

**BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY**  
**SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 21**

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 59

Pass marks: 47

1. The substances which burn in air are called \_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_ is essential for combustion.
3. During the process of combustion, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are given out.
4. \_\_\_\_ is the lowest temperature at which a combustible substance catches fire.
5. \_\_\_\_ substances have very low ignition temperature.
6. Fire can be controlled by \_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_ is commonly used to control fires.
8. Water cannot be used to control fires involving \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_.
9. Various types of combustions are \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, etc.
10. There are three different zones of a flame - \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
11. An ideal <sup>fuel</sup> has \_\_\_\_ value.
12. Oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen are produced by burning of \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
13. Fuel efficiency is expressed in terms of its \_\_\_\_ which is expressed in units of \_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_ particles in air are dangerous pollutants causing respiratory problems.
15. Incomplete combustion of a fuel gives \_\_\_\_ gas.
16. \_\_\_\_ in air causes acid rain which is harmful for crops, buildings and soil.
17. \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ reserve are names given to the areas meant for conservation and preservation of forest and wild animals.
18. \_\_\_\_ refers to the variety of living organisms in a specific area.
19. Plants and animals of a particular area are known as the \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of that area.
20. \_\_\_\_ species are found only in a particular area.
21. \_\_\_\_ species are those which are facing the danger of extinction.
22. \_\_\_\_ Data Book contains a record of endangered species.
23. \_\_\_\_ is the phenomenon of movement of a species from its own habitat to some other habitat for a particular time period every year for a specific purpose like breeding.
24. We should save, reuse and recycle paper to save \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
25. \_\_\_\_ is the restocking of destroyed forests by planting new trees.
26. All organisms are made of smaller parts called \_\_\_\_.
27. The smallest living part of an organism is a \_\_\_\_.
28. Cells were first observed in cork by \_\_\_\_ in 1665.
29. Cells exhibit a variety of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
30. Number of cells are \_\_\_\_ for different organism.
31. Cytoplasm contains smaller components called \_\_\_\_.
32. The single cell of \_\_\_\_ organisms performs all the basic functions performed by a variety of cells in multicellular organisms.
33. The cell has three main parts i.e. \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is separated from cytoplasm by a nuclear membrane.
35. Cells without well-organised nucleus, i.e. lacking nuclear membrane, are called \_\_\_\_\_ cells.
36. Plant cells differ from animal cells in having an additional layer around the cell membrane is called \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Coloured bodies called \_\_\_\_\_ are found in the plant cells only.
38. Green plastids containing chlorophyll are called \_\_\_\_\_.
39. \_\_\_\_\_ has a big central vacuole unlike a number of small vacuoles in animal cells.
40. There are two modes by which animals reproduce. These are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
41. Reproduction resulting from the fusion of male and female gametes is called \_\_\_\_\_.
42. The reproductive organs in the female include \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
43. The reproductive organs in male include \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
44. The ovary produces female gametes called \_\_\_\_\_ and the testes produce male gametes called \_\_\_\_\_.
45. The fusion of ovum and sperm is called \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The fertilised egg is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
47. Fertilisation that takes place inside the female body is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 47(a) Internal fertilization is observed in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
48. Fertilisation that takes place outside the female body is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 48(a) External fertilization is observed in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
49. The zygote divides repeatedly to give rise to an \_\_\_\_\_.
50. The embryo gets embedded in the wall of the \_\_\_\_\_ for further development.
51. The stage of the embryo in which all the body parts are identifiable is called \_\_\_\_\_.
52. Animals such as human beings, cows and dogs which give birth to young ones are called \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
53. Animals such as hen, frog, lizard and butterfly which lay eggs are called \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
54. The transformation of the larva into adult through drastic changes is called \_\_\_\_\_.
55. The type of reproduction in which only a single parent is involved is called \_\_\_\_\_.
56. In hydra, new individuals develop from \_\_\_\_\_. This method of asexual reproduction is called \_\_\_\_\_.
57. Amoeba reproduces by \_\_\_\_\_. This type of asexual reproduction is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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**SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 21 (ANSWER)**

1. combustible
2. Oxygen (in air)
3. heat, light
4. Ignition temperature
5. Inflammable
6. removing one or more requirements essential for producing fire
7. Water
8. electrical equipment, oils
9. rapid combustion, spontaneous combustion, explosion
10. dark zone, luminous zone, non-luminous zone
11. high calorific
12. Coal, diesel, petrol
13. calorific value, kilojoule per kg
14. Unburnt carbon
15. carbon monoxide
16. oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen
17. Wildlife sanctuary, national park, bio- sphere
18. Biodiversity
19. flora, fauna
20. Endemic
21. Endangered
22. Red
23. Migration
24. trees, energy, water
25. Reforestation
26. organs
27. cell
28. Robert Hooke
29. shapes, sizes
30. different
31. Organelles
32. unicellular
33. cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus
34. Nucleus
35. prokaryotic
36. cell wall
37. plastids
38. chloroplasts
39. Plant cell
40. Sexual reproduction, Asexual reproduction
41. sexual reproduction
42. ovaries, oviducts, uterus
43. testes, sperm ducts, penis
44. ova, sperms
45. fertilisation

- 46. zygote
- 47. internal fertilisation
- 47(a) human beings, cows, dogs
- 48. external fertilisation
- 48(a) frogs, fishes, star fish
- 49. embryo
- 50. uterus
- 51. foetus
- 52. viviparous
- 53. oviparous
- 54. metamorphosis
- 55. asexual reproduction
- 56. buds, budding
- 57. dividing itself into two, binary fission