

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 20

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 55

Pass marks: 44

1. In order to provide food to our growing population, we need to adopt _____ practices.
2. Same kind of plants cultivated at a place constitute a _____.
3. In India, crops can be broadly categorised into _____ types based on season as _____ and _____ crops.
4. Sowing of seeds at appropriate _____ and _____ gives good yield.
5. Soil is prepared by _____ and _____.
6. _____ is done by seed drills.
7. Soil needs replenishment and enrichment through the use of _____ and _____.
8. Use of _____ in agriculture has increased tremendously with the introduction of varieties.
9. Supply of water to crops at appropriate intervals is called _____.
10. Weeding involves removal of unwanted and uncultivated plants called _____.
11. _____ is the cutting of the mature crop manually or by machines.
12. Separation of the grains from the chaff is called _____.
13. Proper storage of grains is necessary to protect them from _____ and _____.
14. Food is also obtained from animals for which animals are reared. This is called _____.
15. _____ are too small and are not visible to the unaided eye.
16. Microorganism can live in all kinds of environment, ranging from _____ to _____ and _____ to _____.
17. Microorganisms are found in _____, _____ and in the bodies of _____ and _____.
18. Microorganisms include _____, _____, _____ and _____.
19. Viruses are considered as _____.
20. _____ do not react with water and acid.
21. Virus reproduce inside the host organism: _____, _____ or _____.
22. Some microorganisms are useful for commercial production of _____ and _____.
23. _____ decompose the organic waste and dead plants and animals into simple substances and clean up the environment.
24. Protozoans cause serious diseases like _____ and _____.
25. Some of the microorganisms grow on our _____ and cause _____.
26. Some microorganisms reside in the root nodules of _____ plants.
27. Some bacteria present in the soil fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and convert into _____ compounds.
28. Certain bacteria convert compounds of nitrogen present in the soil into _____ which is released to _____.
29. Synthetic fibres and plastics are made of very large units called _____.
30. _____ are made up of many smaller units.
31. Natural fibres are obtained from _____ and _____.
- 31(a) Synthetic fibres are obtained by chemical processing of _____.

32. Fibres are woven into _____.
33. Synthetic fibres are used in many household articles like _____, _____, _____ and _____.
34. Depending upon the types of chemicals used for manufacturing synthetic fibres, they are called _____, _____, _____ and _____.
35. The different types of fibres differ from one another in their _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ etc.
36. The waste created by _____ is not environment friendly.
37. On burning, plastic releases _____.
38. On dumping plastic in the ground they may take _____ to degenerate.
39. We need to use synthetic fibre and plastic in such a manner to minimise the _____ for the living communities.
40. _____ are lustrous whereas _____ have no lustre.
41. Metals are _____ and _____.
42. Metals are _____ conductors of heat and electricity but non-metals are _____ conductors.
43. On burning, metals react with oxygen to produce _____ which are _____ in nature.
44. _____ react with oxygen to produce non-metallic oxides which are _____ in nature.
45. Some metals react with water to produce _____ and _____.
46. Metals react with acids and produce _____ and _____.
47. Some metals react with bases to produce _____.
48. More reactive metals displace less reactive metals from their compounds in _____ solutions.
49. _____, _____ and _____ are fossil fuels.
50. _____ were formed from the dead remains of living organisms millions of years ago.
51. Fossil fuels are _____ resources.
52. _____, _____ and _____ are the products of coal.
53. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ are obtained by refining petroleum.
54. _____ and _____ resources are limited.

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SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 20 (ANSWER)

1. agricultural
2. crop
3. two, rabi, kharif
4. depths, distances
5. tilling, levelling
6. Sowing
7. organic manure, fertilisers
8. chemical fertilisers
9. irrigation
10. weeds
11. Harvesting
12. threshing
13. pests, microorganisms
14. animal husbandry
15. Microorganisms
16. ice cold climate, hot springs, deserts, marshy lands
17. air, water, plants, animals
18. bacteria, fungi, protozoa, some algae
19. microbes
20. Non-metals
21. bacterium, plant, animal cell
22. medicines, alcohol
23. microorganisms
24. dysentery, malaria
25. food, food poisoning
26. leguminous
27. nitrogenous
28. nitrogen gas, atmosphere
29. polymers
30. Polymers
31. plants, animals
- 31(a) petrochemicals
32. fabrics
33. ropes, buckets, furniture, containers
34. Rayon, Nylon, Polyester, Acrylic
35. strength, water absorbing capacity, nature of burning, cost, durability
36. plastics
37. poisonous gas
38. years
39. environmental hazards
40. Metals, non-metals
41. malleable, ductile
42. good, poor
43. metal oxides, basic
44. Non-metals, acidic

- 45. metal hydroxides, hydrogen gas
- 46. salts, hydrogen gas
- 47. hydrogen gas
- 48. aqueous
- 49. Coal, petroleum, natural gas
- 50. Fossil fuels
- 51. exhaustible
- 52. Coke, coal tar, coal gas
- 53. Petroleum gas, petrol, diesel, kerosene, paraffin wax, lubricating oil
- 54. Coal, petroleum

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