

General Science 7th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The degree of hotness or coldness is called.	A. Thermal contraction B. Heat C. Thermal Expansion D. Temperature
2	An object is attracted towards the Earth due to.	A. Pull B. Push C. Friction D. Gravity
3	Which of the following is used to kill germs.	A. Acetic acid B. Brine C. Sanitizer D. Soda
4	The temperature at which a liquid's vapour pressure is equal to the external pressure surrounding the liquid is.	A. Melting point B. Boiling point C. Freezing point D. Highest temperature.
5	----- is the inflammation of liver.	A. Tuberculosis B. Typhoid C. COVID-19 D. Hepatitis
6	Value of g on moon is	A. 1.6 N/kg B. 16 N/kg C. 10 N/g D. 1 N/kg
7	Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are	A. Capillaries B. Veins C. Arteries D. Vanules
8	The genetic material of virus is called.	A. Genome B. Coat C. Capsid D. Spike
9	Which of the following animals can respond to lowest frequency.	A. Cat B. Cow C. Dog D. Dolphin
10	The outer layer of human skin is	A. Endodermis B. Cortex C. Pitch D. Epidermis
11	Zinc oxide is solid substances.	A. Red B. White C. Yellow D. Blue
12	In virus,..... is used to identify the host cell.	A. Genome B. Coat C. Spike D. Capsid
13	What is required for photosynthesis in addition to light.	A. Oxygen and carbon dioxide B. Oxygen and water C. Carbon dioxide and water D. Nitrogen and water
14	Components of binary solutions are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
15	Which of the following features of a wave is the number of waves that pass by each second.	A. Loudness B. Amplitude C. Frequency D. Wave speed

16	Chemical bond in O ₂ is.	A. Ionic B. Covalent C. Metallic D. None of these
17	The lowest point of a wave is.....	A. Crest B. Amplitude C. Peak D. Trough
18	Which of the following animals can respond to highest frequency.	A. Bat B. Cat C. Frog D. Dolphin
19	SI unit of mass is.	A. Gram B. mg C. kg D. all of above
20	Atomic number of element present in period 2 and group 15 of the periodic table.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
21	Centigrade scale is also called	A. Fahrenheit scale B. Fake scale C. Absolute scale D. Celsius scale
22	Which of the following is cation.	A. H ₂ B. H ₂ O C. CO ₂ D. NH ₄ ⁺
23	A gas produced on heating solid potassium chlorate is.	A. Hydrogen B. Carbon dioxide C. Oxygen D. Methane
24	The first cell formed due to the fusion of reproductive cells in plants is called.	A. Embryo B. Zygote C. Root D. Stem
25	Which of the following has stable electronic configuration.	A. H B. He C. C D. Li
26	Which is not used in the preparation of orange juice.	A. Garlic B. Orange C. Sugar D. Water
27	A batsman hits the ball back towards the bowler, which effect of force is seen.	A. change of shape B. Change of direction C. Change of state from motion to rest D. Change of state from rest to motion.
28	When a 10 cm iron rod is heated to high temperature.	A. Its volume decreases B. Its volume increases C. Its density decreases D. Its density increases
29	Which of the following is insoluble in water.	A. Sodium chloride B. Oil C. Table salt D. Baking Powder
30	SI unit of time is.	A. S B. min C. hr D. all above
31	Outermost shell of sodium atom has electrons.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
32	Which is not used in making mango pickle.	A. Mango slices B. Table salt C. Honey D. Turmeric powder
33		A. Electron B. Proton

33	The central part of an atom is called.	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>C. Neutron</div> <div>D. Nucleus</div> </div> </div>
34	On heating sugar changes into	<div> <div>A. Carbon</div> <div>B. Water</div> <div>C. Both carbon and water</div> <div>D. Heat</div> </div>
35	The fungal body consist of filaments called.	<div> <div>A. Mitochondria</div> <div>B. Nucleus</div> <div>C. Hyphae</div> <div>D. Pili</div> </div>
36	Entry and growth of pathogen into our body is called.	<div> <div>A. Pathogen</div> <div>B. Infection</div> <div>C. Immunity</div> <div>D. None of these</div> </div>
37	Tonsils are pair of soft tissue present inside the.	<div> <div>A. Leg</div> <div>B. Liver</div> <div>C. Kidney</div> <div>D. Throat</div> </div>
38	The outermost layer of a root is called.	<div> <div>A. Epidermis</div> <div>B. Endodermis</div> <div>C. Cortex</div> <div>D. Xylem</div> </div>
39	Sajeet the one that is different from the otehrs.	<div> <div>A. Solubility</div> <div>B. Conductance</div> <div>C. Oxidation</div> <div>D. Coiling of a substance</div> </div>
40	Sound cannot pass through.	<div> <div>A. Solid</div> <div>B. Liquid</div> <div>C. Vacuum</div> <div>D. Gasses</div> </div>
41	A solution to which no more solute can be dissolved at a particular temperatureis called.	<div> <div>A. Dilute solution</div> <div>B. Concentrated solution</div> <div>C. Saturated solution</div> <div>D. Unsaturated solution</div> </div>
42	Element present in grops have same number of in their outermost shell.	<div> <div>A. Electron</div> <div>B. Proton</div> <div>C. Atoms</div> <div>D. Neutron</div> </div>
43	Which of the following features of a wave is the number of waves that pass by each second.	<div> <div>A. Loudness</div> <div>B. Amplitude</div> <div>C. Frequency</div> <div>D. Wave speed</div> </div>
44	Which diseae is an allergic response for the body to substance like pollen and household dust.	<div> <div>A. Pneumonia</div> <div>B. Asthma</div> <div>C. Flue</div> <div>D. None of these</div> </div>
45	Amount of solute required to saturae 100 g of solvent at a particular temperatur eis called.	<div> <div>A. Molarity</div> <div>B. Molality</div> <div>C. Solubility</div> <div>D. Normality</div> </div>
46	Formation of steam from water is example of.	<div> <div>A. Chemical change</div> <div>B. Physical Change</div> <div>C. Both of these</div> <div>D. None of these</div> </div>
47	Freezing of a liquid is a	<div> <div>A. Chemical change</div> <div>B. Chemica property</div> <div>C. Physical change</div> <div>D. None of these</div> </div>
48	The weight of an object of mass 1 kg on Earth surface is	<div> <div>A. 1 N</div> <div>B. 10 N</div> <div>C. 100 N</div> <div>D. 1000 N</div> </div>
49	Types of coalent bond are	<div> <div>A. 1</div> <div>B. 2</div> <div>C. 3</div> <div>D. 4</div> </div>
50	Which of the following is most excellent solvent.	<div> <div>A. Sulphuric acid</div> <div>B. Acetic acid</div> <div>C. Water</div> <div>D. Ammonia</div> </div>

51	Brine water is mixture of	A. Salt and sugar B. Salt and acetic acid C. Salt and water D. Salt and alcohol
52	The force between two negatively charged particles is.	A. Gravitational B. Frictional C. Repulsion D. Attraction
53	A substance that speed up the chemical reactions is called.	A. Solute B. Solvent C. Solution D. Catalyst
54	Dolphins can hear sound underwater from up to away	A. 15 km B. 20 km C. 25 km D. 30 km
55	The structure in plants used to produce food for plant is.	A. Stem B. Root C. Branch D. Leaf
56	The loss of water from aerial parts of the plants.	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Evaporation D. Transpiration
57	Mineral required in the formation of chlorophyll.	A. Iodine B. iron C. Phosphorus D. Magnesium
58	The opening of air passage in the larynx is called.	A. Trachea B. Bronchi C. Glottis D. Alveoli
59	Select all that happen during a chemical change.	A. A temporary change occurs. B. Composition of the substances is changed. C. Properties of the substances are changed. D. New substances with different properties are formed.
60	An element with fifteen protons in its atomic nucleus has atomic number.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
61	The tissues used to conduct water in plants are.	A. Phloem tissue B. Leaf C. Xylem tissue D. Stem
62	A physical change occurs when.	A. Iron rusts B. Solution of common salt is heated C. A piece of wood burns D. Sugar is heated strongly
63	Which blood cells protect our body from pathogens.	A. Platelets B. RBCs C. WBCs D. None of these
64	Hydrochloric acid is found in.	A. Salivary B. Pancreatic juice C. Bile D. Gastric juice
65	The weight of 100 g mass is.	A. 10 N B. 1 N C. 100 N D. 1000 N
66	The flat green part of leaf is called.	A. Blade B. Lamina C. Both a and b D. None of these
67	Water and dissolved salts are conducted from roots to leaves by.	A. Root hairs B. Xylem C. Phloem D. Stomata

68	The average life span of RBCs is.	B. 115 days C. 118 days D. 120 days
69	The total numebr of electrons which M shell can accommodate	A. 2 B. 8 C. 18 D. 32
70	Positively charged atom or grouping of atoms is called.	A. Anion B. Cation C. Neutron D. Proton
71	When water molecule gain a proton it form	A. H ⁺ B. OH ⁻ C. H ₃ O ⁺ D. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H₂O</div>
72	Product fo combustion is.	A. C B. O ₂ C. CO ₂ D. All of these
73	Original colur or Nichrome wire is.	A. Silver grey B. Red hot C. White hot D. None of these
74	The ... prevents food from entering the trachea.	A. Glottis B. Epiglottis C. Bronchi D. Alveoli
75	While writing a chemical formula positive ionis written on.	A. Right B. Left C. Center D. All of these
76	The mass of an atom is almost due to the.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Nucleus D. Neutrons
77	What are teh products when electric current is passed through water.	A. Only steam B. Hydrogen and steam C. Hydrogen and oxygen D. Oxygen and steam
78	Which gas reacts with food to convert it into carbon dioxide and water.	A. Oxygen B. Nitrogen C. Phosphorus D. Argon
79	The elements of group 18 are called.	A. Alkali metals B. Noble gases C. Alkaline metals D. Transition metals
80	In which type of irrigation water is distribute through network of pipes.	A. Drip irrigation B. Sprinkle irrigation C. Karez D. Tube well
81	A piece of iron is kept in open air for 5 days. A film of corrosion formed over it is.	A. Iron oxide B. Iron sulphide C. Iron Chloride D. Iron Hydride
82	----- are fundamental particles of an atom.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. All of these
83	Compustion is a.	A. Physical Change B. Chemical change C. Thermal change D. None of these
84	Formula showing maximum number of electrons in a shell.	A. n ² B. 2n ² C. 3n ² D. 4n ²
85	The humna circulatory system is consist of	A. Heart B. Blood C. Blood vessels

		C. blood vessels D. All of these
86	The energy that transfers from one object to another due to the emperature differce is called.	A. Atomic energy B. Heat Energy C. Light Energy D. Sound Energy
87	Which of the following plays an important role in blood clotting.	A. Red blood cells B. White blood cell C. Platelets D. Bone cells
88	The innermost layere of cortex in the root.	A. Epidermis B. Endodermis C. Pericycle D. Cambium
89	Negatively charged atom or grop of atoms is called.	A. Proton B. Electron C. Anion D. Cation
90	Right atrium receives.	A. Oxygnated blood B. Deoxygenated blood C. BOth types of blood D. no blood
91	The pulse tells us the rate of.....	A. Breathing B. Heart beat C. Both a and b D. None of these
92	Which one of the following statements is correct.	A. 1 m = 1000 km B. m/s is the unit of displacement. C. N is the unit of force D. 1 h = 60 s
93	Blue and lifht is absorbed by chlorophyll.	A. Yellow B. Orange C. Red D. White
94	The charge present on atom is	A. Positive B. Negative C. Both a and b D. Neutral
95	Billins of new blood cells are produced daily in	A. Heart B. Lever C. Spleen D. Bone -marrow
96	When a body tissue is damaged or injured, it causes.	A. Inflammation B. Infection C. Pathogen D. Immunity
97	While preparing pickles, which is not used as preserating agent.	A. Honey B. Salt C. Pepper D. Vinegar
98	Sound waves are not.	A. Compressional waves B. Transverse waves C. Mechanical waves D. Low frequency waves
99	The middle strong vein in leaf is called.	A. Blade B. Petiole C. Midrib D. None of these
100	The speed of sound in air is.	A. 100 m/s B. 300 m/s C. 100 m/s D. 330 m/s
101	Sound is a form of.	A. Energy B. Wave C. Frequency D. intensity
102	Which of the following is used to cheek heart beat and blood pressure.	A. Thermometer B. Galvanometer C. Stethoscope D. Ammeter
		A. Ionic B. Covalent

103	Chemical bond in O ₂ is.	B. Covalent C. Metallic D. None of these
104	Valency of nitrogen is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
105	The weight of an object on Earth's surface is 600 N, What will be its weight on the Moon's surface.	A. 600 N B. 300 N C. 100 N D. 200 N
106	Products of anaerobic respiration in yeasts are along with energy.	A. Carbon dioxide and water B. Ethanol and carbon dioxide C. Oxygen and water D. Lactic acid and water
107	A concentrated solution can dissolve in it.	A. No further amount of solute B. Less quantity of solute C. Large quantity of solute D. Amount of solute equal to amount of solvent
108	The particles of an element having different mass numbers.	A. Proton B. Neutrons C. Isotopes D. Atoms
109	Antibodies are produced by	A. Pathogen B. Infection C. Lymphocyte D. None of these
110	Exchange of material in the body tissues and blood takes place in.	A. Aorta B. Ventricles C. Capillaries D. Veins
111	Growth of microorganisms can be controlled by	A. Dehydration B. Drying C. Adding preservative D. a,b,c all
112	Exchange of gases takes place in.	A. Lungs B. Bronchioles C. Alveoli D. Blood
113	Moon takes..... days to move once around the Earth.	A. 365 B. 30 C. 28 D. 29
114	The products of respiration are carbon dioxide and.	A. Water B. Oxygen C. Mitochondria D. Chloroplast
115	The wavelength of red colour is.	A. 700 nm B. 800 nm C. 900 nm D. 600 nm
116	Is the application of scientific knowledge in daily life.	A. Irrigation B. Salt formation C. Brine D. Technology
117	Conservation of water means.	A. A using water B. Save water C. Avoiding water D. Wasting water
118	Outermost shell of chlorine atom has..... electrons.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 6 D. 7
119	The organism that live inside the body of host are called.	A. Ectoparasite B. Endoparasite C. Host D. Pathogen
120	Letter K is used to express the shell around the nucleus of an atom.	A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th

121	An empty steel container is sealed and heated, which of the following properties of the gas is likely to increase.	A. Mass B. Pressure C. Volume D. Density
122	----- in mouth has antiseptic property and kills microorganisms in food.	A. Tongue B. Teeth C. Saliva D. Trachea
123	The negatively charged particles around nucleus are called.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Atom D. Neutron
124	Example of solid in solid solution is.	A. Air B. Salt solution C. Brass D. Sea water
125	Bacteria move with the help of.	A. DNA B. Legs C. Arm D. Flagella
126	The type of immunity in which read-made antibodies are transferred to individual.	A. Adaptive immunity B. Passive immunity C. Active immunity D. Innate immunity
127	The Moon creates tides also in our atmosphere, they are called.	A. Winds B. Solar tides C. Lunar wind D. Tides
128	Large number of stomata are found on.... side of leaf.	A. Lower B. Upper C. Middle D. None of these
129	The weight of an object in Earth's gravitational field depends on.	A. Mass of the object B. Acceleration due to gravity C. Both a and b D. None of these
130	The maximum number of electrons that N-Shell accommodate are.	A. 2 B. 8 C. 18 D. 32
131	The Earth's pull on the objects is called.	A. Gravity B. Frictional force C. Electrostatic force D. Magnetic force
132	An example of non-contact force is	A. Magnetic force B. Crane lifting heavy object C. Frictional force D. A tug of war
133	An atom with stable electronic configuration can exist.	A. Reacts readily B. Can not exist C. Independently D. Combined form
134	Moon revolves around the Earth due to.	A. Pull B. Push C. Friction D. Gravitational force
135	Aerobic respiration takes place in.	A. Mitochondria B. Chloroplast C. Nucleus D. Blood vessels
136	Oxygen is a	A. Monovalent element B. Divalent element C. Trivalent element D. Tetravalent element
137	The thin transparent membrane around heart is called.	A. Pericardium B. Atria C. Veins D. Ventricle
138	What type of wave does not need matter to travel through.	A. Mechanical B. Electromagnetic C. Sound D. ?

		D. Transverse
139	In elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic numbers.	A. Group B. Period C. Orbit D. Shell
140	One gram of glucose produce about..... calories of energy .	A. 3600 B. 3700 C. 3800 D. 3900
141	----- can help certain bacteria to attach with host cell.	A. Flagella B. Arm C. Pili D. DNA
142	Wave are of types.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
143	Strength of solution depends on the amount of.	A. Solute B. Solvent C. Pressure D. Temperature
144	Microorganism that cause diseases in human body are called.	A. Infection B. Pathogen C. Antigen D. Phagocytosis
145	The tides are highest during.	A. Day tides B. Night tides C. Spring tides D. Tides due to Moon only
146	The Earth completes one revolution around the Sun in days.	A. 28 B. 29 C. 365 D. 370
147	Which blood vessels have valves in it.	A. Capillaries B. Artery C. Vein D. Arteriole
148	Force is	A. A push B. a pull C. A friction D. All above
149	Chlorophyll is present in.	A. Mesophyll cells B. Upper epidermis C. Lower epidermis D. Endodermis
150	Silver+ hydrogen sulphide+Oxygen----- Silver sulphide + water The above reaction is known as.	A. Combustion B. Rusting C. Tarnishing D. Dehydration
151	Trachea divides into two	A. Bronchi B. Veins C. Villi D. Ribs
152	Which of the following features is the height of the wave from the rest position or mid line.	A. Frequency B. Wavelength C. Amplitude D. Pitch
153	The contraction of the objects on cooling is due to.	A. Reduction in size of the particles B. Increase in size of the particles C. Increase in inter particles distances D. Decrease in inter particle distances
154	Which of the following has double covalent bond.	A. Br ₂ B. CO ₂ C. HCl D. N ₂
155	Irrigation has methods.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

156	The Earth's gravitational field strength is.	A. 1.6 N/kg B. 16 N/kg C. 10 N/kg D. 1N/kg
157	In Animals, exchange of gases occurs through.	A. Liver B. Heart C. Brain D. Lungs
158	During combustion, a substance reacts with	A. Hydrogen B. Water C. Oxygen D. Carbon dioxide
159	What is transferred by the movement of waves.	A. matter B. energy C. both a and b D. None of these
160	An object produces a sound with a frequency of 50 Hz. Find its time period.	A. 0.01 sec B. 0.03 sec C. 0.02 sec D. 0.04 sec
161	Speed of sound in water is	A. 1000 ms ⁻¹ B. 1500 ms ⁻¹ C. 900 ms ⁻¹ D. 2000 ms ⁻¹
162	The quantity of matter in an object is called.	A. Weight B. Mass C. Gravity D. Friction
163	The part of the heart which receives blood from lungs.	A. Left atrium B. Right atrium C. Left ventricle D. Right ventricle
164	The particle of an atom having negative charge on it.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Nucleus
165	Which is not used in the preparation of lemon pickle.	A. Lemon B. Sugar C. Tea leaves D. Acetic Acid
166	An example of contact force.	A. Electrostatic force B. Muscular force C. gravity D. Magnetic force
167	Chemical bond is formed between metallic and non-metallic atoms.	A. Covalent B. Ionic C. Metallic D. None of these
168	Nuclear membrane is not found in.	A. Plant cell B. Animal cell C. Bacterial cell D. Fungal cell
169	The force between the molecules of water.	A. Adhesive force B. Cohesive force C. Repulsive force D. Magnetic force
170	Which artery supplies blood to the heart	A. Pulmonary artery B. Hepatic artery C. Coronary Artery D. Aorta
171	A pigment in the skin that protects against harmful effects of sunlight.	A. Haemoglobin B. Melanin C. Lysozyme D. Lymphocyte
172	Oxygen and are the products of photosynthesis.	A. Water B. Carbon dioxide C. Glucose D. Chlorophyll
173	Which of the following is an anion.	A. F B. Cl C. S ²⁻

		D. NH ₃
174	What happens to water on heating.	A. Evaporates B. Condense C. Freez D. None of these
175	Irrigation means.	A. Supply of waer to land crop B. Supply of nutrients C. Live stock D. Farming
176	The white blood cells are stored by	A. Tonsils B. Appendix C. Spleen D. None of these
177	The average energy due to movement of molecules in a substances is called.	A. Potenital energy B. Electric energy C. Kinetic energy D. Chemical energy
178	How many atoms orm one molecuel of chlorine.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
179	Chemical reaction of oxygen with other substances is called.	A. Oxidation B. Reduction C. Rusting D. None of these
180	The temerature o boiling water in centigrade scale is.	A. 0 oC B. 32 oC C. 37 oC D. 100 oC
181	What is the season on 22 June in the southern hemisphere.	A. Spring B. Autumn C. Sumer D. Winter
182	The numebr of electornrs present in an atom s equal to number of.	A. Nucleus B. Neutrons C. Proton D. Atom
183	How many periods are there is the Periodic table.	A. Five B. Six C. Seven D. Eight
184	Without fibringonen, plasma is called.	A. Blood B. Serum C. Haemoglobin D. None of these
185	The mineral which help pant in production of Carbohydrates and fat is.	A. Nitrogen B. Magnesium C. Oxygen D. Carbon
186	The concentration of water in plasma is.	A. 55% B. 45% C. 92% D. 95%
187	Chemical bond between N ₂ Molecule is	A. Ionic B. Single covalent C. Double covalent D. Triple vocalent
188	The rise of liquid in the thermomeer is due to.	A. Evaporation B. Contraction C. Expansion D. Sublimation
189	A solution is a	A. Homogenous mixture B. Heterogeneous mixture C. Compound D. Equal mixture
190	Chemical formula of Sulphuric Acid.	A. HCl B. H ₂ SO ₄ C. HNO ₃ D. CH ₃ COOH
191	waves are produced in stretched string	A. Longitudinal wave B. Elecromagnetic wave

191	----- waves are produced in stretched string.	C. Transverse wave D. None of these
192	Positively charged particle of an atom is called.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Atom D. Neutron
193	Area around nucleus where electrons are found are called.	A. Orbit B. Shell C. Both a and b D. None of these
194	The main function of tissue is to store food in plants.	A. Xylem B. Stometa C. Phloem D. Parenchyma
195	A solution is named after the name of	A. Solvent B. Solute C. Mixture D. None of these
196	A molecule consists of two or more	A. Compounds B. Atoms C. Formulae D. Element
197	There are groups in periodic table.	A. 2 B. 8 C. 18 D. 32
198	The temperature of melting ice in Fahrenheit scale is.	A. 0 oF B. 32 oF C. 100 oF D. 212 oF
199	Which have audible range for 2 kHz and 110 kHz.	A. Human B. Owl C. Bat D. Dolphin
200	The component of solution which is relatively large in quantity is	A. Solute B. Solution C. Solvent D. None of these
201	Which of the following is the major cause of tides.	A. Heating oceans by the Sun B. Change in the wind direction C. Gravitational pull of the Moon D. Earthquakes on the surface of the ocean floor.
202	The bulb of the thermometer is filled with.	A. Oil B. Alcohol C. Water D. Salt
203	Rusting of iron takes place in the presence of.	A. Moisture B. O ₂ C. Both moisture and O ₂ D. Dry air
204	Value of "g" is taken on Earth is.	A. 1.6 N/kg B. 9 N/kg C. 10 N/kg D. 100 N/kg