

Brilliant Public School , Sitamarhi



Class -VIII

Science

Sitamarhi Talent Search

Session : 2012-13

Rajopatti,Dumra Road,Sitamarhi(Bihar),Pin-843301

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CLASS VIII

SCIENCE

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 150

1. The microbe that reproduce only inside the body of the host organism
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Protozoa d) Fungi
2. Disease like Dysentery and Malaria are caused by:
a) Fungi b) Bacteria c) Protozoa d) Virus
3. Micro organism use in the baking industry for making breads
a) Algae b) Fungi c) Yeast d) Moulds
4. Edward Jenner in 1798 discovered the vaccine for _____
a) Chicken pox b) Polio c) Small pox d) Rabies
5. Disease causing micro organisms are called _____
a) Carriers b) Pathogens c) Antibodies d) Microbes
6. Dengue fever is spread by
a) House fly b) Female Anopheles mosquito c) Female Aedes mosquito d) Bees
7. Hepatitis B is spread by:
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Protozoa d) Fungi
8. Anthrax is caused by _____
a) Fungi b) Bacteria c) Protozoa d) Virus
9. Robert Koch in 1876 discovered the microbe causing _____ disease
a) Foot and mouth disease b) Rust of wheat c) Citrus Canker d) Anthrax
10. Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi is a disease caused in plants by _____
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Protozoa d) Fungi
11. Sodium Benzoate is a _____
a) Vaccine b) Preservative c) Antibiotic d) Pesticide
12. Jellies are preserved by _____
a) Salt b) Vinegar c) Sugar d) Air tight packets
13. Raw mangoes are preserved by _____.
a) Sugar b) Salt c) oil d) Cold treatment
14. Rhizobium is a kind of _____.
a) Virus b) Bacteria c) Fungi d) Protozoa
15. Fixing nitrogen in the soil is done by _____.
a) Protozoa b) Bacteria c) Fungi d) Virus
16. Setting of curd is promoted by _____.
a) Yeast b) Virus c) Lacto bacillus d) Rhizobium
17. AIDS is caused by _____.
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Yeast d) Algae

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18. Yeast is used in the production of _____.
a) Sugar b) Alcohol c) Hydrochloric acid d) Oxygen
19. The following is an antibiotic.
a) Sodium bi carbonate b) Streptomycin c) Alcohol d) Yeast
20. The most common carrier of communicable disease is _____.
a) Spider b) Dragon fly c) House fly d) Ant
21. The bread or idli dough rises because of _____.
a) Kneading b) Growth of yeast cells c) Grinding d) Heat
22. The process of conversion of Sugar into Alcohol is called _____.
a) infection b) fermentation c) moulding d) nitrogen fixation
23. Our atmosphere is made up of _____ % of nitrogen.
a) 72 b) 28 c) 78 d) 70
24. Which of the following is not a preservative?
a) Sodium meta bisulphate b) Sodium chloride
c) Sodium benzoate d) Sodium Carbonate
25. Name the metal which can be cut with knife.
a) Sodium b) Sulphur c) Iron d) Zinc
26. Name the non metal which exists in liquid form at room temperature.
a) Oxygen b) Hydrogen c) Bromine d) Mercury
27. Name the non metal which has lustre.
a) Diamond b) Sulphur c) Carbon d) Graphite
28. Name a liquid metal.
a) Mercury b) Bromine c) Hydrogen d) Copper
29. Oxides of non-metals are _____ in nature.
a) acidic b) basic c) neutral d) none of the above.
30. Iron is galvanized by coating with _____.
a) nickel b) tin c) zinc d) copper
31. Which of the following element will form basic oxides?
a) Sulphur b) Nitrogen c) Sodium d) Carbon
32. The green coating on the top of the copper vessel is a mixture of _____.
a) CuSO_4 and CuCO_3 b) $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CO_2
c) CuSO_4 and CuO d) $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CuCO_3
33. Name the non-metal which is applied on wounds as an antiseptic.
a) Iodine b) Nitrogen c) Chlorine d) Carbon
34. $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow$ _____.
a) $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ b) H_2SO_3 c) H_2SO_4 d) $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$
35. Name the metal present in the hoemoglobin of blood.
a) Cu b) Fe c) N_2 d) Na

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36. Which of the following reactions will take place?
a) $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Fe}$ b) $\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$ c) $\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$ d) $\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Fe}$
37. The reaction $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$, will take place because;
a) Zn is less reactive than Cu b) Cu is more reactive than Zn
c) Zn is more reactive than Cu c) Both have equal reactivity.
38. Which property of a metal is used in making bells, gongs etc?
a) Lustre b) Malleability c) Ductility d) Sonorous
39. Name non metal which is stored in water.
a) Phosphorous b) Sulphur c) Chlorine d) Bromine
40. Which non metal is used in water purification?
a) Chlorine b) Phosphorus c) Sulphur d) Bromine
41. Acidic solution changes _____.
a) Red litmus to blue b) Blue litmus to red c) Red litmus to green d) No change
42. _____ is an example of metalloid.
a) Potassium b) Calcium c) Carbon d) Germanium
43. Which of the following can be drawn into wires?
a) Neon b) Carbon c) Sulphur d) Copper
44. 100% pure gold is expressed as _____ carat gold.
a) 24 b) 26 c) 18 d) 21
45. Metals react with acids and produce _____ gas.
a) H_2 b) O_2 c) N_2 d) Cl_2
46. Name the nonmetal used in fire crackers.
a) Phosphorus b) Carbon c) Potassium d) Chlorine
47. The smallest unit of an element is called _____.
a) atom b) molecule c) compound d) none of the above
48. Rust is _____.
a) iron oxide b) iron hydroxide c) iron sulphate d) calcium carbonate
49. Which of the following is a base?
a) Ca(OH)_2 b) CO_2 c) H_2SO_3 d) HNO_3
50. Name the compound present in the head of match stick.
a) Antimony trisulphide b) Potassium chlorate and antimony trisulphide
c) White phosphorous and potassium chlorate
d) Red phosphorous and potassium chlorate
51. Which one does not burn with a flame?
a) Candle b) Coal c) Kerosene oil d) Molten wax
52. A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give off heat is _____.
a) Photosynthesis b) Respiration c) Combustion d) Transpiration

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53. In the Sun, heat and light are produced by_____.
- a) Combustion b) Explosion c) Nuclear reaction d) Conduction
54. Magnesium burns in air to produce_____.
- a) $Mg(OH)_2$ b) MgO c) MgO_2 d) $MgCO_3$
55. Inflammable substances have:
- a) high ignition temperature b) low ignition temperature c) no ignition temperature d) high boiling point.
56. Choose the best fire extinguisher.
- a) Oxygen b) Water c) Carbon dioxide d) Blanket
57. The hottest part of a candle flame:
- a) luminous zone b) dark zone c) hot zone d) non-luminous zone.
58. The colour of middle zone of the candle flame is:
- a) Orange b) Black c) Yellow d) Blue
59. Complete combustion of wax vapours takes place in_____.
- a) middle zone b) luminous zone c) non-luminous zone d) dark zone
60. The calorific value of wood when compared to LPG is:
- a) less b) more c) same d) no calorific value
61. The unit of calorific value is:
- a) kJ/kg b) kg/kJ c) kJ/kg d) g/kJ
62. Global warming is a result of:
- a) increased O_2 b) increased CO_2 c) increased water vapour d) increased CO
63. A very poisonous gas:
- a) Carbon dioxide b) Nitrogen c) Carbon monoxide d) Oxygen
64. A cleaner fuel for automobiles:
- a) Petrol b) Diesel c) CNG d) LPG
65. This can not be used for fires involving electrical equipments:
- a) Carbon dioxide b) Oxygen c) Water d) Fire extinguisher
66. A liquid fuel used in homes:
- a) water b) LPG c) CNG d) cooking oil
67. Carbon monoxide is produced by:
- a) incomplete combustion of fuels b) explosion of fuels
c) complete combustion of fuels d) sleeping in a closed room
68. Sources of heat energy for domestic and industrial purposes are:
- a) Matchstick b) fuel c) petrol d) heater
69. For melting gold and silver, a gold smith uses:
- a) inner most zone of a flame b) the least hot region
c) non-luminous zone d) dark zone

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70. The zone of partial combustion is _____.
a) luminous zone b) innermost zone c) dark zone d) non-luminous zone
71. Use of Diesel and Petrol as fuel in automobiles is being replaced by:
a) LPG b) CNG c) Coal d) Bitumen
72. When an electrical equipment is on fire, the best extinguisher to be used is:
a) water b) sunlight c) CO₂ d) O₂
73. What is the telephone number of fire service in Saudi Arabia?
a) 997 b) 998 c) 999 d) 993
74. When compared to wood the ignition temperature of kerosene oil is:
a) higher b) lower c) the same d) no ignition temperature
75. Friction is a:
a) contact force b) non contact force c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) none of these.
76. Name the force that always opposes motion.
a) Electrostatic force b) magnetic force c) Frictional force d) muscular force
77. Which of the following is not a lubricant?
a) Air cushion b) Graphite c) Sand d) Powder
78. Frictional force exerted by _____ is called drag.
a) gases b) solids c) liquids d) both 'a' and 'c'
79. Name the device which is used to reduce friction in the axles of cars and shafts of electric motors.
a) Screws b) Ball- bearings c) Nuts d) Bolts
80. The force due to rolling, static, and sliding friction in the increasing order is:
a) rolling, static, sliding b) rolling, sliding, static
c) static, sliding, rolling d) sliding, static, rolling
81. The frictional force exerted by fluids is called:
a) thrust b) drag c) rolling friction d) dynamic friction
82. Powder is used in carom board for:
a) increasing friction b) decreasing friction c) decoration d) fragrance
83. A streamlined body:
a) increases friction b) reduces friction
c) decreases weight d) increases weight
84. Spikes are provided in the shoes of athlete:
a) for decoration b) to increase friction
c) to decrease friction d) none of the above.
85. The force which prevents us from slipping while walking on the road is:
a) muscular force of our body b) gravitational pull by earth
c) friction force d) balanced forces of nature

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86. Which of the following is not a type of force?
a) Muscular b) Magnetic c) Chemical d) Pulling a bucket of water from a well
87. Force of friction between two bodies is _____.
a) parallel to contact surface b) perpendicular to contact surface
c) inclined to contact surface d) a non contact force
88. Which of the following is a non contact force?
a) Muscular b) Electro static attraction
c) Frictional force d) Elastic spring force
89. Pressure exerted by a liquid:
a) increases with depth b) decreases with depth
c) is constant d) first increases then decreases.
90. The mountain climber experiences a nose bleeding due to:
a) decrease in atmospheric pressure b) increase in atmospheric pressure
c) more gravitational pull d) effect of high altitude
91. In humans, sound is produced by:
a) Larynx b) Wind pipe c) Vocal cords d) Lungs
92. The voice of men, women and children are different due to difference in:
a) Larynx b) Lungs c) Vocal cords d) Wind pipe
93. The velocity of sound in air is:
a) 330m/s b) 150m/s c) 265m/s d) 3000m/s
94. To and fro motion of an object is called _____.
a) periodic motion b) oscillatory motion c) cyclic motion d) none of these
95. An object oscillates 50 times in one second. What would be its frequency?
a) 0.2HZ b) 0.02 HZ c) 10 HZ d) 50HZ
96. Pitch of a sound depends on:
a) Frequency b) amplitude c) loudness d) distance from the source
97. If you go on increasing the stretching force on a wire in a guitar, its frequency:
a) increases b) decreases c) remains unchanged d) none of the above.
98. Vibration of air column produces sound in which of the following instrument?
a) Jalataranga b) Flute c) Guitar d) Tabala
99. Loudness of a sound is determined by the _____ of vibration.
a) amplitude b) frequency c) time period d) pitch
100. The unit of frequency is:
a) Hz b) dB c) Hz⁻¹ d) dB⁻¹
101. The audible frequency range of human ear is:
a) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz b) below 20 Hz
c) Above 20,000 Hz d) 20 KHz to 25 KHz

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102. Image formed in a plane mirror undergoes _____ inversion.
a) plane b) similar c) dissimilar d) lateral
103. Beautiful patterns are formed in a Kaleidoscope because of multiple _____.
a) reflection b) refraction c) diffraction d) dispersion
104. Splitting of light into its constituent colours is known as:
a) Diffused reflection b) Scattering c) Dispersion d) Reflected ray
105. Visually challenged person can read and write using the _____ system.
a) Metric b) Nervous c) Solar d) Braille
106. Lack of vitamin _____ in food stuff is responsible for many eye troubles.
a) K b) A c) D d) C
107. The impression of an image does not vanish immediately from the retina. It persists there for about _____ of a second.
a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{1}{16}$ d) $\frac{1}{20}$
108. The most comfortable distance at which one can read with a normal eye is about:
a) 15 cm b) 25 cm c) 30 cm d) 35 cm
109. At the junction of the optic nerve and the retina there are no sensory cells, this is called: a) Black spot
b) Red spot c) Blind spot d) Brown spot
110. The transparent front part of the eye is _____.
a) Retina b) Cornea c) Iris d) Lens
111. The part of the eye which gives it its distinctive colour:
a) Iris b) Cornea c) Pupil d) Retina
112. Behind the pupil of the eye is a lens which is thick in the centre, it is called _____ a) concave lens
b) bifocal lens c) convex lens d) cylindrical lens.
113. The periscope makes use of _____ plane mirrors.
a) five b) two c) three d) four
114. The light ray, which strikes any surface, is called the _____.
a) normal ray b) reflected ray c) incident ray d) total internal reflection
115. When all the parallel rays reflected from a plane surface are not parallel the reflection is known as:
a) Diffused or irregular reflection b) Lateral inversion
c) Regular reflection d) Multiple images
116. The objects which emit their own light are known as _____ objects.
a) non-luminous b) transparent c) translucent d) luminous
117. The objects which shine in the light of other objects are called _____ objects.
a) Luminous b) Illuminated c) Artificial d) Opaque
118. The cells which are sensitive to bright light are called:
a) Lens b) Rods c) Cones d) Cataract.

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119. The cells which are sensitive to dim light are called:
a) Cones b) Rods c) Retina d) Pupil
120. The opaque lens is removed and a new artificial lens is inserted in:
a) Cornea b) Night blindness c) Cataract d) Trachoma
121. Which of the following is rich in vitamin-A?
a) Cod liver oil, Papaya, Mango b) Cereals, Brinjal, Cucumber
c) Brinjal, Bitter guard, Spinach d) All of the above.
122. An image formed on a screen is called:
a) Virtual image b) Real image c) Bright spot d) Blind spot
123. The image formed by a plane mirror is:
a) Real, inverted, virtual b) Erect, virtual, smaller in size than the object
c) Virtual, erect and magnified d) Erect, virtual, same size as the object.
124. How many images of a coin are formed when it is placed between two plane mirrors which are kept at right angles to each other?
a) one b) two c) three d) four
125. In a kaleidoscope the reflecting mirrors are kept at _____
a) perpendicular b) parallel c) an angle of 45° d) an angle of 60°
126. The Braille code used by blind people use dot patterns for words. How many dot patterns are used for this code?
a) 52 b) 63 c) 48 d) 26
127. The nearest star to the planet earth is:
a) Venus b) Sun c) Moon d) Alpha
128. Orion is a name of a _____.
a) star planet b) planet c) galaxy d) constellation
129. The largest planet of the solar system:
a) Mars b) Sun c) Jupiter d) Saturn
130. A body revolving around another body is called as:
a) Orion b) Stars c) Sun d) Satellite
131. Name the comet which appears after every 76 years:
a) Hallet's b) Meteor c) Halley's d) Pole star
132. The first Indian satellite:
a) Kalpana-1 b) Aryabhata c) INSAT d) EDUSAT
133. Distances of stars are expressed in:
a) km b) square meter c) light year d) meters
134. The star appears to be stationary from the Earth:
a) Pole star b) Sirius c) Orion d) Ursa Major
135. The bright star like objects with a long tail approaching the Sun in a highly elliptical orbit is called:
a) Celestial bodies b) Meteor c) Comets d) Stars

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136. The un-burnt piece of meteor which reaches the surface of the earth:
a) Celestial bodies b) Meteorites c) Comets d) Stars
137. Meteors are commonly known as:
a) Comets b) Stars c) Asteroids d) Shooting stars
138. In Indian astronomy planets are called:
a) Objects b) Graha c) Budha d) Bodies
139. The motion of the earth around the Sun is called:
a) Change of season b) Revolution c) Rotation d) Orbits
140. The planet also known as morning star is -----
a) Mars b) Mercury c) Jupiter d) Venus
141. One light year is equal to:
a) 18×10^6 km b) 40.67×10^{12} km c) 9.46×10^{12} km d) 150,000,000 km
142. Jupiter has a thick atmosphere of _____ which reflects most of the sun light falling on it.
a) Oxygen b) Helium c) Nitrogen d) Hydrogen
143. _____ was launched in the honour of Kalpana Chawla, a space scientist of Indian origin, who died in mishap in a space vehicle.
a) INSAT-3E b) INSAT-3D c) INSAT-1A d) INSAT-IID
144. Solar eclipse occurs on _____.
a) full moon day b) new moon day c) both 'a' and 'b' d) none of the above
145. Stars produce heat energy and light due to the fusion of _____.
a) Oxygen b) Hydrogen c) Helium d) Ozone
146. Stars appear to move from _____ in the sky.
a) west to east b) east to west c) north to south d) south to north
147. Ursa Major moves around the _____.
a) Sun b) Earth c) Moon d) Pole Star
148. In 2006, the IAU adopted a new definition of a planet. IAU stands for _____.
a) Indian Astronomical Union b) International Astronomy of Universe
c) International Astronomical Union d) Indian Astronomy of Universe
149. Name the planet which is least dense among all the planets.
a) Mercury b) Mars c) Saturn d) Jupiter
150. The axis of the Earth is inclined to its orbital plane at an angle of:
a) 23.5° b) 66.5° c) 25.3° d) 65.5°

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Answer Key – VIII - SCIENCE

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
1	b	41	b	81	b	121	a
2	c	42	d	82	b	122	b
3	c	43	d	83	b	123	d
4	c	44	a	84	b	124	c
5	b	45	a	85	c	125	d
6	c	46	a	86	c	126	b
7	b	47	a	87	a	127	b
8	b	48	a	88	b	128	d
9	d	49	a	89	a	129	c
10	b	50	b	90	a	130	d
11	b	51	b	91	a	131	c
12	c	52	c	92	c	132	b
13	b	53	c	93	a	133	c
14	b	54	b	94	b	134	a
15	b	55	b	95	d	135	c
16	c	56	c	96	a	136	b
17	b	57	d	97	a	137	d
18	b	58	c	98	b	138	b
19	b	59	c	99	a	139	b
20	c	60	b	100	a	140	d
21	b	61	a	101	a	141	c
22	b	62	b	102	d	142	d
23	c	63	c	103	a	143	a
24	d	64	c	104	c	144	b
25	a	65	c	105	d	145	b
26	c	66	b	106	b	146	b
27	a	67	a	107	c	147	d
28	a	68	c	108	b	148	c
29	a	69	c	109	c	149	c
30	c	70	a	110	b	150	b
31	c	71	b	111	a		
32	d	72	c	112	c		
33	a	73	b	113	b		
34	b	74	b	114	c		
35	b	75	a	115	a		
36	a	76	c	116	d		
37	c	77	c	117	b		
38	d	78	d	118	c		
39	a	79	b	119	b		
40	a	80	b	120	c		

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SCIENCE – CLASS VIII

Time: 3hrs.

Full Marks:110

1. The yeast multiply by a process called
 - (a) Binary fission
 - (b) Budding
 - (c) Spore formation
 - (d) None of the above

2. The example of protozoan is
 - (a) Penicillium
 - (b) Blue green algae
 - (c) Amoeba
 - (d) Bacillus

3. The most common carrier of communicable diseases is
 - (a) Ant
 - (b) Housefly
 - (c) Dragonfly
 - (d) Spider

4. The following is an antibiotics
 - (a) Alcohol
 - (b) Yeast
 - (c) Sodium bicarbonate
 - (d) Streptomycin

5. Yeast produces alcohol and carbon dioxide by a process called
 - (a) Evaporation
 - (b) Respiration
 - (c) Fermentation
 - (d) Digestion

6. The algae commonly used as fertilizers are called
 - (a) Staphylococcus
 - (b) Diatoms
 - (c) Blue green algae
 - (d) None of the above

7. Cholera is caused by
 - (a) Bacteria
 - (b) Virus
 - (c) Protozoa
 - (d) Fungi

8. Plant disease citrus canker is caused by
 - (a) Virus
 - (b) Fungi
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) None of these

9. The bread dough rises because of
 - (a) Kneading
 - (b) Heat
 - (c) Grinding
 - (d) Growth of yeast cells

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10. Carrier of dengue virus is
 - (a) House fly
 - (b) Dragon fly
 - (c) Female Aedes Mosquito
 - (d) Butterfly

11. Yeast is used in the production of
 - (a) Sugar
 - (b) Alcohol
 - (c) Hydrochloric acid
 - (d) Oxygen

12. The vaccine for smallpox was discovered by
 - (a) Robert Koch
 - (b) Alexander Fleming
 - (c) Sir Ronald Ross
 - (d) Edward Jenner

13. Chickenpox is caused by
 - (a) Virus
 - (b) Fungi
 - (c) Protozoa
 - (d) **Bacteria**

14. The bacterium which promote the formation of curd
 - (a) Rhizobium
 - (b) Spirogyra
 - (c) Breadmould
 - (d) Lactobacillus

15. Plasmodium is a human parasite which causes
 - (a) dysentery
 - (b) Sleeping sickness
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) All of the above

16. The bacterium Bacillus Anthracis was discovered by
 - (a) Edward Jenner
 - (b) Alexander Fleming
 - (c) Louis Pasteur
 - (d) Robert Koch

17. Carrier of malaria causing protozoan is
 - (a) Butterfly
 - (b) Housefly
 - (c) Female Anopheles Mosquito
 - (d) Cockroach

18. The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is called
 - (a) Infection
 - (b) Moulding
 - (c) Nitrogen fixation
 - (d) Fermentation

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19. Foot and mouth disease of cattle is caused by
(a) Fungi
(b) Virus
(c) Algae
(d) None of these
20. Which of the following is not a fungi
(a) Paramecium
(b) Bread mould
(c) Penicillium
(d) Aspergillus
- 21).Which gas is produced by the reaction of metals with acid ?
(a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Nitrogen
- 22) The most reactive metal is
(a) Gold (b) Zinc
(c) Calcium (d) Potassium
- 23) Materials having qualities of both metals and nonmetals are ;
(a) Alloys (b) Metalloids
(c) Noble metals (d) None of these
- 24) The metal which is stored in kerosene
(a) Aluminium (b) Sodium
(c) Copper (d)Lead
- 25) The metal which is liquid at room temperature
(a) Mercury (b) Iron
(c) Gold (d) Magnesium
- 26) The property of a metal by which it can be drawn into wires is called
(a) Malleability (b) Sonorous
(c) Ductility (d) Alloying
- 27) Which non metal is used in water purification ?
(a) Chlorine (b) Phosphorus
(c) Sulphur (d) Bromine
- 28) The nature of metallic oxides are
(a) Neutral (b) Acidic
(c) Basic (d) None of these
- 29) The metal which is not corroded by air,water and acid is
(a) Iron (b) Sodium
(c) Calcium (d) Gold
- 30) The nonmetal which is liquid at room temperature
(a) Oxygen (b) Bromine
(c) Mercury (d) Sulphur

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- 31) Which of the following can be beaten into thin sheets ?
(a) Zinc (b) Phosphorus
(c) Sulphur (d) Neon
- 32) The green coating on the top of copper vessels are
(a) Mixture of copper hydroxide and copper carbonate
(b) Mixture of calcium hydroxide and calcium carbonate
(c) Mixture of copper nitrate and copper sulphate
(d) Mixture of calcium hydroxide and copper hydroxide
- 33) Acidic solution changes
(a) Red litmus to blue .
(b) Blue litmus to red
(c) Blue litmus to green
(d) Red litmus to Green
- 34) Aluminium does not oxidise readily in air because
a. The metal does not combine with oxygen
b. The metal is covered with a layer of oxide
c. It is a very less reactive metal
d. None of these
- 35) Name a non metal which is stored in water.
(a) Phosphorus (b) Sulphur
(c) Chlorine (d) Iodine
- (36) The nature of non metallic oxides are
(a) Basic (b) neutral
(c) Acidic (d) none of these
- (37) Name a metal which is so soft that it can be cut with a knife.
(a) Iron (b) Aluminum
(c) Zinc (d) Sodium
- 38) Name a non metal which is applied on wounds as an antiseptic
(a) Iodine (b) Sulphur
(c) Chlorine (d) Carbon
- 39) The process of coating zinc on the sheets of pure iron
(a) Tinning (b) Galvanising
(c) Electroplating (d) Enamelling
- 40) The metals which occur free state in nature are called
(a) Noble metals (b) Noble gas
(c) Compounds (d) None of these
- 41) What is the visible layer of the sun called?
(a) Photosphere (b) Corona (c) Core
- 42) Who was the first person to see Saturn's ring?
(a) Angstrom (b) Newton (c) Galileo

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- 43) What is another name for Venus?
(a) Evening Star (b) Morning and Evening Star (c) Red Planet.
- 44) Is Mercury bigger or smaller than the earth?
(a) Bigger (b) Smaller (c) Equal.
- 45) What is the major component of Jupiter's atmosphere?
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Carbon dioxide.
- 46) The season on the earth are caused by_____?
(a) Elliptical orbit (b) Changes in rotation rate (c) Axis tilt.
- 47) When was the first moon walk by American astronaut?
(a) 1869 (b) 1969 (c) 1769.
- 48) What are the concentric gaps in the asteroid belt called?
(a) Crust (b) Kendall (c) Kirkwood gaps.
- 49) Mars atmosphere is mostly_____?
(a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Hydrogen.
- 50) What colour does Neptune appear to be?
(a) Red (b) Blue (c) Green.
- 51) The pull of the Earth is a force called
a) Gravitational force
b) Gravity
c) Kilogram force
d) Friction
- 52) Which of the following type of force is not non-contact force
a) Electrostatic force
b) Muscular force
c) Gravitational force
d) Magnetic force
- 53) Force applied on a body can change its
a) Speed only
b) Shape only
c) Direction of motion
d) All of the above
- 54) The SI unit force is
a) Newton
b) Kg wt
c) Kg m
d) M²

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- 55) The force divided by area on which it acts is called
- Weight
 - Pressure
 - Gravity
 - Mass
- 56) The pressure exerted by air around us is known as
- Magnetic force
 - Contact force
 - Atmospheric pressure
 - Gravitational force
- 57) The device which is used for measuring the atmospheric pressure
- Manometer
 - Barometer
 - Nanometer
 - Lactometer
- 58) Which of the following states of matter can exert pressure on the walls of their containers
- Solids and liquids
 - Gases and solids
 - Liquids and gases
 - Gases only
- 59) Pascal is used as a unit for
- Weight
 - Force
 - Mass
 - Pressure
- 60) The speed and direction of the moving object change due to the application of
- Pressure
 - Weight
 - Force
 - Friction
- 61) At high altitude the air pressure (as compared to pressure on the surface of the Earth)
- Less
 - More
 - Same
 - Doubled

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- 62) Name of the German Scientist who invented a pump extract air out of vessel
- a) Ernst Mach
 - b) J.B. Priestly
 - c) Otto Von Guericke
 - d) Newton
- 63) The force between unlike or like charges is called
- a) Gravitational force
 - b) Electrostatic force
 - c) Magnetic force
 - d) Frictional force
- 64) One of these forces is exerted on each particle / body of matter on the other. Which force is it?
- a) Muscular force
 - b) Gravitational force
 - c) Magnetic force
 - d) Electrostatic force
- 65) When pressure is applied at a point in a confined fluid. It is transmitted
- a) Equally in all direction
 - b) Unequally in all direction
 - c) Less upward but more downward
 - d) More upward but less downward
- 66) A manometer is used to measure
- a) Force
 - b) Atmospheric pressure
 - c) Pressure difference
 - d) Thrust
- 67) The pressure in a liquid at greater depth is
- a) Smaller
 - b) Greater
 - c) Same
 - d) Half
- 68) Writing is possible because of the _____ between the pen and paper
- a) Force
 - b) Attraction
 - c) Friction
 - d) Repulsion

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- 69) Mass per unit volume refers to
- Density
 - Pressure
 - Force
 - Weight
- 70) A push or pull on an object is called
- Gravity
 - Force
 - Attraction
 - Repulsion
- 71) A Place where animals are protected in their natural habitat is called
- Zoo
 - Museum
 - National park
 - None
- 72) Species found only in a particular area is known as
- Endangered species
 - Restricted species
 - Endemic species
 - Extinct species
- 73) Migratory birds fly to far away places because of _____ changes.
- Climatic
 - Hormonal
 - a and b
 - none
- 74) _____ are those which are facing the danger of extinction
- Endangered species
 - Endemic species
 - Extinct species
 - None
- 75) _____ is the restocking of destroyed forests by planting new trees
- Deforestation
 - Reforestation
 - Desertification
 - None
- 76) Book carrying information about endangered species is called
- Blue data book
 - Red data book
 - Green data book
 - Species record book

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77) _____ is the phenomenon of movements of a species from its own habitat to some other habitat for a particular time period every year for a specific purpose like breeding.

- a) Migration
- b) Emigration
- c) Immigration
- d) None

78) _____ means clearing of forest and using that land for other purpose.

- a) Deforestation
- b) Afforestation
- c) Urbanization
- d) None

79) Deforestation _____ the temperature and pollution level on the earth.

- a) Neutralizes
- b) Increases
- c) Decreases
- d) Maintains

80) _____ refers to the variety of organisms existing on the earth, their interrelationships and their relationship with the environment.

- a) Microbes
- b) Species
- c) Biosphere
- d) Biodiversity

81) _____ is the national animal of India

- a) Peacock
- b) Lion
- c) Tiger
- d) Elephant

82) Kaziranga national park is situated in

- a) Madya Pradesh
- b) Assam
- c) Orissa
- d) Tamil Nadu

83) _____ is a group of populations which are capable of interbreeding.

- a) Genus
- b) Endemic species
- c) Species
- d) None

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84) An _____ is made of all the plants, animals and micro-organism in an area along with non-living components.

- a) Ecosystem
- b) Habitat
- c) Biosphere
- d) None

85) _____ are the 2 examples of the endemic flora of the pachmari biosphere reserves.

- a) Sal & Guava
- b) Teak & snake
- c) Sal & wild mango
- d) Teak & Jammu

86) Dwelling place of an animal & plant is known as

- a) Aquarium
- b) Nursery
- c) Habit
- d) Habitat

87) The plants and animals found in a particular area are termed _____ of that area.

- a) Herbs & Mammals
- b) Fauna & Flora
- c) Flora & fauna
- d) None

88) _____ is that part of the earth in which living organism exists or which support life.

- a) Hydrosphere
- b) Lithosphere
- c) Biosphere
- d) Atmosphere

89) Removal of the top fertile layer of soil is called

- a) Desertification
- b) Drought
- c) Soil profile
- d) Soil erosion

90) Gradual conversion of the fertile land into deserts is called

- a) Weathering
- b) Soil erosion
- c) Desertification
- d) None

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- 91) _____ gas causes global warming.
- a) Hydrogen
 - b) CO₂
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Oxygen
- 92) _____ is the first reserve forest of India
- a) Satapura national park
 - b) Kaziranga national park
 - c) Lockchao wildlife sanctuary
 - d) Great nicobar biosphere reserve.
- 93) Animals which have become extinct a long time ago
- a) Barasingha
 - b) Wild buffaloes
 - c) White eyed buck
 - d) Dinosaurs
- 94) _____ was launched by the government of India to protect the tiger in the country
- a) Mission Tiger
 - b) Project tiger
 - c) Save tiger
 - d) None
- 95) The part of the plant used for making paper is
- a) leaf
 - b) Root
 - c) Wood
 - d) Noon
- 96) The Celestial objects are:
- (a).The stars
 - (b).The planets
 - ©. The Moon and many other objects
 - (d) All of the above
- 97). The day on which the whole disc of the moon is visible is known as the
- (a). Full moon day
 - (b). Lunar eclipse
 - ©. Solar eclipse
 - (d). No moon day
- 98) The various shapes of the bright part of the moon as seen during a month are called as
- (a) Phases of the moon.
 - (b) Crescent moon
 - (c) Full moon day.
 - (d) New moon day.

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- 99) When the moon completes one rotation on its axis it completes one -----
Around the earth.
- (a).Revolution
 - (b).Rotation
 - ©. Equinox
 - (d) Summer solstice
100. The distance of the sun from the earth is nearly
- (a). 150 million km
 - (b) 100 million km
 - ©. 200 million km
 - (d). 250 million km
101. The next nearest star to the earth followed by the sun is
- (a). The pole star
 - (b). Alpha Centauri
 - ©...Constellation
 - (d) Ursa Major
- 102) The stars forming a group that has a recognizable shape is called
- (a). Constellation.
 - (b)Orion
 - ©. Light year
 - (d). Pole star
- 103) The star that lies close to the axis of rotation of the earth
- (a). The Pole star
 - (b) Ursa Major
 - ©. Ursa Minor
 - (d). Cassiopeia
- 104) The sun is the main source of
- (a) Almost all energy on the earth
 - (b) It is the main source of heat for all planets
 - (c) It is the Main source of light for all planets
 - (d) All of the above
- 105) The definite elliptical path in which a planet revolves around the sun is called
- (a) Orbit
 - (b) Path
 - (c) Galaxy
 - (d) Milky way
- 106) Any celestial body revolving around another celestial body is called its
- (a) Satellite
 - (b) Heavenly body
 - (c) Axis
 - (d) Revolution
- 106) Millions of stars and planets which are present in the sky form a group known as
- (a) Milky way
 - (b) Galaxy
 - (c) Light year
 - (d) Universe.
- 107) Our earth as well as the sun belongs to the galaxy which has a spiral shape called the
- a) Milky way
 - b)Galaxy
 - c)Light year
 - d)Universe

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ANSWERS

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) b
- 4) d
- 5) c
- 6) c
- 7) a
- 8) c
- 9) d
- 10) c
- 11) b
- 12) d
- 13) a
- 14) d
- 15) c
- 16) d
- 17) c
- 18) d
- 19) b
- 20) a
- 21) b
- 22) d
- 23) b
- 24) b
- 25) a
- 26) c
- 27) a
- 28) c
- 29) d
- 30) b
- 31) a
- 32) a
- 33) b

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- 34) b
- 35) a
- 36) c
- 37) d
- 38) a
- 39) b
- 40) a
- 41.(a)
- 42.(c)
- 43.(b)
- 44.(c)
- 45.(a)
- 46.(c)
- 47.(b)
- 48.(c)
- 49.(b)
- 50.(b)
- 51) (b)

- 52) (b)

- 53) (d)

- 54) (a)

- 55) (b)

- 56) (c)

- 57) (b)

- 58) (c)

- 59) (d)

- 60) (c)

- 61) (a)

- 62) (c)

- 63) (b)

- 64) (b)

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- 65)(a)
- 66) (c)
- 67) (b)
- 68) (c)
- 69) (a)
- 70) (b)
- 71. (c)
- 72. (c)
- 73. (a)
- 74. (a)
- 75. (b)
- 76. (b)
- 77. (a)
- 78. (a)
- 79. (b)
- 80. (d)
- 81. (c)
- 82. (b)
- 83. (c)
- 84. (a)
- 85. (c)
- 86. (d)
- 87. (c)
- 88. (c)
- 89. (d)
- 90. (c)
- 91. (b)
- 92. (a)
- 93. (d)
- 94. (b)
- 95. (c)
- 96) d
- 97) a
- 98) a
- 99) a
- 100) a
- 101) b
- 102) a
- 103) a
- 104) d
- 105) a
- 106) a
- 107) b