

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 10

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 36

Pass marks: 28

1. _____ is a group of cells similar in structure and function.
2. Plant tissues are of two main types _____ and _____.
3. _____ tissue is the dividing tissue present in the growing regions of the plant.
4. Permanent tissues are derived from meristematic tissue once they lose _____.
- 4 (a) Permanent tissues are classified as _____ and _____ tissues.
5. _____, _____ and _____ are three types of simple tissues.
6. _____ and _____ are types of complex tissues.
7. Animal tissues can be _____, _____, _____ and _____ tissue.
8. Depending on shape and function, epithelial tissue is classified as _____, _____, _____ and _____.
9. The different types of connective tissues in our body include _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
10. _____, _____ and _____ are three types of muscle tissues.
11. Nervous tissue is made of _____ that receive and conduct _____.
12. _____ is the part of a neuron which has a nucleus and cytoplasm.
13. _____ is the fine fibres arising from the cell body of a neuron.
14. _____ is the single elongated fibre arising from cell body of a neuron.
15. All living organisms are divided into five kingdoms, namely _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
16. _____ and _____ are further divided into subdivisions on the basis of increasing complexity of body organisation.
17. Plants are divided into five groups i.e. _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
18. Animals are divided into _____ groups.
19. The _____ nomenclature makes for a uniform way of identification of the vast diversity of life around us.
20. The binomial nomenclature is made up of two words i.e. _____ and _____.
21. _____ is a change of position.
22. Motion can be described in terms of the _____ or _____.
23. The motion of an object could be uniform or non-uniform depending on whether its _____ is constant or changing.
24. The _____ of an object is the distance covered per unit time, and _____ is the displacement per unit time.
25. The acceleration of an object is _____.
26. The motions of objects can be shown through _____ graphs.
27. If an object moves in a circular path with uniform speed, its motion is called _____.
28. The SI unit of speed is _____.
29. _____ is the total distance travelled by the body divided by the total time taken to cover this distance.
30. _____ is the distance travelled by a body per unit time.
31. The SI unit of acceleration is _____.

32. Negative acceleration is called _____.
33. Average velocity is defined as _____.
34. Velocity of a body is defined as _____.
35. The angle swept by the radius per unit time is called _____ velocity.
36. Axon is called — fibre.

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SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 10 (ANSWER)

1. Tissue
2. meristematic, permanent
3. Meristematic
4. Ability to divide
- 4 (a) simple, complex
5. Parenchyma, collenchyma, sclerenchyma
6. Xylem, phloem
7. Epithelial, connective, muscular, nervous
8. Squamous, cuboidal, columnar, ciliated, glandular
9. Areolar tissue, adipose tissue, bone, tendon, ligament, cartilage, blood
10. Striated, unstriated, cardiac
11. Neurons, impulses
12. Cyton
13. Dendrites
14. Axon
- ~~14 (a) Nerve fibre~~
15. Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
16. Plantae, Animalia
17. Thallophytes, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Angiosperms
18. Ten
19. Binomial
20. Generic name, specific name
21. Motion
22. distance moved, displacement
23. Velocity
24. Speed, velocity
25. Change in velocity per unit time
26. Displacement-time
27. Uniform circular motion
28. m/s
29. Average speed
30. Speed
31. m/s^2
32. Retardation
33. Net displacement covered divided by the total time taken
34. Displacement produced per unit time
35. Angular Velocity
36. nerve