1. Crop production and Management

I. Choose the correct answer.
1. Sowing is done in large scale by __________
   a. broad casting  b. seed drill
2. We can prevent pest at home in natural way by using ______
   a. thulsi leaves  b. Neem leaves
3. Pick the odd one out
   a. hand fork  b. harrow  
   c. sickle  d. hoe
4. Government has established _______ to satisfy consumers and farmers in marketing.
   a. Uzhavr Sandhai  b. Co-operative Stores
5. Choose the fermented food _____
   a. Wine  b. fresh juice  c. milk

II. Match the following
1. 1. Furrow irrigation  a. to irrigate grapes, banana etc.,
    2. Basin irrigation  b. Used where soil can’t retain water
    3. Sprinkler irrigation  c. Between two rows of crop
    4. Drip irrigation  d. Paddy field
Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

III. Fill in the blanks.
1. India is an ________ country.
Ans: agricultural
2. People all totally depend upon ________ for our basic needin.
3. Food clothing and _____ are our basic needs.

Ans: shelter

4. Food provides _____ and materials required for the growth and maintenance of our body.

Ans: energy


Ans: 21.34%

6. Indian population is exceed by ______. More in 2050.

Ans: 20%

7. The demand for food has also gone up. The available land for ______ has been decreasing.

Ans: agriculture

8. The cultivation of crops from sowing to ______ are known as agriculture practices.

Ans: harvesting

9. Production of ______ involves several activities carried out by the farmers over a period of time.

Ans: crops

10. The science that deals with the growth of plants and animals for human use is called ______

Ans: agriculture

11. Before sowing the seeds, we have to prepare the ______

Ans: soil

12. Preparation of soil is the first essential stage for ______ of crops.

Ans: cultivation

13. ______ is the important process of loosing the soil.

Ans: ploughing
14. A farmer ________ the field with plough drawn by a pair of bulls.

Ans: ploughs

15. ________ is the one of the old and traditional methods of agriculture.

Ans: manual ploughing

16. The use of ________ saves labour and time.

Ans: cultivator

17. The spade, showel, hoe and pick-axe are other ________ tools.

Ans: ploughing

18. Ploughing retain __________ for a long period.

Ans: moisture

19. Ploughing eradicates the ________ plants.

Ans: undesirable

20. The substances which are added to the soil in the form of nutrients for the healthy growth of plants are called ________

Ans: manure or fertilizers

21. The process of supplying water to the crops in the field at different intervals is called ________

Ans: irrigation

22. Excess water on the field may cause a condition called __________

Ans: water logging

23. Water logging may harm the ________

Ans: cops

24. ________ are undesirable plants growing naturally along with the crop.

Ans: weeds

2. Reaching the age of adolescence

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The word adolescence is derived from the ______ word.
1. a. Latin  
   b. Greek  
   c. German  
   d. Italy

2. Generally boys attain puberty at the age of ______ to ______
   a. 14 to 15  
   b. 10 to 11  
   c. 16 to 17  
   d. 10 to 12

3. The height of an individual depends upon _____
   a. genes  
   b. growth hormones  
   c. nutritive food  
   d. all the above

4. The voice box in boys can be seen as the _______ in the throat.
   a. eves apple  
   b. Adam’s apple  
   c. larynx  
   d. trachea

5. Sebaceous gland secretes __________
   a. sweat  
   b. water  
   c. oil  
   d. enzyme

6. The exocrine gland secretes__________
   a. hormones  
   b. sebum  
   c. oil  
   d. enzymes

7. The endocrine gland secretes __________
   a. sebum  
   b. oil  
   c. eye  
   d. nose

9. Excess secretion of growth hormone results in __________
   a. dwarfism  
   b. goitre  
   c. acromegaly  
   d. gigantism

10. Excess secretion of growth hormone in adults results in ______
    a. gigantism  
    b. acromegaly  
    c. dwarfism  
    d. cretinism

11. Thyroid gland is located in the ______________ region.
12. Thyroid secretes the hormone _______
   a. thyroxine  
   b. cortisone  
   c. thymuliz  
   d. thymosine

13. The deficiency of thyroxine hormone in children results in _______
   a. dwarfism  
   b. goiter  
   c. cretinism  
   d. myxedema

14. Enlargement of thyroid gland is known as ______
   a. goiter  
   b. cretinism  
   c. diabetes  
   d. thymulin

15. Alpha cell secretes __________
   a. insulin  
   b. glucagon  
   c. adrenalin  
   d. myelin

16. Beta cell secretes ________
   a. insulin  
   b. glucagon  
   c. adrenalin  
   d. belin

17. Diabetes mellitus is due to the deficiency of ________
   a. glucagon  
   b. sugar  
   c. insulin  
   d. thyroxine

18. Adrenal glands located just on top of the ______
   a. kidneys  
   b. liver  
   c. eyes  
   d. pancreas

19. This hormone is produced during stress or emergency situations.
   a. glucagon  
   b. relaxin  
   c. oxytocin  
   d. adrenalin

20. Ovaries produce ________ hormone.
20. a. progesterone   b. oestrogen
   c. Oxytocin   d. both a and b
21. Release of an ovum from the ovary is called _______
   a. nenopause   b. pause   c. ovulation   d. period
22. This is the end of reproductive phase of a women’s life.
   a. ovulation   b. period   c. pregnancy   d. menopause
23. Usually a women has two ________ chromosomes.
   a. x   b. y   c. long   d. short
24. When a sperm containing x chromosome fertilizes the egg, the zygote will develop into a ________ child.
   a. male   b. female   c. intersex   d. no change
25. _______ helps to prevent thyroid gland related diseases.
   a. calcium   b. iron   c. iodine   d. phosphorus
26. Lack of iron in the diet results in ________
   a. anemia   b. fever   c. blood loss   d. weakness
27. One of the following is an illegal drug.
   a. paracetamol   b. amox   c. dolo 650   d. cocaine
28. Smoking aggravates asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and ________
   a. emphysema   b. diabetes   c. fever   d. hormones
29. Name the vitamin that is more in Bean sprouts

30. The cancers that begin in the lymph nodes and immune system tissues are ______
   a. lymphoma  b. melanoma  c. carcinoma  d. sarcoma

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The word ________ is derived from the Latin word adolescere.
   Ans: adolescence

2. The period of transition from childhood to adulthood is called ________
   Ans: adolescence

3. The world health organization (WHO) defines adolescence as the period of life between _______ and _______ years of age.
   Ans: 11, 19

4. ________ is the period in life when the body’s reproductive system gets ready to work.
   Ans: Puberty

5. At _______ the voice box or the larynx begins to grow.
   Ans: Puberty

6. The secretion of sweat and ______ increases during Puberty.
   Ans: sebaceous glands

7. The exocrine gland secretes enzymes which are important for ________
   Ans: digestion

8. The secretions of the ductless glands (hormones) are carried away by the ________
   Ans: blood stream

9. The deficiency of ____________ hormone in children is known as cretinism.
   Ans: thyroxine

10. ________ is located just below the stomach in the body.
Ans: Pancreas

11. ______ is both exocrine and endocrine.
Ans: Pancreas

12. Deficiency of insulin in the body causes a disease known as ______
Ans: diabetes mellitus

13. ______ gland is also known as supra renal glands.
Ans: Adrena;

14. In male, the testes produces the male sex hormone ______
Ans: testosterone

15. In female, the ovaries secrete estrogen and ______
Ans: progesterone

16. The adolescents need more calories and other nutrients due to ______
Ans: spurt in growth

17. A very good amount of ______ and ______ is necessary during the growth period.
Ans: proteins, carbohydrate

18. ______ intake needs to be increased to prevent osteoporosis in later life.
Ans: Calcium

19. Green leaf vegetables, jiggery, whole pulses are rich sources of ______
Ans: iron

20. During adolescent period, take hygienic ______
Ans: balanced diet

21. Avoid coughing or sneezing around ______
Ans: food

22. Drugs cause serious problems, and their use leads to ______
Ans: addiction

23. Children should avoid the company of ______
Ans: drug addicts

24. _______ have been deemed one of the greatest health hazards of the 20th century.
   Ans: Cigarettes

25. Cigarettes increases the risk of _______ in both men and women.
   Ans: infertility

26. Children of smokers are also far more susceptible to _______ and _______.
   Ans: asthma, ear infections

27. _______ are more difficult to sprout.
   Ans: Nuts

28. Best sprouting results in sunflower seeds and _______.
   Ans: mung beans

29. Soya and kidney bean sprouts are _______ and may be avoided.
   Ans: toxic

30. The _______ content of the bean increases, when it starts sprouting.
   Ans: Vitamin C

31. _______ is ultimately the result of cells that uncontrollably grow and do not die.
   Ans: Cancer

32. Programmed cell death is called _______.
   Ans: apoptosis

33. Colon cancers lead to symptoms such as _______ diarrhoea, and changes in stool size.
   Ans: constipation

34. Bladder or prostate cancers cause changes in _______ function.
   Ans: bladder

35. _______ are cancers that begin in the bone marrow.
   Ans: Leukaemia

36. _______ are cancers that arise in the thyroid
37. High intake of _______ and _______ are protective against many forms of diseases.
Ans: fruits, vegetables

III. Match the following
1.
1. Carcinoma a. bone
2. Sarcoma b. thyroid gland
3. Lymphoma c. bone marrow
4. Leukaemia d. lymph node
5. adenoma e. colon cancer
Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-d,4-c,5-b

2.
1. Adrenalin a. sugar metabolism
2. Glucagon b. growth and respiration
3. Thyroxine c. functions of sperms
4. Oestrogen d. stress tolerance
5. Testosterone e. ovary development
Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-c

3.
1. xx chromosome a. milk products
2. xy chromosome b. cancer
3. calcium c. vitamin c
4. cigarettes d. male child
5. bean sprout e. female child
Ans: 1-e,2-d,3-a,4-b,5-c

3. Pictorial feature of plant kingdom

I. Fill in the blanks
1. An example of saprophyte  
   Ans: Agaricus  
   Agar agar is obtained from  
   Ans: Gelidium  
3. ________ is a palm like Gymnosperm.  
   Ans: Cycas  
4. The algae which decomposes human urine is ______
   Ans: Chlorella  
5. _______ are called as amphibious cryptogams.  
   Ans: bryophytes  
6. Fungi do not have ________  
   Ans: chlorophyll  
7. Fungi cannot prepare their own ______
   Ans: food  
8. Fungi is a third kingdom of ______
   Ans: whittaker  
9. An examples of unicellular fungi ______
   Ans: yeast  
10. An example of multicellular fungi ______
    Ans: agaricus  
6. The plant body of fungi is made up of ________
    Ans: hyphae  
12. The plant body of fungi is called ________
    Ans: mycelium  
13. The fungi cell wall is made up of ________
    Ans: chitin  
14. An example of parasitic fungi is ______
Ans: puccinia

15. An example of saprophytic fungi is ________
Ans: Agaricus

16. An example of symbiotic fungi is ________
Ans: mycorrhizae

17. An example of edible mushroom is ________
Ans: agaricus bisporus

18. An example of toad stool is ________
Ans: amanita phalloides

19. Name the fungi used in the synthesis of Vitamin B-riboflavin ________
Ans: ashbya gospii

20. ________ are lowest and simplest primitive plants.
Ans: Algae

21. The body of ________ is not differentiated into root, stem, or leaf.
Ans: Algae

22. The cell wall of algae is made up of ________
Ans: cellulose

23. Vegetative reproduction in spirogyra is ________
Ans: fragmentation

24. Sex organs are found in algae ________
Ans: chara

25. An example of blue green algae is ________
Ans: oscillatoria

26. An example of brown algae is ________
Ans: sargassum

27. An example of red algae is ________
Ans: polysiphonia
28. An example of green algae is ________
   Ans: chlamydomonas

29. Iodine is obtained from ________
   Ans: yeast

30. Algae ________ is used in space travel.
   Ans: chlorella pyrenoidosa

31. Agar-agar is obtained from ________
   Ans: red algae

32. ________ is a bryophyte. It is differentiated into root like stem like, and leaf like organs.
   Ans: Funaria

33. ________ are called as amphibious cryptogams.
   Ans: bryophytes

34. ________ is used as seed bed and in green houses.
   Ans: sphagnum

35. The ________ has root like, stem like, and leaf like structure.
   Ans: mosses

36. Bryophytes reproduce sexually by ________
   Ans: gametes

37. Bryophytes reproduce asexually by ________
   Ans: spores

38. Sporophytic phase alternates with the gametophytic phase is known as ______
   Ans: alternation of generation

39. ________ are called as vascular cryptogams.
   Ans: pteridophytes

40. In selaginella the leaves are ________
   Ans: dimorphic
41. The leaves of the pteridophytes are called as _________
   Ans: fronds

42. The stem of pteridophyte is ______
   Ans: rhizome

43. The pteridophytes are living since _________
   Ans: Jurassic period

44. The leaves of pteridophytes bear ________ on the ventral side.
   Ans: sporangia

45. ________ is used as vermifuge.
   Ans: Dryopteries

46. ________ undergo secondary thickening
   Ans: Gymnosperms

47. Needle like leaves, or scales are seen in ______
   V pinus

48. In cycas the tap root system have ______
   Ans: coralloid roots

49. ______ is only living species of the ginkgoales.
   Ans: ginkgobiloba

50. Ovules are not enclosed with in the carpels of ovary in ______
   Ans: gymnosperms

51. Ovules enclosed within the carpels of ovary which later gets modified into fruit in ______
   Ans: angiosperms

52. The plants which have seeds with only one cotyledon are called as ______
   Ans: monocotyledons

53. The plants which have seeds with two cotyledons are called as______
   Ans: dicotyledons
54. An example of monocot seed is ______
Ans: maize

55. An example of dicot seed is ______
Ans: bean

III. Match the following

1.
1. Bread mould a. Basidionmycota
2. Sac fungi b. Zycomycota
3. Club fungi c. Deutero mycota
4. Penicillium d. Ascomycota
Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c

2.
1. Blue green a. Rhodophyta
2. Green b. phaeophyta
3. Red c. chlorophyta
4. Brown d. cyanophyta
Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b

3.
1. Phycocyanin a. Floridean starch
2. Chlorophyll b. Laminarin
3. Fucoxanthin c. Starch
4. Phycoerythrin d. Cyanophycean starch
Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a

4.
1. Oscillatoria a. Rhodophyta
2. Chlamydomonas b. phaeophyta
3. Sargassum c. chlorophyta
4. Polysiphonia       d. cyanophyta  

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

5.  
1. Hepaticac       a. Funaria  
2. Anthocerotae       Anthoceros  
3. Musci       c. Anthoceros  

**Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-a**

6.  
1. Psilopsida       a. Nephrolepis  
2. Lycopsida       b. Equisetum  
3. Sphenopsida       c. Lycopodium  
4. Pteropsida       d. Psilotum  

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

7.  
1. Cycadales       b. Gnetum  
2. Ginkgoales       b. Pinus  
3. Coniferales       c. Ginkgoloba  
4. Gnetales       d. cycas  

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

8.  
1. Ephedra       a. Resin  
2. Gnetum       b. Ephedrine  
3. Agathis       c. cures rheumatism  
4. Pinus       d. paper  

**Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a**
4. Micro Organisms

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Micro organisms can be seen through __________
   a. Microscope        b. naked eye

2. Micro organisms are measured in ________
   a. Microns & Millimicrons        b. Millimetre

3. Virus is a Latin word which means________
   a. Poison        b. Protozoa

4. The study of viruses is called ________
   a. Virology        b. Phycology

5. The micro organisms show both living and non-living characteristics ______
   a. Virus        b. bacteria

6. Virus was discovered by __________
   a. Ivanowsky        b. Antonvon

7. Virus attack & bacteria or bacteria eater is ________
   a. Bacteriophage        b. Phycophage

8. Virus attacks or infects the plant is ________
   a. Phytophage        b. Phycophage

9. Virus infects the algae is ________
   a. Phytophage        b. Phycophage

10. Virus infects animal is ________
    a. Zooghage        b. Mycophage

11. Virus infects fungi is ________
    a. Mycophage        b. Phycoophage

12. The study of bacteria is called ________
    a. Bacteriology        b. Mycology

13. Bacteria were first observed by ________
14. The bacterial cell is a ________
a. Prokaryotic cell           b. Eukaryotic Cell
15. Bacteria Contains ________ Pigments.
a. bacteriochlorophyll       b. chlorophyll
16. ________ are the organs of motility.
a. Flagella       b. Pili
17. Flagella are thread like ________
a. Appendages       b. Pigments
18. ________ are considered to be organs of attachment.
a. Pili             b. food granules
19. Bacteria are measured in ________
a. Microns           b. Millimicrons
20. ________ bacteria are spherical shaped.
a. Cocci            b. bacilli
21. ________ bacteria are rod shaped.
a. bacilli           b. cocci
22. ________ bacteria are cork screw shaped.
a. Spirillum        b. Vibro
23. ________ bacteria comma shaped.
a. Vibro            b. Cocci
24. A single flagellum is at one end of the bacteria ________
a. Monotrichous      b. Polutrichous
25. A tuft of flagella arising at both end of the bacteria is ________
a. Amphitrichous     b. Atrichour
26. Tuft of flagella is at one end of the bacteria ________
a. Lophotrichous    b. Peritrichous
27. Flagella all around the bacterial cell is _______
a. Peritrichous  

28. A bacterial cell without any flagella is _______
a. Atrichous  

29. ________ is a unicellular green algae.
a. Chlamydomonas  

30. Chlamydomonas has _______ shaped chloroplast.
a. Cup  

31. An ________ is located at the anterior end of chlamydomonas.
a. eye-spot  

32. There are _______ flagellae at the narrow end of the chlamydomonar cell.
a. Two  

33. The organ of locomotion in chlamydomonas is _______
a. flagellae  

34. The chloroplast of chlamydomonas has _______ which contains starch.
a. Pyrenoid  

35. The study of algae is called ________
a. phycology  

36. ______ is a unicellular fungi.
A. yeast  

37. Yeast is _______ fungs.
a. Saprophytic  

38. The yeast cell is _______ shaped.
a. Oval  

39. Fungi do not possess________
a. Chlorophyll  

40. The study of fungi is called ______
8th Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English

a. mycology          b. phycology

41. Fungi are incapable of ________
   a. Photosynthesis          b. Fermentation

42. Photozoans are ________ organisms.
   a. Unicellular          b. multicellular

43. Parasitic forms cause ________
   a. diseases          b. Photosynthesis

44. Photozoans show mainly ________ modes of life.
   a. Two          b. One

45. The wonder drug ‘Penicillin’ was discovered by ________
   a. Alexander Fleming          b. Robert Koch

46. An example of ammonifying bacteria is ________
   a. Bacillus ramosus          b. Rhizobium

47. An example of nitrifying bacteria is ________
   a. Nitrobacter          b. Azatobacter

48. An example of root nodules bacteria ________
   a. Rhizobium          b. Bacillus Samosus

49. ________ is an example of single cell protein.
   a. Chlorella          b. Agaricus

50. Algal bloom leads to loss of species diversity which is known as ________
   a. Eutrophication          b. Nitrogen fixation

II. Match the following

1.  
   1. Streptococcus lactis           a. Vinegar  
   2. Acetobacter aceti           b. Oxalic acid  
   3. Aspergillus niger           c. Lactic acid

   Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
2.
1. Xanthomonas citri a. Bunchy top of Banana
2. Xanthomonas oryzae b. Blast disease of rice
3. cercospora personata c. Citrus canker
4. Pyricularia oryzae d. Tikka disease of ground nut.
5. Bunchy top virus e. Bacterial blight in rice
Ans: 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a

5. Elements and Compounds around us.

I. choose the correct answer.
1. A pure substance is free from _____
   a. adulteration b. dut particles
2. _______ is a pure substance.
   a. Sugar b. Milk
3. A _______ is made up of the same kind of atoms or different kinds of atoms.
   a. molecule b. element
4. _______ is an element.
   a. Oxygen b. Silver bromide
5. Pure water contains hydrogen and oxygen which cannot be separated by _______ methods.
   a. physical b. chemical
6. _______ are made up of one kind of atom only.
   a. molecules b. elements
7. There are _______ elements known at present.
   a. 118 b. 112
8. On the earth’s crust, _______ is the most abundant element.
   a. Oxygen b. Nitrogen
9. _______ is a liquid element.
10. _______ show the properties of metals as well as non-metals.
   a. Metals  
   b. metalloids

11. ______ are malleable.
   a. non-metals  
   b. metals

12. _______ are bad conductors of heat and electricity.
   a. Metals  
   b. non-metals

13. Symbol of neon is ________
   a. N  
   b. Ne

14. Pb is the symbol of ________
   a. Lead  
   b. Potassium

15. Molecule of Nitrogen is ________
   a. diatomic  
   b. mono atomic

16. A molecule of _______ consists of three atoms.
   a. Ozone  
   b. Oxygen

17. Nitrogen is an ________
   a. element  
   b. a compound

18. Aluminium iodine is ________
   a. reddish brown  
   b. greyish black

19. Sulphur dioxide has ______ odour.
   a. rotten egg  
   b. pungent

20. A marble is an ________ compound.
   a. organic  
   b. inorganic

21. ________ is used in fire extinguisher.
   a. Baking soda  
   b. washing soda

22. __________ is used in the preparation of sweets and toffees.
   a. Sugar  
   b. table salt
23. The formula of calcium chloride is _________
   a. CaCl₂ b. CaCl

24. _________ is the combining capacity of an element.
   a. Formula b. Valency

25. The valency of Fe in FeCl₃ is _____
   a. 1 b. 3

26. The valency of Neon is _______
   a. zero b. eight

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Distilled water is a __________ substance.
   Ans: Pure

2. Air we breathe is a _________ of gases.
   Ans: mixture

3. _________ is a mixture of liquid fat, protein and water.
   Ans: milk

4. _____ is the smallest particle of an element.
   Ans: atom

5. Sulphur contains _______ atoms only.
   Ans: Sulphur

6. Atoms of ______ elements are not identical.
   Ans: different

7. There are _______ elements occur in nature.
   Ans: 92

8. Hydrogen and Helium are the main elements in the ______ and _______.
   Ans: universe, stars

9. Of the 92 natural elements _______ are metals.
   Ans: 70
10. Boron is a _____
Ans: metalloid

11. _____ is the symbol of Vanadium.
Ans: V

12. Two or more elements combine in a fixed ratio by mass to form a _______
Ans: compound

13. Sulphur combines with Oxygen to form _______
Ans: Sulphur dioxide

14. A compound has a ______ melting and boiling point.
Ans: fixed

15. Waxes are _______ compounds.
Ans: organic

16. Lime stone is used in the preparation of ______
Ans: chalk pieces

17. Table salt is an essential component to preserve ______
Ans: meat and fish

18. ______ is used in the manufacture of cement and glass.
Ans: quick lime

19. The valency of Fe in FeCl₂ is ______
Ans: 2

20. Elements which do not combine with other elements have __________ valency.
Ans: zero

21. Ag is the symbol of ______
Ans: silver

22. The valency of Argon is ______
Ans: zero

23. Copper is a _______ valency element.
III. Match the following

1.
1. Argon  a. Sb  
2. Tin  b. Ar  
3. Antimony  c. Hg  
4. Sodium  d. Sn  
5. Mercury  e. Na  

Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-e,5-c

2.
1. Quick lime  a. Sodium Carbonate  
2. Bleaching powder  b. Sucrose  
3. Washing soda  c. NaCl  
4. Sugar  d. Calcium oxychloride  
5. Table salt  e. CaO.  

Ans: 1-e,2-d,3-a,4-b,5-c

2.
1. Element  a. Earth’s crust  
2. Oxygen  b. Copper  
3. Mercury  c. metalloid  
4. Germanium  d. pictorial symbols  
5. Alchemist  e. liquid  

Ans: 1-b,2-a,3-e,4-c,5-d

6. Measurements

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The standard quantity used for measurement is called _____  
   a. measurement  b. unit  

www.winmeen.com | Learning Leads To Ruling  
More Book Back Questions https://goo.gl/rSCNT8
2. When we say a distance as 500m, 500 is its ______
   a. magnitude  
   b. unit

3. In 50 sec, sec is the ______
   a. unit  
   b. magnitude

4. Mile is an unit of ______
   a. mass  
   b. length

5. There are ________ fundamental quantities.
   a. seven  
   b. two

6. There are two ________ quantities.
   a. fundamental  
   b. supplementary

7. ________ is the primary unit of temperature in SI system.
   a. Kelvin  
   b. Celcius

8. ________ is the SI unit of Electric current.
   a. Ampere  
   b. Mole

9. The unit of plane angle is ______
   a. steradian  
   b. radian

10. ________ is called absolute zero.
    a. $273^0$ C  
    b. $-273^0$ C

11. The usage of negative values in ______ scale can be avoided by using Kelvin scale.
    a. celcius  
    b. Kelvin

12. Candela is the SI unit of ______
    a. Luminous intensity  
    b. temperature

13. Plane angle and solid angle are ________ quantities.
    a. fundamental  
    b. supplementary

14. Units when are named after scientists should always be written with ________ letters.
    a. capital  
    b. small
15. ______ is the unit of force.
   a. Newton  
   b. newton

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. ______ is the comparison of an unknown quantity with the standard quantity.
   Ans: Measurement

2. Pound is an unit of ______
   Ans: mass

3. There are seven ______ quantities.
   Ans: fundamental

4. The uniform system of measurement is called ______
   Ans: SI system of units

5. In_______ system, the units for all physical quantities are fixed and derived.
   Ans: SI

6. ______ is the primary unit of temperature.
   Ans: Kelvin

7. ______ is the SI unit of Luminous intensity.
   Ans: Candela

8. The ______ point of water is 0°C.
   Ans: freezing

9. Absolute zero is taken as ______ point for Kelvin scale.
   Ans: null

10. ______ is the SI unit of amount of substance.
    Ans: Mole

11. A ______ emits light with a luminous intensity roughly equal to one candela.
    Ans: Candle

12. An angle of ______ results in an arc with a length equal to the radius of the circle.
    Ans: one radian
13. The _______ of units should be written with a small letter.
Ans: symbols

14. There should be no _______ at the end of a symbol for units.
Ans: full stop

15. The SI unit of intensity of sound is _______.
Ans: decibel

16. _________mm make one metre.
Ans: 1000

17. One megagram ________ metric ton.
Ans: 1

18. One decigram ________ milligram.
Ans: 100

III. Match the following

1. Rictor scale  a. null point
   Solid angle  b. earth quakes
   absolute zero  c. one candela
   unit of mass  d. steradian
   candle light  e. Kgm

Ans: 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c

2. 100 square metre  a. 1 hectare
   one square hectometre  b. 100 grams
   1000 kilograms  c. 1 gram
   one kilograms  d. 1 megagram
   1000 milligrams  e. 1 are

Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c
3.
1. one mega gram   a. 1000 milligrams
2. one decigram    b. 1 metric ton
3. 10 decigrams    c. 1 kilogram
4. 10 hectograms   d. 1 centigram
5. 10 milligrams   e. 100 milligrams
Ans: 1-b, 2-e, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d

7. Force and Pressure

I. Fill in the blanks.
1. The SI unit of pressure is \(N/m^2\). This unit is otherwise called ______
   Ans: pascal
2. The atmospheric pressure at sea level is approximately equal to ______
   Ans: \(10^5\) \(N/m^2\).
3. Friction is a ______ force.
   Ans: contact
4. The effort we use to move any object is called a ______
   Ans: force
5. The SI unit of force is named after the scientist ______
   Ans: Sir. Issac Newton
6. A ______ may bring a change in the state of motion of an object.
   Ans: force
7. A force that can cause or change the motion of an object by touching it is called ______ force.
   Ans: contact
8. Muscular force is ______ force.
   Ans: contact
9. The force of ______ arises due to the contact between two bodies.
10. The force of gravity is an ________ force.
   Ans: attractive

11. Liquids and gases are called ________
   Ans: fluids

12. Fluids exert pressure in the bottom of the ________
   Ans: all directions

13. The pressure of a liquid depends on ________ force
   Ans: gravitational

14. The pressure of the liquid increases with the ________ in depth.
   Ans: increase

15. ________ column is force per unit area.
   Ans: Pressure

16. The atmospheric pressure at sea level is ________
   Ans: $10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$

17. As we go higher above the earth’s surface, the atmospheric pressure.
   Ans: decrease

18. An Italian Scientist named ________
   Ans: Torricelli

19. Torricelli barometer was ________
   Ans: mercury

20. Friction is a ________
   Ans: contact

21. As the mass of the body increases, the friction ________
   Ans: increases

22. Friction produces ________
   Ans: heat
23. To move any object _______ is needed.
   Ans: effort

24. In the international system of units, The unit of force in _______
   Ans: newton(N)

25. To apply _______ on an object, we need to come in contact with the object.
   Ans: force

26. The force caused by the action of muscles is known as _________
   Ans: muscular force

27. The ______ force is always in a direction opposite to the direction of motion of the objects.
   Ans: frictional

28. Magnetic force is a ______ force.
   Ans: non-contact

29. The force exerted by a charged body on another charged or unchanged body is known as _______
   Ans: electrostatic

30. Force applied upon an object depends on the ______ on which it is acting.
   Ans: area

31. The SI unit of pressure is named after the scientist ______
   Ans: Blaise Pascal

32. Solids always exert pressure _______
   Ans: downwards

33. Liquid exerts equal pressure at the ______ depth.
   Ans: same

34. The earth is surrounded by __________ all around.
   Ans: air

35. The thick envelope of air around the earth is called the ________
36. The pressure exerted by the air column above the earth is called ________

Ans: atmospheric pressure

37. The atmospheric pressure is not the _______ at all places.

Ans: same

38. Car brakes work on the principle of ________

Ans: Pascal’s law

39. ________ is the force created whenever two surfaces move or try to move over each other.

Ans: friction

40. Friction is less when the________ is smooth.

Ans: surface

II. Match the following

1. wheels and ball bearings  a. non-contact force
   grooves                             b. based on Pascal’s law
   earth excavators                   c. increases friction
   fall of an apple from the tree     d. decreases friction

Ans: 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

2. Frictional force  a. non-contact force
   Electrostatic force                b. Pascal’s law
   Earth excavators                  c. contact force
   Sir Issac Newton                  d. fluids
   Liquids and gases                 e. force

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d