaya - Carica indica
D) Ginger. - Zingiber officinale

15. Find the correct pair
A) Date - Phoenix dactylifera
B) Orange. - Citrus aurantifolia
C) Human being. - Homo indica
D) Pigeon. - Carica livia

16. In animal world, man belongs to_____.
A) Reptiles B) Amphibians C) Mammals D) Aves

17. _____ are referred to as amphibious plants
A) Mosses B) Ferns C) Gymnosperms D) Angiosperms

18. The first land plants with specialized vascular tissues are_____
A) Mosses B) Ferns C) Gymnosperms D) Angiosperms

19. Based on the general characters of animals find the odd animal
A) Frog B) salamander C) caecilian D) tortoise

20. Based on the general characters of animals find the odd one out
A) Bat B) man C) platypus D) shark

21. A) Carolus Linnaeus introduced the binomial nomenclature.
B) He is the father of modern taxonomy
A) both A and B are correct B) A is correct B is incorrect
C) A is wrong B is correct D) Both A and B are incorrect

22. A) Yeast is an autotroph.
B) Yeast is a unicellular fungus
A) both A and B are correct B) A is correct B is incorrect
C) A is wrong B is correct D) Both A and B are incorrect

23. Identify the incorrect statement about Gymnosperms.
A) Plants are evergreen with true root stem and leaves
B) They possess vascular tissues
C) Ovary develops into fruit and seeds are enclosed by the fruits
D) Pinus and Cycas are examples of Gymnosperms

24. Identify the incorrect statement
A) Arthropods have thick chitinous cuticle as an exoskeleton
B) They have paired and jointed legs
C) They are bisexual hermaphrodite
D) Millipede crab Scorpion are examples for arthropoda.

25. Identify the incorrect statement
A) frog is an amphibian
B) It is a cold-blooded animal
C) It reproduces by asexual reproduction
D) Its scientific name is Rana hexadactyla.

26. A) Paddy is an example for monocot plant
B) The scientific name of paddy is Oryza sativa
A) both A and B are correct B) A is correct B is incorrect

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

C) A is wrong B is correct D) Both A and B are incorrect

27. 1) Mammal are viviparous give birth to young ones
    2)They have external ear or pinna
    3)They have non-nucleated RBC
    4) Platypus kangaroo whale are the mammals
    A) 2 and 3 are correct B) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
    C) 2,3 and 4 are correct D) All are correct
28. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Mollusca?
    A) Mollusca have a calcareous shell
    B) They have muscular head and foot
    C) The reproduce by sexual reproduction
    D) Body has segments
29. All prokaryotes belong to the kingdom _____
    A) Monera B) Protista C) Plantae D) Animalia
30. Fungi are _____
    A) Eukaryotic multicellular saprophytes or parasites
    B) Eukaryotic multicellular autotrophs
    C) Eukaryotic multicellular heterotrophs
    D) Prokaryotic unicellular heterotrophs
31. An example for unicellular algae is_____
    A) Yeast B) Chlamydomonas C) Chara D) Paramecium
32. Earthworm belongs to _____ phylum
    A) Arthropoda B) mollusca C) platyhelminthes D) annelida
33. Scorpion and Spider belongs to _____
    A) Arthropoda B) mollusca C) platyhelminthes D) annelida
34. A cold-blooded animal which lives in land and water is
    A) Tortoise B) Salamander C) Snake D) Penguin
35. Caecilian is a/an _____
    A) Mammal B) Amphibian C) Bird D) Fish
36. Duck bill platypus is a_____.
    A) Mammal B) Amphibian C) Bird D) Fish
37. Leucosolenia is a_____.
    A) Protozoa B) Porifera C) Coelenterata D) Mollusca
38. Liver fluke is a/an
    A) Annelida B) Platyhelminthes C) Aschelminthes D) Echinodermata
39. Cuttle fish belongs to
    A) Pisces B) Amphibia C) Mollusca D) Echinodermata
40. Starfish belongs to
    A) Pisces B) Amphibia C) Mollusca D) Echinodermata
41. Ovules are naked without ovary, seeds are also naked in
    A) Gymnosperms B) angiosperms C) Ferns D) Mosses
42. Pinus and Cycas are examples for
    A) Gymnosperms B) Angiosperms C) Ferns D) Mosses
43. Bacteria and the blue green algae are examples for
    A) Monera B) Protista C) Plantae D) Animalia
44. Mangifera indica is the scientific name of
    A) Mango B) Paddy C) Neem D) Onion
45. Which of the following characters is not the basis of five kingdom classification by Whittaker?
    A) Mode of nutrition B) body organisation source of nutrition

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

C) cell structure D) method of reproduction

46. Amoeba and paramecium belong to
A) Protozoa B) porifera C) flatworms D) roundworms

47. The two names in binomial nomenclature or
A) Genus and species B) order and family C) family and genus D) order and genus

48. Animals without backbones are called
A) Invertebrates B) Vertebrates C) Protozoans D) Parasites

49. Animals with backbones are called
A) Invertebrates B) Vertebrates C) Protozoans D) Parasites

50. Find the odd one out
A) Fishes B) amphibians C) mammals D) starfishes

51. Plants which possess vascular tissues xylem without vessels and the phloem without companion cells are called
A) Gymnosperms B) Angiosperms C) ferns D) Mosses

52. Plants which possess well developed vascular system with xylem vessels and the phloem companion cells are called ____.
A) Gymnosperms B) Angiosperms C) ferns D) Mosses

53. Algae, Mosses and Ferns are_____.
A) Non-flowering plants B) Flowering plants
C) Cone bearing plants D) All the above

54. Paddy is a _____ plant
A) Dicot B) monocot C) non-flowering plant D) Fern

55. Tamarind is a ____ plant
A) Dicot B) monocot C) non-flowering plant D) Fern

56. Unicellular organisms having pseudopodia or flagella or cilia for locomotion is the general character of the phylum
A) Protozoa B) porifera C) Platyhelminthes D) Coelenterata

57. Multicellular organisms with the holes in the body and spicules
A) Protozoa B) porifera C) platyhelminthes D) Coelenterata

58. Exclusively marine animals with the spines and despules water vascular system tube feet belong to the phylum
A) Annelida B) arthropoda C) Mollusca D) Echinodermata

59. Soft bodied unsegmented animals with calcareous shell belong to the phylum
A) Annelida B) arthropoda C) Mollusca D) Echinodermata

60. Which of the following is not the characteristic feature of birds?
A) Warm blooded B) spongy bones with air cavities C) oviparous D) Locomotion by paired fins

61. Which of the following is not a character of mammals?
A) Cold blooded B) muscular diaphragm C) viviparous D) Non-nucleated RBC

62. Identify the incorrect pair
A) Boat shaped body - Pisces
B) scales over the body - Reptiles
C) flight adaptation - Aves
D) Tube feet for respiration - Mollusca

63. Identify the correct pair
A) Segmented body – Annelida
B) Soft body – arthropoda
C) Body with thick chitinous cuticle – Echinodermata
D) Body with the spines and spicules – Mollusca

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

64. Multicellular non-green eukaryotic cells are the characteristics of
A) Protista B) fungi C) plantae D) Animalia
65. Which of the following is not true about binomial nomenclature?
A) Local name familiar for a particular place B) Universal name which never changes
C) Contains two names D) Helps scientist to identify any organisms
66. Rhizopus and agaricus are examples for____.
A) Monera B) protista C) fungi D) animalia
67. _____do not possess true nucleus
A) Prokaryotes. B) eukaryotes C) plants D) animals
68. Match
A) Porifera. - 1) Thread like worms
B) Coelanterata. - 2) flame cells
C) Platyhelminthes. - 3) gastro vascular cavity
D) Aschelminthes. - 4) pore bearers
A) 3 1 4 2 B) 2 4 3 1 C) 1 2 3 4 D) 4 3 2 1
69. Match:
A) Annelida -spines on the skin
B) arthropoda. -soft bodied with shell
C) mollusca. -have jointed legs
D) Echinodermata. -body is segmented
A) 3 1 4 2 B) 2 4 3 1 C) 1 2 3 4 D) 4 3 2 1
70. Find the odd one out
A) Sea urchin B) Sea cucumber C) Sea lily D) Salamander
71. _____ belongs to Phylum Platyhelminthes.
A) Ascaris B) Liver fluke C) Leucosolcnia D) Euglena
72. _____ are diploblastic.
A) Protozoa B) Annelida C) Coelenterata D) Echinodermata
73. _____ is not a characteristic of Phylum Echinodertnata.
A) Water vascular system B) Tube feet C) Pores in the body D) Spicules
74. Bones with air cavities ate seen in _____
A) snail B) pigeon C) bats D) cuttle fish
75. _____ is not oviparous.
A) Snake B) Crow C) Frog D) Human being
76. Plant is a thallus in _____
A) Algae B) Ferns C) Bacteria D) Pinus
77. Naked ovules are seen in _____
A) Cycas B) Funaria C) Mango D) Chara
78. _____ is not a fugus.
A) Yeast B) Chlamydomonas. C) Rhizopus D) Agaricus
79. _____ belong to Monera.
A) Blue green algae B) Yeast C) Mushrooms D) Red algae
80. _____ are called Amphibious plants.
A) Ferns B) Mosses C) Fungi D) Gymnosperms
81. _____ was a greek philosopher who classified animals.
A) Aristotle B) Linnaeus C) Gaspard Bauhin D) Plato
82. Paired and jointed legs are seen in phylum _____
A) Arthropoda B) annelida C) Mollusca D) Echinodermata
83. Giving birth to young ones is described as_____
A) Oviparous B) Viviparous C) Ovoviviparous D) None of the above

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

84. Animals belonging to phylum _____ are mostly parasites.
A) Aschelminthes B) Annelida C) Mollusca D) Arthropoda
85. Flowering plants belong to_____
A) Angiosperms B) mosses C) Ferns D) Algae
86. _____ are dominant plant forms of present day.
A) Gymnosperms B) angiosperms C) ferns D) Moses
87. All prokaryotic belong to kingdom_____
A) Monera B) protista C) Plantae D) Animalia
88. Cones are produced by_____.
A) Gymnosperms B) angiosperms C) Ferns D) mosses
89. Which name starts with capital in binomial nomenclature
A) Genus name B) species name C) vernacular name D) order name
90. A Vertebrate animal_____.
A) Dog B) crab C) Grasshopper D) Octopus
91. An Invertebrate animal _____.
A) Dog B) Pigeon C) Snake D) Prawn
92. A Vertebrate with wings_____.
A) Parrot B) Cockroach C) Grasshopper D) Butterfly
93. An invertebrate with wings _____.
A) Grasshopper B) Hoopoe bird C) Sparrow D) Hen
94. An invertebrate with the jointed legs_____.
A) Crab B) Earthworm C) Leech D) Snail
95. Warm blooded vertebrates_____.
A) Frog B) Lizard C) Catla D) Zebra
96. Cold blooded vertebrates_____.
A) Snake B) Parrot C) Dog D) Ostrich
97. Vertebrates with lungs respiration_____.
A) Shark B) Frog C) Salamander D) Crocodile
98. A Vertebrate with beak_____
A) Shark B) Hen C) Salamander D) Crocodile
99. Tube feet is used for____.
A) Feeding B) Respiration C) Locomotion D) All the above
100. _____ kingdom has saprophytic, parasitic, and symbiotic nutrition.
A) Monera B) Protista C) Fungi D) Plantae

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 - TERM – 3 - 1. LIGHT

1. Which of the Following is Natural source of light?
   A) Electric lamp B) Electric filament C) Torchlight D) Sunlight
2. Light shows _____
   A) Curvilinear propagation B) Random propagation
   C) Rectilinear propagation D) None of these
3. Recti Linear Propagation is _____
   A) Mode of Traveling in straight line B) Mode of traveling in curved lines
   C) Ability to bend around obstacles D) Displaying the phenomenon of diffraction
4. Plane mirror are arranged parallel each other to get_____
   A) Single image. B) 2 images C) no image. D) a large number of reflected images
5. Which of the following is not luminous object?
   A) Sun B) Moon C) candle D) Bulbs
6. White light is composed of _____
   A) Seven colours B) five colours C) 3 colours D) one colours
7. The image which can be obtained on screen is called---------
   A) Real B) Erect C) Virtual D) Inverted
8. If we mix lights of the colours of the rainbow, we will get
   A) Pink light B) Brown light C) Colourless light D) Black light
9. Which one of the following is involved for the formation of rainbow in the sky?
   A) Expansion of light B) Expansion of heat by the sun
   C) Distance between the earth and the moon D) Dispersion of light
10. A Virtual image is _____
    A) Always real B) Always uncapturable on a screen
    C) Always inverted D) Always caught on a screen
11. Light travels only in a _____ line
    A) Straight line B) curved line C) circular form D) None of these
12. Light that hits a mirror gets_____
    A) Transmitted B) Reflected C) Refracted D) absorbed
13. _____Surface reflect the light well
    A) Water B) compact disc C) mirror D) stone
14. Light is a form of_____.
    A) Matter B) Energy C) Medium D) Particle
15. You can see your image in polished floors but not in Wooden table because-------
    A) Regular reflection takes place in Wooden table and irregular reflection in polished floor
    B) Regular reflection takes place in polished floor and irregular reflection in wooden table
    C) Regular reflection takes place in both polished floor and wooden table
    D) Irregular reflection takes place in both polished floor and wooden table
16. Choose the translucent substance from the following
    A) glass B) wood C) Water D) Clouds
17. Reflection occurs when the light_____
    A) about to reach a surface B) Approaches a surface
    C) Passes through a surface D) None of these
18. Which of the following is the best reflector of light?
    A) Plastic plates B) Plane mirror C) Wall D) Paper
19. Mani placed a Meter stick in the playground at 7:00 AM in the morning how will the shadow of the stick at noon look in Comparison to the one in the morning
    A) There will be no shadow

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

B) The shadow will be longer and on the opposite side of the sun
C) The shadow will be shorter and on the same side as the sun
D) The shadow will be shorter

20. The image formed By a Pinhole camera is Inverted because
A) Light rays travel in straight line
B) Light rays become laterally inverted as they pass through a pinhole Camera
C) Light rays pass-through the pinhole
D) Light rays get reflected

21. Which of the following fact explain how shadows are formed?
A) Light travels in straight lines
B) Opaque bodies don't allow light to pass through
C) Reflection occurs at a smooth surface like mirrors
D) lateral inversion happens
A) both A and B B) both A and D C) both B and C D) only A

22. _____Act vital role in the process of photosynthesis
A) Carbon dioxide B) Water C) Sunlight D) none of these

23. _____ is the primary and major source of natural light
A) Moon B) SUN C) Bulb D) Candle

24. The light falling on the mirror called as------- ray
A) Incident ray B) Reflected ray C) Refracted ray D) Both a and b

25. The light reflected is called_____ ray.
A) Incident ray B) Reflected ray C) Refracted ray D) Both a and b

26. Light travels_____ km. Per second in air or vacuum
A) 3 lakhs B) 2 lakhs C) 1 lakhs D) None of these

27. Which colour is scattered the least by air molecules?
A) Red B) Yellow C) White D) Green

28. Magenta, Cyan, yellow are called_____ colour
A) Primary colour B) secondary colour C) primary and secondary D) none of these

29. When all colours of visible light strike the retina of our eye at the same time our brain perceives ____.
A) White B) red C) blue D) green

30. Why is the Word “AMBULANCE” written backwards in ambulance vehicle?
A) Reflection B) Refraction C) Lateral inversion D) Scatter

31. Violet colour has _____ wavelength
A) Longer B) Shorter C) Least D) No

32. Red colour has _____ wavelength
A) Longer B) Shorter C) Least D) No

33. Material that allows late to pass through completely or known as-------material.
A) Transparent B) Translucent C) Opaque D) None of these

34. Materials that allow light to pass through partially or called--------material
A) Transparent B) Translucent C) Opaque D) None of these

35. Materials that are not able to allow light to pass through it are called_____.
A) Transparent B) Translucent C) Opaque D) None of these

36. The path of the light is _____.
A) Straight line B) Curved line C) Zig zag line D) Depends on the medium

37. Image formed by a plane mirror is _____.
A) Virtual and erect B) Real And erect C) Virtual and inverted D) Real and inverted

38. Which one shows lateral inversion?
A) Plane mirror B) Convex mirror C) concave mirror D) None of these

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

39. Kala and mala were Given one mirror each by their teacher kala found his image to be erect and of the same size whereas mala found her image erect and smaller in size this means that the mirror of kala and mala are respectively
    A) Plane mirror and convex mirror B) Concave mirror and convex mirror
    C) Plane mirror and convex mirror D) Convex mirror and plane mirror
40. If an object is placed at the distance of 0.5 meter in front of a plane mirror the distance between their object and the image formed by the mirror will be
    A) 2m B) 1 m C) 0.5 m D) 0.25 m
41. A person is looking at the image of a tree in a mirror placed 3.5 metres in front of him given that the tree is at 0.5 metre behind his eyes find the distance between the image of the tree under his eyes what are needed to see an object?
    A) 7.5m. B) 4 m. C) 3.5 m. D) 0.5 m
42. A boy of height 1 metre 45CM is standing in front of a long mirror at a distance of 2 metres the height of the image is ---------
    A) 1m 45 cm B) 1cm 45m C) 1cm 45cm D) 2 m
43. The angle of incidence is always------to the angle of reflection.
    A) Zero B) a different C) Same D) None of these
44. White light is composed of------ colours
    A) 6 B) 4 C) 3 D) 7
45. A virtual image
    A) Can be formed on the screen B) Cannot be formed on the screen
    C) Is formed only by the plane mirror D) Is formed only by their convex mirror
46. The coloured band of light obtained by dispersion of light is called _____.
    A) Image B) Spectrum C) Scattering D) Reflection
47. The image that cannot be obtained on a screen is called _____.
    A) Real image B) virtual image C) diminished image D) None of these
48. If you are standing 2 m away from a plane mirror the distance between you and your image is
    A) 2 m B) 4 m C) 6 m D) 8 m
49. A plane mirror produces a
    A) Virtual and erect image B) virtual and inverted image
    C) Real and inverted image D) real and inverted image
50. The outer surface of a flat steel plate acts as a _____ mirror
    A) Convex B) Concave C) Plane D) none of these
51. The change of sides of an object and its mirror image is called _____
    A) Virtual image B) Real image C) lateral inversion D) erect image
52. Which one of the following sources is not an artificial source of light?
    A) Sun B) Sodium lamp C) neon lamp D) flame of candle
53. The incident ray makes 27 degrees with the normal then find the angle of reflection
    A) 27-degree B) 90-degree C) 180-degree D) 63 degree
54. A _____ Reflection helps us to see object
    A) Regular B) Irregular C) zig zag D) none of these
55. The splitting of white light into seven colours is called---—------ of light.
    A) Dispersion B) Scattering C) Reflection D) refraction
56. Solar and lunar eclipses are occurring due to their property of light known as the _____ of light
    A) Rectilinear propagation B) dispersion of light C) scattering of light D) reflection
57. Optical fibre is a device that works on the principle of_____.
    A) Reflection B) total internal reflection C) scattering D) dispersion
58. A ray of light fall on a plane surface at an angle of incidence 9-degree and reflection occurs calculate the angle of reflection in Degree

A) 0-degree B) 9-degree C) 90-degree D) 180 degree

59. A plane mirror forms a virtual image the distance between kala and her image in a plane mirror is 10 m. t how much distance should she move in order to get the distance of 5 metre between herself and other image

A) 2.5 metre towards the plane mirror B) 2.5 metres away the plane mirror

C) 2.5 centimetre towards the plane mirror D) 2.5 centimetre away the plane mirror

60. _____ Is always against, opposite side of light source

A) Shadow B) Image C) real image D) erect image

STD 7 - TERM - 3 - 2. SPACE AND UNIVERSE

1. "My goal is simple. It is a complete understanding of the universe; it is as it is and why it exists at all." Who said that?
   A) Aryabhata B) Ptolemy C) Stephen Hawking D) Copernicus
2. The science that studies the universe is _____
   A) Astronomy B) Magnetism C) Cosmology D) Nuclear Physics
3. Which of the following is not found in the universe?
   A) Meteorites B) Galaxies C) Satellite D) Mountains
4. The theory that the Sun and other planets revolve around the earth with the earth at its centre is ____.
   A) Geocentric theory B) Heliocentric theory C) Lunar core theory D) none of the above
5. Sun, Moon and Stars appear to appear in the east and move west due to ____.
   A) the sun revolves around the earth in east-west direction
   B) the earth revolves around the sun in east-west direction
   C) the earth rotates from east to west
   D) the moon revolves around the earth in east-west direction
6. Which of the following is self-illuminating?
   A) Moon B) Star C) Earth D) Satellite
7. Which of the following are astronomical objects?
   A) Planets B) Firefly C) Rocket D) Satellite
8. What do the planets revolve around?
   A) Moon B) Satellite C) Earth D) Star
9. The geocentric theory states that the center of the universe is _____.
   A) Moon B) Earth C) Satellite D) Star
10. The theory that the moon and planets appear to revolve around the earth at least once.
    A) Heliocentric theory B) Lunar core theory C) Geocentric theory D) all the above
11. Observers on Earth feel that Earth is _____.
    A) stable B) unstable C) circling D) to change
12. Which star is east of Bharani star?
    A) Asvini B) Rohini C) Swathi D) Kartika
13. In the moon's motion, Moon first appears near Ashwini Nakshatra, then reaches Bharani Nakshatra, then joins Karthika Nakshatra, and then after 27 days it remains near any Nakshatra.
    A) Mrigshirsha B) Rohini C) Asvini D) Ardra
14. The number of days the moon takes to go around the earth once is ____.
    A) 28 B) 27 C) 29 D) 30
15. The geocentric theory was defined by ___.
    A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Aryabhata D) Ptolemy
16. Which book was written by Aryabhata?
    A) Aryabhateeyam B) Aryabhatiyal C) Thirukural D) Mathematics
17. When does the waxing crescent of the moon appear?
    A) Midnight – Noon B) Noon – Midnight
    C) Early morning – Noon D) Midnight – Early morning
18. The day when both the Sun and the Moon appear opposite each other is ___.
    A) Crescent B) Third Crescent C) New Moon D) Full Moon
19. The event that occurs after the full moon?
    A) wax crescent B) waning crescent C) waxing gibbous D) waning gibbous
20. The event that occurs after the new moon.
    A) wax crescent B) waning crescent C) waxing gibbous D) waning gibbous

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

21. The part of the earth where sunlight falls becomes _____.
A) night B) day C) cold D) snow
22. The part of the earth where sunlight does not fall becomes _____.
A) night B) day C) hot D) dry
23. What is the reason for the alternation of day and night on earth?
A) As the Earth rotatesB) As the Sun rotates C) As the Moon rotates D) All of the above
24. The event that humans on Earth see the full dark side of the moon is ____.
A) Full Moon B) New Moon C) wax crescent D) waning crescent
25. The event that humans on Earth see the fully illuminated part of the moon is ____.
A) Full Moon B) New Moon C) wax crescent D) waning crescent
26. When the Sun, Earth and Moon are at the angle of 90^{o}, the view of the Moon seen by a person on Earth's surface is _____.
A) Full Moon B) New Moon C) Half part light and half part dark D) None of the above
27. What is the half-moon called during the lunar phase?
A) First quarter B) Second quarter C) Third quarter D) Fourth quarter
28. The crescent moon visible during the waxing phase is _____.
A) First quarter B) Second quarter C) Third quarter D) Fourth quarter
29. A phenomenon in which less than half of the sun's rays illuminate the moon is ____.
A) crescent B) lunar eclipse C) solar eclipse D) all the above
30. How can we call the phases in which the moon shines over a semicircle?
A) Light up B) Light width C) Gibbous D) Ship
31. Waxing crescent-waning crescent means _____.
A) expansion in light-diminution in light B) diminution in light-diminution in light
C) increase-decrease D) A and C
32. The number of planets known to astronomers in ancient times was _____.
A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
33. The motion of Mars changing its path and moving towards the west is _____.
A) prograde motion B) retrograde motion C) circular motion D) lateral motion
34. The retrograde motion of any of the following planets will be bright.
A) Earth B) Mercury C) Mars D) Jupiter
35. What are the unknown planets in the midnight sky?
A) Venus and Mercury B) Venus and Saturn C) Mercury and Saturn D) Jupiter and Saturn
36. Which theory cannot explain the light variation and direction change of the planets?
A) Heliocentric theory B) Geocentric theory C) Lunar core theory D) Elliptical theory
37. The model used by Ptolemy and Aryabhata to explain certain changes in the motion of the planets that could not be explained by the geocentric theory was _____.
A) gravity model B) solar gravity model C) epicycle model D) all of the above
38. Astronomers who improved the epicycle model were _____.
A) Tycho Brahe B) Neelakanta Somayaji C) a and b D) Ptolemy
39. Who invented the telescope?
A) Hans Lippershey B) Galileo C) Ptolemy D) Aryabhata
40. Who was the first to use a telescope to study the sky?
A) Hans Lippershey B) Galileo C) Ptolemy D) Aryabhata
41. Sunspots on the face on the sun were observed through telescope by _____.
A) Hans Lippershey B) Aryabhata C) Ptolemy D) Galileo
42. _____ discovered the rings around Saturn.
A) Galileo B) Tycho Brahe C) Ptolemy D) Aryabhata
43. Galileo made an important prediction with the help of telescope about which planet?
A) Earth B) Mercury C) Venus D) Jupiter

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

44. The definitional model developed by Nicolaus Copernicus is ____.
A) Elliptical theory B) Geocentric theory C) Lunar core theory D) Heliocentric theory
45. Days taken by Earth to go around the Sun once are _____.
A) 360 B) 365 C) 370 D) 617
46. Days taken by Mars to go around the Sun once are _____.
A) 360 B) 365 C) 687 D) 680
47. When the Earth is approaching and overtaking Mars, the Mars would appear to exhibit ___ motion.
A) prograde B) lateral C) circular D) retrograde
48. When Venus orbits the Sun, the gibbous phase and crescent size of the Venus is ____.
A) small and big B) big and small C) small of both phases D) big of both phases
49. Which crescent can be seen as Venus orbits the Sun?
A) Gibbous phase B) Circular phase C) Spherical phase D) Elliptical phase
50. Which crescent cannot be seen if Venus orbits Earth?
A) Gibbous phase B) Circular phase C) Spherical phase D) Elliptical phase
51. Coexistence of billions of stars is _____.
A) constellation B) galaxy C) galactic spiral D) universe
52. Which galaxy contains the solar system?
A) Milky Way B) Elliptical galaxy C) Andromeda galaxy D) Barred spiral galaxy
53. The beginning of the universe is _____.
A) a point B) a center C) an atom D) an atom containing a point
54. The principle that talks about the origin of the universe is _____.
A) the Small Bang theory B) the separate explosion theory
C) the Big Bang theory D) principle of Hypothesis
55. According to the big bang principle, what all came together.
A) Space and Time B) Space and Sun C) Sun and Moon D) Sun and Time
56. This Universe is always _____.
A) expand B) contract C) expand and contract D) none of the above
57. A star is made up of _____ gas.
A) Hydrogen B) Helium C) Hydrogen and Helium D) Chlorine
58. The source of the big bang is _____.
A) cosmic microwave background B) cosmic microwave annihilation
C) electron microwave background D) all the above
59. Astronomical unit is _____.
A) distance between Earth and Sun B) average distance between Earth and Sun
C) distance between Earth and Moon D) distance between Sun and Moon
60. The numerical value of an astronomical unit is _____.
A) 1.496×10^{8} km B) 1.496×10^{-8} km C) 1.496×10^{10} km D) 1.496×10^{-10} km
61. A light year is _____.
A) the distance travelled by light in one day B) the distance travelled by light in one year
C) the distance travelled by light in one-month D) the distance travelled by light in one week
62. The numerical value of a light year is _____.
A) 9.4607×10^{12} km B) 9.4607×10^{11} km C) 9.4607×10^{10} km D) 9.4607×10^{9} km
63. _____ is defined as the distance at which one astronomical unit subtends an angle of one arc second.
A) Parsec B) Light year C) Astronomical Unit D) all the above
64. The numerical value of a Parsec is _____.
A) 3.09×10^{13} km B) 3.09×10^{-13} km C) 3.09×10^{11} km D) 3.09×10^{12} km
65. _____ in the galaxy.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Collection of stars B) Cluster of stars C) Celestial bodies D) All the above

66. The diameter of a galaxy is the _____ Parsec.
A) from 500 to 1,000 B) from 1000 to 10,000
C) from 1,000 to 5,000 D) from 5,000 to 10,000

67. A galaxy with a flat rotating plate-like structure is _____.
A) Spiral galaxy B) Elliptical galaxy C) Irregular galaxy D) Barred Spiral galaxy

68. A galaxy with three dimensions is _____.
A) Spiral galaxy B) Elliptical galaxy C) Irregular galaxy D) Barred Spiral galaxy

69. The _____ galaxy is one-fourth of the galaxies discovered so far.
A) Spiral galaxy B) Elliptical galaxy C) Irregular galaxy D) Barred Spiral galaxy

70. Which galaxy is formed from spiral and elliptical galaxy?
A) Spiral galaxy B) Elliptical galaxy C) Irregular galaxy D) Barred Spiral galaxy

71. The Milky Way galaxy is an example of a _____ galaxy.
A) Spiral galaxy B) Irregular galaxy C) Barred Spiral galaxy D) Elliptical galaxy

72. The size of the bars in the Barred Spiral galaxy is _____.
A) 1/3 B) 2/3 C) 2/3 to 1/3 D) none of the above

73. The diameter of Milky Way is _____.
A) 100,000 km B) 100,000 ly C) 100,000 pc D) 100,000 au

74. The number of stars in the Milky Way galaxy is _____.
A) 10 billion B) 100 billion C) 10 million D) 100 million

75. The nearest galaxy to the Milky Way is _____.
A) Andromeda B) Spiral galaxy C) Elliptical galaxy D) Irregular galaxy

76. The galaxy known as Akash Ganga is _____.
A) Andromeda B) Spiral galaxy C) Milky Way D) Irregular galaxy

77. Solar system is located _____ away from the centre of the Milky Way galaxy.
A) 27,000 ly B) 27,000 pc C) 27,000 km D) 27,000 au

78. The solar system travels at an average speed of _____.
A) 828,000 km/h B) 828,000 m/h C) 828,000 km/s D) 828,000 m/s

79. The time it takes for the solar system to complete one orbit around the Milky Way galaxy is ___.
A) 230 years B) 230 million years C) 230 billion years D) 230 days

80. At the centre of the Milky Way galaxy is _____.
A) black hole B) Sun C) Moon D) Earth

81. How was the black hole at the center of the Milky Way discovered?
A) During the cycle B) Due to the gravitational effect
C) With a telescope D) During the big bang

82. The number of constellations classified by the International Astronomical Union is _____.
A) 85 B) 80 C) 88 D) 90

83. The name of the largest constellation is _____.
A) Mesham B) Meenam C) Saptha Rishi (Ursa Major) D) Midhunam

84. The number of brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major is _____.
A) 10 B) 9 C) 8 D) 7

85. The brightest star in the northern sky is _____.
A) Ursa Major B) Meenam C) Ursa Minor D) Kadakam

86. The number of constellations in the Orion constellation is _____.
A) 80 B) 81 C) 82 D) 83

87. The nearest star to earth is _____.
A) Andromeda B) Alpha Centauri C) Sun D) Thuruva

88. The nearest star to the Sun near the Earth is _____.
A) Andromeda B) Alpha Centauri C) Sun D) Thuruva

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

89. An object that orbits a planet is _____.
A) Satellite B) Star C) Galaxy D) Meteor
90. Moonless planets are _____.
A) Mercury and Jupiter B) Jupiter and Saturn
C) Mercury and Venus D) Saturn and Mercury
91. The number of satellites of Earth is _____.
A) 5 B) 10 C) 2 D) 1
92. A man-made spacecraft orbiting the planet is _____.
A) artificial satellite B) natural satellite C) star D) moon
93. Which country launched the first satellite in the world?
A) India B) China C) Japan D) Russia
94. Which was the India's first satellite?
A) Sputnik–1 B) Aryabhata C) Chandrayan–1 D) PSLV
95. Which was the world's first satellite?
A) Sputnik–1 B) Aryabhata C) Chandrayaan–1 D) PSLV
96. The uses of satellites are _____.
A) radio transmission B) weather forecasting
C) locating mineral resources D) all the above
97. Which Indian Space Research Organization was formed in 1962?
A) INCOSPAR B) INCOMPAR C) GAGAN D) IRNSS
98. Which launch vehicle launched the Rohini satellite?
A) SLV-1 B) SLV-2 C) SLV-3 D) SLV-4
99. Which launch vehicle launched the polar satellite?
A) GSLV B) PSLV C) SLV D) GSAT
100. Which of the following is a cryogenic engine?
A) GSLV B) PSLV C) GSLV-D5 D) GSAT-14
101. Chandrayaan-1 satellite was launched by ISRO on _____.
A) October 21, 2008 B) October 22, 2008 C) October 21, 2009 C) October 22, 2009
102. What is the name of satellite launched by ISRO on November 5, 2013?
A) Chandrayaan-1 B) Chandrayaan-2 C) Mangalyaan D) Sputnik
103. Which country launched a satellite to Mars in the first attempt?
A) China B) India C) America D) Russia
104. The number of countries that have launched satellites to Mars so far is _____.
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
105. Which country in Asia was the first to send a satellite to Mars?
A) Sri Lanka B) China C) India D) Pakistan
106. Number of satellites launched by ISRO on June 18, 2018 is _____.
A) 10 B) 25 C) 15 D) 20
107. The rocket used by ISRO to launch 104 satellites was _____.
A) GSLV B) PSLV-C37 C) PSLV-G37 D) GSLV-2
108. The launch vehicle that helped launch the 4-ton Indian satellite was _____.
A) GSLV B) GSLV-Mk III C) PSLV-G37 D) GSLV-2
109. Where is the headquarters of ISRO?
A) Chennai B) Delhi C) Mumbai D) Bengaluru
110. Who gave a striking proof of the heliocentric principle?
A) Tycho Brahe B) Galileo C) Ptolemy D) Aryabhata
111. An eastward motion of _____ days in a celestial body is the true motion of a celestial body.
A) 25 B) 27 C) 28 D) 30
112. Who proposed the geocentric theory in Greece?

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Plato and Aristotle B) Aristotle and Aryabhata
C) Aryabhata and Ptolemy D) Plato and Ptolemy

113. Who proposes the heliocentric theory?
A) Copernicus B) Aristotle C) Aryabhata D) Ptolemy

114. Who was the Indian who won the Nobel prize in Physics in 1983?
A) C.V. Raman B) S. Chandrasekhar C) Abdul Kalam D) Aryabhata

115. The 1983 Nobel prize in Physics was jointly awarded to who's who?
A) Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar and William A Flower
B) William A Flower and Abdul Kalam
C) Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar and C.V. Raman
D) Abdul Kalam and C.V. Raman

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 - TERM - 3 - 3. POLYMER CHEMISTRY

1. Polymers are made of monomers joined together by
   A) Covalent bond B) ionic bond C) ionic & Covalent bonds D) None
2. _____ is a common plastic used for water pipes
   A) PET B) PVC C) PP D) PS
3. Natural polymers are not found in _____.
   A) Protein B) Carbohydrate C) Cellulose D) Nylon
4. Protein polymers are made from
   A) Cellulose B) Amino acid C) Lignin D) Chitin
5. Example of protein polymer is _____.
   A) Cellulose B) Chitin C) Enzymes D) Lignin
6. Example of carbohydrate polymer is _____.
   A) Silk B) skin C) chitin D) DNA
7. Cellulose is made up of_____ molecules.
   A) Sugar B) Amino acid C) Glucose D) Fur
8. Chitin is found in _____.
   A) Finger nails B) Feathers C) Mushroom D) Fur
9. _____ is important in giving structure of plants
   A) Cellulose B) Lignin C) Chitin D) None
10. Natural fibre found in wood and paper is_____.
    A) Protein B) Carbohydrate C) Cellulose D) None
11. Example of natural fibres is _____.
    A) Hair B) Polyester C) Acrylic D) Nylon
12. Example for synthetic fibre is _____.
    A) Cotton B) acrylic C) wood D) cotton
13. Mulberry silk worldwide is produced in _____.
    A) India B) China C) America D) England
14. _____ is the strongest natural fibre
    A) Wool B) Cotton C) Silk D) None
15. The first artificial silk is _____.
    A) Nylon B) Rayon C) Polyester D) Acrylic
16. _____ is a semi – synthetic fibre.
    A) Nylon B) Polyester C) Rayon D) Acrylic
17. The first rayon factory in India was establish in _____ in 1946.
    A) Kerala B) Tamilnadu C) Karnataka D) None
18. _____ is the first fully processed synthetic fibre.
    A) Nylon B) Rayon C) Polyester D) Acrylic
19. _____ is strong, elastic and light.
    A) Acrylic B) Rayon C) Polyester D) Nylon
20. _____ thread is stronger than a steel wire.
    A) Acrylic B) Rayon C) Nylon D) Polyester
21. Socks, ropes, tents, curtains, tooth brushed, car seat belts are made sleeping bags from -
    A) Acrylic B) Rayon C) Nylon D) Polyester
22. _____ is a plastic polymer made of polyamides.
    A) Acrylic B) Nylon C) Rayon D) Polyester
23. Which of the following is the strongest?
    A) Cotton B) Wool C) Silk D) None
24. _____ is a very familiar form of polyester.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) PET B) Polycot C) Polywool D) Terrycot

25. _____ is sold in the name of polycot, polywool, terrycot
A) Acrylic B) Nylon C) Rayon D) Polyester
26. Sweaters, shawls and blankets are prepared from synthetic fibre called _____.
A) Acrylic B) Nylon C) Rayon D) Polyester
27. Synthetic fibres are made of _____.
A) Protein B) Petro chemicals C) Carbohydrate D) Cellulose
28. Syringe is made from _____.
A) Polypropylene B) Bakelite C) Melamine D) Polyethylene
29. _____ is thermoplastic
A) Bakelite B) Melamine C) Polyethylene D) None
30. _____ is thermosetting plastic
A) Bakelite B) Polyethylene C) PET D) None
31. PVC has resin code _____.
A) #2 B) #3 C) #1 D) #7
32. Polystyrene has resin code _____.
A) # B) #6 C) #1 D) #7
33. Polystyrene has styrene which is toxic chemical to cause _____.
A) Cancer B) Asthma C) Stomach pain D) None
34. _____has heavy metals such as cadmium and lead which are harmful to our health
A) PET B) PS C) PVC D) None
35. _____ is considered safe, flexible soft and strong plastic.
A) PET B) HDPE C) PVC D) LDPE
36. _____can be used in disposable products.
A) PP B) PS C) PET D) PVC
37. Government of Tamilnadu banned one – time use and throw away plastics from _____.
A) 1st April 2019 B) 1st April 2020 C) 1st January 2019 D) 1st January 2020
38. _____ is obtained from plant such as corn, sugarcane
A) PET B) PLA C) PS D) PP
39. _____ is biodegradable plastic
A) PET B) PS C) PP D) PLA
40. One way to look at plastic disposal is the _____ principle.
A) 3R B) 4R C) 5R D) 2R
41. Bio- plastics and biodegradable plastics was first introduced in _____.
A) 1990 B) 1980 C) 1970 D) 2000
42. Every year we use a _____ plastic carry bags.
A) Million B) trillion C) Billion D) None
43. Glass is prepared by heating _____
A) Carbon di oxide B) silicon dioxide C) Nitrogen dioxide D) None
44. Glass is prepared by heating about _____
A) 1500°C B) 1600°C C) 1700°C D) 1800°C
45. Ideonellasakaiens 201-F6 bacteria could digest the plastic made of _____
A) PS B) PP C) PET D) PVC
46. Which one is added for glass preparation?
A) Potassium carbonate B) Sodium carbonate
C) Magnesium carbonate D) Aluminium carbonate
47. Which act banned one – time use and throw away plastics in tamilnadu?
A) T.N.G.O.No.84 B) T.N.G.O.No.85 C) T.N.G.O.No.86 D) T.N.G.O.No.87
48. Ordinary glass is called _____ glass.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Silica – lime – soda B) Soda – lime – silica
C) Lime – Silica – soda D) Soda – Silica– lime

49. _____ based chemicals are added to the molten sand to make green tinted glass
A) Iron & Chromium B) Iron & Aluminium
C) Aluminium & Iron D) Chromium & Iron

50. It is estimated that from all the plastic waste ever produced only _____is recycled.
A) 19% B) 90% C) 9% D) 49%

51. Edmund Alexander parkes was the creator of the first plastic _____.
A) Poly styrene B) Parkesine C) Polypropylene D) None

52. The first manmade fibre is _____.
A) Nylon B) Polyester C) Rayon D) Cotton

53. Which of the following is the strongest?
A) Rayon B) Nylon C) Acrylic D) Polyester

54. When you place a natural fibre in a flame it _____.
A) melts B) burns C) gets nothing D) Explodes

55. A synthetic fibre which has similar properties to wool is _____.
A) Nylon B) Polyester C) Acrylic D) PVC

56. A good application of plastic is the use of _____.
A) Blood bags B) Plastic cuttery C) Plastic straws D) Plastic carry bag

57. _____is a non-biodegradable material
A) Paper B) A Plastic Bottle C) Cotton cloth D) wool

58. PET is the acronym for _____.
A) Polyester B) Polyester and terylene
C) Polyethylene Terephthalate D) Polyetheneterylene

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD - 7 - TERM - 3 - 4. CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE

1. ORS Expansion of _____
   A) Oral Rehyaration Substance B) Oral Rehydration Solution
   C) Oral Hydration Salt D) Oral Dehydration Solution
2. ORS is an effective treatment of patients suffers from
   A) Cholera B) Malaria C) Diarrhoea D) Influenza
3. In homely made of ORS, be very careful to mix of
   A) 6 level teaspoon sugar + ½ level salt dissolves in 1 ltr
   B) 6 level teaspoon sugar + 1level salt dissolves in 1 ltr
   C) 6 level teaspoon sugar +1 ½ level salt dissolves in 1/2 ltr
   D) 6 level teaspoon sugar + 2 level salt dissolves in 1 ltr
4. World ORS day is
   A) 29 AUGUST B) 29 SEPTEMBER C) 20 JULY D) 29 JULY
5. Acidity issue arises when there is
   A) excess production of base B) excess production of acid
   C) excess production of salt D) excess production of sugar
6. PH range of stomach is
   A) 1 to 6 B) 1 to 7 C) 1 to 4 D) 1 to 3
7. Not a common antacid
   A) calcium carbonate B) sodium bicarbonate C) Hydro choleric acid D) Aluminium hydroxide
8. Common antacids are
   A) Aluminium hydroxide B) Magnesium hydroxide
   B) Magnesium carbonate D) All of these
9. _____are that neutralize stomach acid
   A) Antacid B) Antipyretic C) Analgesic D) Antihistanics
10. First antibiotics
    A) penicillin B) Chloramphenicol C) tetracyclines D) cephalosporins
11. A drug effective in the treatment of pneumonia and bronchitis is
    A) streptomycin B) Chloramphenicol C) Penicillin D) Sulphaguanidine
12. Penicillin was first discovered by
    A) Alexander Cruz B) Albert Nieminen C) Alexander Fleming D) Dilip Mahala Nabis
13. Not an antibiotic
    A) cocaine B) chloramphenicol C) tetracyclines D) cephalosporins
14. The Expansion of CNS
    A) Central Neurological System B) Central Nerves System
    C) Child Neurology society D) None of these
15. Narcotic drugs
    A) Aspirin B) catnip C) codaine D) none of these
16. Formation of edema
    A) Antiseptic B) anhistamine C) Analgesics D) none of these
17. Magnesium Hydroxide is _____
    A) Antibiotics B) Antipyretic C) Antacid D) Antiseptic
18. Which is used for treating allergic reactions and cold symptoms.
    A) Antibiotics B) Antihistamine C) Antacid D) Antiseptic
19. Antibiotics: Pencillin:: Antipyretic: _____
    A) Codaine B) cimetidine C) Turmeric D) Ibuprofen
20. The first local anesthetic was
    A) aspirin B) cocaine C) tincture D) codeine

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

21. Cocaine was found by _____
A) Albert Einstein B) Albert Nobel C) Albert Nieminen D) Alexander Fleming
22. Which year cocaine founded?
A) 1960 B) 1860 C) 1970 D) 1870
23. Which is the Non- Narcotic analgesis
A) cocaine B) tincture C) Aspirin D) cocaine
24. Our body temperature range is _____
A) 98.2 t0 98.4 B) 98.4 to 98.625 C) 98.5 to 98.6 D) 98.0 to 98.8
25. Which substance reduce fever?
A) antipyretic B) antiseptic C) antacid D) analgesics
26. Our immune system released a chemical called _____
A) Carbon di oxide B) pyrogen C) Nitrogen di oxide D) Water
27. Aspirin uses as
A) antipyretic & antibiotic B) antibiotic & analgesics
C) antibiotic & analgesics D) antipyretic & analgesics
28. Find the antipyretic
A) cocaine B) chloramphenicol C) ifu profen D) tetracyclines
29. The function of the Hypothalamus is to control the _____
A) body temperature B) brain C) health D) stomach
30. Traditional anti-inflammatory agents are____.
A) peppermint B) catnip C) cocaine D) A & B
31. Find the odd man out
A) Aspirin B) Ibuprofen C) diclofenac D) Aloe vera
32. Natural antiseptics are
A) Garlic B) Turmeric C) Aloe vera D) all of these
33. Which substances applied to the exterior of the body to kill microbes
A) antibiotic B) antiseptic C) antipyretic D) antihistamine
34. Dettol is the mixture of
A) chloroxylenol and terpincol B) chloroxylenol and iodoform
C) iodine & boric acid D) phenolic solution & soap
35. Tincture is used as
A) antibiotic B) antiseptic C) antipyretic D) antihistamine
36. The adverse effects of _____ are mouth dryness and sleepiness.
A) antibiotic B) antiseptic C) antipyretic D) antihistamine
37. Not as an Antihistamines
A) Diphenhydramine B) chlorpheniramine C) cimetidine D) diclofenac
38. Anti-pyretic : Ibuprofen :: Antiseptic : _____
A) Aspirin B) Tincture C) codeine D) penicillin
39. Match the following

I.	Antipyretic	-	A) reduce pain
II.	Analgesic	-	B) reduce body temperature
III.	Antacid	-	C) spontaneous combustion
IV.	phosphorus	-	D) ORS solution
V.	carbon di oxide	-	E) leads to respiratory problem

A) i-a, ii-c, iii-d, iv-e, v-b B) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b, v-e C) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv- c, v-e D) i-a, ii-c, iii-e, iv-b, v-d
40. First viral disease detected in human being was _____
A) Yellow fever B) dengue fever C) malaria D) flu
41. The lowest temperature at which a substance catches the fire is called its _____
A) Boiling point B) Melting point

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

C) Criticial temperature D) Ignition temperature

42. Combustion is a chemical reaction in whicjh and substance react with _____
A) Oxygen B) Hydrogen C) carbon di oxide D) chlorine

43. If 4.5 kg of fuel is completely burnt and amount of heat produced stands measured at 1,80,000 KJ. What is the caloric value?
A) 20,000 KJ/Kg B) 40,000 joules C) 40,000 KJ/Kg D) 60,000KJ/Kg

44. Fire produced by oil cannot be controlled by _____
A) Hydrogen B) Oxygen C) Water D) carbon di oxide

45. The amount of heat energy produced on complete combustions of _____ is called its calorific value.
A) 2 kg of fuel B) 1 kg of fuel C) 10 kg of fuel D) 1gram of fuel

46. Inflammable substances are_____.
A) petrol B) Alcohol C) CNG D) all of these

47. Match the following

I.	White Flame	- A) lithium choloride
II.	violet flam	- B) Bleaching powder
III.	Indigo flame	- C) Epsom salt
IV.	Blue flame	- D) Borax powder
V.	Green flame	- E) Potassium Chloride

A) I –B), ii – c, iii – d, iv – a, v – e B) I –B), ii – c, iii – d, iv – e, v – a
C) I –C), ii – a, iii – e, iv – b, v – d D) I –e), ii – c, iii – d, iv – a, v – b

48. Epsom salt is _____-
A) $CuSO_4$ B) $MgSO_4$ C) $CaCO_3$ D) $CuSO_4.5H_2O$

49. Orange Flames gives _____
A) Epsom salt B) Borax powder C) Table Salt D) Bleaching powder

50. Red flame gives _____
A) Strontium Chloride B) Borax powder C) Lithium Chloride D) Calcium Chloride

51. Yellow flame gives _____
A) Strontium Chloride B) Borax powder C) Lithium Chloride D) Calcium Chloride

52. The inner zone colour of the Candle flame is _____
A) Black B) Red C) Yellow D) Blue

53. The outer zone colour of the Candle flame is _____
A) Black B) Red C) Yellow D) Blue

54. The middle zone colour of the Candle flame is _____
A) Black B) Red C) Yellow D) Blue

55. The highest calorific value is _____.
A) Diesel B) Hydrogen C) LPG D) Bio-Gas

56. Which gas causes Global warming?
A) CO B) NO_2 C) SO_2 D) CO_2

57. Which gas leads to respiratory problem?
A) CO B) NO_2 C) SO_2 D) CO_2

58. Phosphorous burns spontaneously at room temp.
A) Explosion. B) Rabid combustion C) Spontaneous combustion D) None of these

59. Class C fires
A) Combustible materials B) Combustible metals
C) Flammable gases D) Flammable Liquids

60. Class B fires
A) Combustible materials B) Combustible metals
C) Flammable gases D) Flammable Liquids

STD – 7 - TERM – 3 - 5. ANIMALS IN DAILY LIFE

1. _____ is the daily essential product which is obtained from cattle.
   A) egg B) milk C) both of them D) none of the above.
2. Eggs are rich in _____
   A) protein B) carbohydrates C) fat D) acid
3. Which part of the goat and sheep is used for manufacturing clothes?
   A) leg B) hand C) hair D) head
4. The cultivation and production of silk is known as _____
   A) horticulure B) floriculture C) agriculture D) sericuluture
5. Sorter's disease is otherwise known as _____
   A) asthma B) anthrax C) typhoid D) cholera
6. Protein and _____ are rich in milk
   A) potassium B) iron C) calcium D) magnesium
7. _____ is extracted from bee hives.
   A) honey B) food C) meat D) fibre
8. Anthrax is caused by _____
   A) virus B) bacterium C) fungi D) algae
9. _____ is the strongest natural fibre.
   A) silk B) wool C) cotton D) jute
10. Peace silk was produced in the year _____.
    A) 1992 B) 1991 C) 1993 D) 1982
11. Find the odd one out from animals' contribution to human beings.
    A) food B) clothing C) transportation D) fuel
12. Milk is produced by the mammary glands of _____.
    A) mammals B) cattles C) birds D) fish
13. Which one among the following does not produce milk?
    A) ox B) cow C) goat D) buffaloes
14. Milk contains _____.
    A) calcium and zinc B) fat and iron
    C) protein and calcium D) vitamins and minerals
15. Which one among the following does not lay eggs?
    A) cock B) hen C) duck D) ostrich
16. Eggs are highly nutritious and rich in _____.
    A) zinc B) carbohydrates C) minerals D) proteins
17. Consuming _____ daily is good for any age people.
    A) meat B) rice C) pizza D) egg
18. Bees collect ____ from flowers.
    A) honey B) nectar C) perfume D) food
19. The work done by worker bees in beehive is _____.
    A) collect nectar B) nourish the young ones
    C) repair the bee hive D) all the above
20. _____ is an animal flesh that is eaten as food.
    A) skin B) blood C) meat D) egg
21. ____ breeding is done in large scale in the form of poultry.
    A) cattle B) birds C) chicken D) animals
22. 22. Egg laying chickens are known as _____.
    A) layers B) broilers C) cattles D) birds
23. Broilers are mainly cultivated for _____.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) eggs B) wool C) fibre D) meat

24. Poultry feed does not contain _____.
A) pulses B) maize C) wheat D) millet

25. Bacterial disease occurs in poultry birds is _____.
A) Aspergilleses B) Fowl fox C) Salmonellosis D) Anthrax

26. Viral disease occurs in poultry birds is _____.
A) Ranikhat B) Aspergillesis C) Corona D) Commoncold

27. _____ is the fibre derived from the fur of animals like sheep.
A) cotton B) wool C) jute D) silk

28. Wool is obtained from animals which belongs to _____ family.
A) Capichino B) Caprinae C) Octahedran D) Mammals

29. Horse hair is used as bristles in _____
A) tooth brush B) painting brush
C) shaving brush D) none of the above

30. Which one among the following is differ from others?
A) silk fibre B) wool fibre C) polyester D) cotton

31. Wool is produced from the _____ of sheep
A) head B) leg C) stomach D) outer coat

32. The flesh of the sheep is removed from the body is called as ____
A) shearing B) washing C) carding D) grading

33. The wool is resistant to _____
A) heat B) water C) wear and tear D) all the above

34. Wool protects our body from cold. So, it is a good _____.
A) insulator B) medicine C) antibiotic D) antidote

35. _____ is the secretion of silk moth.
A) wool B) cotton C) jute D) silk

36. Silk worms feed on the ____ leaves.
A) banana B) curry C) mulberry D) tamarind

37. Silk is obtained from _____ stage in the life cycle of silk worm.
A) eggs B) caterpillars C) cocoon D) adult moth

38. Silk worms live for _____ months.
A) 5 B) 4 C) 2 D) 6

39. Number of eggs laid by female silk moth is _____.
A) 50 B) 500 C) 5000 D) 50,0000

40. ____ proposed ahimsa way of silk production.
A) Babuji B) Kumar C) Kusuma Rajaiah D) Ramchand

41. Surgical threads used for sutures are manufactured from
A) cotton B) horse tail C) nylon D) silk

42. In which of the following place silk is not produced?
A) Arni B) Kanchipuram C) Chennai D) Thirubhuvanam

43. The people stand for a long time reeling the silk into yarn getting _____ problem.
A) asthma B) arthritis C) common cold D) fever

44. People working silk industry getting ____ problems.
A) back pain B) visionary C) skin injuries D) all the above

45. The people working in wool industry getting the fatal disease caused by bacterium is also known as _____ disease.
A) sorter B) tuberculosis C) cholera D) cold

46. Anthrax is caused by _____.
A) Bacillus anthracis B) Lacto bacillus C) Vibrio cholerae D) Pseudomonas

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

47. The symptoms of anthrax disease are ____
A) fever B) cough C) shortness of breath D) all the above
48. Best medicine for the anthrax is _____.
A) Streptomycin B) Penicillin C) Paracetamol D) Erythromycin
49. Ahimsa silk is also known as _____.
A) war silk B) peace silk C) piece silk D) damage silk
50. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is came to effect from _____ year
A) 1960 B) 1965 C) 1947 D) 1950

STD 8 - 1. MEAUSREMENT

1. _____ is the study of nature and natural phenomena
   A) physics B) Chemistry C) Botany D) Zoology
2. _____ is the base of all scientific studies and experiments
   A) Unit B) measurement C) magnitude D) quantity
3. Measurement is the process of finding _____ physical quantity by using a standard quantity.
   A) Unknown B) known C) unit D) value
4. perfect measurement we need _____, _____ and _____.
   A) Instrument, standard, quantity, unit B) scale, pencil, unit
   C) machine, meter, scale D) instrument, unit, meter
5. Measurement is the process of _____ and _____
   A) magnitude, unit, B) unit, direction
   C) magnitude, scalar D) unit, vector
6. FPS means _____, _____, _____
   A) feet, pixel, second B) pound, second, foot
   C) Foot, pound, second D) second, feet, pound
7. CGS means _____, _____, _____
   A) centimeter, gram, second B) second, gram, centimeter
   C) second, kilogram, meter D) gram, second, centimeter
8. MKS means _____, _____, _____
   A) meter, kilogram, second B) second, kilogram, meter
   C) kilogram, centimeter, second D) second, gram, metre
9. _____, _____, _____ are called Metric system
   A) GPS, MTS, SI B) FPS, SI, MKS
   C) FPS, UNIT, MTS D) SI, FPS, CGS
10. EPS is called _____ system.
    A) metre B) SI C) British D) American
11. SI unit system is accepted at _____
    A) 1959 B) 1945 C) 1960 D) 1962
12. The 11^{th} general conference on weights and measures held at _____
    A) France B) London C) USA D) India
13. SI means _____
    A) Systeme International B) International Unit
    C) Systeme India C) Indian standard
14. Systeme International is _____ language.
    A) French B) English C) Greek D) latin
15. In SI units have _____ fundamental Units.
    A) 5 B) 4 C) 7 D) 2
16. Fundamental Units are called _____ units.
    A) Base B) physical C) measuring D) Derived
17. In SI Unit, Length is measured by _____
    A) Kilogram B) metre C) Second D) kelvin
18. In SI Unit, Mass is measured by _____
    A) metre B) second C) mole D) Kilogram
19. In SI Unit, Time is measured by _____
    A) second B) kilogram C) kelvin D) mole
20. In SI Unit, Temperature is measured by _____
    A) candela B) celcius C) kelvin D) fahrenheit

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

21. In SI Unit, Electric current is measured by _____
A) celcius B) ampere C) mole D) candela
22. In SI Unit, Amount of substant is measured by _____
A) mole B) ampere C) celcius D) kelvin
23. In SI Unit, Luminous intensity is measured by _____
A) second B) candela C) kilogram D) kelvin
24. NASA stands fer _____
A) national aeroplane scheme association
B) national aeronauttical space administration
C) national Astro scheme Association
D) national aeronautttical scheme administration
25. NASA launched Mars climate orbiter launched at _____
A) 1947 B) 1998 C) 1965 D) 1960
26. NASA launched Mars climate orbitar to collect data about _____ climate.
A) Martian B) Mass C) Earth D) venus
27. Mars climate orbitor send by _____ and _____ team
A) colorade and california B) California and France
C) France and india D) Colorado and USA
28. Mars climate orbitor use _____, _____ unit system
A) FPS, MKS B) MKS, CGS C) MKS, GCS D) FPS, BASE
29. Mars climate orbitor caused loss of _____ orssionclollars.
A) 100 B) 1000 C) 125 D) 150
30. Degrees of hotness or coldness of an object is measured by _____
A) meter B) temperature C) mole D) feat
31. Heat energy given to a substance will _____ its temperature.
A) decrease B) Increase C) No change D) none of the above
32. Heat energy removed from a substance will _____ its temperature.
A) decrease B) Increase C) No change D) none of the above
33. Temperature is defined as a measure of average _____ energy of the particles in a system.
A) mechanical B) potential C) kinetic D) electrical
34. Temperature is measured by _____ (Temperatue)
A) Thermometer B) Ammeter C) votlmeter D) Barometer
35. _____, _____ are some standardise of temperature
A) celcius, fahrenheit B) mole, candela
C) kilogram, meter D) candela, ampere
36. Flow of _____ in a particular direction is called electric current.
A) Air B) water C) sand D) charge
37. Magnitude of electric currents is number of electric charges flowing through _____ in on second.
A) Insulator B) medium C) solid D) conductor
38. Electric current = _____/time
A) charges B) velocity C) speed D) acceleratim
39. I = _____ /t
A) V B) S C) Q D) T
40. Electric charge is measured by _____
A) ampere B) Kelvin C) coulomb D) second
41. .SI unit of electric current is _____
A) ampere B) Kelvin C) coulomb D) meter

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

42. One ampere is defined as _____ coulomb of charges flows thorough conductor is one second.
A) 5 B) 1 C) 2 D) 0.5
43. _____ is used measure current
A) Voltmeter B) Barometer C) Scale D) Ammeter
44. Ammeter is connected as _____ in as circuit.
A) series B) parallel C) short D) open
45. If 2C of charge flows through as circuit for 10 s then current is _____
A) 1 A B) 0.2 A C) 0.5 A D) 2 A
46. _____ measure the number of entities present in a substance.
A) meter B) kilogram C) second D) mole
47. The entity / particle may be an _____ (or) molecule / proton / electron
A) particle B) pieces C) pars D) atom
48. The amount of substance is _____ proportional to number of atoms/ molecules
A) Inversely B) square C) square D) directly
49. The number of atoms on molecule is measured by _____
A) mole B) candela C) count D) atom
50. I mole is defined as amount of substance which contain _____ particles
A) 6.023×10^{-23} B) 6.023×10^{13}
C) 0.0623×10^{23} D) 6.023×10^{23}
51. 6.023×10^{23} is called _____ number
A) mole B) candela C) count D) atom
52. The measure of power of the light is called_____
A) candela B) mole C) ampere D) celcius
53. The light emitted from a common wax canelé is equal to _____
A) 1cd B) 2 cd C) 3 cd D) 4 cd
54. Luminous intensity measured by _____ instrument
A) Ammeter B) voltmeter C) Galvanometer D) photometer
55. SI unit of Luminous flux or Luminous power is _____
A) Lumen B) power C) brightness D) colour
56. Measure of perceived power of light is _____
A) luminous flux B) magnetic flux
C) flex D) power
57. _____ is defined luminous flex of light produced by light source emit one cd over a solid angle 1 steradian
A) 1 lumen B) 2 lumen C) 0.5 lumen D) 2.5 lumen
58. The SI unit of plane angle is _____
A) degree B) acute C) radian D) steradian
59. The angle made an intersection of two lines or two planes is _____
A) plane angle B) solid angle C) degree D) angle
60. Radian is denoted as _____
A) rad B) ra C) radi D) radia
61. Mole is denoted as _____
A) m B) MOL C) mol D) M
62. Candela is denoted as _____
A) CD B) cd C) can D) cande
63. Metre is denoted as _____
A) M B) m C) met D) MET
64. Kilogram is denoted as _____
A) KG B) Kg C) kg D) kilo

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

65. Second is denoted as _____
A) S B) s C) se D) sec
66. kelvin is denoted as _____
A) kel B) K C) k D) Kelv
67. ampere is denoted as _____
A) A B) a C) amp D) ampe
68. Steradian is denoted as _____
A) sr B) SR C) Stv D) Ste
69. _____ is the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc whose length is equal to radius
A) Radian B) Steradian C) angle D) degree
70. π Radian is equal to _____ degree
A) 90° B) 45° C) 60° D) 180°
71. 1 radian is equal to _____ radian.
A) 180°/ π B) 90°/ π C) 45°/ π D) 60°/ π
72. 60^0 is equal to _____radian.
A) π /2 B) π /3 C) π /4 D) π /5
73. 7/4 is equal to _____ degrees.
A) 30° B) 45° C) 60° D) 90°
74. Sold angle and plane angle are _____ quantity
A) supplementary B) base C) physical D) chemical
75. The angle formed by three or more plane intersecting at common point is _____
A) plane angle B) solid angle C) auto angle D) Right angle
76. Vortex of cone is defined as _____
A) plane angle B) solid angle C) auto angle D) Right angle
77. Solid angle is measured _____
A) radian B) mole C) degree D) steradian
78. Steradian is soil angle at centre of the sphere subtended by a portion whose surface area is _____ to the square of the radius.
A) less than B) greater than C) equal D) zero
79. Solid angle and plane angle are accepted at _____ as delved quantity.
A) 1995 B) 1960 C) 1945 D) 1947
80. Plane angle is _____ dimensional
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
81. Solid angle is _____ dimensional
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
82. The time intervals measured _____
A) scale B) Ammeter C) Voltmeter D) Clock
83. For _____, the Clocks modified.
A) time B) Second D) minute D) accuracy
84. Clocks are classified as _____ and _____
A) old, new B) analog, digital
C) wall, pendulum D) cori wall
85. Analog clocks looks like _____.
A) classic B) new C) wall D) pendulum
86. Analog clocks has _____, _____ and _____ hands.
A) long, short, middle B) long, minute, short
C) Hour, minute, second D) second, middle, short
87. In analog clock Hours hand shows _____
A) Hour B) Minute C) Second D) None of the above

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

88. In analog clock Minute hand shows _____
A) Hour B) Minute C) Second D) None of the above
89. In analog clock second hand shows _____
A) hour B) minute C) Second D) None of the above
90. In analog clock second hand makes _____ rotations for 1 minute.
A) 15 B) 30 C) 45 D) 60
91. In analog clock second hand make _____ rotations for 1 hour.
A) 15 B) 1 C) 2 D) 60
92. Analog clocks work under _____ / _____
A) mechanically, electronically B) manual, wind
C) Manual, electrically D) mechanical, manual
93. Digital clocks show time as _____
A) Indirecty B) Directly C) Reversely D) None of the above
94. Digital clock shows time in _____ Hr / _____ Hr
A) 12/24 B) 10/12 C) 12/10 D) 24/10
95. Now a day's digital clock shows _____, _____
A) temperature B) Rain detail C) Cloud detail D) weather
96. Quartz clocks are activated by _____
A) electronic oscillation B) battery
C) pulse D) None of the above
97. Quartz crystal clock controlled by _____ crystal
A) salt B) calcium C) Quartz D) Carbide
98. Quarts clock have an accuracy of _____
A) 10^2 B)10^9 C) 10^{10} D) 10^{12}
99. Atomic Clock use _____ occurring within the atom
A) Vibrations B) oscillation C) movement D) None of the above
100. Atomic clock has an accuracy
A) 10^2 B)10^9 C) 10^{12} D) 10^{13}
101. GPS used _____clock
A) Analog B) Digital C) Quartz D) Atomic
102. GPS stands for _____
A) Government position system B) Global positioning system
C) Global point system D) None of the above
103. GLONASS stands for _____
A) Global navigation sun system B) Global navigation solar system
C) Global navigation sun system D) Government navigation satellite system
104. International time distribution service used _____
A) Analog B) Digital C) Atomic D) Quartz
105. GMT Stands for _____
A) Global mean time B) Global main time
C) Greenwich mean time D) None of the above
106. GMT is the mean solou time at _____ at _____
A) London B) India C) America D) None of the above
107. GMT is measured in London at longitude _____
A) 15^o B) 20^o C) 45^o D) 90^o
108. The Earth is divided _____ zones reach width 15-degree longitude
A) 12 B) 10 C) 20 D) 24
109. 24 Zones shows _____
A) Time zone B) Real Zone C) clock zone D) None of the above

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

110. The time difference between each zone is _____
A) 5 Hr B) 2 Hr C) 4 Hr D) 1 Hr
111. IST Stands for _____
A) International standard time B) Indian service time
C) Indian standard time D) None of the above
112. The location for IST is _____
A) Tamilnadu B) U. P C) Karnataka D) Kerala
113. The IST time located at _____ degree longitude.
A) 15 ° B) 18 ° C) 112 ° D) 82.5°
114. IST = GMT + _____ hrs
A) 5:30 B) 5:00 C) 5:25 D) 5:15
115. Uncertainty in measurement is called _____
A) Mistake B) Error C) Zero D) None of the above
116. Error is Defined as difference between _____ value and _____ value.
A) Real / observed B) Virtual/ Real
C) Imaginary / Real D) None of the above
117. While taking measurements euros should be _____
A) Minimum B) Maximum C) Grater D) None of the above
118. The measured value is _____ & _____
A) Accurate B) Zero C) Approximate D) None of the above
119. Closeness of measured value to the actual value is _____
A) Accuracy B) Zero C) Approximate D) None of the above
120. _____ is closeness of two / more measurements
A) Accuracy B) precise C) zero D) None of the above
121. _____ is the process of finding a number which is acceptable close value.
A) Accuracy B) precise C) Approximate D) None of the above
122. When data are inadequate, we need _____
A) Accuracy B) Approximation C) precise D) None of the above
123. Calculated value has large number of digits, then we need _____
A) square off B) rounding off C) Zero off D) Cube off
124. For rounding off, Leave the same, it next digit is _____ than 5.
A) Less B) greater C) Zero D) None of the above
125. For rounding off, Increase the same by one, when next digit is _____ then 5.
A) Less B) greater C) Zero D) None of the above
126. 1.868 is rounded _____
A) 1.86 B) 1.88 C) 1.87 D) 1.80

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

8 STD - 2. FORCE AND PRESSURE

1. What is the SI unit of Force?
   A) ampere B) kelvin C) newton D) pascal
2. What is the SI unit of Pressure?
   A) pascal B) Nm^{-2} C) poise D) Both (A) and (B)
3. What is the SI unit of Surface Tension?
   A) Nm^{-2} B) Nm^{-1} C) Nsm^{-2} D) $kg\ m^{-3}$
4. What is the SI unit of Viscous force?
   A) Nm^{-2} B) Nsm^{-2} C) $kgm^{-1}s^{-1}$ D) Both (B) and (C)
5. What is the unit of Viscous force in CGS system?
   A) poise B) newton C) pascal D) Kelvin
6. Pascal's law is used in _____.
   A) hydraulic lift B) brake system C) pressing heavy bundles
   D) All the above
7. A simple barometer was first constructed by _____.
   A) Blaise Pascal B) Newton C) Torricelli D) ampere
8. At sea level, the height of the mercury column is around _____ mm
   A) 760 B) 76 C) 67 D) 670
9. The total force exerted by a body normal to the surface is called _____.
   A) pressure B) thrust C) force of gravity D) none of these
10. Which of the following increases friction?
    A) Lubricant B) Treads on a tyre C) Streamlining D) Polishing
11. The effect of force can be measured using a physical quantity _____.
    A) Pressure B) Weight C) mass D) area
12. Pressure = ----------
    A) Force × area B) $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{area}}$ C) $\frac{\text{area}}{\text{Force}}$ D) $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{area}}$
13. which of the following is wrong?
    A) Pressure = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{area}}$ B) Force = Pressure × area C) Area = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Pressure}}$ D) Area = Force × Pressure
14. Which is the wrong unit of Pressure?
    A) N/m^{-2} B) N/m^{2} C) Nm^{-2} D) pascal.
15. The average weight of an elephant is 4000 N. The surface area of the sole of its foot is $0.1m^2$ Calculate the Pressure exerted by one foot of an elephant.
    A) $40000\ N/m^{-2}$ B) $10000\ N/m^{2}$ C) $40000Nm^{-2}$ D) $10000\ N/m^{-2}$
16. Choose the odd one out.
    A) poise B) $kgm^{-1}s^{-1}$ C) Nsm^{-2} D) newton
17. **Match the following:**

A) Static friction	-	i) Viscosity
B) Kinetic friction	-	ii) Least friction
C) Rolling friction	-	iii) Objects are in motion
D) Friction between the liquid layers	-	iv) Objects are Sliding
E) Sliding friction	-	v) Objects are at rest

    A) A - v B - ii C - iv D - i E – iii B) A - v B - iii C - ii D - i E - iv
    C) A - iii B - v C - i D - ii E - iv D) A - i B - iii C - iv D - ii E - v
18. **Match the following:**

A) Barometer	-	i) reduce friction
B) Increasing area of contact	-	ii) Atmospheric pressure
C) Decreasing area of contact	-	iii) cause of friction

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

D) Lubricants - iv) increases friction
E) Irregular Surface - v) decreases friction

A) A - v B - ii C - iv D - i E – iii B) A - v B - iii C - ii D - i E - iv
C) A - iii B - v C - i D - ii E - iv D) A - ii B - iv C - v D - i E - iii

19. The SI unit of Pressure is Nm^{-2} also called _____
A) pascal B) newton C) joule D) candela

20. _____ arises when two or more bodies in contact move or tend to move, relative to each other.
A) Frictional force B) Non-contact force C) Gravitational force D) All the above

21. Frictional force acts always in the _____ direction of the moving body.
A) moving B) opposite C) upward D) downward

22. Which of the following is not a type of friction?
A) rolling friction B) sliding friction C) contact friction D) static friction

23. Which factor is affecting friction?
A) Nature of a surface B) Weight of the body
C) Area of contact D) All the above

24. Choose the odd one out based on friction.
A) wears out B) wastage of energy C) damage D) wastage of heat

25. Friction can be increased by increasing _____.
A) Area of contact B) Using lubricants
C) Using ball bearings D) All the above

26. Choose the odd one out based on friction.
A) Rolling friction = Sliding friction
B) Rolling friction < Sliding friction
C) Rolling friction > Sliding friction
D) Rolling friction ≥ Sliding friction

27. Which is correct order based on viscosity.
A) Ghee > Grease > Gingelly oil > Water
B) Ghee < Grease < Gingelly oil < Water
C) Ghee < Grease > Gingelly oil < Water
D) Ghee < Grease > Gingelly oil ≥ Water

28. The hydraulic press works according to _____
A) Friction B) Surface tension C) Buoyant force of liquid D) Pascal law

29. Pressure exerted by a liquid is increased by _____
A) the density of the liquid B) the height of the liquid column
C) Both A and B D) the colour of the liquid

30. **Complete the analogy:**
Knot in a thread : static friction :: Ball bearing : _____
A) Sliding friction B) Rolling friction C) Slippery friction D) B and C

31. **Complete the analogy:**
Downward force : Weight :: Upward force offered by liquid : _____
A) Mass B) Pressure C) Friction D) Thrust

32. **Assertion :** Sharp knives are used to cut the vegetables.
Reason : Sharp edges exert more pressure.
A) Both assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
B) Both assertion and Reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
C) Assertion is false, Reason is true.
D) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

33. Atmospheric Pressure can be measured by a device called _____
A) Ammeter B) Manometer C) Barometer D) lactometer
34. Which of the following liquids has more viscosity?
A) Grease B) Water C) Coconut oil D) Ghee
35. The property _____ of a liquid surface enables the water droplets to move upward in plants.
A) Viscosity B) Surface tension C) Pressure D) Friction
36. The friction experienced by the bodies, which are at rest is _____
A) Rolling friction B) Sliding friction C) Static friction D) None of the above
37. Buoyant Force is _____
A) upward force is exerted by liquid B) downward force is exerted by liquid
C) upward force is exerted by fluid D) downward force is exerted by fluid
38. When the object will float _____
A) Buoyant Force > weight of the object
B) Buoyant Force < weight of the object
C) Buoyant Force = weigh of the object
D) All the above
39. What is the SI unit of Atmospheric Pressure?
A) pascal B) Nm^{-2} C) poise D) Both (A) and (b)
40. What is the value of 1 Atmospheric Pressure?
A) $1.01\times10^{5}\ Nm^{-2}$ B) $1.01\times10^{4}\ Nm^{-2}$ C) $1.01\times10^{3}\ Nm^{-2}$ D) $1.01\times10^{2}\ Nm^{-2}$
41. Rain drops are spherical in nature due to _____
A) Buoyant force B) Surface tension C) Viscosity D) Friction
42. Pascal's law was defined by _____
A) Newton B) Ampere C) Blaise Pascal D) Torricelli
43. A wooden plate with a surface area of $30m^2$ exerted by the pressure of 200 N/m^2, Calculate the force of the wooden plate.
A) 3000 N B) 4000 N C) 5000 N D) 6000 N
44. If 50 N force is acting on an area and exerts a pressure of 25 N/m^2, what is the area on which it acts?
A) 5 m^2 B) 10 m^2 C) 2 m^2 D) 15 m^2
45. To increase the pressure on an object _____
A) The force must be reduced
B) Increase the area over which the force acts
C) Increase the force and decrease the area
D) Increase the area and decrease the force
46. Which of the following statements is correct?
A) The straps of book bags are designed wide to reduce the stress caused by force.
B) The straps of book bags are designed wide to increase the pressure caused by the force.
C) There is a change in the weight of the book bag as the straps are made wider.
D) The straps are designed wide making the book bag easier to carry will be.
A) A, C B) B, D C) B, C D) A, D
47. Which object can exert greater pressure when equal force is applied?
A) Needle B) Axe C) Rye D) Knife
48. Select the correct sequence based on pressure when same amount of force is applied?
A) Needle > Axe > Rye > Knife B) Needle < Axe < Rye < Knife
C) Needle > Axe > Knife > Rye D) Needle < Axe < Knife < Rye

49. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) Pressure decreases with distance from the Earth's surface (to increase altitude)
B) Pressure increases to move away from the Earth's surface (to increase altitude)
C) Increasing pressure and then decreases to move away from the Earth's surface (to increase altitude)
D) To increase in altitude the pressure increases to move away decreases.

50. Objects exert their pressure only downwards.
A) Solids B) Liquids C) Gases D) All

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 8 - 3. LIGHT

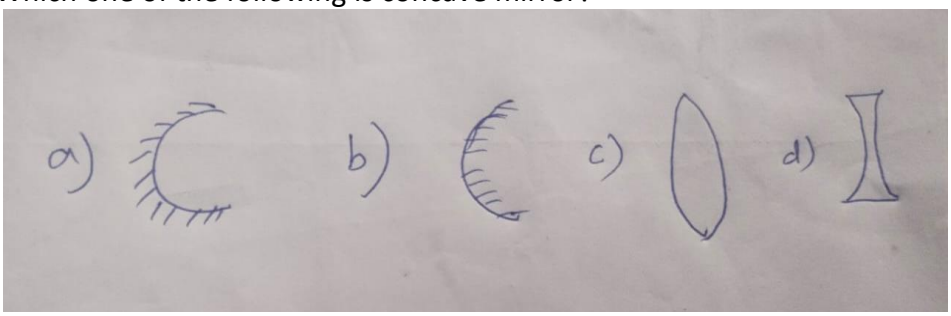
1. If one side of the mirror is silver coated, the process that occurs in other side is_____.
   A) Refraction B) Reflection of light C) Regular Reflection D) None of the above.
2. The example for dispersion of White light is _____.
   A) moon light B) Rainbow C) Rainfall (D) sun light
3. Which type of a mirror determines the image it form the perfect image of an object?
   A) parabolic mirror B) plane mirror C) spherical mirror D) None of the above
4. Which type of spherical mirror is used as make-up in view of face?
   A) concave mirror B) plane mirror C) convex mirror D) spherical mirror.
5. The shape of parabolic mirror is _____.
   A) Elliptical B) sphere C) parabola D) cylindrical shape
6. Which one is used to collect or project light energy, heat energy sound energy and radio waves?
   A) light of reflectors, B) curved mirror C) parabolic reflector D) None of the above
7. The refractive index of kerosrne is_____.
   A) 2.41 B)1.33 C) 1.0 D) 1.41
8. The geometric centre of the spherical mirror is defined as_____.
   A) centre of curvature B) principal axis C) pole D) Focal length
9. Focal length of a spherical mirror is.12 cm. Find the radius of curvature?
   A) 14cm B) 12cm C) 44 cm D) 24cm p
10. What is the half of the radius of curvature?
    A) Focus point B) centre of curvature C) Focal Length D) principal axis.
11. How many types of Terms related to spherical mirrors?
    A) six B) seven C) Three D) Eight.
12. Which type Of spherical mirror if formed by the image is always erect, virtual and diminished in size
    A) Ellipsoid mirror B) convex mirror C) concave mirror D) None of the above.
13. The object is placed at infinity in convex mirror. Find out the image size?
    A) virtual B) Infinity C) diminished D) Highly diminished,
14. Which of the mirror is direct the light to a long distance?
    A) Curved mirror B) Parabolic mirror C) Concave mirror D) Concave and convex
15. The incident ray of light ray in a medium falling and after fallingon the shiny surface of a reflecting body is called_____.
    A) Reflected ray b) Refracting ray c) Regular reflection ray d) none of these
16. A ray of light falling on a body having shiny polished and surface in bounced back is called _____.
    A) Refraction B) Irregular reflection B) Reflection D) None of the above.
17. Which law is related between th incident ray,normal and the refracted ray?
    A) Snell law B) Law of Reflection C) Focal length. D) None of the above.
18. Which type of mirror is used on the roads where sharp curves and turns?
    A) Spherical mirror B) Concave mirror C) convex mirror D) None of the above
19. What position of the object in concave mirror, at the position of the image is infinity tje image size is highly magnified.
    A) At F B) At Infinity C) At C D) Between F and P.
20. The reflection of light from the surface of still water is the example of _____.
    A) Law of reflection B) Irregular reflection C) Regular reflection D) None of the above.
21. Regular reflection in a beam of light falls on a _____ surface
    A) Rough surface B) Regular surface C) Smooth surface D) None of the above.
22. Which reflection of light rays are reflected at different angles?
    A) Regular reflection B) light of reflection C) law of reflection D) Irregular reflection.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

23. It has three images of a single body; this phenomenon is known as_____.
A) Regular reflection B) Irregular reflection C) Multiple reflection D) None of the above.
24. The diffused reflection in the image is not cleared.
A) True B) False C) Not applicable D) None of the above.
25. Which one of the following is an example of multiple reflections?
A) Show room and saloon mirror B) Parlour mirror
C) Bike mirror D) None of the above.
26. If Θ is the angle of inclination of the Plain mirrors, the number of images formed is equal to____.
A) $360°/\theta > 1$ B) $360°/\theta = 1$ C) $360°/\theta - 1$ D) $360°/\theta < 1$
27. An angle of Inclination 90° how many numbet of. Images formed?
A) 4 B) 8 C) 5 D) 7
28. Which can be designed from inexpensive materials?
A) periscope B) kaleidoscope C) telescope D) None of the above.
29. The principle of the periscope is_____.
A) snell law B) multiple reflections C) Law of reflection D) None of the above.
30. _____Instrument is used for the viewing bodies, or ships, are over and around another body.
A) Kaleidoscope B) periscope C) Microscope D) None of the above.
31. Fibre optic kaleidoscope are used by doctors as endoscopes to view internal organs of the body.
A) True B) False C) True (or) False D) Not applicable
32. Which instrument is usef in the navigation of the submarine.?
A) Kaleidoscope B) telescope C) periscope D) None of the above.
33. The speed of light travel in air is _____.
A) $3x10^8$ m/s B) $8x\ 10^{-3}$m/s C) $3x10^3$ m/s D) $8x10^{-8}$ m/s
34. Light travels in a_____.
A) straight line B) circle line C) parabolic line D) sphere line
35. Light passes from one transparent medium to another medium is called _____.
A) Refraction of light B) Law of reflection C) Reflection of light D) None of the above.
36. The light rays actually travel from the_____ into the_____.
A) Denser and rarer medium B) Rarer and denser medium
C) both(A) and (B) D) None of the above.
37. Which of the following substances have high Refractive index?
A) Air B) water C) Diamond D) kerosene
38. The amount of refraction of light in a medium is denoted by a term _____.
A) Reflection B) Refraction of light C) Refractive index D) None of the above.
39. Snell's law of Refraction is_____.
A) sin(i)/sin(r)= μ B) sin(r)/sin(i)= μ C) c/v= μ D) i=r
40. Refraction of light rays, as they travel from one medium to another medium, obeys two laws which are known as_____.
A) Law of Reflection B) Refractive Index C) Shell's law D) None of the above.
41. How many colours are formed during rainbow?
A) 8 B) 7 C) 9 D) 5
42. Splitting of white light into its seven constituent colours, on passing through a transparent medium is known as_____.
A) Refraction of light B) Dispersion of light. C) wave length D) None of the above.
43._____coloured light, has a large wavelength.
A) violet B) orange C) White D) Red
44.Based on the nature of the surface _____ can be classified into two types.
A) Refraction B) Reflection C) Focal point D) Curvature
45. How many types of mirrors?

A) Three B) four C) two D) five.

46.Which one of the following is concave mirror?



47.Which metal is used for coating glass plates?

A) Aluminium B) silver C) boith a and b D) Iron.

48._____ is the best reflector of light.

A) Gold B) Mercury C) silver D) copper.

49.Refractive Index formula is ____.

A) μ= v/c B) μ= c/v C) μ= d/c D) μ= v/d

50.Which instrument is used as a toy for children?

A) Kaleidoscope B) telescope C) Periscope D) None of the above.

STD 8 - 4. HEAT

1. When heat is applied to a substance, which of the following will occur?
   A) it expands B) its temperature increases C) it changes its state D) all of the above
2. In which of the following expansion is maximum if it is heated?
   A) solid B) liquids C) gases D) colloids
3. When we heat the water, what happens
   A) the force of attraction between the molecule decreases
   B) the force of attraction between the molecule increases
   C) its density increases D) no change in density
4. Which of the following statement is not true, when we heat the water?
   A) water molecules receive heat energy
   B) kinetic energy of the molecules increases
   C) the temperature of the water increases
   D) the force of attraction the molecule decreases
5. Heat can be transferred from one part of the substance to another part of the substance in _____ways.
   A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
6. Among the solids heat is transferred by means of_____
   A) convection B) conduction C) radiation D) evaporation
7. Which of the following is not an example of insulators?
   A) glass B) rubber C) wood D) silk cloth
8. When we heat an iron needle in one end the other end becomes hot due to
   A) convection B) conduction C) radiation D) vapourisation
9. When we heat water in a vessel its temperature increases due to
   A) radiation B) conduction C) convection D) none of the above
10. Which of the following statement is correct?
    A) conduction does not take place in solid B) convection takes place only in liquids.
    C) convection does not take place in gases D) radiation takes place even through vaccum
11. We can feel the heat from the sun, because of
    A) radiation B) convection C) conduction D) none of the above
12. Which of the following reason cooking vessels are painted black?
    A) black body transfers heat radiation B) black body absorbs more heat radiation
    C) black body reflects more heat D) black body absorbs less heat radiations.
13. Overhead water tanks are painted in white due to_____.
    A) white colour absorbs heat radiation B) white colour reflects heat radiation
    C) white colour does not absorb heat D) white colour is visible to seen
14. Which of the following is not an example for convection?
    A) land breeze B) sea breeze C) flow of wind D) flow of water
15. Balloons filled with hot air raises; it is an example of _____
    A) radiation B) conduction C) convection D) change in gravity.
16. Which of the following is not an insulator?
    A) wool B) glass C) mica D) iron
17. When a vessel is kept on a stove with water and it is heated which of the following is not true
    A) transfer of heat from stove to vessel is by conduction
    B) transfer of heat with in water is by convection
    C) transfer of heat from the vessel to the surroundings by radiation
    D) transfer of heat from the vessel to the surroundings by convection
18. No medium is required for transfer of heat by the process of _____.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) conduction B) convection C) radiation D) all of the above

19. When an iron ball is heated to a certain temperature and is being dropped in the bucket of water heated to a same temperature of iron ball then,
    A) heat will be transferred from the iron ball to water.
    B) heat will be transferred from the water to the iron ball
    C) the temperature of the iron ball and the water increases
    D) the heat will not flow from water to iron ball or from iron ball to water
20. A wooden spoon is dipped in a cup of ice cream. Its other end
    A) becomes cold by the process of conduction
    B) becomes cold by the process of convection
    C) becomes cold by the process of radiation
    D) does not become cold
21. _____ is the technique used to measure the amount of heat involved in chemical process
    A) chemistry B) calorimetry C) geometry D) none of the above
22. _____ is the physical quantity which expresses whether an object is hot or cold
    A) mass B) weight C) Temperature D) thermometer
23. _____ is most commonly used to measure temperature
    A) Farenheit scale B) Kelvin scale C) Celsius scale D) none of the above
24. SI unit of energy is _____
    A) newton B) ohm C) joule D) watt
25. The most commonly used unit is to measure heat is _____-
    A) watt B) joule C) newton D) calorie
26. The amount of energy in the food we eat is measured by the unit
    A) joule B) kilo calorie C) watt D) mole
27. One kilo calorie is equal to _____ joule
    A) 4000 B) 4200 C) 3000 D) 1000
28. One calorie is _____.
    A) 4.186 J B) 4.816 J C) 41.86 J D) 418.6 J
29. The amount of heat energy gained or lost by a substance is determined by _____
    A) mass of the substance B) change in temperature of the substance
    C) Nature of the material of the substance D) all of the above
30. The amount of heat energy required by a substance to raise its temperature by 1^{O} C or 1 K is called as_____.
    A) specific heat capacity B) heat capacity C) energy D) temperature
31. Unit of heat capacity in SI system is
    A) JK^{-1} B) m/s C) $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ D) Jkg^{-1}
32. Unit of specific heat capacity is
    A) $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ B) $Jkg^{-1}K^{-2}$ C) $Jkg^{-2}K^{-2}$ D) $Jkg^{-2}K^{-3}$
33. Calculate the heat capacity of a substance, if the temperature of the substance increased from 30^{0} C to 40^{0}C when an energy of 3000 J is supplied to the substance
    A) 300 JK^{-1} B) 300 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ C) 3000 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ D) 3000 JK^{-1}
34. Calculate the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of the iron ball by 20 K if energy required to raise its temperature by 1 k is 500 J/K
    A) 1000 J B) 100000 J C) 1 J D) 100 J
35. When we heat water to a highest temperature
    A) water molecules losses energy B) its volume increases
    C) its volume decreases D) its density decreases.
36. Calculate the heat capacity water which is at boiling point, the energy required to raise its temperature to 110^{0} C is 3000 J

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) 300 JK^{-1} B) 300 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ C) 3000 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ D) 3000 JK^{-1}

37. The amount of heat energy required for one-kilogram substance to raise its temperature by 1 $^{\circ}$C or 1 K is called as_____.
A) specific heat capacity B) heat capacity C) energy D) temperature

38. Specific heat capacity of a substance depends upon
A) mass B) nature C) temperature D) volume

39. The specific heat capacity of water is
A) 4000 JK^{-1} B) 400 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ C) 4000 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ D) 40 JK^{-1}

40. Which one of the following is used to measure the amount of heat gained or lost by water or any liquids?
A) Thermometer B) calorimeter C) ammeter D) voltmeter

41. Match the following
1. Temperature - A) $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$
2. Heat capacity - B) joule
3.Specific heat capacity - C) JK^{-1}
4. Heat energy - D) Kelvin
A) (1) - d, (2)- c, (3) – a, (4)- b B) (1) - b, (2)- c, (3) – a, (4)- d
C) (1) - d, (2)- a, (3) – c, (4)- b D) (1) - d, (2)- b, (3) – c, (4)- a

42. Vessel of the calorimeter is made up of _____conductor of heat
A) good B) bad C) super D) none of the above

43. _____ is a device used to maintain the temperature of a place or an object constant
A) air cooler B) air conditioner C) thermostat D) room heater

44. Which of the following devices thermostats are used?
A) air conditioner B) water heater C) refrigerators D) all the above

45. During the change of state, the temperature of the substance
A) remains constant B) increases C) decreases D) increases and decreases

46. When you open the door of a refrigerator, the temperature of room
A) remains constant B) increases C) decreases D) increases and decreases

47. Which of the statement is not true?
A) Thermos flask is an insulating storage vessel
B) thermos flask was invented by Sir James Diwar
C) A thermos flask has double walls
D) In a thermos flask air is filled between two walls.

48. The process of converting a liquid into a solid is called____
A) sublimation B) condensation C) freezing D) deposition

49. If you apply equal amount of heat to a solid, liquid and gas individually which of the following will have more expansion?
A) solid B) liquid C) gas D) all of the above

50. The process of converting a gaseous state to solid state is called____
A) sublimation B) condensation C) freezing D) deposition

51. Which one of the following statements about thermal conductivity is correct?
A) iron >piece of wood > water B) water> piece of wood >iron
C) water >iron > piece of wood D) iron >water> piece of wood

52. To one kilogram of water 4190 J thermal energy is added so that its temperature raises by one-degree Kelvin, Find the specific heat capacity of water.
A) 4190 JK^{-1} B) 4190 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ C) 2080 $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ D) 2080 JK^{-1}

53. A 200 g sample of an unknown object is heated using 100 J such that its temperature rises 2 $^{\circ}$C. What is the specific heat of this unknown object?
A) 250 J/kg $^{\circ}$ B) 2500 J/ kg $^{\circ}$ C C) 400 J/ kg $^{\circ}$ C D) 4000 J/ kg $^{\circ}$

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

54. The silvering in thermos flasks is done to avoid heat transfer by
A) convection B) conduction C) radiation D) both convection and radiation
55. Read the following statement and choose the correct option.
Assertion(A): Temperature of a conductor is more than that of an insulator when kept in a room overnight
Reason (R): Heat flow very slowly through conductors making them hot
A) (A) is true and (R) is correct explanation for it.
B) (A) is false but (R) is true
C) (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation
D) Both (A) and (R) are false
56. Evaporation from the surface of a given liquid takes place more rapidly when
A) the temperature is high and the surface area of the liquid is large
B) the temperature is low and the surface area of the liquid is large
C) the temperature is low and the surface area of the liquid is small
D) the temperature is high and the surface area of the liquid is small
57. If a liquid is heated in weightlessness the heat is transmitted through
A) conduction B) convection
C) radiation D) neither because the liquid cannot be heated in weightlessness
58. A thermostat is a device used
A) for automatically maintaining a steady temperature
B) for measuring electricity
C) to reduce the voltage of electricity
D) for producing heat
59. When vapour condenses into liquid
A) it absorbs heat B) it liberates heat
C) its temperature increases D) its temperature decreases
60. When we rub our palms, they get heated but not reaches a maximum temperature because
A) heat is absorbed by our palm B) heat is lost in the environment
C) produced heat is stopped D) none of the above

STD - 8 - 5. ELECTRICITY

1. Movement of _____ in a material constitutes electric current.
   A) Electrons B) Protons C) Atoms D) Molecules.
2. The amount of charge flowing through a conductor of in unit time is called _____.
   A) charge B) electric Current C) potential D) energy
3. The SI unit of Electric current is_____.
   A) ohm B) volt C) ampere D) coulomb.
4. The value of 1C is_____.
   A) 1.652×10^{-19} C B) 1.652×10^{19} C C) 1.602×10^{-19} C D) 1.602×10^{19} C
5. Transfer of charges takes place in which of the following ways.
   A) Friction B) Conduction C) Induction D) All the above.
6. In which way one material rubs against another material the electron position is changed and charge is created?
   A) conduction B) induction C) Friction D) None of the above.
7. When a glass rod is rubbed with silk cloth, Silk Cloth become _____charged.
   A) Positively B) Negatively C) Neutral D) None of the above.
8. When an ebonite rod is rubbed with fur, Ebonite rod becomes _____ Charged.
   A) Positively B) Negatively C) Neutral D) None of the above.
9. The materials which allow electric charges to pass through them easily are called _____.
   A) Conductors B) Non-conductors C) insulators D) None of the above.
10. Which of the following is an example of a conductor?
    A) Plastic B) Wood C) copper D) both A and B
11. Conventional current flows from higher potential to lower potential. Is this statement true or false?
    A) True B) False C) None of the above D) both A and B
12. Flow of _____ is called conventional current.
    A) Positive charge B) Negative Charge C) None of the above D) both A and B
13. _____is a scientific Instrument used to detect the presence of electric charge on a body.
    A) Fuse B) MCB C) Ammeter D) Electroscope.
14. All metals are_____.
    A) insulators B) Conductors C) Electrolytes D) none of the above
15. The gold leaf electroscope was developed by _____.
    A) Faraday B) Newton C) Bennet D) Einstein.
16. During thunder storm air is moving _____ rapidly.
    A) upward B) downward C) horizontal D) None of the above
17. _____is a device that protects building from the effects of Lightning.
    A) conductors B) insulators C) lightning Arrester D) None of above.
18. Which one of the following is safe during lightning and thunder?
    A) Standing in open spaces B) Standing under tree C) Stay inside a car D) None of the above.
19. Flow of _____ per unit time is called current.
    A) charge B) Proton C) neutron D) all of these.
20. _____ wire is used in the filament of the bulbs.
    A) Nichrome B) Copper C) Tungsten D) None.
21. If the number of bulbs in a circuit with a battery increase, the light will be
    A) brighter B) dimmer C) OFF D) None of the above.
22. In a series circuit with three bulbs, the Supply of Voltage V is.
    A) $V = V_1+V_2+V_3$ B) $V = V_1+V_2-V_3$ C) $V = V_1/V_2/V_3$ D) None of the above.
23. Let us consider three bulbs connected in parallel circuit. The current is_____.
    A) $I = I_1-I_2-I_3$ B) $I = I_1+I_2+I_3$ C) $I = I_1/I_2/I_3$ D) None of the above.
24. _____is used in extraction and purification of metals.
    A) conduction B) Convection C) Radiation D) Electrolysis.
25. A fuse is a strip of alloy wire which is made of lead and tin with a very low .
    A) Melting point B) Boiling point C) Freezing point D) None of the above.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

26. What energy is converted into electric energy when a light bulb is glow?
A) Heating B) chemical C) Sound D) None of the above
27. The filament of an Electric bulb is made of tungsten because_____.
A) its resistance is negligible B) It is cheaper C) its melting point is high D) Its filament is easy made.
28. Electric Fuse is a _____.
A) Safety device B) Heating device C) Decretive device D) Both A and C
29. Which wire is used as a Heating element?
A) Chrome B) Nichrome C) Copper D) Tin
30. In Electric kettles the heat is then absorbed by the liquid and distributed throughout the liquid by_____.
A) conduction B) Radiation C) convection D) None of the above
31. Copper Wire offers very little _____ and does not get heated up quickly.
A) current B) resistance C) charge D) voltage
32. The common application of the chemical effect of electric current is _____.
A) Electric Cooker B) Electric iron C) Electroplating D) Lightning arresters.
33. If the lights are in a series circuit, one burned out bulb will keep all the lights _____.
A) OFF B) ON C) remains same D) None of the above
34. When using a parallel circuit in a household, one bulb will not glow, but other bulbs ____.
A) not glow B) glow C) None of the above D) both A and B
35. What are the main elements required to construct a simple circuit?
A) Energy Source, Battery, Load B) Energy Source, wire, Load
C) Energy Source, wire, Switch D) Battery, wire, Switch
36. Three bulbs are connected end to end from the battery. This Connection is called _____.
A) Series B) parallel C) both A and B D) None of the above
37. The process of charging an uncharged body by bringing a charged body to near to it but without touching it is called _____.
A) conduction B) convection C) induction D) None of the above
38. Like charges _____ each other.
A) attract B) repel C) both A and B D) None of the above
39. Which of the following is an example of an insulator?
A) Plastic B) Wood C) copper D) both A and B
40. Wheel rims are made from a cheaper metal and Only Coating of _____is deposited over it.
A) Copper B) Iron C) chromium D) Tin
41. Unlike charges ____ each other
A) attract B) repel C) both A and B D) None of the above
42. Earthing is done to avoid_____.
A) Energy loss B) Energy gain C) accidental Shock D) None of the above
43. Transfer of charge from one object to another is called_____.
A) discharging B) charging C) both A and B D) None of the above
44. _____ and _____ are used in electroscope because they are best conductors of electric current.
A) Gold and Iron B) Gold and Silver C) Silver and chromium D) None of the above
45. When two different materials are rubbed together which particle are displaced?
A) Neutrons B) Protons C) Protons and Neutrons D) electrons
46. The body which has lost electrons becomes _____.
A) Neutral B) positive charge C) negative charge D) None of these
47. A light bulb is an incandescent Source of light. A bulb emits light _____.
A) By magnetic induction B) By the burning of a fuel
C) Because of high temperature. D) Because of the passage of electricity
48. A body gets positively charged by loosing
A) Neutrons B) Electrons C) Protons D) alpha-particles.
49. Materials which do not allow electric charges to pass through them easily are called_____.
A) conductors B) insulators C) Electrolyte D) Semiconductors
50. Instrument based on Electromagnetism is _____.
A) Electric bell B) Voltaic cell C) Spectrometer D) None of the above.

STD - 8 - 6. SOUND

- Sound is a form of energy. Sound can be produced by any vibrating body. The vibration of the vocal cords in human beings produces sound.
- As sound is a form of energy i.e waves, it has the characteristics of the waves like wavelength λ, frequency n and velocity v. The relation between these three quantities is given by **v = n λ**
- Frequency of vibration n (the number of vibration made in one second and the time period (T) are related as n = 1/T
- Types of Sound:(Based on the frequency of sound, we classify the sound as follows.)
  1. **Audible Sound:** Those vibrations whose frequency lies between 20 Hz to 20,000 Hertz (20 kHz) can be easily heard by human ear.
  2. **Inaudible Sound:** Sounds that has frequencies either above 20,000 Hz or 20 Hertz cannot be heard by the normal human ear.
- The low frequency (less than 20 Hertz) sounds which cannot be heard by ear are known as infra sonics whereas the high frequency (more than 20000 Hz) sounds which cannot be heard are known as ultrasonics.
- Sound requires a **medium to travel.** So sound wave is a **mechanical wave** This medium could be gas, liquid or solid but it cannot travel through the vacuum.
- The speed of sound in air is 343m/s at 20 C.
- Sound travels faster in solids than in liquids and through gases. Sound speed is 4 times faster in water than in air.
- Sound in air travels in the form of longitudinal waves as **compressions** – regions of higher pressure and **rarefactions** - region of lower pressure.
- Sound waves can be reflected as the light waves. Reflection of sound has many applications such as in stethoscope, horns, megaphones, sonar ultrasonography, etc.
- If a sound and its reflection from a surface arrive at an interval of one- fifteenth of a second or more, we hear an **echo.**
- **SONAR** is an application of echo. SONAR - Sound Navigation and Ranging -to find the distance of objects under sea water by getting ultrasonic waves to reflect off them.
- The persistence of sound due to repeated reflections and its gradual fading away is called **reverberation** of sound.
- The three qualities of sound are
  1. pitch (depends on frequency of sound
  2. loudness (depends on the intensity and amplitude of the sound wave)
  3. timbre.

STD - 8 - 6. SOUND

1. When we say that sound travels through a medium, we mean that _____.
   A) the particles of the medium travels B) the source travels
   C) the disturbance or energy travels D) the medium travels.
2. The voice box is also called as _____.
   A) stomach B) heart C) larynx D) mouth
3. Sound is a kind of _____.
   A) work B) energy C) force D) pressure
4. The hearing range of sound for human is_____.
   A) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz B) less than 20 Hz C) more than 20,000 Hz D) 20 Hz to 25,000 Hz
5. Pitch of sound is determined by its____.
   A) frequency B) speed C) amplitude D) loudness
6. The frequency of subsonic (infra sonic) sound is ____.
   A) more than 20 Hz B) 100 Hz C) less than 20 Hz D) more than 20,000 Hz
7. Cochlea is a part of_____.
   A) hearing organ B) sound producing organ C) muscular organ D) air pollution
8. 1 hertz is equal to _____.
   A) 1 vibration per minute B) 10 vibrations per minute
   C) 60 vibrations per minute D) 600 vibrations per minute
9. Sound cannot travel through____.
   A) air B) water C) air D) vacuum
10. The sound in the audible range is called _____.
    A) ultrasonic sound B) sonic sound C) subsonic sound D) light sound
11. The frequency, wavelength and speed of a sound wave are related as ____.
    A) $n = v\lambda$ B) $\lambda = nv$ C) $v = n\lambda$ D) $v = \lambda/n$
12. Hertz stands for _____.
    A) second B) $second^{-1}$ C) metre D) $metre^{-1}$
13. Speed is _____.
    A) Distance travelled / Time B) Time / Distance travelled
    C) Distance travelled × Time D) Time + Distance travelled
14. A pendulum oscillates 20 times in 4 seconds. Find its time period.
    A) 0.05 s B) 0.001 s C) 0.2 s D) 0.1 s.
15. The term that describes how the brain interrupts the frequency of a sound is called_____.
    A) amplitude B) frequency C) pitch D) pinna.
16. An object moving at a speed greater than the that of sound is said to be moving at _____.
    A) ultrasonic speed B) sonic speed C) infrasonic speed D) supersonic speed.
17. Loudness of sound is determined by_____.
    A) pitch B) frequency C) amplitude D) time period
18. The number of vibrations made by a vibrating body in one second is_____.
    A) frequency B) noise C) loudness D) pitch
19. The maximum displacement of a body from its mean position is called_____.
    A) amplitude B) oscillation C) periodic motion D) frequency
20. The velocity of sound at 20°C is approximately_____.
    A) 3400 m/s B) 340 m/s C) 430 m/s D) 304 m/s
21. Sound is produced by_____.
    A) Non-Vibrating objects only B) Vibrating and non- vibrating objects
    C) Vibration has no relation to sound D) Vibrating objects only
22. The eardrum is a_____.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) bone B) coiled tube C) stretched membrane D) fluid.

23. The part of the ear that is filled with a liquid is_____.
A) cochlea B) ear canal C) anvil D) hammer.
24. Ultrasonic waves are used for detecting objects under water. What technique or device is used for this?
A) Ultrasonography B) Echocardiography C) Radar D) Sonar.
25. Calculate the wavelength of a sound wave whose frequency is 300 Hz and speed is 330 m/s.
A) 1.1m B) 9.3 m C) 3.4 m D) 24 m.
26. A sound wave source produces 20 crests and 20 troughs in 0.2 second. Find the frequency of the wave.
A) 4 Hz B) 100 Hz C) 0.2 Hz D) 50Hz.
27. A sound wave causes the density at a lace in air to oscillate 600 times in 30 seconds. what is the time period T of the wave?
A) 0.05 s B) 5 s C) 20 s D) 18 s
28. A sound has a frequency of 50 Hz and a wavelength of 10 m. What is the speed of the sound?
A) 500 m/s B) 5 m/s C) 2m/s D) 50 m/s
29. Sound waves travel very fast in _____.
A) air B) metals C) vacuum D) liquids
30. What type of musical instrument is a sitar?
A) stringed B) percussion C) wind D) none.
31. Find the odd one out.
A) Harmonium B) Flute C) Nadaswaram D) Violin.
32. Which of the following may be caused by noise?
A) Irritation B) Stress C) Nervousness D) All the above.
33. If the amplitude and frequency of a sound wave are increased, which of the following is true?
A) loudness increases and pitch increases. B) loudness increases and pitch decreases
C) loudness decreases and pitch increases D) loudness and pitch remains same.
34. In a stethoscope, sound of heartbeats travels through the stethoscope's tube_____.
A) by bending along the tube B) in a straight-line
C) by undergoing multiple reflections D) as a sonic boom.
35. Sound cannot travel through_____.
A) vacuum B) air C) water D) solids
36. Vibration is also known as_____.
A) Vibratory motion B) Translatory motion C) Oscillatory motion D) None of these.
37. Frequency is expressed in_____.
A) m/s B) Hertz C) gram D) metre
38. The number of oscillations per second is called_____.
A) Amplitude of oscillation B) Pitch of oscillation
C) Frequency of oscillation D) None of the above
39. Above _____dB the sound becomes physically painful
A) 60 B) 40 C) 120 D) 80
40. When the amplitude of vibration is large, sound produced is_____.
A) No sound B) feeble C) loud D) No relation between amplitude and sound
41. Human can hear sound in the range of____.
A) 200-2000 Hz B) 20-20,000 Hz C) 2-20000 H D) 2000-200000 Hz
42. An ultrasound equipment works at the frequency _____.
A) Higher than 20,000 Hz B) Higher than 10,000 Hz
C) Lower than 20,000 Hz D) Lower than 10,000 Hz
43. Voice of man is heavy compared to a woman because_____.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Female vocal cord is longer B) Male vocal cord is shorter
C) Male vocal cord is longer D) The concept is not related.

44. The frequency of a source is 20 kHz. The frequencies of the sound waves produced by it in water and in air will _____.
A) be the same as that of the source
B) depend upon the velocity of the waves in these media
C) depend upon the wavelength of the waves in those media
D) depend on the density of the media.
45. A shehnai produces sound from _____.
A) vibrating strings B) vibrating membrane C) vibrating air column. D) none of these.
46. Frequency of oscillations is_____.
A) the number of oscillations per minute B) the number of oscillations per hour
C) the number of oscillations per second D) none.
47. Trees planted along the road reduces the harmful effects of _____.
A) noise pollution B) air pollution C) both A and B D) none.
48. Number of vocal cards in human is _____.
A) 4 B) 2 C) 5 D) 3.
49. Sound _____.
A) can travel through vacuum B) can travel through solids
C) cannot travel through solids. D) cannot travel through liquids.
50. Unwanted and unpleasant sounds are called _____.
A) noise B) music C) air pollution D) ultrasounds.
51. Voice box has stretched string like parts, which vibrate to produce sound are called _____.
A) larynx B) vocal cards C) nerves D) arteries.
52. High frequency sound vibrations will produce a _____.
A) loud sound B) shreak C) meak sound D) low pitched sound.
53. Loudness of sound is measured in units of _____.
A) decibel Db B) hertz Hz C) metre D) m/s.
54. To and fro motion of an object is called_____.
A) amplitude B) vibration C) oscillation D) both B and C
55. Noise pollution is harmful to _____.
A) human B) bird C) bat D) all.
56. When we increase the loudness of sound produced by a radio, the property of the sound wave changes is its_____.
A) amplitude B) speed C) frequency D) wavelength.
57. A sound wave has a frequency of 1000 Hz and a wavelength of 34 cm. Calculate the speed of the sound.
A) 400m/s B) 340m/s C) 34000m/s D) 0.34 m/s
58. A dog barks in an ark and hears its echo after reflected from a nearby building in 0.5 s. Find the distance between the dog and the building.
A) 86.5 m B) 75 m/s c C) 90.5m/s. D) 0.34 m/s
59. During earth quake _____kind of waves are produced before the main shock wave begins
A) ultrasound B) infrasonic C) audible D) none of these.
60. Infrasonic sound can be heard by _____.
A) dog B) bat C) rhinoceros D) human beings.
61. Children up to age of 5 years can hear the sound up to _____.
A) 10kHz B) 20 kHz C) 25 kHz D) 30kHz
62. The motion of the particles of the medium when a sound wave is passing through its_____.
A) translatory B) random C) oscillatory D) circular.

STD 8 - 9. MATTER AROUND US

1. Matter has____
   A) definite mass B) occupies space C) both A and B D) none of the above
2. Matter exist in____
   A) solid liquid and gas B) solid and liquid C) solid and gas D) not solid and gas
3. Atom is the ____particle of an element
   A) smallest B) largest C) medium sized D) none of the above
4. Atoms combined to form a___
   A) atom B) molecule C) mixture D) colloidal molecule
5. Atoms are the ___of the matter
   A) not building blocks B) corners C) building blocks D) none of the above
6. An element is a_____
   A) impure substance B) mixed substance C) pure substance D) none of the above
7. Elements consists of only ____type of atoms
   A) two B) multi C) one D) none of the above
8. Atoms has the__ properties of elements
   A) same B) different C) both A and B D) none of the above
9. There are a total of__ elements
   A) 181 B) 81 C) 117 D) 118
10. The elements shortened form is called as ___
    A) atom B) molecule C) symbol D) none of the above
11. Changing of less valuable metal into gold is called as_____.
    A) Alchemy B) acidichemy C) academy D) basichemy
12. Men who did the work of Alchemy is known as_____.
    A) Alchemist B) pharmacist C) physiologist D) alphysist
13. John Dalton introduced _____.
    A) Pictorial symbols B) Greek symbols C) berzelius symbols D) none of the above
14. Berzelius Symbols was introduced by
    A) john Dalton B) John Jacob berzelious C) rutherford D) chadwick
15. The symbols of the non-metals use the ____ letter of their English name
    A) first letter B) last letter C) middle letter D) first and last letter
16. If two elements have the same first letter, then the____ letter of the name are used as symbols
    A) first and last B) first and second C) first and middle D) none of the above
17. Symbol of Aluminium is___
    A) Al B) Am C) As D) Ai
18. Symbol for Arsenic
    A) Ar B) Ac C) As D) Ab
19. Symbol for chromium
    A) Cr B) Cm C) Ch D) C
20. Latin name for sodium is___
    A) ferrum B) natrium C) thalayam D) plutonium
21. latin name for mercury is _____
    A) hydragelin B) kalium C) hydrogen D) hydrogyrum
22. Latin name for lead is _____
    A) plumbam B) Stibium C) nadrium D) ferrum
23. Latin name for tungsten is ____
    A) Tungsten B) wolfrum C) stibium D) plumbam
24. Latin name for iron is _____

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) ferrum B) stannum C) argentums D) plumbum

25. Neptunium symbol was derived from_____
A) Planet B) molecule C) country D) color

26. Symbol for americium is _____
A) Zr B) Am C) Ar D) Ai

27. Element name derived from alfered nobel is _____
A) nobel B) albenium C) alfredium D) nobelium

28. Plutonium is derived from the name of _____
A) Pluto B) Uranus C) planatorium D) none of the above

29. The element name which is derived from god mercury is_____
A) mercury B) Pluto C) Iodine D) Uranium

30. Symbol for europium is _____
A) Er B) Uu C) Ee D) Eo

31. Iodine name was derived from _____
A) violet color B) blech Color C) yellow color D) none of the above

32. If the element has the single English as the symbol it should be written as
A) Capital letter B) small letter
C) both capital and small letter D) none of the above

33. If the element having two letters as symbol it should be written as _____
A) capital letter followed by the small letter
B) capital letter followed by the capital letter
C) small letter followed by the small letter
D) both A & C

34. Element neither fit with metal nor with non-metals, they are called as ____
A) alloys B) alkali C) metalloids D) Metals

35. The typical shine of the metal is called as ____.
A) Malleability B) Metallic cluster C) Ductility D) none of the above

36. Metals can be hammered into thin sheets. This is called as _____.
A) malleability B) metallic cluster C) ductility D) both A & C

37. Metals can be hammered into thin sheets. This property of the metals is known as_____.
A) Ductility B) malleability C) lustre D) none of the above

38. Metals have ____
A) High density B) low density C) medium density D) very low density

39. Metals are __ in nature
A) breakable B) sonorous C) smooth D) both A and C

40. ___is used in thermometer
A) Mercury B) copper C) carbon D) silver

41. ____ is used in automobile and x-ray machines
A) Tin B) Iron C) lead D) copper

42. Bromine occurs in ___ state
A) solid B) liquid C) gas D) none of the above

43. Which non-metal is too hard?
A) diamond B) nitrogen C) sulphur D) phosphorus

44. Non-metals are generally__
A) hard B) liquid C) soft D) none of the above

45. ____conduct electricity
A) sulphur B) Bromine C) graphite D) nitrogen

46. ___is used in manufacturing of gunpowder
A) sulphur B) diamond C) nitrogen D) phosphorus

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

47. ____ is used in the preparation of rat poison
A) diamond B) Phosphorus C) Sulphur D) nitrogen
48. ___used for manufacturing of ammonia
A) nitrogen B) phosphorus C) carbon D) none of the above
49. ___is used for manufacturing for vulcalisation of rubber
A) silver B) sulphur C) copper D) nitrogen
50. Chlorine is used as_____
A) bleaching agent B) vulcanizing agent C) conduct electricity D) none of the above
51. ___is used as rocket fuel
A) hydrogen B) carbon C) nitrogen D) none of the above
52. _____is used for cutting and welding process
A) Chlorine flame B) hydrogen flame C) oxygen flame D) iodine
53. Metalloids are _____at room temperature
A) solid B) liquid C) gas D) none of the above
54. Give example for semiconductors
A) silicon B) germanium C) both A and B D) water
55. Physical properties of metalloids tend to be_____
A) metallic B) nonmetallic C) mixture D) none of the above
56. Chemical properties of metalloids tend to be _____
A) metallic B) nonmetallic C) compound D) none of the above
57. _____is used as fuel for ignition in rocket
A) Boron B) carbon C) nitrogen D) diamond
58. Compound is _____ substance
A) Pure B) impure C) mixture D) none of the above
59. Compounds obtained from nonliving sources are called as_____.
A) Organic compounds B) halogens
C) inorganic compounds D) physical compounds
60. Compounds obtained from living sources are called as _____.
A) inorganic compounds B) organic compounds C) Mobile gas D) both A and C
61. Constituents of caustic potash
A) Potassium, hydrogen & oxygen B) potassium, hydrogen & carbon
C) nitrogen, hydrogen& oxygen D) sodium, potassium& oxygen
62. Match the following
(i) Silica - zinc carbonate
(ii) potassium hydroxide - caustic soda
(iii) sodium hydroxide - sand
(iv) calamine - caustic potash
A) iii,ii,iv,i B) iii,iv,ii,I C) ii,i,iv,iii D) iii,i,ii,iv
63. Chemical name for vinegar is ___
A) acetic acid B) formic acid C) nitric acid D) sulphuric acid
64. Constituent of sulphuric acid is____.
A) Hydrogen, sulphur& phosphorus B) hydrogen, carbon & oxygen
C)hydrogen, sulphur & oxygen D) sulphur, hydrogen & nitrogen
65. Constituent of copper sulphate is____
A) copper, sulphur & oxygen B) hydrogen, sulphur & copper
C) sulphur, hydrogen& oxygen D) copper, hydrogen & phosphorus
66. Match the following
1.Copper sulphate - oil of vitriol
2.Ferrous sulphate - blue vitriol

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

3.Sulphuric acid - green vitriol

A) ii,iii,i B) i,ii,iii C) iii,i,ii D) ii,i,iii

67. Match the following

1.Potassium nitrate - gypsum

2.Calcium sulphate hemi hydrate - muriate of potash

3.Potassium chloride - salt Petre

4.Calcium sulphate - plaster of Paris

A) i,iv,iii,ii B) iii,iv, ii, i C) iii,iv,i,ii D) iv,i,iii,ii

68. Match the following baking soda_ sodium carbonate

1.Washing soda _sodium chloride

2.Table salt_ calcium oxy chloride

3.Bleaching powder_ sodium bicarbonate

A) iv,i, ii, iii B) iv, ii, i,iii C) iv,i,iii,ii D) iv,ii,iii,i

69. Match the following

1. Quicklime - calcium hydroxide

2.Slaked lime - sucrose

3.Limestone - calcium oxide

4.Sugar - calcium carbonate

A) iii,i,ii,iv. B) ii,iii,i,iv C) ii,i,iii,iv. D) iii,i,iv,ii

70. _____ is used as cleaning agent in soap and softening of hard water

A) Sodium carbonate B) sodium chloride C) calcium oxy chloride D) none of the above

71. ___used manufacture of glass and cement

A) sodium chloride B) sugar C) calcium oxide D) calcium hydroxide

72. ___ is used as fire extinguisher

A) Calcium carbonate B) sodium chloride

C) calcium oxide D) sodium bi carbonate

73. ____is used as disinfectant and bleaching agent

A) Calcium oxide B) calcium oxy chloride

C) calcium carbonate D) none of the above

74. ___is used in the preparation of chalk piece

A) calcium carbonate B) calcium oxide C) sodium carbonate D) sodium chloride

75. ___is used in the preparation of sweets toffees and juices

A) sugar B) table salt C) quicklime D) limestone

STD 8 - 10. CHANGES AROUND US

1. Name the gas, which support the combustion process.
   A) Nitrogen B) Hydrogen B) Oxygen D) None of the above.
2. Name the chemical which is in Rust.
   A) Hydrated iron oxide (ferric oxide) B) Sodium Chloride C) Silver Chloride D) Water
3. A new insoluble substance formed in a chemical reaction is_____
   A) filtration B) evaporation C) Boiling D) Precipitation
4. Moist Air, means air contains,
   A) water B) oxygen C) chlorine D) nitrogen
5. Which form of oxygen have three oxygen atoms
   A) ozone B) atomic C) molecular D) all the above
6. The second layer of atmosphere,
   A) Stratosphere B) Troposphere C) Ionosphere D) None of the above,
7. A kind of single celled fungus IS_____.
   A) Yeast B) virus C) Bacteria D) multicellular organism
8. Artificial manure/ chemically synthesized manure,
   A) Fertilizer B) pesticide C) insecticide D) None of the above
9. Deterioration of food items,
   A) Spoilage B) balanced diet C) Nutritional food D) none of the above
10. Breaking of fats into acid and glycerol,
    A) Combustion B) Rusting C) Splitting of Fats D) Transpiration
11. Drying of wet clothes and Bending of Iron rod are examples of,
    A) Physical Change B) Chemical Change C) Bothe a and b D) None of the above
12. Turning of Milk into Curd is a
    A) Chemical Change B) Physical Change C) Bothe a and b D) None of the above
13. Among the following which is not a chemical change,
    A) Burning of paper B) Digestion of food C) Decaying of vegetables D) Folding a paper.
14. Among the following statement, which is not correct, regarding chemical change
    A) Irreversible change B) New substance is formed
    C) Changes are permanent D) Changes are reversible.
15. 1A chemical change is _____
    1. Temporary/ Permanent
    2. Reversible / Irreversible
    3. New substance is formed / No new substance is formed

    A) Temporary, Irreversible, New substance is formed
    B) Permanent, Irreversible, no new substance is formed
    C) Permanent, Irreversible, New substance is formed
    D) Temporary, Irreversible, no new substance is formed
16. Identify the physical changes from the following,
    A) Melting of ice B) Burning of Camphor C) Combustion of Petrol D) Rusting of iron
17. Among the following which is require to takes place a chemical reaction,
    A) Heat B) Light C) Solution D) All the above,
18. Among the following, which is required for a chemical reaction that takes place by Rubbing (Contact)
    A) Burning of match stick B) Rusting of iron material
    C) Reaction between Quick Lime and water D) All the above
19. Combination of reactants, in their naturally occurring state, is referred as,
    A) Physical contact B) solution of reactants C) Chemical contact D) all the above

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

20. Chemical name of quick lime,
    A) Calcium hydroxide B) Calcium oxide C) Calcium carbonate D) Calcium chloride
21. Chemical name of Slaked lime?
    A) Calcium hydroxide B) Calcium oxide C) Calcium carbonate D) Calcium chloride
22. Certain chemical reactions take place, when the reactants are bringing in contact with each other, in their_____
    A) Chemical state B) Physical state C) Atomic state D) Molecular state
23. Name the chemical which present in the Head of Match stick,
    A) Potassium Chlorate and Antimony tri sulphide
    B) Potassium Chlorate and Antimony sulphide
    C) Potassium Chloride and Antimony tri sulphide
    D) Potassium Chloride and Antimony sulphide
24. Is there any reaction takes place in between solid Sliver nitrate and sodium chloride?
    A) Yes B) No
25. Name the chemical which is formed as a precipitate after mixing the solution of Silver nitrate and Sodium chloride
    A) Silver chloride B) Sodium nitrate C) Both A and B D) None of the above
26. Name the gas liberated, when an electric current is passed through water containing Sulphuric acid,
    A) Chlorine and Nitrogen B) Hydrogen and Nitrogen
    C) Hydrogen and Oxygen D) Carbon di oxide and Nitrogen
27. Brine is_____
    A) Concentrated solution of sodium chloride B) Dilute solution of Sodium chloride
    C) solution of Calcium chloride D) All the above
28. Name the chemical reaction, which is carried by electric current,
    A) Electrolysis or electro chemical reaction B) Photolysis reaction
    C) oxidation reaction D) reduction reaction
29. Name the Scientist who introduced the word Electrolysis
    A) Newton B) Michael Farady C) Bhor D) Armstrong
30. Combination of electron (electricity) and lysis (decomposition) is known as,
    A) Electrolysis B) Photolysis C) Thermolysis D) None of the above
31. Name the Reddish Brown gas, which is evolved, when heating Lead nitrate salt in a dry test tube.
    A) Carbon di oxide B) Carbon mono oxide C) Nitrogen di oxide D) Nitrous oxide
32. 32.Name the chemical reaction, which is carried by heat,
    A) Electrolysis B) Photolysis C) Thermolysis D) None of the above
33. Name the chemical formed when Lime stone rocks are heated
    A) Quick lime (calcium oxide) B) Slaked lime C) sodium chloride D) Copper Sulphate
34. Lime stone is the raw material for
    A) Quick lime B) Slaked lime C) Cement D) All the above
35. Chemical reaction takes place by evolution heat is known as
    A) Exothermic reaction B) Endothermic reaction C) Both A and B D) None of the above
36. Name the Chemical reaction which takes place by absorption of heat.
    A) Exothermic reaction B) Endothermic reaction
    C) Both A and B D) None of the above
37. Chemical reaction takes place by absorption of light
    A) Electro chemical reaction B) Photo chemical reaction
    C)Thermal reaction D) all the above
38. Photochemistry is the branch of
    A) Physics B) Chemistry C) Zoology D) Botany
39. In fermentation reaction, substance is decomposed with the help of

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Bacteria B) Yeast C) Salt D) Both A and B

40. The substance which alters the speed of a chemical reaction is known as_____
A) atom B) compound C) ion D) catalyst

41. Name the catalyst that used in the manufactured of ammonia by HABER's process is_____
A) Iron B) Sodium C) Carbon D) Hydrogen

42. Basic material of Urea is_____.
A) Water B) Ammonia C) Carbon di oxide D) Chlorine

43. The catalyst that used in Vanaspati's preparation is_____.
A) Carbon B) cobalt C) Nickel D) Bromine

44. Name the chemical reaction, whose speed is controlled by catalyst is,
A) Catalytic reaction B) electrochemical reaction C) Photo synthesis D) None of the above

45. Which of the following is examples for biocatalyst?
A) Enzyme B) Yeast C) Both A and B D) None of the above

46. Breweries means making of_____.
A) beer B) fruit mixture C) vegetable soup D) all of the above

47. Bad smell of rotten egg is due to the formation of_____.
A) oxygen gas B) nitrogen gas C) hydrogen gas D) hydrogen sulphide gas

48. Decaying of vegetables and fruits is due to
A) air B) light C) microorganism D) all of the above

49. Bad odour of fish and meat is due to oxidation of
A) poly unsaturated fatty acid B) unsaturated fatty acid
C) cholesterol D) none of the above

50. Name the process in which apple turns brown.
A) rancidity B) browning C) photosynthesis D) thermolysis

51. Name the enzyme present in apple
A) polyphenol B) tyrosinase C) both A and B D) none of these

52. Name the pigment responsible for brown colour.
A) melanin B) chlorophyll C) carotenoid D) lysin

53. Substance which causes the unwanted change in environment
A) pollution B) pollutant C) catalyst D) all of the above

54. All pollutant is_____.
A) detergent B) urea C) pesticides D) chloroflouro carbon

55. Name the reaction when an iron metal comes into contact with water and oxygen.
A) rancidity B) fermentation C) rusting D) none of the above

56. Name the gas released, when dilute hydrochloric acid is added to a solution of sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate.
A) Hydrogen B) Oxygen C) Carbon di oxide D) Nitrogen

57. When we place an iron nail in a solution of copper sulphate, the blue colour of copper sulphate slowly changes into green due to the formation of_____.
A) Ferrous sulphate B) Ferric sulphate C) Copper sulphide D) Copper Oxide

58. When you burn a piece of camphor, smoke comes out as result of chemical reaction between_____.
A) solid camphor and oxygen B) solid camphor and hydrogen
C) Hydrogen and oxygen D) None of the above

59. Name the metal that undergoes rusting.
A) tin B) sodium C) copper D) iron

60. Dissolved gases like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides in rain water causes_____
A) Acid rain B) base rain C) heavy rain D) neutral rain

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD - 8 - 11. AIR

1. _____ is the most abundant element on earth by mass
   A) Hydrogen B) Oxygen C) Carbon D) Nitrogen
2. Swedish chemist _____ first discovered Oxygen in 1772
   A) Lavoisier B) JJ Thompson C) CW scheele D) Rutherford
3. The name Oxygen is from Greek word 'oxygenes' means_____
   A) Life gas B) ox C) acid producer D) neutraliser
4. Triatomic molecule _____ is present in upper layer of atmosphere
   A) Hydrogen B) Helium C) Neon D) Ozone
5. Oxygen is _____ conductor of heat and electricity
   A) Poor B) Good C) Moderate D) non
6. Product formed of reaction of Oxygen with Gold is _____
   A) GoldOxide B) OxoGold C) No reaction D) combustion
7. _____ is used as oxy-acetylene cylinder for cutting and welding metals
   A) Nitrogen B) Hydrogen C) Sulphur D) Oxygen
8. Proteins and nucleic acid are called ____ of all living beings
   A) Building blocks B) Energy capsules C) Fat storage D) emulsifiers
9. _____ is fourth most abundant element in human body
   A) Hydrogen B) Nitrogen C) Oxygen D) Lithium
10. Nitrogen is _____ at ordinary conditions
    A) active B) stable C) solid D) inactive
11. Liquid _____ is used as refrigerant
    A) Nitrogen B) Hydrogen C) Sulphur D) Carbon dioxide
12. TNT stands for _____
    A) Tri-Nitrate-titan B) Titanium C) Tri-Nitro-Toluene D) Trinitrotoluene
13. _____ is used to prepare soft drinks or aerated drinks
    A) NO_2 B) CO_2 C) SO_2 D) Al_2O_3
14. pH of pure rainwater is_____
    A) 5.6 B) 7.6 C) 3.6 D) 9.6
15. CNG stands for_____
    A) Complex Natural Gas B) Carbon Nitrogen Gallium
    C) Compressed nitrogen gas D) Compressed natural gas
16. Dissolution of NO_2 in rain water forms _____
    A) N_2 B) HNO_3 C) H_2SO_4 D) KNO_3
17. Increase in greenhouse gasses causes _____ in temperature
    A) decrease B) lowers C) increase D) neutralize
18. CO_2 along with ammonia is used in manufacture of _____
    A) urea B) rice C) explosive D) alloy
19. Nitrogen is used to prepare _____ by Haber's process
    A) HNO_3 B) NH_3 C) protein D) N_2 fixation
20. CO_2 is present in air to an extent of __ % by volume
    A) 0.01 B) 0.3 C) 0.003 D) 0.03
21. Nitrogen in air ____ the rate of combustion
    A) moderates B) accelerates C) decreases D) no reaction
22. _____ burns with oxygen to form P_2O_5
    A) Calcium B) potassium C) palladium D) phosphorus
23. Oxygen mixed with ____ is used as explosives
    A) Coal B) carbon C) charcoal D) hydrogen

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

24. Pecentage of oxygen in water is ___
A) 88-90% B) 55-65 % C) 61-75% D) 0-34%
25. Percentage of oxygen in plants and animals is _____
A) 10-20% B) 30-40% C) 60-70% D) 85-90%
26. Plants use CO_2 for ____
A) respiration B) transpiration C) photosynthesis D) excretion
27. Chlorophyll present in leaves uses solar energy to produce ____
A) water B) oxygen C) glycose D) glucose
28. Oxygen is a ____ gas as it does not burn on its own.
A) inert B) inflammable C) non-combustible D) volatile
29. Oxygen reacts with _____ to form metallic Oxides
A) non-metal B) metal C) metalloids D) marshy gasses
30. Compounds containing C and H are ____
A) carbohydrate B) glucose C) hydrocarbon D) Carbon hydride
31. When Nitrogen freezes it becomes a ____ solid
A) black B) white C) red D) gray
32. Titan, the largest moon of saturn has atmosphere of ___% of nitrogen
A) 99% B) 88% C) 98% D) 89%
33. _____ is called Chile salt petre
A) $NaSO_4$ B) NaCl C) NaBr D) $NaNO_3$
34. ____ is used in incandescent light bulbs
A) Neon B) Argon C) nitrogen D) Hydrogen
35. CO_2 is ____ in nature
A) basic B) neutral C) inactive D) acidic
36. Solid form of CO_2 is called ____
A) Dry ice B) ice carbon C) ice cream D) $CO_2(g)$
37. The process of conversion of solid into vapor without reaching liquid state is called _____
A) evaporation B) condensation C) emulsification D) sublimation
38. When excess CO_2 is passed through ____ it forms $CaHCO_3$
A) Nitrogen B) lime water C) coal D) quick lime
39. Venus atmosphere consists of 96-97% of _____
A) SO_2 B) NO_2 C) CO_2 D) DO_2
40. CO_2 is used in manufacture of sodium carbonate by ____ process
A) Solvay B) Haber C) Benson D) Jhonson
41. Gaseous jacket that surrounds the earth is ___
A) Space B) Sky C) Atmosphere D) Void
42. Gasses which absorb infrared rays and re-radiate are called ____
A) infrared gas B) Inert gas C) greenhouse gas D) amphoteric gas
43. _____ is used as substitute for compressed air in tyres
A) Hydrogen B) Helium C) Chlorine D) Nitrogen
44. Percentage of Oxygen element in earth crust is ____
A) 46.6% B) 36.6% C) 64.6% D) 63.6 %
45. Rust is hydrated _____
A) Copper B) Chlorine C) CO_2 D) Ferric Oxide
46. Nitre is a ____ nitrate compound of nitrogen
A) phosphorus B) potassium C) plutonium D) palladium
47. CFC stands for _____
A) Carbon Fluorine Chlorine B) Compressed fuel carbide
C) ChlorofluoroCarbon D) Calcium formate carbon

48. ____ is used space above mercury in high temperature thermometer A) Oxygen B) Fluorine C) Chlorine D) Nitrogen

49. Nitroglycerine and TNT are _____
A) medicines B) explosives C) enzymes D) fertilizers

50. ____ turns Blue litmus red
A) Base B) acid C) salt D) alcohol

STD - 8 - 12. ATOMIC STRUCTURE

1. How many elements are discovered so far?
   A) 112 B) 118 C) 108 D) 100
2. How many elements are occurring naturally?
   A) 90 B) 92 C) 118 D) 108
3. How many elements are synthesized in Laboratories?
   A) 26 B) 92 C) 118 D) 108
4. 'Atom' is a _____ word
   A) Japan B) Greek C) Latin D) French
5. Smallest divisible particle is called as _____.
   A) Atomas B) Tomas C) element D) none of the above
6. Smallest indivisible particle is called as _____.
   A) Atomas B) Tomas C) element D) none of the above
7. Atomic theory was proposed by_____.
   A) John Dalton B) J. J.Thomson C)Rutherford D)Newton
8. In which year Dalton atomic theory was proposed?
   A) 1808 B) 1809 C) 1880 D) 1088
9. Atoms of the same element have different masses are called____.
   A) Isobars B) isotopes C) isotones D) all the above
10. Who discovered cathode ray?
    A) Sir William crooks B) Rutherford C) Newton D) John Dalton
11. In which year cathode ray was discovered?
    A) 1878 B) 1788 C) 1808 D) 1978
12. Cathode means_____.
    A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) none of the above
13. Anode means_____.
    A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) none of the above
14. Which is used to lower the pressure inside the discharge tube
    A) pump B) motor C) screw D) none of the above
15. Amount of current used in the experiment for the discovery of electrons
    A) 10000 volts B) 1000 volts C) 100 volts D) none of the above
16. Amount of pressure used in the experiment for the discovery of electrons
    A) 0.001mm B) 0.01mm C) 0.0001mm D) none of the above
17. The charge of electron is _____
    A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) none of the above
18. The charge of proton is _____
    A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) none of the above
19. Who discovered electron?
    A) John Dalton B) J. J. Thomson C) Rutherford D) Newton
20. Who discovered proton?
    A) Chadwick B) J. J. Thomson C) Goldstein D) John Dalton
21. An example for fluorescent material is_____.
    A) zinc sulphide B) Copper sulphide C) copper sulphate D) zinc sulphate
22. Who discovered neutron?
    A) John Dalton B) J. J.Thomson C) Rutherford D) Chadwick
23. The charge of neutron is
    A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) none of the above
24. The mass of proton in grams

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) 1.6×10^{-24} B) 9.1×10^{-24} C) 9.1×10^{-28} D) none of the above

25. The mass of neutron in grams____.
A) 1.6×10^{-24} B) 9.1×10^{-24} C) 9.1×10^{-28} D) none of the above

26. The mass of electron in grams
A) 1.6×10^{-24} B) 9.1×10^{-24} C) 9.1×10^{-28} D) none of the above

27. Thomson's atomic model is also called as_____.
A) The plum pudding model B) Tomato pudding model
C) Watermelon model D) Both A and B

28. The Electrons revolving in the outermost orbit are called
A) Valency electrons B) Single electron C) Double electron D) All the above

29. The particles present in nucleus are
A) Proton + neutron. B) Proton + electron
C) Electron + neutron D) Proton only

30. The circular path of electrons around the nucleus is called
A) Orbit B) Circle C) rotation D) all the above

31. The number of electrons in the outermost orbital of Helium is
A) 2 B) 0 C) 1 D) 4

32. How many electrons are present in the outermost orbitals of metals?
A) 1 to 3 B) 1 to 5. C) 4 to 8 D) 3 to 7

33. How many electrons are present in the outermost orbitals of nonmetals?
A) 1 to 3 B) 1 to 5. C) 4 to 8 D) 3 to 7

34. The valency of carbon atom in methane is_____.
A) 2 B) 0 C) 1 D) 4

35. The valency of chlorine in HCl is_____.
A) 2 B) 0 C) 1 D) 4

36. The valency of copper in cuprous oxide (Cu_2O) is_____.
A) 2 B) 0 C) 1 D) 4

37. By losing its electrons an atom gets ____ charge
A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) none of the above

38. By gaining electrons the atom gets _____charge
A) negative B) positive C) neutral D) none of the above

39. Positively charged ions are called_____.
A) Cations B) Anions C) Atoms D) All the above

40. Negatively charged ions are called_____.
A) Cations B) Anions C) Atoms D) All the above

41. Example of trivalent ion?
A) Ni^{2+} B) Fe^{3+} C) Cs^{+} D) Hg^{2+}

42. Example of divalent ion?
A) Ni^{2+} B) Fe^{3+} C) Cs^{+} D) Hg +

43. Example of monovalent ion?
A) Ni^{2+} B) Fe^{3+} C) Cs^{+} D) Hg^{2+}

44. The valency of cation Ca^{2+} in $CaCl_2$ is_____.
A) 2 B) 0 C) 1 D) 4

45. Theory of law of conservation of mass was stated by_____.
A) Lavoisier B) Joseph Proust C) Dalton D) Thomson

46. Theory of law of constant proportions was proposed by_____.
A) Lavoisier B) Joseph Proust C) Dalton D) Thomson

47. Theory of law of conservation of mass was stated in the year_____.
A) 1774 B) 1447 C) 1779 D) 1997

48. Theory of law of constant proportions was proposed in the year_____.
A) 1774 B) 1447 C) 1779 D) 1997

49. Lavoisier Belongs to_____.
A) Japan B) China C) India D) French

50. Which one is called the law of indestructibility of mass?
A) Law of conservation of mass. B) Law of constant proportions
C) Both A and B D) None of the above

8 STD - 13. WATER

- Three fourths of our earth's planet are filled with water.
- The process of breaking down of water molecules by passage of electric current is known as electrolysis of water.
- Hydrogen is a highly inflammable gas.
- Boiling point of water increases with increase in pressure. This is the principle used in pressure cookers.
- Freezing point of water decreases with increase in pressure. This is the principle used in skating.
- Ice floats on water because the density of ice is lower than the density of water.
- For same mass of ice and water, the volume of ice is more than that of water.
- Amount of heat energy required to change water into ice is called latent heat of fusion.
- Heat energy stored in steam is called latent heat of vaporization of steam.
- Water has high specific heat capacity, so it absorbs lot of heat.
- Metals such as sodium, potassium and calcium react vigorously with water at room temperature.
- Water gas is a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.
- Water can dissolve more substances than any other solvents and so it is called universal solvent.
- Dissolved salts in water are salts, minerals and impurities.
- Aquatic plants use dissolved carbon dioxide for photosynthesis.
- Water that is used for drinking is called potable water.
- Process of sedimentation is also known as loading
- Hardness of water is due to presence of dissolved salts of calcium and magnesium.
- Temporary hardness is due to carbonate and bicarbonate salts of calcium and magnesium.
- Permanent hardness is due to chloride and sulphate salts of calcium and magnesium
- Water pollution is a result of dumping untreated domestic solid waste and sewage, agricultural waste, industrial effluents into lakes, rivers, etc.)
- Thick precipitate hard water forms with soap is called scum.
- Aquifiers are made of coarse sand and gravel that contain spaces for allowing rain water collection.

8 STD - 13. WATER

1. Pick the odd one out with respect to water.
   A) cooking B) drying C) cleaning D) irrigation
2. The element used in the electrodes during the electrolysis of water is
   A) sulphur B) calcium C) carbon D) iodine
3. Hydrogen gas burns with a _____sound.
   A) pop B) bright C) dull D) no
4. The ratio of volumes hydrogen and oxygen collected during electrolysis of water is_____.
   A) 1:2 B) 3:1 c 4:2 d 2:1
5. The gas that is produced when active metals react with sulphuric acid is_____.
   A) Hydrogen B) Oxygen C) Carbon D) Nitrogen
6. Reduction of metal oxide by hydrogen produces_____.
   A) Water B) Chlorine C) energy D) nitrogen
7. Boiling point, freezing point and density of water respectively is_____.
   A)100^{o} C ,0^{o}C ,1gm/cm^{3} B)110^{o}C ,10^{o}C 2g/ cm^{3}
   C)1g/ cm^{3},100^{o}c ,0^{o}C D)3^{o}C ,200^{o}c ,5g/ cm^{3}
8. Aquatic life survives in extreme cold conditions because ice is a_____.
   A) bad conductor B) good conductor.
   C) Partial conductor D) none of the above
9. In Himalayas water pipes crack because freezing of water will cause expansion in the_____.
   A) volume B) pressure C) temperature D) molecules
10. The latent heat of fusion of ice is _____.
    A) 89 calories/g B) 200calories/g C) 80calories/g D) 336 calories/g
11. Latent heat of vaporization of steam is_____.
    A) 2268 J/g B) 540J/g C) 100 J/g D) 3355J/g
12. Water decomposes to form_____.
    A) hydrogen and nitrogen B) oxygen and nitrogen
    C)hydrogen and oxygen D) chlorine and nitrogen
13. How does water act when hydrogen and chlorine react in the presence of water and sunlight?
    A) catalyst B) promoter C) inhibitor D) none of the above
14. Rust is_____.
    A) iron (III) oxide B) iron (II) oxide
    C) hydrated iron (III) oxide D) rustic oxide
15. Rusting of iron is called _____.
    A) corrosion B) inversion C) sublimation D) evaporation
16. Copper is used to make pipes and boilers because it _____with water.
    A) reacts B) does not react C) reacts slowly D) none of the above
17. Dissolved solids are not seen in _____.
    A) rain water B) distilled water C) both A and B D) tap water
18. After evaporation concentric rings are seen in _____.
    A) rain water B) distilled water C) tap water D) waste water
19. Which of the following gas has highest solubility in water?
    A) oxygen B) nitrogen C) both A and B D) calcium
20. Marine organisms such as snails, oysters build their shells with _____.
    A) Calcium carbonate B) Magnesium oxide
    C) magnesium carbonate D) sulphur di oxide.
21. The feeling of nausea while swimming in sea is due to lot of _____.
    A) sugar B) salt C) sand D) mud

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

22. Water that is free from bacteria, virus and protozoa is called _____.
    A) ground water B) well water C) sea water D) potable water
23. Which of the following is not a reason for the salinity of dead sea?
    A) single source of water B) not connected to ocean
    C) land locked D) salt is added
24. On heating fresh tap water, one can see bubbles due to the presence of _____ gas
    A) nitrogen B) oxygen C) carbon monoxide D) sulphur dioxide
25. Water borne diseases are _____.
    A) head ache B) tooth ache C) typhoid and cholera D) none of the above
26. Process of sedimentation can be speeded up by adding _____.
    A) potash alum B) potassium hydroxide C) sodium hydroxide D) calcium oxide
27. Choose the order of water treatment stages.
    A) chlorination, sedimentation, filtration B) chlorination, filtration, sedimentation
    C) sedimentation, filtration, chlorination D) sedimentation, filtration, sterilisation
28. Which stage of water treatment stage uses activated charcoal?
    A) sedimentation B) filtration C) sterilisation D) chlorination
29. Process of treating water chemically is called _____.
    A) sterilisation B) sedimentation C) filtration D) None of the these
30. The chemicals used in sterilisation are_____.
    A) calcium and magnesium B) chlorine and ozone
    C) calcium and chlorine D) magnesium and ozone.
31. Process of blowing air under pressure into filtered water is called_____.
    A) sedimentation B) filtration C) aeration D) chlorination
32. The quantity of dissolved salts present in water differentiates_____.
    A) soft water and hard water B) well water and tap water
    C) rain water and sea water D) none of the above
33. One of the following is not a disadvantage of hard water.
    A) Forms scum with soaps and detergents
    B) Forms hard layer in utensils
    C) Causes stomach ailments
    D) Increases the efficiency of machines
34. Choose the wrong pair
    A) temporary hardness - boiling
    B) permanent hardness - washing soda
    C) permanent hardness - ion exchange
    D) temporary hardness - chlorine
35. The purest form of water is _____.
    A) distilled water B) soft water C) hard water D) tap water
36. Contamination of water bodies results in water?
    A) pollution B) purification C) distillation D) chlorination
37. Ground water sources are also called as _____.
    A) aquifiers B) lakes C) water falls D) none of the above
38. These are added to shampoo, face wash, shower gel, and tooth paste for scrubbing and cleaning_____.
    A) micro beads B) macro beads C) flavour D) essence
39. The largest source of water pollution is _____.
    A) untreated sewage B) lakes C) wells D) tap water
40. Example of vector borne diseases are _____.
    A) typhoid and dysentery B) malaria and dengue

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

C)vomiting and fever D) none of the above

41. Which of the following pairs are not sources of water pollution?
    A) household detergents and domestic waste
    B) agricultural and industrial waste
    C) oil spills and thermal pollution
    D) water from lakes and ocean
42. Which of the following is not an ill effect of oil spill?
    A) blocks sunshine B) reduces dissolved oxygen
    C) promotes aquatic life D) suffocates marine organisms.
43. Expand DDT.
    A) dichloride ethane B) dye disinfectant triglyceride
    C) diphenyldichloro ethane D) dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
44. Match the following
    1. detergents - i. sodium sulphates and phosphates
    2.Beauty and skin products - ii. Micro beads
    3.Fertilizers - iii. Nitrates and Phosphates
    4.Insecticides - iv.DDT
    5.Dumping of solid waste - v. Lead, mercury, Cadmium, Chromium
    A) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv, 5-v B) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-I, 4-iv, 5-v
    C) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-v, 5-iv D) 1-v, 2-iii, 3-I, 4-ii, 5-iv
45. Which of these do not control water pollution?
    A) bio-pesticides B) Compost C) untreated water D) natural fibres.
46. Hardness of water is due to the presence of dissolved salts of_____.
    A) Calcium and Chlorine B) Calcium and Magnesium
    C) copper and hydrogen D) hydrogen and oxygen
47. Aquatic life uses dissolved gases for -----
    A) washing and breathing B) cleaning and respiration
    C) respiration and photosynthesis D) washing and cleaning
48. Sea water is said to be saline because of dissolved
    A) salt B) sugar C) minerals D) oxygen
49. Water changes ice at ------
    A) 99°C B) 100°C C) 0°C D) 200°C
50. Solubility of carbon dioxide in water is high when the
    A) pressure is low B) pressure is high
    C) temperature is high D) none of the above
51. The gas collected at the cathode on electrolysis of water is
    A) oxygen B) hydrogen C) nitrogen D) carbon dioxide
52. Which of the following is a water pollutant?
    A) Lead B) Alum C) Oxygen D) chlorine
53. Permanent hardness of water is due to the presence of
    A) Sulphates and chlorides B) dust particles
    C) carbonates and bicarbonates D) other soluble particles
54. Water is colourless, odourless and _____.
    A) smelless B) tasteless C) tasty D) yummy
55. The boiling point of water is _____.
    A) 99°C B) 100°c C) 0°C D) 200°C
56. Temporary hardness of water can be removed by _____.
    A) cooling B) freezing C) filtering D) boiling
57. The density of water is maximum at ------

A) 99°C B)100°c C) 0°C D) 4°C

58. Loading speeds up the process of_____.
A) filtration B) sedimentation C) chlorination D) none of the above

59. Water is a universal solvent because_____.
A) many substances are insoluble in it. B) it is used for drinking
C) dissolves many substances. D) none of the above

60. Ice floats on water because____.
A) its density is lesser than water B) its density is higher than water
C) its density is equal to water D) none of the above.

STD - 8 - 14. ACIDS AND BASES

1. The word acid means _____.
   A) acids B) sour C) base D) bitter.
2. All acid contains or more replaceable _____atoms.
   A) hydrogen B) oxygen C) carbon D) nitrogen
3. Which one is not acid, find it?
   A) HCL B) H_2SO_4 C) HNO3 D) NaOH
4. An acid is substance which furnishes H^+ ions in aqueous solution - says that
   A) Arrhenius B) Thomson C) Dalton D) Cavendish
5. The chemical substance which releases hydrogen ions when dissolved in water is called_____.
   A) base B) acids C) sour D) bitter
6. Acids can be classified into _____types.
   A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 5
7. Organic acids are in_____
   A) fruits B) vegetables C) A and B D) others
8. Which one is not organic acid _____
   A) citric acid B) lactic acid C) Malik acid D) nitric acid
9. Match
   A. Tomato - 1. citric acid
   B. Apple. - 2. lactic acid
   C. lemon. - 3. oxalic acid
   D. milk - 4. Malik acids
   A) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2. B) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1.
   C) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1. D) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4.
10. Inorganic acid one gets in
    A) naturally B) fruits C) vegetables D) industries
11. Which one is not organic acid?
    A) HCL B) H_2SO_4 C) HNO_3 D) CH_3COOH
12. _____ Acids as in solid state
    A) sulphuric acid B) nitric acid C) benzoic acid D) hydrochloric acid
13. Acids change the colour in blue Litmus Paper turns into
    A) red B) black C) orange D) rose
14. Acids are soluble in _____.
    A) kerosene B) water C) both D) none of these
15. Our stomach is corrosive_____ acid
    A) HCL B) HNO_3 C) H_2SO_4 D) none of these
16. Acids reaction with metals given to
    A) H_2O B) H_2 C) CO_2 D) none of these
17. Acid reaction with metal oxide given to____.
    A) H_2 B) CO_2 C) H_2O D) O_2
18. _____is used to pressure food materials
    A) Malik acid B) acetic acid C) lactic acid D) citric acid
19. The king of chemical is called to_____.
    A) sulphuric acid B) hydrochloric acid C) nitric acid D) citric acid
20. Sulfuric acid is used to_____.
    A) paint B) pickles. C) soap D) none.
21. Basis are in _____ taste.
    A) sour B) sweet C) bitter D) none

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

22. basis release_____ ions in water
A) H^+ B) OH^- C) O^- D) none
23. Toothpaste is a _____.
A) acid B) base C) A and B D) none above
24. Water soluble bases are called _____
A) alkalis B) acids C) chemicals D) none
25. Sodium carbonate commercially called
A) baking soda B) washing soda C) caustic soda D) none
26. Sodium bicarbonate commercial called
A) baking soda B) gastric soda C) caustic D) potash none
27. Caustic soda is _____.
A) KOH B) NaOH C) Na_2CO_3 D) $NaHCO_3$
28. Caustic Potash is _____.
A) Na_2CO_3 B) $NaHCO_3$ C) NaOH D) KOH
29. Which is the liquid state base
A) NaOH B) KOH C) $Ca(OH)_2$ D) $Mg(OH)_2$
30. Acids and bases are generally_____.
A) white colour B) red colour C) colourless D) none
31. Bases are turned red litmus paper into
A) rose. B) orange C) blue D) none.
32. _____is used to make bathing soap
A) NaOH B) KOH C) $Ca(OH)_2$ D) $NaHCO_3$
33. _____is used to make washing soap
A) NaOH B) KOH C) $Ca(OH)_2$ D) none.
34. _____ is used to paper industries.
A) KOH B) CaOH C) NaOH D) none.
35. _____is used to whitewashing.
A) KOH B) NaOH C) HCl D) $Ca(OH)_2$
36. _____Is used to antacid to cure.
A) $Mg(OH)_2$ B) NaOH C) KOH D) none
37. _____is used to nylon plastic rubber
A) KOH B) NaOH C) NH_4OH D) none.
38. $Acid + base \rightarrow \_\_\_\_\_ + water.$
A) H^+ B) OH^- C) salt D) none
39. $HCL + NaOH \rightarrow \_\_\_\_\_ + H_2O.$
A) NaCl B) NaOH C) HCl D) none.
40. Bees or red ants bite us they get_____.
A) HCl B) HCOOH C) CH_3COOH D) H_2SO_4
41. Formic acid injection is suitable base in_____.
A) NaOH B) KOH C) CaO D) none.
42. How many types are in indicators?
A) 1 B) 2 C) 4 D) 3
43. Natural indicator is _____.
A) turmeric B) phenolphthalein C) methyl orange D) none.
44. Synthetic indicator is _____.
A) turmeric B) beetroot C) Litmus D) methyl orange
45. phenolphthalein in acetic solution
A) pink B) red C) yellow D) colourless
46. phenolphthalein in base solution

A) pink B) red C) colourless D) yellow

47. Methyl orange in base solution_____.
A) red B) yellow C) pink D) none

48. Methyl orange in acetic solution_____.
A) yellow B) red C) pink D) none

49. Red litmus in base solution_____.
A) blue B) red C) yellow D) pink

50. Blue Litmus in acetic solution _____.
A) red B) blue C) pink D) yellow

STD - 8 - 16. MICRO ORGANISMS

- The science that deals with the study of microorganisms is known as **microbiology**.
- The study of virus is called **virology**.
- Viruses are 10,000 times smaller than bacteriA)
- Tobacco Mosaic Virus (Helical)
- Bacteriophage (Complex)
- Influenza (Spherical)
- Bacteria are single-celled prokaryotes (cells without nuclei).
- Aerobic bacteria (requires oxygen).
- Anaerobic bacteria (does not require oxygen).
- chromosomal DNA called plasmid is present in the cytoplasm.
- Protein synthesis is carried out by 70S ribosomes.
- Rod shaped bacteriA) E.g., Bacillus anthracis
- Spirilla: Spiral shaped bacteriA)
- E.g., Helicobacter pylori
- Cocci: Spherical or ball shaped bacteriA)
- Bacteria can stick together in pairs (diplococcus)
- Bacteria form a chain (streptococcus)
- Bacteria occur inbunches (staphylococcus).
- Comma shaped bacteria Vibrio Cholera E.g., Vibrio cholerA)
- Monotrichous: Single flagella at one enD) E.g., Vibrio cholera
- Lophotrichous: Tuft of flagella at one enD) E.g., Pseudomonas.
- Amphitrichous: Tuft of flagella at both ends. E.g., Rhodospirillum rubrum.
- Peritrichous: Flagella all arounD) E.g., E.coli
- Atrichous: Without any flagellA) E.g., Corynebacterium diptherae.
- Photosynthetic bacteria make their own food (E.g., Cyanobacteria).
- Bacteria that live in harsh environment use chemicals
- (Ammonia, Hydrogen sulphide) to produce their food instead of utilizing energy from the sun. This process is called chemosynthesis
- bacteria exhibit symbiotic relationship (E.g., E.coli lives in the intestine of man).
- Bacteria reproduces by fission (Binary and multiple fission).
- Fungi are a group of eukaryotic organisms that lack chlorophyll
- The study of fungi is called **mycology**.
- Yeast grows in all kinds of media containing sugar.
- Yeast respires anaerobically and reproduces by budding.
- Yeast aids in fermentation with the help of the enzyme zymase
- Algae is ‘grass of water’.
- Autotrophs produce their own food with the help of chloroplast.
- Chloroplast
- contain chlorophyll (green pigments) for photosynthesis.
- The study of algae is called **algology (phycology)**.
- Chalmydomonas, Volvox, Ulothrix, Fristschiella, Ulva, Hydrodicatyon
- unicellular and microscopic E.g., Chlamydomonas
- multicellular and macroscopic (E.g., Sargassum).
- Unicellular algae exhibit variety of shapes
- multicellular algae are in the form of filaments and branches

- Chlamydomonas is a simple, unicellular, motile fresh water algA)
- The pyriform (pear shape) is a common one found in ponds, ditches and water tanks.
- The cytoplasam between the cell membrane and the chloroplast.
- The cell contains large dark nucleus lying inside the cavity of the cup shaped chloroplast.
- Two contractile vacuoles are seen at the base of each flagellum.
- The anterior side of the chloroplast contains a tin red coloured eyespot. Chlamydomonas exhibits sexual and asexual modes of reproduction.
- A protozoan (In Greek, 'protos' means first and 'zoan' means animal) is a single celled eukaryote
- Protozoan included under the kingdom **ProtistA)**
- The study of protozoa is called **Protozoology**.
- Ciliates: Presence of cilia for locomotion E.g., Paramecium
- Flagellates: Presence of flagella for locomotion. E.g., Euglena
- Pseudopods: Presence of pseudopodia for locomotion. E.g., Amoeba
- Sporozoans: Parasites. E.g., Plasmodium
- Amoeba is a unicellular microscopic organism.
- Pseudopodia are the extended part of cell membrane.
- Contractile vacuoles are seen in the cytoplasm that help in excretion.
- Amoeba reproduces by means of fission and sporulation.
- The word prion is derived from 'protinaceous infectious particle'.
- Prions have neither DNA nor RNA to transmit infection.
- Prions cause diseases by affecting brain or neural tissue.E.g., Creutzfeldt-Jackob disease. Another example is Kuru- associated with cannibalism.
- Virion is an entire virus particle consisting of an outer protein shell called a capsiD)
- The virus is found outside the cell (extracellular) it is known as virion
- Sir Alexander Fleming was the first person to discover the antibiotic penicillin in the year 1928.
- The antibiotic penicillin was obtained from the fungi Penicillium chrysogenum. It is used to treat diseases such as tetanus and diphtheriA)
- The antibiotic, streptomycin is obtained from Streptomyces bacteria to cure various bacterial infections. E.g., Plague.
- Vaccines are prepared from dead or weakened microbes
- Edward Jenner was the first person to discover small pox vaccine.
- Vaccination is otherwise called as immunization.
- MMR vaccine is given for preventing Measles, Mumps and RubellA)
- BCG (Bacille Calmette Guerin) vaccine is given for preventing Tuberculosis.
- Rhizobium bacteria living in the root nodules of leguminous plants.
- Cyanobacteria Nostoc can fix nitrogen biologically.
- Microbes are used to protect the crops from pests.
- Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt cotton) helps to control insects.
- Trichoderma (Fungi) helps to protect roots and controls plant pathogens.
- Baculoviruses (Virus) attack insects and other arthropods.
- Aanaerobic bacteria methanogens.
- Alcoholic drinks are prepared by fermentation process using yeast.
- Beer is produced by the fermentation of sugars in rice and barley.
- **Microbes in retting and tanning** Linen thread is made from these fibres. E.g., Pseudomonas aeruginosA)
- Bread and cakes are soft due to carbon dioxide gas.
- Fermentation is the microbial conversion of starch and sugars into alcohol.

- Pickling is a method of preserving food in an edible antimicrobial liquiD)
- Vinegar, alcohol, vegetable oil (pickling agents).
- Fermentation pickling, bacteria in the liquid produce organic acid as preservation agent that produces lactic acid due to the presence of Lactobacillus.
- **Pasteurization is a** process for preservation of liquid fooD)
- Pasteurization method was invented by Louis Pasteur in 1862.
- Citrus Canker Xanthomonas axonopodis (Bacteria),
- Potato blight disease is caused by Phytophthora infestans (Fungi),
- Tuberculosis is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Bacteria) Prevented by BCG VACCINE
- Cholera is caused by Vibrio cholera, Anticholera vaccine
- Common cold is caused by influenza, isolation of patients
- Rabies is caused by, Rhabdo viridae virus, Anti-rabies vaccine
- Amoebic dysentery is caused by Entamoeba histolytica (Protozoa), metronidazole antibiotic
- Malaria is caused by plasmodium female anopheles' mosquito, quinine, chloro quine
- Gut microbes are the bacteria in human gut.
- **Bacteria is a** prokaryotic, single celled organism.
- **Capsid is the** protein coat surrounding a virus.
- **Hyphae is a** very fine thread that is the basic structure of fungi.
- **Pathogen is an** organism that causes disease.

STD - 8 - 16. MICRO ORGANISMS

1. Microorganisms are measured in _____.
   A) cm B) mm C) micron D) meter.
2. _____ shows both living and nonliving characteristics.
   A) Protozoa B) Virus C) Bacteria D) Fungi
3. _____ is a prokaryotic microorganism.
   A) Virus B) Algae C) Fungi D) Bacteria
4. Based on shape, the bacteria are classified into _____ types.
   A) two B) three C) four D) five
5. Common cold in human is caused by _____.
   A) plasmodium B) influenza C) vibrio cholera D) aphthovirus
6. _____ is absent in bacteriA)
   A) DNA B) RNA C) Mitochondria D) Cell wall
7. _____is not a shape seen in bacteriA)
   A) Spiral B) Rod shaped C) Spherical D) Tadpole
8. E.coli is an example of _____ Bacteria
   A) Peritrichous B) Atrichous C) Lophotrichous D) Monotrichous
9. _____ is not a fungus.
   A) Agaricus B) Nostoc C) Penicillium D) Albugo
10. 'Grass of water' refers to_____.
    A) Fungi B) Bacteria C) Algae D) Bryophytes
11. _____ is a biocontrol agent.
    A) Mycorrhizae B) Rhizobium C) Trichoderma D) Agaricus
12. _____ is prepared from a mould called penicillium.
    A) pencilin B) BCG Vaccine C) prion D) virion
13. _____ is the root nodule bacteria in leguminous plants
    A) vibrio cholera B) Cyanobacteria C) Rhizobium D) baculovirus
14. _____ is used in the production of vinegar
    A) Rhizobium B) mycobacterium C) penicillin D) acetobacter aceti
15. Microorganism can be seen with the help of a _____.
    A) telescope B) microscope C) naked eye D) kaleidoscope
16. Bacteria, which has a flagellum at one end is classified as _____.
    A) Peritrichous B) Atrichous C) Lophotrichous D) Monotrichous
17. _____virus attack insects and other orthropods which harm the plants
    A) vibrio cholera B) Cyanobacteria C) Rhizobium D) baculovirus
18. _____is absent in bacteriA)
    A) DNA B) RNA C) Mitochondria D) Cell wall
19. _____ is not a shape seen in bacteriA)
    A) Spiral B) Rod shaped C) Spherical D) Tadpole
20. E.coli is an example of _____ bacteri
    A) peritrichous B) atrichous C) lophotrichous D) monotrichous
21. _____is not a fungus.
    A) Agaricus B) Nostoc C) Penicillium D) Albugo
22. Grass of water' refers to _____
    A) fungi B) bacteria C) algae D) bryophytes
23. _____ is a bio-control agent.
    A) Mycorrhizae B) Rhizobium C) Trichoderma D) Agaricus
24. _____is a disease which spreads through contaminated food and water

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Tuberculosis B) Cholera C) Rabies D) Malaria

25. BCG vaccine is used to prevent _____.
A) measles B) diptheria C) tuberculosis D) poho

26. _____is a mutted form of a usually harmless protein.
A) Virus B) Prion C) Virion D) Probiotic

27. The word virus means _____ in latin
A) vaccine B) Protein C) chemical D) poison

28. The nuclear material of bacteria is called_____.
A) plasmid B) nucleoid C) Yeast D) Pasteur

29. The extra chromosomal DNA in bacteria is called_____.
A) Plasmid B) Prion C) Virion D) nucleoid

30. _____is a unicellular fungus.
A) plasmid B) nucleoid C) Yeast D) Pasteur

31. The study of fungi is called_____.
A) myclogy B) neurology C) phycology D) virology

32. Yeast has an enzyme called_____.
A) amylase B) Zymase C) hyphae D) prophase

33. The mode of respiration in yeast is _____.
A) aerobic B) anaerobic C) cuticular D) stomatal

34. Study of algae is called_____.
A) phycology B) mycology C) bacteriology D) virology

35. _____is a unicellular alga
A) chlamydomonous B) insect C) human D) Octopus

36. Fungi is made of thread like structures called _____.
A) hypha B) nucleoid C) vacuoles D) gills

37. In amoeba, locomotion takes place with the help of _____.
A) vacuoles B) membrane C) pseudopodia D) cytoplasam

38. In amoeba excretion takes place by _____.
A) vacuoles B) membrane C) pseudopodia D) cytoplasam

39. _____are prepared from dead microbes
A) prion B) virion C) vaccines D) kuru

40. _____was the first person to discover vaccine for small pox
A) Joseph Lister B) Louis Pasteur C) Edward jenner D) bentham hooker

41. Vaccination is also known as _____.
A) Immunization B) transportation C) oxidation D) probiotics

42. The process used in production of alcohol and wine is called _____.
A) mycology B) probiotics C) fermentation D) sugaring

43. The _____ produced during fermentation is important for the baking industry
A) carbon dioxide B) Oxygen C) Neon D) nitrogen

44. The vector for malarial parasite is _____ mosquito.
A) female anopheles B) nucleoid C) Yeast D) Pasteur

45. _____ is an antimalarial drug.
A) prion B) hyphae C) penicillium D) Quinine

46. _____ is a protein coat surrounding a virus
A) plasmid B) pectin C) hypahe D) Capsid

47. _____ spreads by the bite of an animal.
A) measles B) diptheria C) tuberculosis D) Rabies

48. Pasteurization was invented by _____
A) Joseph Lister B) Louis Pasteur C) Edward jenner D) bentham hooker

49. Entire virus particle is called _____

A) virion B) prion C) probiotic D) kuru

50. The study of protozoa is called _____

A) pathology B) mycology C) protozoology D) algology

STD 8 - 17. PLANT KINGDOM

1. Living organisms differ in _____.
   A) their structure B) habit and habitat C) mode of nutrition and physiology D) All of these.
2. The estimated number of plant species on the earth is_____.
   A) 10 million B) 8.7 million C) 12 million D) 2 million
3. The plant species are living on land are_____ million and _____million on the earth.
   A) 6.5, 2.2 B) 1.2,3.4 C) 4,7 D) 9,2
4. The number of flowering plants in the earth are _____ spieces.
   A) 2,00,000 B) 5,00,000 C) 4,00,000 D) 10,00,000
5. The classification of plant Kingdom in the traditional system is based on_____.
   A) Flowering plants B) Non-flowering plants C) Both A &B D) None of these
6. The name of flowering plants is_____.
   A) Cryptogams B) Pheneragams C) Thallophyta D) Bryophyta
7. The name of non-flowering plants is_____.
   A) Cryptogams B) Pheneragams C) Thallophyta D) Bryophyta
8. The meaning of algae is in latin word_____.
   A) sea plants B) sea animals C) sea weeds D) sea algaes
9. Algae are_____.
   A) Autotrophs B) Allotrophs C) Heterotrophs D) Mesotrophs
10. Algae belongs to the group
    A) Cryptogams B) Pheneragams C) Thallophyta D) Bryophyta
11. The algae are classified based on _____.
    A) thallus B) prothallus C) pigments D) all of these
12. Reproduction methods of Algae are_____.
    A) vegetative B) sexual C) Asexual D) all of these
13. The plant body is not differentiated into root, stem and leaf is called_____.
    A) prothallus B) thallus C) rhizoid D) mosses
14. Algaes are may be_____.
    A) Symbiants B) lichens C) epiphytes D) all of these
15. Most Algae are living in _____.
    A) aquatic region B) non-aquatic region C) both A & B D) none of these
16. Algae which float on the surface of the water are called_____.
    A) phytoplankton B) myccorhizae C) rhizobus D) landplankton
17. Some algae living with fungi and they both are mutually benefited are known as_____.
    A) lichens B) saprophytes C) parasites D) none of these.
18. The branch of study of algae is called_____.
    A) phycology B) algalogy C) both A &B D) none of these
19. Brown algae from which Iodine extracted is _____.
    A) laminaria B) gelidium C) gracillaria D) ulva
20. The algae used in space travel to get rid of CO_2 is _____.
    A) chlorella pyrenoidosa B) gelidium C) gracillaria D) ulva
21. Chlorella pieternoidosa is used to decompose_____.
    A) human wastes B) animal wastes C) agri wastes D) all of these
22. Expansion of SCP is _____.
    A) single cell protein B) small cell protein C) single call protein D) none of these
23. Cell wall of fungi is made up of a chemical substance called_____.
    A) single cell algae B) blue green algae C) chitin D) none of these
24. Examples of single cell algae are _____.

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) chlorella B) Spirulina C) Both A & B D) none of these

25. Fungi belongs to the group _____.
A) Cryptogams B) Pheneragams C) Thallophyta D) Bryophyta

26. The filament like structures of fungi body is called hyphae. Several hypae are arranged in the form of network called_____.
A) mycelium B) chitin C) chlorophyll D) haustoria

27. The roots of fungi live symbiotically with higher plants is called_____.
A) mycorhyzae B) cyanophyta C) chlorophyta D) bryophyta

28. Which one is not the uses of fungi?
A) antibiotics B) food C) vitamins D) minerals

29. Penicillin is obtained from the fungi called_____.
A) Penicillium notatum B) goshbyii C) yeast D) agaricus

30. The common name of the fungi agaricus is_____.
A) button mushroom B) round mushroom C) sippi mushroom D) none of these

31. Which fungus contain the enzymes (invertasae and zymase) which is used to ferment the sugar molasses into alcohol?
A) Ashbya gospii B) Eremothecium gooshbyii C) yeast D)agaricus

32. Which one is wrong?
A) wilt diseases of cotton B) red rot of sugarcane
C) blast disease of buddy D) Black rust of raddish

33. Who classify the Five Kingdom of classification?
A) Fleming B) R.H.Wittekar C) linnaeus D) hooker

34. Which are prokaryotic in nature?
A) cyanobacteria B) nostac C) anabenae D) all of these

35. Who discovered penicillin (The queen of medicine)?
A) Fleming B) R.H.Wittekar C) linnaeus D) hooker

36. The amphibians of plant Kingdom which have no vascular cryptogames are_____.
A) Cryptogams B) Pheneragams C) Thallophyta D) Bryophyta

37. _____species cause alleregy to children while _____ protects against allergy.
A) clasaoporium, Aspergillus B) Aspergillus,cladosporium C) yeast,agaricus D) agaricus, yeast

38. Which is the first cell which develops into sporophytic generation?
Which is the first cell of gametophytic generation?
A) spore,zygote B) zygote,spore C) anhrtidium D) archegonium

39. Choose the correct pair.
A) hepaticae – hornworts
B) anthocerotae – ricciaa
C) musci _ funaria
D) lycopsida _ equuissetum

40. Which is the valuable fuel obtained from sphagnum
A) Funaria B) riccia C) anthoceros D) peat

41. The first true land plants with xylem and phloem is_____.
A) Cryptogams B) Pheneragams C) Pteridophytes D) Bryophytes

42. The plant produces both microspore and megaspore is called as_____.
A) heterosporus B) homosporus C) both D) none of these

43. The plant produces either microspore or megaspore is known as _____.
A) heterosporus B) homosporus C) both D) none of these

44. In Pteridophyta gametophytic generation, the short lived and independent spores is named as_____.
A) prothallus B) thallus C) rhizoid D) mosses

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

45. Lycopodium is known as ____ and Equisetum is known as _____.
    A) Water fern, selaginella B) club moss, horse tail
    C) Water fern, horse tail D) club moss, selaginella
46. _____ are used as ornamental plants.
    A) Equisetum B) ferns C) riccia D) selaginella
47. The naked seed plant with gametophytic and sporophytic life cycle is called_____.
    A) Gymnosperm B) Pteridophyta C) Thalophyta D) angiosperms
48. Which closed seeded plants are divided into dicotyledons and monocotyledons?
    A) Gymnosperm B) Pteridophyta C) Thalophyta D) angiosperms
49. Pollination occur by insects in ___ and by wind in _____.
    A) Dicotytledon,monocotyledon B) monocotyledon, Dicotytledon
    C) Pteridophyta,Thalophyta D) Gymnosperm,Pteridophyta
50. Which one is wrong pair.
    A) cycadales - erect and unbranched plants
    B) ginkgoales - fan shaped leaves and unpleasant smell
    C) coniferales - evergreen trees and winged seeds
    D) gnetales - ovules are open and flower like shoot
51. The study of identification, classification, description and nomenclature of living organisms is known as_____.
    A) taxonomy B) phycology C) ecology D) endomology
52. The artificial system of classification was proposed by carolus linnaeus in his book___.
    A) species plantarum B) general plantarum C) spices plantaram D) none of these
53. Who classify the natural system of classification?
    A) bentham and hooker B) linnaeus C) bauhin D) hooker
54. The naming of an organisms on scientific basis with two words is known as _____
    A) Binomial Nomenclature B) trinomial Nomenclature
    C) mono Nomenclature D) poly Nomenclature
55. The book published by Bentham and hooker is_____.
    A) species plantarum B) general plantarum C) spices plantaram D) none of these
56. The collection of pressed dried plants faced on a sheet and arranged is known as____.
    A) herbarium B) museum C) Both D) none of these
57. The largest herbarium of India is in_____ which has 1million species.
    A) Chennai B) bangaalore C) kolkatta D) delhi
58. The rules and recommendations regarding Binomial Nomenclature where found in ___.
    A) ICBN B) ICN C) Both D) none of these
59. The expansion of ICBN is_____.
    A) Internal code of botanical nomenclature
    B) International code of binomial nomenclature
    C) International code of botanical nomenclature
    D) International centre of botanical nomenclature
60. Which one is wrong pair?
    A) acalypha indica – kuppaimeni
    B) aegle marmelos – vilvam
    C) solanum trilobattum – thoothuvalai
    D) phyllanthuus amarus – sothu katralai
61. Which one is wrong pair?
    A) acalypha indica – kuppaimeni - ringworm
    B) aegle marmelos – vilvam - diarrhoea
    C) solanum trilobattum – thoothuvalai - jaundice

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

D) aloe vera – sothu katralai - piles,ulcer

62. Vegetative reproduction in algae takes place by_____.
A) sexual reproduction B) fragmentation
C)Asexual reproduction D) fusion of gametes

63. Agar Agar is extracted from some red algae are
A) gonidium B) gracillaria C) Both D) none of these

64. In Spirogyra reproduction take place by_____.
A) vegetative & Asexual B) vegetative & sexual C) Asexual D) all of these

65. Reproduction takes place in chlamydomonas by
A) vegetative B) asexual C) sexual D) none of these

66. In Chara reproduction takes place by_____.
A) vegetative B) Asexual C) sexual D) none of these

67. Identify the wrong pair.
A) Blue green algae - ocillatoria
B) Green algae - Chlamydomonas
C) Brown algae - starch
D) Red algae - polysiphonia

68. In which country algae are consumed as food?
A) Japan B) England C) India D) all of these

69. Identify the wrong pair.
A) Blue green algae - phycocyanin
B) Green algae - protein
C) Brown algae - fucoxanthin
D) Red algae - floridian starch

70. Which Algae are used as food by the people?
A) ulva B) Spirulina C) chlorella D) all of these

71. Algae used as food for domestic animals are_____.
A) laminaria B) Ascophyllum C) Both D) none of these

72. The Algae fixing atmospheric nitrogen to increase the fertility into the soil are _____.
A) blue green algae B) green algae C) brown algae D) red algae

73. The algae used to prepare growth medium in Laboratories is _____.
A) agaragar B) ulva C) spirulina D) ascophyllum

74. The branch of study of fungus is called_____.
A) Phycology B) ecology C) mycology D) algalogy

75. The fungus used to produce vitamin B2 (riboflavin) are
A) Ashbya gospii B) asperrgillus C) yeast D) agaricus

76. Which one is wrong pair?
A) trichophhyton sp. - ring worm
B) microsporum furfur - dandroff
C) tinea pedis - athletes foot
D) purpuria - allergy

77. Fungi grow upon the dead and decaying matter is_____.
A) rhizopus B) asperrgillus C) yeast D) agaricus

78. The rhizome and petioles of ____yield the vermifuge drug.
A) Equisetum B) ferns C) dryopteris D) selaginella

79. Which wood is used in the paper industry?
A) araucaria B) turpentrine C) pinus D) cedrus

80. ____ is used to get relief from pain, bronchitis.
A) araucaria B) turpentine C) pinus D) cedrus

STD-8 - 18. ORGANISATION OF LIFE

1. Which one is the example of prokaryotic cell?
   A) Bacteria B) Amoeba C) Cyanobacteria D) both a and c
2. The true nucleus is absent in some of the cell is called ----------
   A) Eukaryotic cell B) Prokaryotic cell C) Fungi D) Algae
3. Some organisms have a single cell structure. They are called -------
   A) Unicellular organism B) Tissues C) Multi cellular organism D) none of these
4. The study of cell is called ----------
   A) Genetics B) Cell biology C) Micro biology D) mycology
5. _____ is the building block of body.
   A) Tissue B) Organ C) Cell D) Organism
6. The cells are measured by --------- Unit.
   A) Micron B) Centimetre C) millimetre D) Decimetre
7. One Micron is equal to ----------
   A) 1/1000 B) 1/10000 C) 1/1000000 D) 1/100000
8. _____ is the longest cell of human body.
   A) Nerve cell B) Blood cell. C) Egg cell D) bone cell
9. In human body ---------- is the smallest cell.
   A) Nerve cell B) Red blood cell C) Bone cell D) Ovum
10. The largest cell is ----------.
    A) Human ovum B) Egg of ostrich C) Hen egg D) Egg
11. Mycoplasma is one of the ----------
    A) Virus B) Bacteria C) Fungi D) Algae
12. _____ is the photoreceptor organ in human being.
    A) Ear B) Mouth C) Nose D) Eye
13. _____ is the biological clock of our body.
    A) Eyes B) Ear C) Brain D) Lungs
14. It is a tough and thick white membrane to protects the inner part of the eye is called_____
    A) Pupil B) Retina C) Sclera D) Cornea
15. _____ is the white of the eye.
    A) Sclera B) Iris C) Cornea D) Pupil
16. It is the small opening located at the middle of the Iris is ----------
    A) Sclera B) Pupil C) Cornea D) Lens
17. The coloured portion of the eye is ----------
    A) Iris B) Retina C) Lens D) Pupil
18. Eye lens is _____lens.
    A) Concave B) Bi-convex C) Plano-convex D) Plano-concave
19. It is a watery fluid that is present in the area between the lens and the cornea.
    A) Vitreous humour B) Water fluid C) Aqueous humour D) None of these
20. It is a semi solid transparent jelly like substance that cover the interior portion of the eyes.
    A) Aqueous humour B) Water fluid C) Vitreous humour D) None of these.
21. On an average adult human being at the rest breathes in and out ---------- time in a minute.
    A) 16 – 18 times B) 15-17 times C) 10-15 times D) 15-18 times
22. The bronchiole leads to a punch of air sac is called ----------
    A) Alveoli B) Lungs C) Wind pipe D) Voice box
23. The thoracic cavity is a bound dorsally by the ----------Column and ventrally by the ---------- laterally by the ---------- and on the lower side by the dome shaped ----------.
    A) Ribs, vertebral, diaphragm, sternum B) Vertebral, diaphragm, ribs, sternum
    C) Sternum, Ribs, vertebral, diaphragm D) Vertebral, sternum, ribs, diaphragm
24. The oxygen moves into the blood by simple ----------
    A) Diffusion B) Osmosis C) active transport D) exchange
25. Lung is covered by ---------- membrane.

A) Capsule B) Pleura C) Pericardium D) meninges

26. The movement of particles from higher concentration to lower concentration.
A) Diffusion B) Osmosis C) Plasmolysis D) Active transport

27. The movement of solvent particles across a semi permeable membrane from a dilute solution into a concentrated solution.
A) Plasmolysis B) Diffusion C) Active transport D) Osmosis

28. The concentration of external and internal solution of the organism are the same
A) Hyper tonic B) Hypo tonic C) Iso tonic D) None of these

29. The external solution concentration is less compared to the concentration of the inner solution of an organism.
A) Hyper tonic B) Iso tonic C) Hypo tonic D) None of these.

30. The external solution concentration is greater than the concentration of the inner solution of an organism.
A) Hypo tonic B) Hyper tonic C) Iso tonic D) None of these.

31. The term of Osmo regulation was coined by
A) Robert Hook B) Hobber C) Newton D) None of these.

32. The maintenance of constant internal environment of the body.
A) Homeostasis B) Hyper tonic C) Hipo tonic D) None of these

33. The ---------- muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdomen
A) Plura B) Diaphragm C) Pericardium D) Capsule

34. One glucose molecule to produce ---------- ATP
A) 32 B) 30 C) 28 D) 36

35. All the living the organisms are made up of ----------
A) Cell B) Tissue C) Organ D) organ system

36. In the absence of oxygen glucose is broken down into ----------
A) Citric acid B) Lactic acid C) Ethyl alcohol D) both b and c

37. The process of air passing inner side of the Lungs is called ----------
A) Inhalation B) Exhalation C) breathing D) gas exchange

38. Match the following

1. Carbohydrate	-	a. Carbon di Oxide, Water and Heat
2. Glucose	-	b. Amino acid
3. Protein	-	c. Glucose
4. Amino acid	-	d. Cholesterol
5. Fatty acid	-	e. Enzymes, protein, hormones

A) 1- e,2-d,3-a,4-b,5-c B) 1-c,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-d
C) 1-b,2-e,3-c,4-a,5-d D) 1-d,2-e,3-c,4-a,5-b

39. Match the following:

Tissues		Function
1. Epithelial tissues	-	a. Transporting nutrients
2. Muscular tissues	-	b. Convey the instruction from the brain
3. Connective tissues	-	c. Protection of organ
4. Nervous tissues	-	d. Locomotion

A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a B) 1-c, 2- a ,3-d, 4-b
C) 1-c, 2-d ,3-a, 4-b D) 1-b, 2-a ,3-c, 4- d

40. Simple tissues are _____ and complex tissues is _____
A) Homogeneous and heterogeneous B) heterogeneous and homogeneous
C) Homogeneous and muscle tissues D) None of these

41. The main role of the cornea is_____
A) Dispersion of light B) Reflated light C) Refracted light D) None of these

42. Eyes lens are made up of_____
A) Fat B) Mirror C) protein D) muscle

43. _____ is the structural and function unit of living organism
A) Cell B) Tissues C) Organ D) Organ system

44. A group of organs to from ----------

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

A) Tissues B) organ C) organ system D) none of these

45. The heart and blood vessels together to form----------
A) Muscular system B) Immune system C) Respiratory system D) Cardio vascular system
46. The maintaining the shape of the eye is ----------
A) Vitreous humour B) Aqueous humour C) optic nerve D) none of these.
47. The thin and transparent membrane of eyes.
A) Pupil B) conjunctiva C) Cornea D) Retina
48. The human eyes can differentiate approximately---------- colours.
A) 10 – 12 thousand B) 10 – 15 million C) 10 – 12 million D) 10 – 20 million.
49. The size of bacteria cell is ----------
A) 1-2 µm B) 1-2 Å C) 1-2 mm D) 1-2 m
50. The power house of the cell is ----------
A) Ribosomes B) Golgi bodies C) Mitochondria D) lysosomes.
51. The organisms try to maintain osmolality their body matching with their surroundings.
A) Osmoregulation B) osmosis C) Electrolyte D) Osmo conformers.
52. Some of the organisms maintain their internal osmolality which can be extremely different from surrounding environment
A) Osmo conformers B) Osmo regulators C) Osmosis D) none of these
53. The food substances are completely oxidized into water and Co_2 with release the energy is called _____.
A) Aerobic respiration B) Anaerobic respiration C) Cellular respiration D) None of these
54. Cellular respiration take place in the_____ and _____ of the cell.
A) Aerobic and anaerobic B) Cytoplasm and mitochondria
C) mitochondria and nucleus D) Cytoplasm and plasma
55. The Glucose is not completely oxidize. This process is called----------.
A) Aerobic respiration B) anaerobic respiration C) Cellular respiration D) None of these
56. Most of the _____ and _____ organisms are Osmo conformers .
A) vertebrates and insect B) invertebrates and protozoa
C) invertebrates and marine organism D) None of these
57. Exchange of respiratory gases between blood and tissue fluids
A) Diffusion B) Osmosis C) Isotonic D) Hypertonic
58. Aerobic respiration release_____time more energy than anaerobic respiration from the same amount of the glucose.
A) 15 B) 10 C) 20 D) 19
59. Metabolism is the _____ reaction by which living organism
A) Biological B) Physical C) chemical D) Neutral
60. Glucose molecule are changed in Glycogen. This process
A) Catabolism B) Metabolism C) Un metabolism D) anabolism
61. Cholesterol is converted to _____
A) Fatty acid B) Amino acid C) Glucose D) Enzymes
62. Carbohydrates is converted to glucose. This process is called_____
A) Anabolism B) Metabolism C) Chemical reaction D) Catabolism
63. The Metabolic process maintain the_____ condition of the body.
A) Homeostatic B) Osmo regulators C) Osmo conformer D) None of these
64. The large no of cells is called_____
A) Uni Cellular organism B) Multi cellular organism C) Organ D) Living organism
65. Well defined nucleus is covered by membrane are called_____.
A) Eukaryotic organism B) Prokaryotic organism C) Virus D) Bacteria

STD 8 - 19. MOVEMENTS IN ANIMALS

1. Movement can be both voluntary and _____
   A) involuntary B) Voluntary C) Breathing D) None of these
2. The Movement of an organism from one place to another is known as_____
   A) Organism B) Locomotion C) escape D) None of these
3. Walking running and summing are few examples for deferent types of _____
   A) Locomotion B) Movement C) Place D) Organism
4. Locomotion is the Movement of an _____
   A) Voluntary B) involuntary C) Organism D) None of these
5. Locomotion is the movement of an Organism from _____
   A) one place to another B) another C) other D) None of these
6. Locomotion is always _____
   A) Organism B) Involuntary C) Voluntary D) None of these
7. Locomotion takes place at the_____
   A) Biological level B) Organism level C) Energy level D) None of these
8. Locomotion doesn't _____ require energy
   A) necessarily B) biological C) Organism D) None of these
9. _____doesn't necessarily require energy
   A) Movement B) Locomotion C) level D) None of these
10. _____is the act of changing the place or position by one or more parts of the body.
    A) Movement B) locomotion C) energy level D) energy
11. _____ is can either be voluntary or involuntary
    A) locomotion B) movement C) voluntary D) None of these
12. A _____ takes place at the biological level.
    A) movement B) locomotion C) require energy D) None of these
13. Movement is one of the significant features of _____
    A) living beings B) living things C) nonliving things D) None of these
14. Animals _____ a wide range of movements.
    A) exhibit B) energy level C) unexhibited D) None of these
15. The body of _____ is made up of many rings joined end to end.
    A) human B) earthworm C) animals D) Birds
16. Earthworm under its body it has large number of _____
    A) Brittles B) muscles C) body energy level D) None of these
17. Some birds can also _____ in the water
    A) swim B) fly C) walk D) drink
18. Birds _____ are light and string
    A) exhibit B) energy level C) unexhibited D) None of these
19. The lower portion of limbs are modified as _____
    A) Bones B) Claws C) Muscles D) None of these
20. Birds have special flight _____ and the forelimbs are modified.
    A) Bones B) Wings C) Body D) Muscles
21. Birds show _____ types of flight
    A) Three B) ten C) One D) Two
22. During _____ the bird has its wing and tail spread.
    A) Gliding B) Bird C) Going D) None of these
23. The wings and _____have long feathers, which help in flying.
    A) Muscles B) Bones C) Tail D) None of these

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

24. A cockroach has _____ of jointe4d legs, which help it to walk, rum and climb.
A) Pairs of two B) Pairs of three C) Pairs of four D) None of these
25. Cockroach body is covered by chitin, a light _____ material.
A) Regular B) Protective C) Irregular D) None of these
26. Large and strong muscles help in the movement of _____
A) Wings B) Bones C) Legs D) None of these
27. Fish Swims with the help of _____
A) Wings B) Fins C) Features D) None of these
28. When a fish Swims its front part curves to one side and the tail part stays in the _____direction.
A) Same B) Opposite C) Various D) None of these
29. The caudal or tail fin helps in_____
A) Same direction B) Opposite direction C) Changing Direction D) None of these
30. _____can move some parts of their body in different directions.
A) Animals B) Birds C) Humans D) None of these
31. Our body is made up of a frame work of bones called _____.
A) Blood B) Skeleton C) Atoms D) None of these
32. _____helps in the movement of the human body.
A) Skeleton B) Atoms C) Legs D) Cells
33. It is a more complex movement which is brought about by the _____
A) Amoeboid movement B) Ciliary movement
C) Muscular movement D) Joint movement
34. Muscular movement is seen in the _____
A) Lower vertebrates B) higher vertebrates
C) Smaller Uerlebrates D) higher Uerlebrates
35. The point at which two separate bones meet is called a _____
A) Joint B) Broken C) Movable D) None of these
36. Joints can be of _____ types.
A) One B) Three C) Four D) Nine
37. One part is concave (turned inward) at one end and looks like a ____
A) Saddle B) Concave C) Outward D) Nine
38. The other end is _____ (turned outwards), and looks like a rider in a saddle.
A) Outward B) Concave C) Convex D) Both B and C
39. Body function _____ to connected bone to bone
A) Ligament B) Synovial fluid C) Joint capsule D) Ligament tissue
40. On the basis of presence in the body, skeleton is of _____ types.
A) One B) Three C) Two D) Nine
41. The skeletal system serves _____ important functions in the human body.
A) Seven B) Ten C) Five D) Nine
42. Red blood cells are produced in the bone _____
A) Strength B) Marrow C) Strong D) Weak
43. _____system act as levers for muscular action.
A) Muscle system B) Nerve system C) Skeletal system D) Circulation system
44. Muscular movement would not be possible without_____ (Cords of tissue that attach muscle to bone) and _____.
A) Locomotion, ligaments B) Locomotion, Movement
C) Tendons, Ligaments D) Fragments, Locomotion
45. Human skeleton consists of bone, cartilages and _____.
A) Ligaments B) Locomotion C) Tendons D) Fragments

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

46. _____ Found in arms and legs.
A) Ling bones B) Flat bones C) Irregular bones D) Medium bones
47. _____ Found in skull, rills, shoulder and hips.
A) Long bones B) Flat bones C) Short bones D) Medium bones
48. _____ Found in Wrist ankle, ventral column.
A) Long bones B) Short bones C) Flat bones D) Medium bones
49. Parts of skeleton divided into _____ may or arts
A) One B) Three C) Two D) Four
50. The Skull is a hard structure made up to _____ bones
A) Large B) Small C) Joint D) Medium
51. Skull formed by_____ bones out are fixed together.
A) 26 B) 28 C) 22 D) 45
52. Vertebral Column running at the back of the body is also called as spine or the _____.
A) Backbone B) Leg bone C) Hand bone D) Thigh bone
53. Vertebrae are joined by _____
A) Joint Points B) Gliding points C) Bent joint D) Elbow joint
54. The only bone which has movable joint is the _____
A) Lower jaw B) Upper jaw C) Middle jaw D) Both A and B
55. ____ of lower ribs, Rib cage Protects the Underlying lings, heart and some part of liver.
A) Three pairs B) Two pairs C) Four pairs D) Five pairs
56. The _____ Contains the bones in the appendages of the body
A) Appendicular Skeleton B) Skeleton C) Appendages skeleton D) Structures
57. Pelvic bones are also called as _____
A) Pelvic girdle B) Public bone C) huim D) Pelvic joint
58. _____ makes up the upper arm.
A) Humorous B) muscles C) Fingers D) Palm
59. _____ is the lower limb make up of former, tibia, fibula, tarsal's, metatarsals and Phalanges.
A) hip bone B) back bone C) Leg bone D) Neck bone
60. The _____ in the body Provide the means of all moments.
A) bones B) muscles C) lower limb D) femur
61. The _____ which is attached to the bone
A) movable end B) tendon C) fixed end D) Shorter
62. The muscle contracts to become _____ and _____
A) shorter and thicker B) Shorter and longer
C) Shorter and smaller D) shorter and thinner
63. Tendon and muscle attachment to the _____ in human
A) muscles B) bones C) Fingers D) Back bone
64. Movement helps to perform necessary functions in an _____
A) Organs B) Organism C) Muscles D) Bones
65. Strong muscles and light bones work together to help the _____
A) human B) animals C) fish D) Birds fly
66. Organism can be both _____
A) Voluntary and Voluntary B) involuntary and in voluntary
C) voluntary and in voluntary B) Both A and B
67. Birds fly by flapping their_____
A) bones B) wings C) muscles D) features
68. Fish Swim by forming loops alternately on _____ of the body.
A) Three sides B) Four sides C) Two sides D) Five sides

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

69. synovial joints have _____ main is distinguishing features.
A) Two B) Three C) four D) One
70. Startled or skeletal muscles or _____ muscles.
A) voluntary muscles B) involuntary muscles
C) Locomotion D) Movement
71. Different types of muscle _____ in the human body
A) Absent B) Present C) Large D) Small
72. The Circular muscles make the _____
A) Pupil Smaller B) Pupil Larger C) Pupil minimum D) Pupil Constant
73. Most actions in Our body like _____
A) Standing B) down C) higher D) Small
74. The body and legs of Cockroaches have _____ forming an outer Skeleton.
A) hard coverings B) Soft coverings
C) Large Coverings D) Small coverings
75. Unstrained or smooth muscles or _____
A) voluntary muscles B) involuntary muscles
C) larger muscles D) Skeletal muscle
76. The muscles in the _____ arm control the bending and straightening of the arm.
A) lower B) upper C) middle D) end
77. _____ can be found all owner the body
A) Antagonistic muscles B) Skeletal muscles
C) Cardiac muscles D) Smooth muscle
78. _____ move by alternate extension
A) fish B) Animal C) earth warms D) Cockroach
79. The bones are moved by alternate contractions and relaxations of _____ of muscles.
A) Three sets B) Two sets C) One set D) four set
80. The nature of joints and _____ of movement they allow.
A) Artificial B) Nature C) chemical D) Physical
81. Vertebral column function Supports the _____
A) head B) neck C) bones D) eyes
82. The _____ contains the bones in the appendages of the body.
A) Skeletal muscle B) Appendicle Skeleton
C) smooth muscle D) Cardiac muscle
83. To a great extent the muscles have to be co-ordinate for a particular kind of _____.
A) Move B) Movement C) direction D) Strength
84. The thigh bones are attached to either side of the girdle with a belt and _____.
A) Socket joint B) back bone C) neck joint D) leg joint
85. Ankle is made up of _____
A) bones B) Toes C) Tarsal's D) Fibula
86. Toes are made up of
A) Phalanges B) bones C) Muscles D) Ankle
87. Muscles help to maintain body _____ while sitting standing or walking.
A) Posture B) heat C) Cooking D) Strong
88. Most muscles are _____ of contractile tissue.
A) Small bundles B) Large bundles C) Long bundles D) Both A and B
89. Femur, labia, fibula, tarsal's, metatarsals and Phalanges all these bones are joint by _____.
A) hinge B) neck C) Tibia D) Knee joint
90. Fingers are made up of _____
A) Phalanges B) Palm C) Metacarpals D) Upper arm

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

91. Fore - arm is made up of radius and _____
A) carpals B) Phalanges C) Metacarpals D) ulna

92. Vertebral column is given provider movement for the _____
A) Animal Skeleton B) Human Skeleton C) Birds wings D) Plants

93. _____ of ribs are attached to the breast bone at the front.
A) five Pairs B) Four Pairs C) Eight Pairs D) Ten Pairs

94. Vertebral Column is made up of _____.
A) Vertebral B) Individual bones C) Neck bones D) Leg bones

95. The Skeletal system is composed of bones and the related structure that aid _____.
A) body movement B) Bone Attachment
C) Structure of the body D) human body

96. One the basis of presence in the body, Skeleton is of _____
A) Three types B) Two types C) Four types D) Five types

97. _____ found in wrist ankle, Vertebral column
A) Long bones B) Short bones C) Flat bones D) Irregular bones

98. This movable joint is supported by muscles and _____.
A) locomotion's B) ligaments C) Movement D) Bones

99. Total Vertebral column consists of _____ cervical vertebrae.
A) Seven B) Eight C) Four D) Ten

100. Fixed joints are found in
A) Skull B) Lower jaw C) Lands D) Dip bone

STD 8 - 20.REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE

1. The first menstrual flow begins at puberty is termed as _____
   A) menarche B) menopause C) adolescence D) maturation
2. Ovulation occurs approximately ____ days before next ovarial cycle commences
   A) 30 B) 15 C) 14 D) 28
3. After ovulation the ovum reaches the _____and fertilization takes place
   A) fallopian tube B) Endocrine gland C) testes D) gonads
4. If the ovum is not fertilized, _____ begins to degenerate
   A) hormone B) corpus luteum C) corpus collasum D) uterus
5. In male and female _____behavior is mainly under the control of LH and FSH
   A) physical B) economical C) social D) reproductive
6. Iodine helps to prevent _____gland related diseases
   A) thymus B) adrenal C) thyroid D) pineal
7. _____influences the development of graafian follicle and secretion of estrogen
   A) FSH B) LH C) CH D) BH
8. _____ hormone involved in contraction of smooth muscles of uterus during child birth
   A) Estrogen B) Oxytocin C) Progesterone D) Androgen
9. _____ is referred as the Interstitial Cell Stimulating Hormone.
   A) LH B) FSH C) BSH D) GSH
10. Release of a mature ovum from an ovary into _____ is ovulation
    A) testes B) uterus C) fallopian tube D) oviduct
11. _____ hormone stimulates secretion of milk during lactation
    A) Lactogen B) lactiphase C) Prolactin D) prelactin
12. Hormones are basically _____
    A) fat B) energy capsule C) protein D) steroids
13. _____ hormone is secreted by the ovaries of the female
    A) estrogen B) testosterone C) Prolactin D) Lactogen
14. Estrogen and _____ are female sex hormones
    A) testosterone B) adrenocyne C) Progesterone D) testrogen
15. Endocrine gland lies above kidney is_____
    A) Thymus B) Adrenal C) Pituitary D) pancreas
16. Protruding part of the throat is called _____
    A) Ribbs B) lower jaw C) Siemen's berry D) Adam's apple
17. _____ marks the end of the reproductive phase of woman's life
    A) Menarche B) Menstruation C) Menopause D) Maturation
18. WHO has defined reproductive health as well-being of physical, behavioural, _____ aspects of adolescence?
    A) emotional B) economical C) cultural D) informative
19. Intake of ____is necessary to prevent osteoporosis in later life
    A) Glucose B) calcium C) Iodine D) fat
20. Adolescence is the period of transition from childhood to _____
    A) Boyhood B) Girlhood C) teenage D) Adulthood
21. _____ plays an important role at the time of puberty
    A) Enzyme B) Honey C) platelets D) Hormone
22. Latin word for 'to grow' or 'grow to maturity' is
    A) Puberty B) Menstruation C) adolescere D) Fertilization
23. _____ is the primary sex organ of male
    A) testes B) ovary C) kidney D) stomach

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

24. Ovary is the primary_____ of female
A) digestive organ B) excretory organ C) sex organ D) respiratory organ
25. Group of cells which secrete harmones_____
A) Gonad B) Gland C) harmene D) harmonium
26. During puberty oil producing glands become active causing _____ on the face
A) ache B) acne C) scar D) shrink
27. Voice of boys become _____ during puberty
A) shrill B) high pitch C) dusky D) husky
28. Balanced diet include carbohydrate, ____fat, vitamins and minerals
A) prolactin B) profile C) Protein D) proactive
29. Women should take more ____in their diet
A) pappad B) spices C) food D) iron
30. _____ is vital to the well-being of adolescents
A) Sleep B) fat C) IT D) Junk food
31. _____ activity leads to conditions of better health, sound sleep and mental peace
A) physical B) cultural C) economic D) social
32. _____ deficiencies may also delay sexual maturation
A) Fuel B) economic C) electrical D) nutritional
33. In boys, iron deficiency occurs due to_____
A) muscle spurt B) video games C) drugs D) alcohol
34. Personal hygiene is a clear indicator of man's _____
A) colour B) mass, weight C) personality D) status
35. Adolescence is the period of life between ____ years of life
A) 5-10 B) 11-19 C) 17-19 D) 6-11
36. The sperm is produced by _____
A) ovary B) pancreas C) Adrenal gland D) testes
37. The first menstrual flow begins at puberty is termed as _____
A) mentruation B) menopause C) mensuration D) growth
38. Use clean _____ for defecation
A) chair B) ground C) toilet D) road
39. Hormones are the secretions of _____glands
A) exocrine B) endocrine C) salivary D) enzyme
40. Lack of iron in the diet results in _____
A) goitre B) anemia C) fever D) polio
41. Increased activity of sweat glands in teenagers enhances body _____
A) muscle B) mass C) odour D) colour
42. The menstrual cycle is controlled by ____
A) physical activity B) blood cells C) Hormone D) diet
43. Menopause occurs during the age of _____
A) 45-50 B) 19-45 C) 50-55 D) 11-19
44. Estrogen is a collection of related _____ hormones
A) male B) steroid C) exocrine D) blood
45. During adolescence boys and girls add around _____ in the height
A) 5-10 B) 11-20 C) 23-26 D) 17-18
46. Male sex hormone: Androgen ::Female sex hormone :_____
A) Endrogen B) Pendrogen C) testosterone D) Estrogen
47. _____ increases body growth and makes looks like adult
A) Junk food B) playing C) Video games D) balanced growth
48. During adolescence the body needs ____ like calcium, phosphorus and iron

A) vitamins B) fats C) protein D) minerals

49. _____ hours of sleep is necessary for teenagers

A) 5-7 B) 10-12 C) 8-10 D) late

50. ____ restarts after the birth of the baby

A) Growth B) Menstruation C) Menopause D) puberty

STD 7 – Term-1 – 1. Measurement

Qsn No.	Ans.	Qsn No.	Ans.	Qsn No.	Ans.	Qsn No.	Ans.
1	B	16	C	31	D	46	B
2	C	17	D	32	C	47	A
3	B	18	A	33	B	48	C
4	C	19	B	34	C	49	C
5	D	20	B	35	D	50	B
6	B	21	B	36	B	51	A
7	D	22	C	37	C	52	C
8	A	23	C	38	A	53	C
9	D	24	A	39	A	54	A
10	A	25	B	40	A	55	A
11	C	26	D	41	B	56	C
12	A	27	C	42	C	57	C
13	B	28	D	43	D	58	
14	A	29	C	44	D	59	
15	C	30	A	45	A	60	

STD 7 – Term-1 – 2. FORCE AND MOTION

Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans
1	B	11	C	21	C	31	C	41	A
2	A	12	C	22	B	32	D	42	B
3	C	13	A	23	B	33	A	43	D
4	D	14	C	24	C	34	B	44	C
5	C	15	A	25	C	35	D	45	D
6	D	16	B	26	A	36	D	46	C
7	B	17	B	27	B	37	C	47	A
8	D	18	C	28	B	38	D	48	C
9	B	19	D	29	C	39	B	49	A
10	A	20	D	30	C	40	A	50	B

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 – Term-1 3. Matter around us

1	B	11	B	21	C	31	B	41	B
2	D	12	B	22	C	32	D	42	A
3	C	13	C	23	C	33	C	43	C
4	A	14	C	24	B	34	A	44	B
5	A	15	A	25	B	35	C	45	B
6	C	16	D	26	C	36	B	46	C
7	D	17	C	27	D	37	C	47	A
8	A	18	B	28	A	38	B	48	C
9	C	19	A	29	C	39	A	49	A
10	A	20	A	30	B	40	D	50	C

STD 7 - TERM - 1 - 4. ATOMIC STRUCTURE

Q.NO.	ANS	Q.NO.	ANS	Q.NO.	ANS	Q.NO.	ANS	Q.NO.	ANS	Q.NO.	ANS
1	B	11	D	21	A	31	C	41	D	51	A
2	D	12	B	22	B	32	A	42	B	52	C
3	C	13	A	23	B	33	A	43	D	53	C
4	B	14	A	24	C	34	A	44	D	54	B
5	B	15	C	25	C	35	D	45	A	55	D
6	B	16	A	26	A	36	D	46	A	56	D
7	A	17	B	27	A	37	B	47	B	57	B
8	B	18	B	28	B	38	B	48	B	58	A
9	A	19	D	29	C	39	C	49	B	59	A
10	B	20	A	30	B	40	B	50	D	60	A

STD 7 – Term-1

5. Reproduction and modification in plants

1	B	11	A	21	B	31	C	41	A	51	C	61	D	71	C
2	B	12	B	22	C	32	D	42	A	52	D	62	B	72	C
3	B	13	B	23	A	33	A	43	C	53	B	63	A	73	C
4	B	14	A	24	D	34	B	44	A	54	A	64	B	74	B
5	C	15	B	25	B	35	B	45	A	55	D	65	C	75	C
6	D	16	B	26	A	36	A	46	A	56	A	66	D	76	A
7	A	17	B	27	A	37	A	47	A	57	A	67	A	77	
8	C	18	A	28	C	38	B	48	A	58	A	68	C	78	
9	C	19	C	29	A	39	A	49	A	59	B	69	B	79	
10	C	20	D	30	B	40	B	50	B	60	C	70	C	80	

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 - TERM - 1 - 6. HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS
1	C	11	B	21	B	31	C	41	D	51	A
2	D	12	C	22	A	32	C	42	B	52	C
3	D	13	B	23	B	33	D	43	C	53	B
4	A	14	A	24	D	34	D	44	D	54	D
5	A	15	C	25	B	35	A	45	D	55	A
6	B	16	A	26	A	36	B	46	C	56	A
7	A	17	D	27	D	37	B	47	D	57	B
8	C	18	C	28	C	38	A	48	C	58	A
9	D	19	B	29	D	39	D	49	A	59	B
10	A	20	B	30	C	40	C	50	A	60	C

STD 7 – TERM – 2 - 1. HEAT AND TEMPERATURE

Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS
1	A	11	A	21	D	31	D	41	B
2	A	12	B	22	A	32	A	42	A
3	D	13	D	23	D	33	B	43	C
4	C	14	C	24	D	34	C	44	
5	B	15	B	25	C	35	A	45	
6	A	16	A	26	D	36	A	46	
7	B	17	D	27	D	37	C	47	
8	D	18	C	28	A	38	C	48	
9	C	19	D	29	B	39	B	49	
10	D	20	A	30	C	40	C	50	

STD - 7 – TERM – 2 - 2. ELECTRICITY

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	D	11	C	21	C	31	C	41	B
2	C	12	B	22	B	32	A	42	D
3	D	13	A	23	B	33	B	43	C
4	A	14	D	24	D	34	C	44	A
5	D	15	D	25	C	35	D	45	C
6	B	16	B	26	C	36	B	46	B
7	D	17	D	27	B	37	A	47	D
8	B	18	D	28	C	38	C	48	C
9	A	19	D	29	A	39	D	49	A
10	A	20	A	30	D	40	A	50	D

STD - 7 - TERM - 2 - 3. CHANGES AROUND US

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	A	11	A	21	C	31	D	41	A
2	D	12	B	22	A	32	B	42	A
3	B	13	C	23	C	33	A	43	B
4	C	14	B	24	D	34	D	44	D
5	A	15	A	25	B	35	C	45	A
6	C	16	A	26	A	36	B	46	C
7	C	17	B	27	B	37	B	47	B
8	C	18	D	28	C	38	A	48	A
9	D	19	A	29	C	39	D	49	B
10	A	20	B	30	B	40	C	50	D

STD 7 - TERM - 2 - 4. CELL BIOLOGY

Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO
1	C	11	A	21	C	31	C	41	
2	A	12	D	22	B	32	B	42	
3	A	13	B	23	A	33	A	43	
4	D	14	D	24	C	34	A	44	
5	B	15	C	25	A	35	3	45	
6	C	16	D	26	C	36	A	46	
7	C	17	B	27	D	37	A	47	
8	D	18	A	28	C	38		48	
9	B	19	D	29	D	39		49	
10	B	20	e	30	A	40		50	

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 - TERM - 2 - 4. CELL BIOLOGY

Q. NO.	ANS	Q. NO.	ANS	Q. NO.	ANS	Q. NO.	ANS	Q. NO.	ANS	Q. NO.	ANS
1	C	21	C	41	C	61	B	81	B	101	C
2	B	22	D	42	A	62	D	82	C	102	A
3	D	23	B	43	C	63	C	83	C	103	D
4	B	24	B	44	C	64	C	84	A	104	B
5	B	25	B	45	C	65	A	85	D	105	D
6	C	26	A	46	C	66	B	86	C		
7	B	27	A	47	C	67	C	87	B		
8	A	28	D	48	B	68	B	88	B		
9	C	29	B	49	A	69	A	89	C		
10	C	30	B	50	D	70	B	90	A		
11	C	31	A	51	B	71	A	91	D		
12	A	32	B	52	D	72	D	92	B		
13	C	33	D	53	A	73	C	93	A		
14	A	34	C	54	B	74	C	94	A		
15	D	35	A	55	C	75	B	95	A		
16	A	36	C	56	D	76	D	96	C		
17	A	37	B	57	A	77	A	97	C		
18	B	38	C	58	B	78	D	98	D		
19	D	39	B	59	B	79	B	99	D		
20	A	40	B	60	B	80	C	100	C		

STD - 7 - TERM - 2 - 5. BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	C	16	C	31	B	46	A	61	A	76	A	91	D
2	D	17	A	32	D	47	A	62	D	77	A	92	A
3	A	18	B	33	A	48	A	63	A	78	B	93	A
4	D	19	D	34	B	49	B	64	B	79	A	94	A
5	A	20	D	35	B	50	D	65	A	80	B	95	D
6	D	21	C	36	A	51	A	66	C	81	A	96	A
7	A	22	C	37	B	52	B	67	A	82	A	97	D
8	A	23	C	38	B	53	A	68	D	83	B	98	B
9	B	24	C	39	C	54	B	69	D	84	A	99	D
10	B	25	C	40	D	55	A	70	D	85	A	100	C
11	D	26	A	41	A	56	A	71	B	86	B		
12	D	27	D	42	A	57	B	72	C	87	A		
13	B	28	D	43	A	58	D	73	C	88	A		
14	C	29	A	44	A	59	C	74	B	89	A		
15	A	30	A	45	D	60	D	75	D	90	A		

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 - TERM – 3 - 1. LIGHT

QSN .NO	ANS	QSN .NO	ANS	QSN .NO	ANS	QSN .NO	ANS	QSN .NO	ANS	QSN .NO	ANS
1	D	11	A	21	A	31	B	41	A	51	C
2	C	12	B	22	A	32	A	42	A	52	A
3	A	13	C	23	B	33	A	43	A	53	A
4	B	14	B	24	A	34	B	44	D	54	A
5	B	15	B	25	A	35	C	45	B	55	A
6	A	16	D	26	A	36	A	46	B	56	A
7	A	17	B	27	A	37	A	47	B	57	B
8	C	18	B	28	A	38	A	48	B	58	B
9	D	19	D	29	A	39	A	49	A	59	A
10	B	20	A	30	B	40	B	50	C	60	A

STD 7 - TERM - 3 - 2. SPACE AND UNIVERSE

Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS
1	C	21	B	41	D	61	B	81	B	101	B
2	A	22	A	42	A	62	A	82	C	102	C
3	D	23	A	43	C	63	A	83	C	103	B
4	A	24	B	44	D	64	A	84	D	104	D
5	C	25	A	45	B	65	D	85	C	105	C
6	B	26	C	46	C	66	B	86	B	106	D
7	A	27	A	47	D	67	A	87	C	107	B
8	D	28	C	48	A	68	B	88	B	108	B
9	B	29	A	49	A	69	C	89	A	109	D
10	C	30	C	50	A	70	C	90	C	110	B
11	A	31	D	51	B	71	C	91	D	111	B
12	D	32	A	52	A	72	C	92	A	112	A
13	C	33	B	53	D	73	B	93	D	113	A
14	B	34	C	54	C	74	B	94	B	114	B
15	D	35	A	55	A	75	A	95	A	115	A
16	A	36	B	56	A	76	C	96	D		
17	A	37	C	57	C	77	A	97	A		
18	D	38	C	58	A	78	A	98	C		
19	B	39	A	59	B	79	B	98	B		
20	A	40	B	60	A	80	A	100	C		

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 7 - TERM - 3 - 3. POLYMER CHEMISTRY

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	A	11	A	21	C	31	B	41	B	51	B
2	B	12	B	22	B	32	B	42	B	52	C
3	D	13	A	23	C	33	A	43	B	53	B
4	B	14	C	24	A	34	C	44	C	54	C
5	C	15	B	25	D	35	D	45	C	55	C
6	C	16	C	26	A	36	A	46	B	56	A
7	A	17	A	27	B	37	C	47	A	57	B
8	C	18	A	28	A	38	B	48	B	58	C
9	C	19	D	29	C	39	D	49	A	59	
10	C	20	C	30	A	40	C	50	C	60	

STD - 7 - TERM - 3 - 4. CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	B	11	C	21	C	31	D	41	D	51	D
2	C	12	C	22	B	32	D	42	A	52	A
3	A	13	A	23	C	33	B	43	C	53	D
4	D	14	B	24	B	34	A	44	C	54	C
5	B	15	C	25	A	35	B	45	B	55	B
6	D	16	B	26	B	36	D	46	D	56	D
7	C	17	A	27	D	37	D	47	C	57	S
8	D	18	B	28	C	38	B	48	B	58	C
9	A	19	D	29	A	39	C	49	C	59	C
10	A	20	B	30	D	40	A	50	A	60	D

STD – 7 - TERM – 3 - 5. ANIMALS IN DAILY LIFE

Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS
1	B	11	D	21	C	31	D	41	D
2	A	12	A	22	A	32	A	42	C
3	C	13	A	23	D	33	D	43	B
4	D	14	C	24	A	34	A	44	D
5	B	15	A	25	C	35	D	45	A
6	C	16	D	26	A	36	C	46	A
7	A	17	D	27	B	37	C	47	D
8	B	18	B	28	B	38	C	48	B
9	A	19	D	29	B	39	B	49	B
10	A	20	C	30	C	40	C	50	A

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 8 - 1. MEAUSREMENT

Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS
1	A	21	B	41	A	61	C	81	C	101	D	121	C
2	B	22	A	42	B	62	B	82	D	102	B	122	B
3	A	23	B	43	D	63	B	83	D	103	D	123	B
4	A	24	B	44	A	64	C	84	B	104	C	124	A
5	A	25	D	45	B	65	B	85	A	105	C	125	B
6	C	26	A	46	D	66	B	86	C	106	A	126	C
7	A	27		47	D	67	A	87	D	107	A	127	
8	A	28	A	48	D	68	A	88	B	108	D	128	
9	B	29	C	49	A	69	A	89	C	109	A	129	
10	C	30	B	50	D	70	C	90	D	110	D	130	
11	C	31	B	51	A	71	A	91	D	111	C	131	
12	A	32	A	52	A	72	B	92	A	112	B	132	
13	A	33	C	53	A	73		93	B	113	D	133	
14	A	34	A	54	D	74	A	94	A	114	A	134	
15	C	35	A	55	A	75	B	95	A	115	B	135	
16	A	36	D	56		76	B	96	A	116	A	136	
17	B	37	D	57	A	77	D	97	C	117	A	137	
18	D	38	A	58	C	78	C	98	B	118	A	138	
19	A	39	C	59	A	79	A	99	A	119		139	
20	C	40	C	60	A	80	B	100	D	120	B	140	

8 STD - 2. FORCE AND PRESSURE

Q. NO	ANS	Q. NO	ANS	Q. NO	ANS	Q. NO	ANS	Q. NO	ANS
1	C	11	A	21	B	31	D	41	B
2	D	12	B	22	C	32	A	42	C
3	B	13	D	23	D	33	C	43	D
4	D	14	A	24	D	34	A	44	C
5	A	15	C	25	A	35	B	45	C
6	D	16	D	26	B	36	C	46	D
7	C	17	B	27	C	37	A	47	A
8	A	18	D	28	D	38	A	48	C
9	B	19	A	29	C	39	D	49	A
10	B	20	A	30	B	40	A	50	A

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD 8 - 3. LIGHT

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	B	11	A	21	C	31	B	41	B
2	B	12	B	22	D	32	C	42	B
3	B	13	D	23	C	33	C	43	D
4	A	14	C	24	A	34	A	44	B
5	C	15	A	25	A	35	A	45	C
6	C	16	B	26	C	36	C	46	B
7	D	17	B	27	B	37	C	47	C
8	C	18	C	28	B	38	C	48	C
9	D	19	A	29	B	39	D	49	B
10	C	20	C	30	B	40	C	50	A

STD 8 - 4. HEAT

QSN NO.	ANS	QSN NO.	ANS	QSN NO.	ANS	QSN NO.	ANS	QSN NO.	ANS	QSN NO.	ANS
1	D	11	A	21	B	31	A	41	A	51	D
2	A	12	B	22	C	32	A	42	A	52	B
3	B	13	B	23	B	33	A	43	C	53	A
4	D	14	D	24	D	34	A	44	D	54	C
5	C	15	C	25	D	35	B	45	A	55	D
6	B	16	D	26	B	36	A	46	B	56	A
7	D	17	D	27	B	37	A	47	D	57	A
8	B	18	C	28	A	38	B	48	C	58	A
9	C	19	D	29	D	39	C	49	C	59	B
10	D	20	D	30	B	40	B	50	D	60	B

STD - 8 - 5. ELECTRICITY

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	A	11	A	21	B	31	B	41	A
2	B	12	A	22	A	32	C	42	C
3	C	13	D	23	B	33	A	43	B
4	C	14	B	24	D	34	B	44	B
5	D	15	C	25	B	35	D	45	D
6	C	16	A	26	A	36	A	46	B
7	B	17	C	27	C	37	C	47	D
8	B	18	C	28	A	38	B	48	B
9	A	19	A	29	B	39	D	49	B
10	C	20	C	30	C	40	C	50	A

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD - 8 - 6. SOUND

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	C	11	C	21	D	31	D	41	B	51	B	61	C
2	C	12	B	22	C	32	D	42	A	52	B	62	C
3	B	13	A	23	A	33	A	43	C	53	A	63	
4	A	14	C	24	D	34	C	44	A	54	D	64	
5	A	15	C	25	A	35	A	45	C	55	D	65	
6	C	16	D	26	B	36	C	46	C	56	A	66	
7	A	17	C	27	A	37	B	47	C	57	B	67	
8	C	18	A	28	A	38	C	48	B	58	A	68	
9	D	19	A	29	B	39	C	49	B	59	B	69	
10	B	20	B	30	A	40	C	50	A	60	C	70	

STD 8 - 9. MATTER AROUND US

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	C	16	B	31	A	46	A	61	A
2	A	17	A	32	A	47	B	62	B
3	A	18	C	33	A	48	A	63	A
4	B	19	A	34	C	49	B	64	C
5	C	20	B	35	B	50	A	65	A
6	C	21	D	36	A	51	A	66	A
7	C	22	A	37	A	52	B	67	C
8	A	23	B	38	A	53	A	68	A
9	D	24	A	39	B	54	C	69	D
10	C	25	A	40	A	55	A	70	A
11	A	26	B	41	C	56	A	71	C
12	A	27	D	42	B	57	C	72	D
13	A	28	A	43	A	58	A	73	B
14	B	29	A	44	C	59	D	74	A
15	A	30	B	45	C	60	A	75	A

STD 8 - 10. CHANGES AROUND US

Qsn No.	Ans.	Qsn No.	Ans.	Qsn No.	Ans.	Qsn No.	Ans.
1	C	16	A	31	C	46	A
2	A	17	D	32	C	47	D
3	D	18	D	33	A	48	C
4	B	19	A	34	A	49	A
5	A	20	B	35	A	50	B
6	A	21	A	36	B	51	C
7	A	22	B	37	B	52	A
8	A	23	A	38	B	53	B
9	A	24	B	39	D	54	D
10	C	25	A	40	D	55	C
11	A	26	C	41	A	56	C
12	A	27	A	42	B	57	A
13	D	28	A	43	C	58	A
14	D	29	B	44	A	59	D
15	C	30	A	45	C	60	A

STD - 8 - 11. AIR

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	B	11	A	21	A	31	B	41	C
2	C	12	D	22	D	32	C	42	C
3	C	13	B	23	C	33	D	43	D
4	D	14	A	24	A	34	C	44	A
5	A	15	D	25	C	35	B	45	D
6	C	16	B	26	C	36	A	46	B
7	D	17	C	27	D	37	D	47	C
8	A	18	A	28	C	38	B	48	D
9	B	19	B	29	B	39	C	49	B
10	D	20	D	30	C	40	A	50	B

NMMS SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

STD - 8 - 12. ATOMIC STRUCTURE

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	B	11	A	21	A	31	A	41	B
2	B	12	B	22	D	32	A	42	A
3	A	13	A	23	C	33	D	43	C
4	B	14	A	24	A	34	D	44	A
5	B	15	A	25	A	35	C	45	A
6	A	16	A	26	C	36	C	46	A
7	A	17	A	27	D	37	B	47	B
8	A	18	B	28	A	38	A	48	C
9	B	19	B	29	A	39	A	49	D
10	A	20	C	30	A	40	B	50	A

8 STD - 13. WATER

1	B	11	B	21	B	31	C	41	D	51	B
2	C	12	C	22	D	32	A	42	C	52	A
3	A	13	A	23	D	33	D	43	D	53	A
4	D	14	C	24	B	34	D	44	A	54	B
5	A	15	A	25	C	35	A	45	C	55	B
6	A	16	B	26	A	36	A	46	B	56	D
7	A	17	C	27	C	37	A	47	C	57	D
8	A	18	C	28	B	38	A	48	A	58	B
9	A	19	A	29	A	39	A	49	C	59	C
10	C	20	A	30	B	40	B	50	B	60	A

STD - 8 - 14. ACIDS AND BASES

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	B	11	D	21	C	31	C	41	C
2	A	12	C	22	B	32	B	42	B
3	D	13	A	23	B	33	A	43	A
4	A	14	B	24	A	34	C	44	D
5	B	15	A	25	B	35	A	45	D
6	C	16	B	26	A	36	A	46	A
7	C	17	C	27	B	37	C	47	B
8	D	18	B	28	D	38	C	48	B
9	A	19	A	29	C	39	A	49	A
10	D	20	A	30	C	40	B	50	A

STD - 8 - 16. MICRO ORGANISMS

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	A	11	C	21	B	31	A	41	A
2	B	12	A	22	C	32	B	42	C
3	D	13	C	23	B	33	B	43	A
4	C	14	D	24	B	34	A	44	A
5	B	15	B	25	C	35	A	45	D
6	C	16	D	26	B	36	A	46	D
7	D	17	D	27	D	37	C	47	D
8	A	18	C	28	B	38	A	48	B
9	B	19	D	29	A	39	C	49	A
10	C	20	A	30	C	40	C	50	C

STD 8 - 17. PLANT KINGDOM

Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS	Q .NO	ANS
1	D	17	A	33	B	49	A	65	B
2	B	18	C	34	D	50	D	66	C
3	A	19	A	35	A	51	A	67	C
4	C	20	A	36	D	52	A	68	D
5	C	21	A	37	B	53	A	69	B
6	B	22	A	38	B	54	A	70	D
7	A	23	C	39	C	55	B	71	C
8	C	24	C	40	D	56	A	72	A
9	A	25	C	41	C	57	C	73	A
10	C	26	A	42	A	58	C	74	C
11	C	27	A	43	B	59	C	75	A
12	D	28	D	44	A	60	D	76	D
13	B	29	A	45	B	61	C	77	A
14	D	30	A	46	B	62	B	78	C
15	A	31	C	47	A	63	C	79	C
16	A	32	D	48	D	64	B	80	B

STD-8 - 18. ORGANISATION OF LIFE

Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans
1	D	14	C	27	D	40	A	53	A
2	B	15	A	28	C	41	C	54	B
3	A	16	B	29	C	42	C	55	B
4	B	17	A	30	B	43	A	56	C
5	C	18	B	31	B	44	C	57	A
6	A	19	C	32	A	45	D	58	D
7	C	20	C	33	B	46	A	59	C
8	A	21	D	34	D	47	B	60	D
9	B	22	A	35	A	48	C	61	A
10	B	23	D	36	D	49	A	62	D
11	B	24	A	37	A	50	C	63	A
12	D	25	B	38	B	51	D	64	B
13	A	26	A	39	C	52	B	65	A

STD 8 - 19. MOVEMENTS IN ANIMALS

Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans	Q. No	Ans
1	A	26	A	51	C	76	B
2	B	27	A	52	A	77	A
3	A	28	B	53	B	78	C
4	C	29	C	54	A	79	B
5	A	30	C	55	B	80	B
6	C	31	B	56	A	81	A
7	B	32	A	57	A	82	B
8	A	33	C	58	A	83	C
9	B	34	B	59	C	84	A
10	A	35	A	60	B	85	A
11	B	36	B	61	B	86	A
12	A	37	A	62	A	87	A
13	A	38	B	63	B	88	B
14	A	39	A	64	B	89	B
15	B	40	C	65	A	90	A
16	A	41	C	66	C	91	D
17	A	42	B	67	B	92	B
18	A	43	C	68	C	93	D
19	B	44	C	69	C	94	A
20	D	45	A	70	A	95	C
21	D	46	A	71	B	96	B
22	A	47	B	72	A	97	B
23	C	48	B	73	A	98	B
24	B	49	C	74	A	99	A
25	B	50	B	75	B	100	A

STD 8 - 20.REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE

Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO	Q.NO
1	A	11	C	21	D	31	A	41	C
2	C	12	D	22	C	32	D	42	C
3	A	13	A	23	A	33	A	43	A
4	B	14	C	24	C	34	C	44	B
5	D	15	B	25	B	35	B	45	C
6	C	16	D	26	B	36	D	46	D
7	A	17	C	27	D	37	A	47	A
8	B	18	A	28	C	38	C	48	D
9	A	19	B	29	D	39	B	49	C
10	D	20	D	30	A	40	B	50	B