

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 4

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 50

Pass marks: 40

1. Changes can be of two types, _____ and _____.
2. _____ changes are changes in the physical properties of substances.
3. No new substances are formed in _____ changes.
- 3(a) Physical changes may be _____.
4. In _____ changes new substance are produced.
5. Some substances can be obtained in pure state from their solutions by _____.
6. The day-to-day condition of the atmosphere at a place with respect to the temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind-speed, etc., is called the _____ at that place.
7. The weather data of a place include _____, _____, _____, _____, etc, and _____.
8. The times of _____ and _____ also change during the year.
9. All the changes in the weather are driven by the _____.
10. The average weather pattern taken over a long time, say 25 years, is called the _____ of the place.
11. The _____ and the _____ are the two regions of the earth, which have severe climatic conditions.
12. _____ are adapted to the conditions in which they live.
13. The _____ regions are very cold throughout the year.
14. In _____ region, Sun does not set for six months in a year and in the other six months it does not rise.
15. Animals in the Polar region are adapted to the extremely cold climate by having some special characteristics such as _____, _____, _____, _____ etc.
16. Polar animals _____ to escape harsh climate.
17. Animals in the _____ eat different kinds of food to overcome the competition for food and shelter.
18. Air around us exerts _____.
19. Air _____ on heating and _____ on cooling.
20. _____ air rises up, whereas comparatively _____ air tends to sink towards the earth's surface.
21. _____ air rises, air pressure at that place is reduced and the cooler air moves to that place.
22. The moving air is called _____.
23. _____ is the main cause of wind movements.
24. Winds carrying water vapour bring _____.
25. High-speed winds and air pressure difference can cause _____.
26. Cyclones can be monitored with the help of _____ and _____.
27. Percolation rate is highest in _____ soil and least in _____ soil.
28. Various layers of soil are called _____.
29. Different types of soil are _____, _____ and _____.
30. Percolation rate of water is _____ in different types of soils.
31. Different types of soils are used to cultivate different types of _____.

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32. ____ and ____ soils are suitable for growing wheat, gram and paddy.
33. ____ is grown in sandy loam soil.
34. Soil holds water in it, which is called ____ .
35. The capacity of soil to hold ____ is important for various crops.
36. ____ soil is used to make pots, toys and statues.
37. ____ is essential for survival of living organisms.
38. The oxygen we inhale is used to breakdown glucose into ____ and ____ .
39. ____ is released in breakdown of glucose in the body.
40. The breakdown of glucose occurs in the ____ of an organism.
41. If the food is broken down with the use of oxygen, it is called ____ .
42. If the food is broken down without the use of oxygen, the respiration is called ____ .
43. During heavy exercise when the supply of oxygen to our muscle cells is insufficient, food breakdown is by ____ .
44. ____ is a part of the process of respiration during which an organism takes in the oxygen-rich air and gives out air rich in carbon dioxide.
45. During ____ , our lungs expand and then come back to the original state as the air moves out during ____.
46. Increased physical activity enhances the rate of ____ .
47. In ____ , the exchange of gases occurs through the moist skin.
48. In fishes exchange of gas it takes place through ____ and in insects through the ____.
49. In a plant the ____ take in air present in the soil.
- 49(a) Leaves have tiny pores called ____ through which they exchange gases.
50. The breakdown of ____ in the plant cells is similar to that in other living beings.

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SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 4 (ANSWER)

1. Physical, Chemical
2. Physical
3. Physical
- 3(a) Reversible
4. Chemical
5. Crystallisation
6. Weather
7. Temperature, humidity, rainfall, wind speed, cloud
8. Sunrise, sunset
9. Sun
10. Climate
11. Tropical, polar regions
12. Animals
13. Polar
14. Polar
15. white fur, strong sense of smell, a layer of fat, wide and large paws
16. Migrate
17. Tropical Rain Forests
18. Pressure
19. Expands, contracts
20. Warm, cooler
21. Warm
22. Wind
23. Uneven heating on the earth
24. rain
25. Cyclones
26. Satellites, Radar
27. Sandy, Clay
28. Horizons
29. Clay, loamy, sandy
30. Different
31. Crops
32. Clay, loam
33. Cotton
34. soil moisture
35. Water
36. Clayey
37. Respiration
38. carbon dioxide, water
39. Energy
40. cell
41. aerobic respiration
42. anaerobic respiration
43. anaerobic respiration

- 44. Breathing
- 45. Inhalation, exhalation
- 46. breathing
- 47. earthworm
- 48. gills, tracheae
- 49. roots
- 49(a) stomata
- 50. glucose