

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 16

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 54

Pass marks: 43

1. In case of _____ there is no order, particles just move about randomly.
2. The purity of substance can be predicted by _____, _____ and _____.
3. If the masses of the objects are small, then the gravitational force between them is very _____.
4. The gravitational constant 'G' is numerically equal to the force of gravitation which exists between two bodies of _____ masses kept at a _____ distance from each other.
5. As we go up from the surface of the Earth, the distance from the centre of the earth increases, and hence the value of 'g' _____.
6. When earth exerts a force of attraction on an object, then the object also exerts an equal force on the earth, in the _____ direction.
7. When a body is dropped freely, it falls with an acceleration of _____ and when a body is thrown vertically upwards, it undergoes a retardation of _____.
8. The value of acceleration due to gravity is maximum at _____.
9. The value of 'g' does not depend on _____ of the body.
10. As we go up from the surface of the earth, the value of 'g' _____.
11. As we go below the surface of the earth, value of 'g' _____.
12. The value of 'g' on the moon is about _____ of the value of 'g' on the surface of earth.
13. When an object is dropped from some height, a uniform acceleration is produced in it by _____.
14. _____ proposed that an atom consists of positively charged sphere in which the electron are the embedded.
15. The centre of the atom is positively charged and is called _____.
- 15(a) Alpha particle scattering experiment indicated _____.
16. The number of _____ and _____ in an atom are equal so as to make atom electrically neutral.
17. In model of atom, Neil Bohr proposed _____.
18. Mass number is the sum of _____ and _____ in the nucleus of an atom.
19. The electrons in the last shell of the atom are called _____.
- 19(a) _____ decides chemical properties of elements.
20. The number of valence electrons that take part in chemical combination is called _____ of the atom.
21. When an electron from higher energy level falls to an orbit of lower energy level, the difference in energy is radiated in the form of _____ or _____.
22. In cell, Nucleus has a double layered covering called _____.
23. Inside the nuclear membrane an entangled mass of thread like structures is present which is known as _____.
24. A gene is the functional unit of _____.
25. In the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells six types of membrane bound organelles are found i.e. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
26. The process by which cells become specialised to do specific function and form permanent tissues is called _____.

27. Oblique thin areas found in the walls of sclerenchyma cells and tracheids and vessels of xylem are called ____.
28. The cells found in the blood plasma are called ____.
29. ____ is the category of animals or plants with common structural characteristics.
30. ____ is a group of animals or plants within a genus differing only slightly from others and capable of interbreeding to produce fertile progeny.
31. Animals having similar parts arranged around a common central axis is called ____.
32. Animals which have body that is divisible into two equal halves longitudinally and two halves are mirror image of each other is called ____.
33. The body cavity filled with blood is called ____.
34. The length of actual path traversed by a body between its initial and final positions is called ____.
35. The body which doesn't change its position with respect to its surroundings is called ____.
36. A push or pull which changes the state of rest or uniform motion or direction of motion of a body is called ____.
37. The resultant of several forces acting on a body is zero, the forces are called ____.
38. Force = ____ X ____
39. The force of attraction between any two bodies in the universe is called ____.
40. The time taken by particles of the medium to complete one vibration is called ____.
41. The number of waves produced per second is called ____ of the wave.
42. The distance travelled by the wave during the time a particle of the medium complete one vibration is called ____.
43. The ____, ____, ____ and ____ are various factors which help in the formation of soil.
44. The addition of undesirable substances to water bodies, removal of desirable substances from water bodies and change in temperature causes ____.
45. Warm air is ____ and hence it rises up.
46. Constant cycling of nutrients and materials in an ecosystem between biotic and abiotic components and cycling of minerals in an ecosystem and biosphere is called ____.
47. The production of food grain is known as ____.
48. The production of fish is known as ____.
49. The milk production is ____ and oil production is ____.
50. Manure is prepared from ____ material.
51. Kharif Season is from ____ to ____.
52. Crops are grown in winter season from ____ to ____ are called ____.

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SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 16 (ANSWER)

1. gases
2. melting point, boiling point, chromatography
3. small
4. unit, unit
5. decreases
6. opposite
7. 9.8 m/s^2 , 9.8 m/s^2
8. surface of the earth
9. mass
10. decrease
11. decrease
12. $1/6^{\text{th}}$
13. gravitational pull of the earth
14. JJ Thomson
15. Nucleus
- 15(a) Mass of atom is concentrated at the centre of atom
16. Protons, Electrons
17. Electrons revolve round the nucleus in definite circular paths called or orbits or energy levels
18. Protons, Neutrons
19. Valence Electrons
- 19(a) Valance Electrons
20. Valency
21. Electromagnetic radiation or light
22. Nuclear Membrane
23. Chromatin Material
24. Chromosome
25. Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, lysosomes, mitochondria, plastids, vacuoles
26. Cell Differentiation
27. Pits
28. Corpuscles
29. Genus
30. Species
31. Radial Symmetry
32. Bilateral Symmetry
33. Haemocoel
34. Distance
35. At rest
36. Force
37. Balanced Forces
38. Mass, Acceleration
39. Gravitation
40. Time Period
41. Frequency
42. Wave length
43. Sun, Water, Wind, Living Organisms

- 44. Water Pollution
- 45. lighter
- 46. biogeochemical cycle
- 47. Green revolution
- 48. Blue Revolution
- 49. White Revolution, Yellow Revolution
- 50. Biological waste
- 51. June, October
- 52. November, April, Rabi Crops