# 6th Science 1st Term Revision Test in English – [New Book]

1) Which of the Following is not a Derived Quantity?

**a) Length**

b) Volume

c) Area

d) All the above

**Explanation:** Length is a fundamental quantity. That means, it connot be expressed in anyother quantities. Using length, we can find out other measurements like Area and Volume so they are derived quantities.

2) Which of the Following is Incorrect?

- Liquids don't take the shape of the container in which they are kept
- A liquid whose volume is to be found can simply be poured into a graduated container.
- The volume of liquid is usually measured in litres.

a) Only 2

b) Both 2 and 3

**c) Only 1**

d) None of above

**Explanation**: Measuring the volume of a liquid is quite easy. **Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are kept**. A liquid whose volume is to be found can simply be poured into a graduated container. Graduated cylinders, beakers, pipettes and burettes are available for measuring exact volumes. The volume of liquid is usually measured in litres.

3) The SI unit for Volume of solid is

a) Metre

**b) Cubic Metre**

c) Litre

d) None of above

**Explanation:** SI unit for Volume of solid is cubic metre. Liquids and gases are usually measured in litres. But also can be measured in m3 or cubic metre.

4) 1mm3 or 1 Microlitre can be denoted as

a) 1ml

**b) 1µL**

c) 1kl

d) 1nl

**Explanation:**

1 m3 = 1 kilolitre (kl or kL)

1cm3 = 1 millilitre (ml or mL)

1mm3 = 1 microlitre (µl or µL)

5) The objects weigh six times lighter on the Moon than on the Earth because of

**a) Lack of Gravitational Force on moon**

b) Lack of Gravitational force in earth

c) Centrifugal Force in Moon

d) None of above

**Explanation:** The weight is directly proportional to the mass on earths surface. On moon where the gravitational force is lesser than earth, the weight will reduce but the mass will remain same. The moon's gravitational pull is one sixth of the earth's pull. **Thus objects weigh six times lighter on the Moon than on the Earth.**

6) An odometer is a device used for indicating

a) Fuel scale
**b) Distance in automobile**
c) Earthquake
d) Blood Pressure
**Explanation**: An odometer is a device used for indicating distance travelled by an automobile.
7) Where is the National Physical Laboratory located?
a) Chennai
b) Kolkata
c) Pune
**d) Delhi**
**Explanation:** A standard metre rod made of an alloy of platinum and iridium is placed at the Bureau of weights and measures in Paris. National Physical Laboratory in Delhi has a copy of this metre rod.
8) Bose – Einstein condensate was first predicted around the year
**a) 1925**
b) 1995
c) 1945
d) 1930
**Explanation:** Besides solids, Liquid and gases there are two more states plasma and Bose – Einstein condensates. Bose – Einstein condensate is a gas – like state of matter that exists at extremely cold temperatures. **It was predicted around 1925 and confirmed in 1995, This is used in the field of cryogenics**
9) The Gold in its Purest form is considered to be as
**a) 24 Carats**
b) 11 carats
c) 18 carats
d) 20 carats
**Explanation:** Purity of gold is expressed in terms of 'carat'. 24 carat gold is considered to be gold in its purest form.
10) The tendency of particles to spread out in order to occupy the available space is said to be
a) Dissolution
**b) Diffusion**
c) Distortion
d) Transfusion
**Explanation:** Diffusion is the tendency of particles to spread out in order to occupy the available space.
11) The metric system or standard set of units was created by
**a) French**
b) British
c) Germans
d) USA
**Explanation**: The metric system or standard set of units was created by the French in 1790.
12) The International Bureau of Weights and Measures is Located in
a) Germany
b) USA
**c) France**
d) Belgium
**Explanation:** One kilogram is equal to the mass of a certain bar of platinum-iridium alloy that has been kept since 1889 at the

**International Bureau of Weights and Measures in Sèvres, France.**

13) Quantity that can be measured is called

**a) Physical quantity**

b) Unit

c) Measurement

d) Motion

**Explanation:** Physical quantity can be measured.

14) Which of the following is a Non-Contact force

a) Wind making Flag Flutter

b) Bullock cart

**c) Gravitational Force**

d) None of above

**Explanation**: Forces can be classified into two major types; contact and non-contact forces. Wind is making a flag flutter, a cart pulled by a bullock are contact forces. Magnetism, gravity are some examples of non-contact forces.

15) Consider the Following and which of the Following is true

1) All oscillatory motions are periodic

2) All periodic motions are not Oscillatory

3) All Oscillatory Motions are Not periodic

4) All periodic motions are Oscillatory

a) Only 1

b) Only 4

**c) Only 1 and 2**

d) Only 2 and 3

**Explanation:** All oscillatory motions are periodic, but not all periodic are oscillatory.Revolution of the moon around the earth is periodic but not oscillatory. However, the children playing in a swing is both periodic and oscillatory.

16) Oscillatory motion among the following is

a) Rotation of the earth about its axis

b) Revolution of the moon about the earth

**c) To and fro movement of a vibrating string**

d) All of these

**Explanation:** Oscillatory motion is coming back to the same position after a fixed time interval, like a pendulum.

17) Magnetism is Considered to be a what type of force

a) Contact force

**b) Non-Contact Force**

c) Centrifugal Force

d) None of above

**Explanation:** Magnetism is a type of a Non contact force

18) Which of the following motions can be classified in accordance to the Path

a) Uniform Motion

**b) Circular Motion**

c) Periodic Motion

d) Non Periodic Motion

**Explanation:** Circular Motion is based on path whereas Periodic and Non periodic motions are based on duration and Uniform motion is based on Speed.

19) An Average single drop of a water contains water particles of about

**a) 10^21**

b) 10^11

c) 10^18

d) 10^10

**Explanation:** A drop of water contains about 10^21 water particles.

20) Consider the Following and Find the incorrect statements

1) The particles in matter are extremely small and cannot be seen even with a powerful microscope.

2) Particles of matter have No space in between them.

3) Particles of matter attract each other.

4) Gold is made up of tiny gold particles.

a) All are Incorrect

b) 1 and 2

c) 2 and 3

**d) 2 only**

**Explanation:** The particles in matter are extremely small and cannot be seen even with a powerful microscope.Particles of matter have **lot of** space in between them. Particles of matter attract each other. Gold is made up of tiny gold particles.

21) What method I used to separate very fine insoluble solids from a liquid as in butter from curds

a) Threshing

**b) Churning**

c) Calcination

d) Winnowing

**Explanation**: When very fine insoluble solids have to be separated from a liquid as in butter from curds, Churning is performed. The mixture is churned vigorously when solid butter will be collected on the sides of the vessel. Both butter and buttermilk are obtained after churning are useful and can be consumed.

22) Washing Machine works on the principle of

**a) Centrifugation**

b) Electromagnetism

c) Threshing

d) None of above

**Explanation:** In washing machines this principle is used to squeeze out dirt from clothes and the method is called centrifugation.

23) Separating solids using a magnet is said to be

a) Electromagnetic separation

**b) Magnetic separation**

c) Distillation

d) Mixture separation

**Explanation:** Separating solids using a magnet is called magnetic separation.

24) The process of " SEPARATING MUD FROM MUDDY WATER" uses the Method of

a) Filtration

**b) Decantation**

c) Magnetic separation

d) Winnowing

**Explanation:** The water with the impurities is carefully poured away leaving clean rice at the bottom. This is called decantation. SEPARATING MUD FROM MUDDY WATER" uses the Method of decantation.

25) The Process of separating insoluble solid particles (residue) from a liquid (filtrate) by using a filter paper is

a) Decantation

**b) Filtration**

c) Separation

d) Threshing

**Explanation:** Filtration –Process of separating insoluble solid particles (residue) from a liquid (filtrate) by using a filter paper.

26) Consider the Statements

1) Liquid is effected by gravity more than anything

2) Gas is not affected by gravity

**a) Both are True**

b) Only 1 is true

c) Only 2 is true

d) All are false

**Explanation:** Liquid atoms are packed more loosely which allows things to be able to pass through it 2. Liquid is effected by gravity more than anything. A gas atoms are spread out so far, you can walk through it without any restriction 2. Gas is not affected by gravity.

27) The process by which substances in their gaseous state are converted to the liquid state Is

a) Solidification

**b) Liquefaction of gases**

c) Convection

d) Condensation

**Explanation : "Liquefaction of gases"** is the process by which substances in their gaseous state are converted to the liquid state. When pressure on a gas in increased, its molecules comes closer together, and its temperature is reduced, which removes enough energy to make it change from the gaseous to the liquid state.

28) Consider the Following statements

1) Liquids have No definite shape, liquids attain the shape of the vessel in which they are kept

2) The force of attraction between liquid particles is less than solid particles.

**a) All are true**

b) Only 1 is true

c) Only 2 is true

d) Both are false

**Explanation**: Liquids have No definite shape, liquids attain the shape of the vessel in which they are kept. The force of attraction between liquid particles is less than solid particles.

29) Lighter impurities like dust when mixed with rice or pulses can be removed by

a) Threshing

**b) Winnowing**

c) Separation

d) Churning

**Explanation:** Rice, wheat and other food grains are covered in husk which cannot be eaten by us. Husk is very light and gets easily blown away by a breeze or wind. **This property is Winnowing.**

30) The Taproot system is usually seen in

**a) Bean**

b) Grass

c) Paddy

d) Maize

**Explanation:** It consists of a single root, called taproot, which grows straight down into the ground. Smaller roots, called lateral roots arise from the taproot. They are seen in dicotyledonous plants. Example: Bean, Mango, Neem.

**31)** The stalk connecting to the leaf is known as

a) Midrib

b) **Petiole**

c) Stipules

d) Leafbase

**Explanation:** A leaf has a stalk called petiole. The flat portion of the leaf is called leaf lamina or leaf blade. On the lamina, there is a main vein called midrib.

32) The green colour of the leaf is due to the presence of green coloured pigment called

a) Leucoplast

b) Chromoplast

**c) Chlorophyll**

d) Starch

**Explanation**: The green colour of the leaf is due to the presence of green coloured pigment called **chlorophyll**. On the lower side of the leaf there are tiny pores or openings known as **stomata.**

33) Which plants has the leaves of this plant grow up to 3 metres across

a) Amazano Indica

**b) Victoria Amazonica**

c) Magnoliophyta

d) Cactaceae

**Explanation: Victoria amazonica**, the leaves of this plant grow up to 3 metres across. A mature Victoria leaf can support an evenly distributed Load of 45 Kilograms or apparently young person.

34) The longest river in the world Nile is of

**a) 6650 km**

b) 7200 km

c) 4578 km

d) 5674 km

**Explanation**: Nile is the longest river in the world. **It is 6650 Km long**. The Longest river in India is Ganges River. **It is 2525 Km long.**

35) Which of the following helps lotus to float in water?

a) Midribs

b) roots

**c) Petioles**

d) None of above

**Explanation:** Air spaces in stems and petioles of lotus are useful for floating in water.

36) How much of percent the Marine plants account for the total number of photosynthesis on the planet

a) 50

b) 28

c) 32

**d) 40**

**Explanation:** Marine plants perform about **40% of all** photosynthesis that occurs on the planet. Example: Marine Algae, Sea grasses, Marsh grass, Phytoplanktons.

37) Which helps aquatic plants to float in water?

a) Roots

**b) Air chambers**

c) Starch

d) Light weight

**Explanation:** Stem and leaves have air chambers that allow aquatic plants to float in water.

38) Which Rain forests produces half of the world's oxygen supply

**a) Amazon**

b) Sahara

c) Queensland

d) African Forests

**Explanation:** The Amazon Rain Forest in South America produces half of the world's oxygen supply.

39) World Habitat day is observed on First Monday of

**a) October**

b) September

c) August

d) December

**Explanation:** World habitat day is observed on 1st Monday of October.

40) Which organ support and help the plant to climb?

a) Petioles

**b) Tendrils**

c) Thorns

d) Twiners

**Explanation:** Tendril is a twining climbing organ of some weak stemmed plants like peas and bitter gourd. Tendril coils round a support and help the plant to climb. Example: **1. Sweet Peas Leaflets are modified into tendrils**

41) The important function of stomata is

a) Conduction

**b) Transpiration**

c) Absorption

d) Photosynthesis

**Explanation:** When **stomata** are open, **transpiration** rates increase; when they are closed, **transpiration** rates decrease. It helps in transpiration.

42) The habitat of water hyacinth is

**a) Aquatic**

b) Desert

c) Terrestrial

d) Mountainous

**Explanation:** The Water Hyacinth has a Aquatic Habitat.

43) Bryophyllum has the habitat of

a) Aquatic

**b) Desert**

c) Terrestrial

d) None of above

**Explanation:** Bryophyllum is a Example of Plants having long roots that go very deep in the soil in the search of water. They are found in deserts.

44) Which of the Following plants are called Twiners

**a) Clitoria**

b) Bitter Gourd

c) Sweet Peas

d) Lotus

**Explanation:** Twiners:- Some plants have weak stems. They cannot stand straight on their own. They must climb on any support to survive. **Example**: Clitoria and Jasmine.

45) Amoeba and Paramecuium is a type of

**a) Unicellular Organism**

b) Multicellular

c) No Cellular

d) None

**Explanation:** Amoeba, Paramecium and Euglena are unicellular while, fish, frog, lizard, bird and man are multicellular.

46) In which of the Following the Leaves are Modified in to spines?

a) Agave

**b) Opuntia**

c) Bougain Vilea

d) Bryophylla

**Explanation:** Thorns:- Leaves of some plants become wholly or partially modified into sharp pointed structures called "thorns or spines" for defensive purpose.

Example: 1. Agave - the leaf apex and margins are modified into thorns 2. Opuntia - the leaves are modified into spines. 3. bougainvillea – the stem has sharp thorns.

47) Which helps amoeba in Locomotion?

a) Cilia

b) Fins

c) Psuedopodia

d) Contractile Vacuoule

**Explanation:** Amoeba's have finger-like structures called Pseudopodia, (false foot) which help in movement or locomotion.

48) Consider the Following

1) Unicellular organisms are made up of single cell.

2) Growth in unicellular occurs by an increase in the size of the cell

3) Growth in Multicellular organism occurs by an increase in the number of cells by cell division

a) All are False

**b) All are True**

c) 1 and 2 are True

d) Only 2 is true

**Explanation:** Unicellular organisms are made up of single cell. Growth in unicellular occurs by an increase in the size of the cell Growth in Multicellular organism occurs by an increase in the number of cells by cell division.

49) The fish has special organs which helps to absorb oxygen dissolved in water for breathing called

a) Flagella

b) Cilia

**c) Gills**

d) Psuedopodia

**Explanation:** The fish has special organs called "Gills" which is a respiratory organ helps to absorb oxygen dissolved in water for breathing. It is adapted to breathe in water.

50) Which is a process of removing impurities from water to make it potable?

a) Desalination

b) Decantation

c) Filtaration

**d) RO**

Explanation: RO – a process of removing impurities from water to make it potable.

51) Bose Einstein Condensate is used in the field of

a) Medicine

b) Machine Industry

**c) Cryogenics**

d) Chemicals

**Explanation**: Bose – Einstein condensate is a gas – like state of matter that exists at extremely cold temperatures. It was predicted around 1925 and confirmed in 1995, This is used in the field of cryogenics.

52) Choose the correct one

a) km > mm > cm > m

b) km> mm > cm > km

**c) km > m > cm > mm**

d) km > cm > m > mm

**Explanation:** km > m > cm > mm

53) 1 nanometer can be denoted as

a) 10^9 m

**b) 10^-9m**

c) 10^5m

d) 10^-5m

**Explanation**: 1 metre is equal to 1000000000 nano metre.

54) The Volume of a Liquid is measured in

**a) Litres**

b) Meters

c) Kilograms

d) None of above

**Explanation**: The volume of liquid is usually measured in litres.

55) Consider the Following

1) Weight is the measure of the amount of matter in an object.

2) Mass is the gravitational pull experienced by the mass.

a) Only 1 is true

b) Only 2 is true

c) Both are True

**d) Both are False**

**Explanation**: Mass is the measure of the amount of matter in an object. Weight is the gravitational pull experienced by the mass.

56) The objects in Earth weighs lighter on moon by

a) 10 times

b) 5 times

**c) 6 times**

d) 3 times

**Explanation:** The objects weigh six times lighter on the Moon than on the Earth.

**57)** The Volume of irregular objects can be measured by

a) Sand dial Method

b) **Water displacement method**

c) Beam Balance

d) Beaker

**Explanation:** Volume of irregular objects can be measured by water displacement method.

**58) Which of the** Following is highly compressible?

a) Solid state

**b) Gaseous state**

c) Liquid state

d) Semi solid

**Explanation:** Objects in Gaseous state is Highly compressible.

59) A impure substance and contains more than one kind of particles is

a) Element

b) Compound

**c) Mixture**

d) Bases

Explanation: A Mixture is an impure substance and contains more than one kind of particles. • In the mixture the components are mixed in any proportion.

60) The process by which the components of mixture are isolated and removed from each other to get pure substance is

a) Isolation

b) Filtration

**c) Separation**

d) Centrifugation

**Explanation:** The process by which the components of mixture are isolated and removed from each other to get pure substance is called separation.

61) Which method is used to separate solid particles of different sizes?

a) Separation

**b) Sieving**

c) Filtering

d) Churning

62) The process to make impure by the addition of a foreign or inferior substance is

a) Filtration

b) Sedimentation

**c) Adulteration**

d) Decantation

**Explanation:** Adulteration – make impure by the addition of a foreign or inferior substance.

63) Plants can be divided into two groups. Angiosperms. and Gymnosperms based on

a) Position of leaf

**b) Position of seeds**

c) Flowering type

d) Roots

**Explanation:** Based on position of sead: Plants can be divided into two groups. Angiosperms. and Gymnosperms

64) Phytoplanktons are the example of

a) Terrestrial Habitat

**b) Marine habitat**

c) Desert habitat

d) Fresh water habitat

**Explanation**: Phytoplanktons are example of Marine habitat system.

65) Which helps in excretion in amoeba?

a) Flagella

b) Psuedopodia

c) Cilia

**d) Contractile Vacuoles**

**Explanation:** in Amoeba Contractile vacuoles help in excretion. Respiration is by simple diffusion through the body surface.

66) Euglena is a Unicellular animal which moves with help of

**a) Flagella**

b) Fins

c) Cilia

d) Vacuoles

**Explanation:** Euglena is an unicellular animal which moves with a flagellum.

67) Which of the following is not an multicellular organism?

a) Earthworm

b) Fish

**c) Euglena**

d) Lizard

**Explanation**: Earthworms, Fish, Frogs, Lizard and human beings etc are Multicellular organisms

68) When an animal moves its location as the season changes it is said to be

a) Seasonal Change

**b) Migration**

c) Transportation

d) Locomotion

**Explanation:** When an animal moves its location as the season changes it is said to be Migration

**69)** Spending winters in a dormant condition is called as

a) Cryogenation

b) **Hibernation**

c) Seasonification

d) Aestivation

**Explanation:** Spending winters in a dormant condition is called **Hibernation. eg. Turtle**

70) Spending the hot and dry period in an inactive state is known as

a) Desertification

b) Hibernation

**c) Aestivation**

d) None of above

**Explanation:** Spending the hot and dry period in an inactive state is known as Aestivation. eg. Snail.

**71)** The study of living things or organisms is called

a) **Biology**

b) Psycology

c) Zoology

d) Physiology

**Explanation: Study** of life and **living things is called** biology. Scientists who **study** biology are **known as** biologists.

72) The fat of the camel is stored in its

a) Stomach

**b) Hump**

c) Body

d) Neck

**Explanation:** A camel's hump has fat stored in it. In case of emergency a camel can break down stored fat for nourishment.

73) Which of the following is not a Fat soluable Vitamin?

a) Vitamin K

b) Vitamin E

**c) Vitamin B**

d) Vitamin D

**Explanation:** There are six major vitamins A, B, C, D, E and K. Vitamins B and Vitamins C are water soluble, Vitamins A, D, E and K are fat soluble.

**74)** Which of the following is a water soluable Vitamin?

a) **Vitamin C**

b) Vitamin D

c) Vitamin E
d) Vitamin K
**Explanation:** There are six major vitamins A, B, C, D, E and K. Vitamins B and Vitamins C are water soluble, Vitamins A, D, E and K are fat soluble.
75) Deficiency in Vitamin B causes
a) Night Blindness
b) Rickets
c) Scurvy
**d) Beri Beri**
**Explanation: Deficiency of Vitamin B causes Beri Beri.**
76) Which Vitamin helps in Calcium absorption?
a) Vitamin A
b) Vitamin C
**c) Vitamin D**
d) Vitamin E
**Explanation:** Vitamin D helps in Calcium absorbtion and strong bones.
77) Night Blindness is caused by the deficiency of
**a) Vitamin A**
b) Vitamin D
c) Vitamin E
d) Vitamin K
**Explanation**: Deficiency in Vitamin A can cause Night Blindness.
78) Vitamin C is Found Abundantly in the
a) Vegetable Oils
**b) Oranges**
c) Cabbages
d) Eggs
**Explanation**: Vitamin C is found in Oranges, Gooseberry, Greenchilly, Tomatoes etc.
79) Gooseberries contains nearly the vitamin C than Orange by
a) 5 times
b) 10 times
**c) 20 times**
d) 8 times
**Explanation:** Gooseberries contains nearly 20 times the vitamin C than Orange.
80) The mineral responsible for Formation of haemoglobin and brain development is
a) Phosphorous
b) Iodine
**c) Iron**
d) Calcium
**Explanation:** Calcium- Strong bones and teeth, clotting of blood
Phosphorus- Strong bones and teeth
Iodine -Synthesis of thyroid hormone
Iron- Formation of haemoglobin and brain development.
81) Skinny appearance, Slow body growth are the symptoms of
**a) Marasmus**
b) Kwarshikor
c) Malaria
d) Typhoid
**Explanation**: Kwashiorkar- Stunted growth, Swelling of face and limbs, Diarrhoea.
Marasmus- Skinny appearance, Slow body growth.
82) Deficiency of Mineral iodine can cause
a) Rickets

b) Anaemia

**c) Cretinism**

d) Osteomalatia

**Explanation:** Iodine deficiency -Cretinism (in Child) Goitre (in adult)

**83)** The deficiency disease Goitre Occur only in

a) Children

b) Newborn Babies

c) **Adults**

d) All the above

**Explanation: Goitre** occurs only in adults.

84) India has the second highest number of obese children in the world which is first?

a) France

b) USA

**c) China**

d) South Africa

**Explanation**: India has the second highest number of obese children in the world after **China**, according to a study that has found that 14.4 million children in the country have excess weight.

85) Which of the following is not a disease caused by Virus

a) Measles

b) Small Pox

c) Influenza

**d) Typhoid**

**Explanation:** Diseases Caused By Virus 1. Common cold 2. Influenza 3. Hepatitis 4. Polio 5. Smallpox 6. Chicken pox 7. Measles.

86) Which of the following is not a airborne disease

**a) Typhoid**

b) Tuberculosis

c) Pneumonia

d) None of above

**Explanation:** Typhoid- contaminated food or water.

87) Bacteria are very small organisms and it is

a) Eukaryotic

**b) Prokaryotic**

c) Acellular

d) Protozoan

**Explanation**: Bacteria is a Prokaryotic microorganism.

88) Bitter Gourd is an Example for

**a) Tendril Climbers**

b) Thorns

c) Twiners

d) None of above

**Explanation:** Bitter Gourd - Axillary buds are modified into tendril which helps the plant to climb.

89) Jurong Birds Park is situated in

a) India

b) Indonesia

**c) Singapore**

d) Malaysia

**Explanation:** In **Jurong Birds Park, Singapore**, Penguins are kept in a big glass case with ice bergs and temperature is maintained at 0° C and below

90) A Cheetah is the fastest land animal running with an average speed of

a) 90 km per hour
b) 100 km per hour
**c) 112 km per hour**
d) 80 km per hour
**Explanation:** A Cheetah is the fastest land animal running with an average speed of 112 km/h.

91) The term Robot comes from a word Robota which is of
a) Latin
**b) Czech**
c) Roman
d) Greek
**Explanation**: The term comes from a czech word, 'robota' meaning 'forced labour'. Robotics is the science and study of robots.

92) Structure of atoms Can be measured by
a) Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)
b) Tunnelling Electron Microscope (TEM)
**c) A and B**
d) Scanning Tunneling Microscopy, (STM)
**Explanation:** Science has come up with a technology to identify structure of atoms Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and Tunnelling Electron Microscope (TEM) which uses electricity to map atoms.

**93)** Which is most common state of matter in the universe?
a) Liquid
b) Solid
c) **Plasma**
d) Gas
**Explanation:** Plasma is not a common state of matter on Earth, but may be the most common state of matter in the universe. For example, stars including sun are covered in plasma.

94) Separating clear supermatant without disturbing sediment is called
a) Filtration
**b) Decantation**
c) Separation
d) Handpicking
**Explanation**: Separating clear supermatant without disturbing sediment is done by decantation

95) Adulteration with a bright yellow chemical which is poisonous to our health is sometimes done in
a) Wheat
**b) Turmeric Powder**
c) Flour
d) Garlic Powder
**Explanation**: Turmeric powder is adulterated with a bright yellow chemical which is poisonous to our health.

96) The cluster of roots arising from the base of the stem is in
a) Taproot system
**b) Fibrous root system**
c) Both A and B
d) None
**Explanation:** Fibrous root system consists of a cluster of roots arising from the base of the stem. They are thin and uniform in size. It is generally seen in monocotyledonous plants. Example: Grass, Paddy, Maize.

97) The bud at the tip of the stem is known as
**a) Terminal Buds**

b) Nodes
c) Auxilary Buds
d) Internodes
**Explanation**: The bud at the tip of the stem is known as apical or terminal bud.

98) The Midrib is present on the leaf in
a) Base
**b) Lamina**
c) Stem
d) Nodes
**Explanation:** On the lamina, there is a main vein called midrib. Other veins are branchout from mid rib.

99) The first land plants appeared around
**a) Before 470 million years**
b) Before 100 million years
c) 200 million years ago
d) 50 milion years ago
**Explanation:** The first land plants appeared around 470 million years ago. They were **mosses and liverworts**.

**100)** Thar desert also called Great Indian Desert is present partly in
a) Peshawar –Pakistan
b) Kabul Afghanistan
c) **Sind Pakistan**
d) Lahore Pakistan
**Explanation**: Thar Desert, also called Great Indian Desert, is an arid region of rolling sand hills on the Indian subcontinent. It is located partly in Rajasthan state, north-western India, and partly in Punjab and Sindh (Sind) provinces, eastern Pakistan.