

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 22

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 54

Pass marks: 42

1. _____ become capable of reproduction after puberty sets in.
2. Children between the ages of 11 and 19 years are called _____.
3. The onset of puberty brings about growth of the _____ organs.
4. Children gain height during _____.
5. The onset of puberty and maturity of reproductive parts are controlled by _____.
6. Hormones are secretions of _____ glands which pour them directly into the _____.
7. Pituitary gland secretes _____ hormones.
- 7(a) Growth hormones from Pituitary gland help secretions from _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
8. _____ secretes insulin, thyroid produces _____ and adrenals produce _____.
9. _____ is the male hormone and _____ the female hormone.
10. The _____ in females prepares itself to receive the developing fertilised egg.
11. In case there is no fertilisation, the thickened lining of the uterine wall breaks down and goes out of the body along with blood and this is called _____.
12. Sex of the unborn child depends on whether the zygote has _____ or _____ chromosomes.
13. XX chromosomes result in _____ child. XY chromosomes result in _____ child.
- 13(a) Female has _____ chromosome and male has _____ chromosome.
14. A force arises due to the interaction between _____ objects.
15. Force has _____ as well as _____.
16. A change in the speed of an object or the direction of its motion or both implies _____.
17. Force acting on an object may cause a change in its state of _____ or a change in its _____.
18. A _____ can act on an object with or without being in contact with it.
19. Force per unit area is called _____.
20. _____ and _____ exert pressure on the walls of their containers.
21. The pressure exerted by air around us is known as _____.
22. _____ opposes the relative motion between two surfaces in contact.
23. Friction depends on the nature of _____ in contact.
- 23(a) Friction depends on state of _____ of surfaces in contact.
24. _____ depends on how hard the two surfaces press together.
25. _____ comes into play when we try to move an object at rest.
26. _____ comes into play when an object is sliding over another.
27. Sliding friction is smaller than _____ friction.
28. Is friction important in our daily life? Yes or NO.
29. friction can be increased by making a surface _____.
30. The sole of _____ and _____ of the vehicle are treaded to increase friction.

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31. _____ is sometimes undesirable.
32. Friction can be reduced by using _____.
33. Rolling friction is smaller than _____ friction.
34. In many machines, _____ is reduced by using ball bearings.
35. _____ friction can be minimised by giving suitable shapes to bodies moving in fluids.
36. Sound is produced by _____ objects.
37. In human beings, the vibration of the _____ produces sound.
38. _____ travels through a medium.
39. Sound cannot travel in _____.
40. The eardrum senses the _____ of sound, It sends the signals to the brain. This process is called hearing.
41. The number of oscillations or vibrations per second is called _____.
42. The frequency is expressed in _____.
43. Larger the _____ of vibration, the louder is the sound.
44. Higher the frequency of vibration, the higher is the _____, and _____ is the sound.
45. Unpleasant sounds are called _____.
46. Excessive or unwanted sounds lead to _____.
47. The process of depositing a layer of any desired metal on another material, by means of electricity, is called _____.
48. _____ on the roadside and elsewhere can reduce noise pollution.
49. Some liquids are _____ conductors of electricity and some are _____ conductors.
50. Most liquids that conduct electricity are solutions of _____, _____ and _____.
51. The passage of an electric current through a conducting liquid causes _____ reactions.

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SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 22 (ANSWER)

1. Humans
2. adolescents
3. reproductive
4. adolescence
5. hormones
6. endocrine, blood stream
7. growth
- 7(a) testes, ovaries, thyroids, adrenals
8. Pancreas, thyroxine, adrenalin
9. Testosterone, estrogen
10. uterine wall
11. menstruation
12. XX, XY
13. Female, male
- 13(a) X, both X and Y
14. two
15. magnitude, direction
16. change in state of motion
17. motion, shape
18. force
19. pressure
20. Liquids, gases
21. atmospheric pressure
22. Friction
23. surfaces
- 23(a) smoothness
24. Friction
25. Static friction
26. Sliding friction
27. static
28. Yes
29. Rough
30. shoes, tyres
31. Friction
32. lubricants
33. sliding
34. friction
35. Fluid
36. vibrating
37. vocal cords
38. Sound
39. vacuum
40. vibrations
41. Frequency
42. hertz (Hz)

- 43. amplitude
- 44. pitch, shriller
- 45. noise
- 46. noise pollution
- 47. electroplating
- 48. Plantation
- 49. good, poor
- 50. acids, bases, salts
- 51. chemical

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