

Question bank

Chapter-2 Kingdom classification-1

Q-1 Match the following:

Chapter-3 Kingdom classification -2

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

- (1). A vase shaped animal that has a lot of pores in its body is known as _____
- (2). An animal that breathe through gills is _____
- (3). A parasite that has a long ribbon like body is _____
- (4). An animal that lives in water but lays eggs on land is _____
- (5). An animal that gives birth to young ones is _____

Q-2 Match the following:

Q-3 State True or False and correct the false statements.

- (1). Animals that have a backbone are called arthropods.
- (2). Salamander is a reptile.
- (3). Cockroaches have exoskeleton.
- (4). Whales are the largest fish.
- (5). Temperature of cold blooded animals change.

Q-4 Short answer type questions

- (1). What is the use of tentacles in Hydra?
- (2). Name a parasite that infests the human intestine.
- (3). The body of molluscs can be divided into three parts; what are they?
- (4). Why do the fish have gills?
- (5). Which animal has hollow bones and why?

Q-5 Long answer type questions

- (1). What are the special features found in Arthropods? Give two examples
- (2). Both fish and birds have 'streamlined' body. How does it help them?
- (3). The amphibians were the first to move from water to land. What are their other features?
- (4). How can we say that mammals are more developed (or evolved) than other animals?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Animals having an exoskeleton made of chitin are–

- (i) Birds
- (ii) Insects
- (iii) Fish
- (iv) Sponges

(b) Which of the following feature is specially found in Echinodermata?

- (i) Tube feet
- (ii) External ear
- (iii) Skeleton
- (iv) Porous body

(c) Which of the following is not a cold blooded animal?

- (i) Fish
- (ii) Snakes
- (iii) Birds
- (iv) Frogs

(d) A difference between Nematodes and Arthropods is–

- (i) Only nematodes have segmented body

- (ii) Only arthropods have segmented body
- (iii) Nematodes are mostly free-living
- (iv) Arthropods are mostly parasites

(e) Three or more pairs of legs are present in-

- (i) Nematodes
- (ii) Arthropods
- (iii) Aves
- (iv) Mollusks

Chapter-4 Plant Life: Photosynthesis and Respiration

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

- (1). Of the total water absorbed by plants percentage used in photosynthesis is _____
- (2). When the intensity of light is low, rate of photosynthesis _____
- (3). Carbon dioxide enters the leaves through _____
- (4). Respiration in the absence of oxygen is called _____
- (5). Carotenoid and xanthophyll give the plant _____ colour.
- (6). A liquid produced in anaerobic respiration is _____
- (7). The stomata open when the guard cells are _____
- (8). The best range of temperature for photosynthesis is _____
- (9). The main products of photosynthesis are _____ and _____
- (10). Anaerobic respiration happens in the _____ of oxygen.

Q-2 Match the two columns:

Q-3 State True or False and correct the false statements

- (1). Chemical used in starch test is safranine.
- (2). Autotrophs are also called consumers.

- (3). A food chain always begins with an autotroph.
- (4). Stomata in most plants remain open during the night.
- (5). A croton plant can't prepare its food due to its red coloured pigment.
- (6). Stomata can be found on stems of young plants.
- (7). A product of photosynthesis is carbon dioxide.
- (8). In aerobic respiration ethanol is produced.
- (9). Green light is most helpful in photosynthesis.
- (10). When a plant wilts its stomata closes.

Q-4 Short answer type questions

- (1). What do you understand by autotrophic nutrition?
- (2). What is the word equation of photosynthesis?
- (3). How does water reach the cells of the leaves for photosynthesis?
- (4). How do the stomata open?
- (5). How photosynthesis reduces the carbon content of air?
- (6). Why are the leaves of most plants flat?
- (7). Where are the lenticels located?
- (8). What roles does chlorophyll play in photosynthesis?
- (9). What is the word equation for aerobic respiration?
- (10). In which cells does respiration occur?

Q-5 Long answer type questions

- (1). What are the products of photosynthesis and how are they useful to us?
- (2). How can you prove that light is needed for photosynthesis?
- (3). What is the importance of photosynthesis for our world?
- (4). How are processes of photosynthesis and respiration connected in plants?
- (5). Explain the steps involved in the starch test experiment.

- (6). What are the differences between photosynthesis and respiration?
- (7). What are the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration?
- (8). When we burn a piece of wood we get heat energy. Did this energy actually come from sunlight?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) The basic process present in all living things can be expressed as–

- (i) Chemical process
- (ii) Life process
- (iii) Physical process
- (iv) Mechanical process

(b) Photosynthesis will occur when the plants have–

- (i) Sunlight, water and Oxygen
- (ii) Sunlight, water and Carbon dioxide
- (iii) Water, carbon dioxide and oxygen
- (iv) Water, sunlight and glucose

(c) In plants chlorophyll is found in–

- (i) Mitochondria
- (ii) Chloroplast
- (iii) Cell wall
- (iv) Stomata

(d) Which among the following is not an autotroph?

- (i) Algae
- (ii) Moulds
- (iii) Plants
- (iv) Ferns

(e) In photosynthesis–

- (i) Light energy is converted into electrical energy.
- (ii) Light energy is converted into chemical energy.
- (iii) There is no change in the type of energy.
- (iv) Light energy is used in photosynthesis and converted to mechanical energy.

(f) The coloured leaves of croton show positive test for starch as–

- (i) Coloured pigments in leaves can trap solar energy.
- (ii) Chlorophyll is masked by the coloured pigments of leaves.
- (iii) Sometimes photosynthesis can occur in coloured pigments.
- (iv) None of the above

(g) Which of the following statements describe the stomata correctly?

- (i) Stomata has two kidney shaped guard cells around a pore called stomata.
- (ii) Stomata are present mostly on the lower surface of leaves.
- (iii) Stomata remains open during the day and closes during the night for most plant.
- (iv) All of the above

(h) The presence of starch in leaves is confirmed by adding few drops of –

- (i) iodine which turns the leaf brown
- (ii) safranin which turns the leaf red
- (iii) water which turns the leaf blue-black
- (iv) iodine which turns the leaf blue black

(i) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) Less energy is produced in aerobic respiration.
- (ii) Ethanol is produced in anaerobic respiration.
- (iii) Glucose is completely broken down in anaerobic respiration.

(iv) Aerobic respiration happens in yeast.

(j) The word equation: Glucose → Carbon dioxide + Alcohol + Energy (2 ATP) represents

- (i) Photosynthesis
- (ii) Aerobic respiration
- (iii) Anaerobic respiration
- (iv) Electroplysis

Chapter-5 Human Body- Excretory System

Q-1 State True or False and correct the false statements

- (1). The filtration in kidneys is done by capillaries.
- (2). One of the things reabsorbed in the kidney is protein.
- (3). Urine does not contain any blood cells.
- (4). The outer dark part of the kidney is called cortex.
- (5). Ureter can be described as a muscular bag.

Q-2 Short answer type questions

- (1). What is the difference in function of ureter and urethra?
- (2). What are glands on the skin that do excretion?
- (3). Where can we find Bowmen's capsule?
- (4). How is bile pigment produced in the liver?
- (5). Which metabolic wastes are excreted by the skin?
- (6). What happens to the excess amino acid in the liver?
- (7). What is the importance of reabsorption of substances in nephrons?
- (8). In urinary tract infection, where does the infection happen?
- (9). What is the location of kidney in the human anatomy?
- (10). Which materials are reabsorbed in the kidney?

Q-3 Long answer type questions

- (1). How are the lungs and the skin, different in their excretory functions?
- (2). What is the role of liver in excretion?
- (3). What are the parts of human urinary system?
- (4). Where are the metabolic wastes produced in the body?
- (5). How is urine formed in the kidney?
- (6). Differentiate between metabolic products and excretory products.
- (7). What role do the kidneys play in osmoregulation?
- (8). What are the substances in the human body that need to be excreted?
- (9). How are kidney stones formed?
- (10). What harm can happen if the kidneys stops functioning?

Q-4 Fill in the blanks:

- (1). Carbon dioxide is formed in the body by _____
- (2). The filtering unit of kidney is called _____
- (3). The position of the right kidney is slightly _____
- (4). Urine is stored temporarily in the _____
- (5). Urea is produced from _____ in the _____

Q-5 Match the two columns :

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) In the human body, urea is produced in the–

- (i) Kidneys
- (ii) Liver
- (iii) Skin
- (iv) Lungs

(b) Excretion by the skin has the following effects-

- (i) Removal of nitrogenous waste
- (ii) Cooling of the body
- (iii) Removal of carbon dioxide
- (iv) Both (a) and (b)

(c) What is produced in the liver and stored in the gallbladder?

- (i) Urea
- (ii) Sodium salt
- (iii) Bile
- (iv) Amino acid

(d) The excretory products of lungs are-

- (i) Urea and water
- (ii) Water and carbon dioxide
- (iii) Water and sodium salts
- (iv) Sodium salts and carbon dioxide

(e) The main nitrogenous waste in the body is-

- (i) Urea
- (ii) Sodium salt
- (iii) Amino acids
- (iv) Hormones

(f) The urethra controls elimination of urine by means of-

- (i) Bicuspid valve
- (ii) Cardiac muscles
- (iii) Nephrons
- (iv) Sphincter muscles

(g) In humans the right kidney is placed slightly lower to make space for-

- (i) Small intestine
- (ii) Lungs
- (iii) Esophagus
- (iv) Liver

(h) A precautionary measures for prevention of kidney stone formation is-

- (i) Eating fruits with stone cells.
- (ii) Drinking optimum quantity of water.
- (iii) Drinking less water than normal.
- (iv) Preferring to eat processed food.

(i) Which of the following statements is correct?

- (i) Fat soluble vitamins and water soluble vitamins are stored in the body
- (ii) Water soluble vitamins are stored as bile.
- (iii) Fat soluble vitamins are stored with the fat tissue
- (iv) Bile is produced by the metabolism of fat.

(j) Which of the following statement is true for osmoregulation?

- (i) Excretion of harmful substances from the body by various means.
- (ii) Maintenance of an internal balance between water and dissolved materials in the body.
- (iii) Retention of all useful substance in the body by reabsorption.
- (iv) Maintenance of low osmotic pressure in cells and tissues by drinking water.

Chapter-6 Human Body- Nervous System

Q-1 Fill in the blanks:

- (1). Beating of the heart is controlled by _____.
- (2). Body posture is maintained by _____

- (3). Grey matter is found in _____
- (4). Axons in neurons are covered with _____
- (5). Humans are intelligent because of well developed _____

Q-2 Match the terms with their descriptions correctly:

Q-3 State True or False and correct the false statements.

- (1). Respiration by the lungs is controlled by cerebrum.
- (2). Reflex action requires a lot of thought by the brain.
- (3). Meninges protect the brain.
- (4). An example of voluntary action is the heartbeat.
- (5). The pons join the hemispheres of the cerebrum.

Q-4 Short answer type questions

- (1). In a 'fight or flight' situation the adrenaline glands secrete a hormone. How does it help?
- (2). What are the main receptors in our sense organs?
- (3). Name the three main parts of the human brain.
- (4). What is the role of glia cells in the nervous system?
- (5). What is the significance of myelin sheath?
- (6). What is cerebrum?
- (7). Where would you find cerebrospinal fluid?
- (8). What role does cerebrum have in a reflex action?
- (9). Why injury to the medulla oblongata can be fatal?
- (10). What is blood brain barrier?

Q-5 Long answer type questions

- (1). How can we say that the brain is very well protected?
- (2). What are the main functions of neurons?

- (3). What are the three types of nerves? Give example of each.
- (4). What are grey matter and white matter?
- (5). Describe the structure of a nerve with a rough sketch.
- (6). Why neurons are considered as functional units of the nervous system?
- (7). What is 'reflex action'?
- (8). Describe the structure and function of cerebellum.
- (9). What is voluntary and involuntary action?
- (10). What are the major parts of human brain? Explain briefly.

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Formation of synapse happens–

- (i) Between two dendrites
- (ii) Between two axon terminals
- (iii) Between dendrites and axon terminals
- (iv) Between cyton and dendrites

(b) Medulla oblongata extends downwards into–

- (i) Spinal cord
- (ii) Cerebrum
- (iii) Cerebellum
- (iv) Vertebral column

(c) Sensory neurons –

- (i) Transmit impulses from the brain and the spinal cord to glands or muscles
- (ii) Receive sensory inputs that can be physical or chemical
- (iii) They are responsible for reflex action
- (iv) They are also called interneurons

(d) The Central Nervous System (CNS) is made of-

- (i) Nerve cells
- (ii) Spinal cord and brain
- (iii) Nerve cells and spinal cord
- (iv) Only brain

(e) From where do the spinal nerves originate?

- (i) From the interior of the cerebellum
- (ii) From the medulla oblongata
- (iii) From the 31 segments of the spinal cord
- (iv) From the muscles of the sense organs

(f) The membranous covering of the brain is /are called-

- (i) Meninges
- (ii) Cranium
- (iii) Pons
- (iv) Medulla

(g) Which of the following statements describes the cerebrum correctly?

- (i) It extends into the spinal cord.
- (ii) It maintains the balance of the body.
- (iii) It controls the various involuntary functions.
- (iv) It is divided into left and right hemisphere by a longitudinal fissure.

(h) The transmission of message between neurons in the synapses happens with the help of-

- (i) Electrical charge
- (ii) Neuro transmitters
- (iii) Physical connection
- (iv) Electromagnetic method

(i) Which of the following is not a part of a neuron?

- (i) Axon
- (ii) Dendrite
- (iii) Myelin sheath
- (iv) Pons

(j) The Peripheral Nervous System-

- (i) Only receives information
- (ii) Only sends instructions to various parts of the body
- (iii) Connects all the parts of the body with the CNS
- (iv) Is composed of nerves and the spinal cord

Chapter-7 Health and Hygiene

Q-1 Fill in the blanks

- (1). An example of seasonal allergy is _____
- (2). A delayed type allergy can be caused by _____
- (3). A cause of pet allergy is _____
- (4). A chemical that causes allergy is _____
- (5). The purpose of immune system is _____

Q-2 Match the two columns

Q-3 State True or False and correct the false statements

- (1). Allergies are caused by anti-histamines.
- (2). Seasonal allergy is caused by dust mite.
- (3). Pollen grains cause seasonal allergy.
- (4). Food allergens are usually proteins.
- (5). Washable stuffed toys cause allergy

Q-4 Short answer type questions

- (1). What do you understand from the term allergy?
- (2). What are allergens?
- (3). Name two food items that cause allergy in many people.
- (4). How can we avoid Sun allergy?
- (5). What is perennial allergy?

Q-5 Long answer type questions

- (1). Name the three routes through which allergens enter our body. Give examples of each.
- (2). What are the examples of seasonal allergies?
- (3). How wearing a mask is a good precaution against allergy?
- (4). How can we prevent allergic reactions from dust mites?
- (5). What precautions an asthmatic should take to avoid an asthma attack?

Multiple Choice Questions

(a) Allergies that occur throughout the year is called-

- (i) Seasonal allergy
- (ii) Perennial allergy
- (iii) Permanent allergy
- (iv) Chronic allergy

(b) Which of the following is not an allergic condition?

- (i) Rhinitis
- (ii) Scabies
- (iii) Hives
- (iv) Anaphylaxis

(c) A common symptom of skin allergy is-

- (i) Runny nose
- (ii) Sneezing
- (iii) Red eyes
- (iv) Hives

(d) The best precaution against milk allergy is-

- (i) Boil the milk
- (ii) Drink only cold milk
- (iii) Avoid milk and milk products
- (iv) Eat only cheese

(e) A substance that can make us sensitive to sunlight is-

- (i) Tetracycline
- (ii) Milk products
- (iii) Pet hair
- (iv) Eggs