General Science 8th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The phenomenon which doe snot lead to global warming.	A. Green hous effect B. Ozone depletion C. Deforestation D. Photosynthesis
2	The feeding level of an organism in an ecosystem is called.	A. Food Web B. Food chain C. Trophical level D. Secession level
3	Th graphical epresentation of tropihic relationship oforaganisms in an ecosystem is called.	A. Food Chian B. Ecological pyramid C. Trophic level D. Predation
4	All the food chains are joined together to form	A. Food web B. Ecologicla pyramid C. Tropicla level D. None of these
5	The energy of the Sun in traped as chemical energy by.	A. Tertiary consumers B. Primary consumers C. Producers D. Secondary consumers
6	Consumers that actively hunt other organism are called.	A. Prey B. Competitor C. Predator D. Symbiont
7	A relationship where two species live together closely is called	A. Symbiosis B. Predation C. Competitor D. None of these
8	---------- through the food chain is one of the most important functionsof an ecosystem in maintaining balance of nature.	A. Waisting of energy B. Destroy fo energy C. Transfer of energy D. Produce of energy
9	Carbon cycle and ..... cycle are teh processes in whihc these minerals circulate between the organisms and the environment.	A. Hydrogen B. Iodine C. Oxygen D. Nitrogen
10	During respiration by the animals, whihc gas is released into the atmosphere.	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Carbon Di oxide D. Hydrogen
11	During the combustion of fossil fuel. Which gas is ener the atmosphere.	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Carbon di oxide D. Hydrogen
12	---------- gas is released when dead organisms are decomposed by the decomposers.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide C. Nitrogen D. Hydrogen
13	--------occupy the b ase of pyramid.	A. Producers B. Primary canivores C. Herbivores D. Top carnivores
14	A food chain starts from the.....	A. Primary carnivores B. Herbivores C. Producers D. Top carnivores
15	Organism in ecologicla communits interact with one anothe rin..... major ways.	A. Two B. three C. Four D. Five

16	The organisms upon whihc a redator feeds are called.	A. Prey B. Carnivores C. Herbivores D. Producers
17	A relationship where two species live togetehr closely is called.	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Symbiosis D. Hebitate
18	Which factor is responsible for ecological imbalance.	A. Over hunting B. Change in water supply C. Migration D. All these
19	A symbiotic relationship in whihc both speciesl get benefit is called.	A. Commensalism B. Hebitate C. Mutualism D. Symbiosis
20	Green house gases is	A. Carbon di oxide B. Methane C. Oxides of nitrogen D. All these
21	Ozone is a layer of gases in ..... atmosphere of the Earth.	A. Upper B. Lower C. Middle D. Inner
22	The poisonous and harmsful substances which make the air unfavorable for life are called.	A. Solid pollutant B. Air pollutant C. Water pollutant D. Acid Rain
23	Half of the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations in the last..... years has occured since 1980	A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400
24	Which is the solution of environmental problems.	A. Reducing pollution B. Plantation C. Protection of endangered D. All these
25	Energy of ..... is trapped as chemicla energy by producers.	A. Moon B. Atom C. Sun D. Earth
26	The central nervous system is made of	A. Spinal cord B. Brain C. All parts of body D. Brain and spinal cord
27	Coordination betwene the parts of body is called.	A. Nerous system B. Organ system C. PNS D. CNS
28	Peipheral nervous system consist of	A. Network of nerves B. Spinal cord C. Brain D. PNS and CNS
29	Human nerous system consists of.	A. CNS B. PNS C. Organ system D. CNS and PNS
30	Neurons carry messages in the form of.	A. Electromagnetic waves B. Electro chemicla waves C. Transverse waves D. Longitudinal waves
31	Neuron or nerve cell is the basic structural and functional unit of.	A. PNS and CNS B. Nervous stem C. Organ system D. Spinal cord
32	All parts of the nervous system. i.e. brain , spinal cord and nerves are made up of.	A. CNS B. PNS C. Neurons D. Nerve impulses
33	Inter neurons are present in.	A. CNS B. PNS C. Nucleus

		D. Cytoplasm
34	On the basis of their functions, neurons are of ..... type.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
35	The fine functions of the cell body which receive messages are called.	A. Dendrites B. AxonNucleus C. Inter neuron
36	..... Controls sensory functions.	A. Thalamus B. Cerebrum C. Hypothalamus D. Cerebellum
37	The weight of brain of an adult main is.	A. 1.5 kg B. 2.0 kg C. 2.5 kg D. 3.0 kg
38	It is made up of interneurons.	A. Spinal cord B. PNS C. CNS D. Medulla oblongata.
39	Humna brain in enclosed in a bony skull called.	A. Medulla oblongata B. Cerebellum C. Cerebrum D. Cranium
40	In humna body spinal nerves have pairs.	A. 12 B. 13 C. 31 D. 32
41	In nerve impulse in created in.	A. Sensory neron B. Spinal cord C. PNS D. CNS
42	Carbon dioxide is removed from the body through.	A. Blood B. Kidney C. Lungs D. Heart
43	The outer surface of kidney	A. Convex B. Concave C. Oval D. Circular
44	..... are the functional units of the kidneys.	A. Renal cortex B. Nephrons C. Renal medulla D. Renal pyramids
45	Small sized kidney stones can be reoved through.	A. Urine B. Urinary system C. Ureter D. Lithotripsy
46	Medium sized kidney stones are removed by.	A. Urine B. Urinary system C. Lithotripsy D. Ureter
47	Hypertension is coused by.	A. Low B.P B. Lower Sugar C. High B.P D. Higher sugar
48	Cleaning of ..... by artificial method is called dialysis.	A. Water B. Urine C. Acid D. Blood
49	..... is/are the treatments of renal failure.	A. Kidney transplant B. Surgery C. Dialysis D. Dialysis and kidney transplant
50	Which fo these is NOT a genetic variation.	A. Attached earlobes B. Blood group C. Eye colour D. Mark of cut on skin
51	You are different from your brother and sisters This is called	A. Adaptation B. Variation C. Mitosis

		D. Hereditary
52	In humans, the eye colour is developed due to the effects of.	A. Diet B. Environment C. Genes D. Both a and b
53	The section of DNA which has information for making a specific protein is called.	A. DNA strand B. Nucleotide C. Chromosomes D. Gene
54	Chromosoems are made of.	A. DNA only B. DNA, Proteins and fats C. Proteins only D. DNA, and proteins
55	The characters which are passed from parents to off spring.	A. Environmental characters. B. Naturla characters C. Non -inheritable characters. D. Hereditary characters.
56	An event that occurs during interphase.	A. Division of nuclesu B. Duplication of chromosomes C. Division of cytoplasm D. Formation of cell wall
57	Reduction of chromosomes takes place during.	A. Mitosis B. Meiotic -I C. Meiotic -II D. Both mitosis and meiotic -II
58	In humans, a sperm has 23 chromosomeds. Egg cell has.	A. 23 chromosomes B. 46 chromosomes C. No chromosomes D. 69 Chromosomes
59	Zygote is formed by the fusion of.	A. Two sperm cells B. Two egg cells C. Two somatic cells D. Sperm cell andegg cell
60	During reproduction, living things pass their characteristics to their.	A. Parents B. Grand parents C. Off spring D. Brother and sister
61	The transmission of characteristics from parents to off spring is called.	A. Heredity B. Inheritance C. Non-inheritance D. Both a and b
62	The basic physical and functional unit of heredity is called.	A. DNA B. RNA C. Centronere D. Gene
63	Genes are located on	A. Chromosomes B. Nucleus C. Centrosomes D. Cell membrane.
64	Chromosomes are..... structures.	A. Round B. Circular C. Long D. Thread like
65	A typical chromosoes consists of arms.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
66	In man, every somatic cell has chromosomes.	A. 23 B. 46 C. 16 D. 20
67	In maize, there are hromosomes.	A. 14 B. 16 C. 20 D. 48
68	In pea, there are chromosomes.	A. 14 B. 16 C. 20 D. 48
		A. Two B. Three

69	The DNA molecule consists of ..... strands.	C. Four D. Five
70	The colour of eyes in an organism is controlled by a.	A. Egg B. Zygote C. Chromosomes D. Gene pair
71	A process by which a cell divides into two daughter cells.	A. Life Cycle B. Cell division C. Cell Cycle D. Alternationof generation.
72	Before the start of cell division, the parent cell passes through a phase called.	A. Prophase B. Interphase C. Anaphase D. Metaphase
73	The cells which are produced as a result of cell division are called.	A. Parent B. Primary C. Secondary D. Daughter
74	During interphase..... in the nucleus are duplicated.	A. DNA B. Gametes C. Cytokinesis D. Chromosomes
75	The process of cell division involves phases.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
76	Nuclear division in followed by.	A. Cytoplasm B. Nucleus C. Chromosomes D. Cytokinesis
77	Nucleus is a part of cell, which ..... the whole cell actively.	A. Operate B. Control C. Observe D. Functionale
78	Chromosomes consist of DNA and.	A. Sperms B. Gametes C. Proteins D. Eggs
79	DNA is called..... material.	A. Hereditary B. Plasma C. Meiotic D. Chromatic
80	Type of cell division, whihc take place in all parts of plants and animals is.	A. Meiosis B. Mitosis C. Nuclear division D. Cytokinesis
81	Before mitosis, sets of chromosomes are.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
82	In meiosis, the nucleus of a cel dividies.	A. One time B. Three times C. Four times D. Five times
83	The additional circular places of DNA present in a bacterial cell are called.	A. RNA B. Nucleotides C. Plasmids D. Chromatids
84	What may be the objectiv eof genetic modifications of plants.	A. Production of disease resistant plants B. Improvement in nutritional quality of plants. C. Production of herbicide resistant plants. D. All of these
85	Plasmid and attached foreign gene with it are collectively called.	A. Recombinant cell B. Recombinant chromosomes C. Recombinant DNA D. Recombinant plasmid
86	The organism whose cells and plasmids are usually used in genetic engineering are	A. Viruses B. Bacteria

86	The organism whose cells and plasmids are usually used in genetic engineering are.	C. Algae D. Fungi
87	Section of DNA serving as codes for developing characters in an organism are called.	A. Genes B. Nucleotdes C. Plasmids D. Proteins
88	Which of the following is not a biotechnology product.	A. Insulin B. Interferon C. Beta endorphin D. Quinine
89	How do genetic engineers get insuline for diabetic patients.	A. Isolate from huma pancreas B. Isolate from pancreas of othe ranimals C. Insuline gene inserted in humna pancreas D. Insulin gene inserted in bacteria
90	A gene is inserted into a bacterium by.	A. Tissue culture B. Genetic engineering C. Fermentation D. Biodegradation
91	Each datugher DNA contains one new strand and one strand of ..... DNA.	A. Parent B. Sister C. Daughter D. Grand parents
92	Act as instructions to make specific proteins	A. Eggs B. Gametes C. Genes D. Protein
93	The organism that contains a.... gene in its cells is called transgenic organisms.	A. Additional B. Internal C. Foreign D. Isolated
94	Bacterial does not have an organized	A. DNA B. Protein C. Gene D. Nucleus
95	A bacteria is used in genetic engineering because of their.	A. Size B. Nucleus C. Gene D. Fast rate of reproduction
96	Every bacterium of the colony contains a copy of gene of desired.	A. Bacterial B. Protein C. DNA D. Nucleus
97	The improvement in the nutritional quality of edible plants is also one of the advancement of geneti.	A. Engineering B. Development C. Life D. Modification
98	Genetically modified organisms are used to produce.	A. Insulin B. Vaccines C. Protein D. Insulin and Vaccines
99	In humna body insulin is produced by.	A. Protein B. Glucose C. Genes D. Pancreas
100	..... is a material whihc contains weaked or kille dpathogens.	A. Protein B. Vaccine C. Insuline D. Pancreas
101	Herbieldes and pesticides are used to eliminate.	A. Crop plants B. Crop enemies C. Crop products D. Major crops
102	Draught and excessive.....in the soil also have harmful effects on crop productivity.	A. Water B. Insects C. Salts D. Minerals
103	It is used for diabetes.	A. Vaccines B. Interfron C. Insulin

		D. Beta -Endorphin
104	It is use ful for stimulating growth.	A. Vaccines B. Interferon C. Beta-endorphin D. Growth hormone
105	It is an anti -viral proteins.	A. Vaccines B. bet- endorphin C. Interferon D. Growth hormone
106	It is used to determine a child's paternity or a person's ancestry.	A. gene therapy B. GMO C. Cloning D. Genetic testing
107	An element of the third period is the periodic table.	A. Li B. He C. P D. H
108	Mg belong to the period of the Periodic Table.	A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th
109	An alkali metal	A. F B. Be C. Al D. Na
110	Ne belongs to	A. Nitrogen family B. Fluorine family C. Noble gases D. Alkaline earth metals
111	An element of group 17 of the Periodic Table.	A. Cl B. Ar C. S D. Si
112	Atomic number of th eelement of fourth position in second period.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
113	How many periods are there in the Periodic Table.	A. Five B. Six C. Seven D. Eight
114	A metal	A. C B. Ne C. Cu D. C
115	A non - metal	A. Na B. Li C. H D. Be
116	An atom containing two electrons.	A. Be B. Li C. H D. He
117	The basic particle of an element is called.	A. Compound B. Mixture C. Atom D. None of these
118	Mass number is number of.	A. Protons B. Neutrons C. Both a and b D. Electrons
119	Number of elements in short period is.	A. 2 B. 8 C. 16 D. 32
120	4th Period is periodic table is called.	A. Short period B. Normal period C. Long period D. Very long period
121	6th period in periodic table contains elements	A. 2 B. 8

121	6th period in periodic table contains elements.	C. 16 D. 32
122	Number of electron in the valence shell of elements of grop 16 is.	A. 3 B. 6 C. 8 D. 16
123	Elements of group 17 are called.	A. Carbon family B. Noble gases C. Nitrogen family D. Halogen family
124	Na is symbol of.	A. Neon B. Nitrogen C. Sodium D. None of these
125	Mass number of oxygen is	A. 6 B. 16 C. 26 D. 36
126	Some metals can be pulled into wire This is because metals are.	A. Ductile B. Solid C. Hard D. Brilliant
127	Bromine is	A. Solid B. Gas C. Liquid D. All of these
128	Metals are found in..... state at room temperatures.	A. Gas B. Solid C. Liquid D. None of these
129	Metals have ..... melting and boiling point.	A. Low B. High C. Very low D. Normal
130	Allowy is ..... forms of metals mixed together.	A. Solid B. Gas C. Normal D. Molten
131	hardest matter on the Earth is.	A. Lead B. Diamond C. Brick D. Urea
132	Hydrogen and nitogen are used for teh manufacturing of.	A. Benaspati ghee B. Oxygen cylinder C. Hydrogen flame D. Urea
133	Carbon burns in air to release energy along with the formation of.	A. Carbon dioxide and hydrogen B. Carbon monoxide and hydrogen C. Carbon di oxide D. Carbon dioixe and water
134	The product fo the reaction between zinc and dilute sulphuric acid are.	A. Zinc oxide and water B. Zinc sulphide and water C. Zinc sulphate and hydrogen D. Zinc sulphide and hydrogen
135	Heating of solid potassium chlorate produces a gas.	A. Chlorine B. Carbon dioxide C. Carbon mono oxide D. Oxygen
136	How many oxygen atoms are present in onw molecule of Mg(HCO3)2	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
137	The reaction between calcium oxide and carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate is an example of.	A. Decomposition reaction B. Addition reaction C. Acid-Base reaction D. Neutralizaion reaction
138	Thermal decompositionof calcium carbonate produces a gas.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon di oxide C. Nitrogen D. Carbon monoxide
		A. Products

139	Substancs whihc take part in a chemical reaction are called.	B. Ractants C. Elements D. Compunds
140	When methane is burnt in air, CO2 and..... are formed.	A. O2 B. H2O C. Glucose D. Energy
141	During photosynthesis in plants, carbon dioxide CO2 and water react to produce.	A. Water B. Energy C. Glucoe D. CO2
142	Symbol and formulae of the reactants are written on..... side fo arrow.	A. Left B. Right C. Upward D. Both side
143	The equation in which the number of atoms of each element on both sides are not equal is called.	A. Quadratic equation B. Unbalanced equation C. Balanced equation D. Standard equation
144	Law fo conservation of mass was put forward by	A. Newton B. Plank's C. Lavoisier D. Einstein
145	Law of conservation of mass put forward in.	A. 1783 B. 1784 C. 1785 D. 1786
146	Fire works is an example of ..... reactions.	A. Addition B. Exothermic C. Endothermic D. Decomposition
147	During a chemical reaction, total mass of the product is equal to the total mass of reactants, this is a statements of.	A. Law of conservation of momentum B. Law of conservation of energy C. Law of conseration of mass D. Law of conseration of acceleration
148	The chemicla reaction during which a compound splits up into two or more simple substanes, is called.	A. Additon reaction B. Decomposition C. Replacement reaction D. Balanced reaction
149	Exothermic reaction ae those reactions durng which heat is.	A. Given out B. Remain same C. Absorbed D. Used
150	The king of chemiclas is	A. KOH B. HCl C. NaCl D. H2SO4
151	Sodium hydroxide solution in water will	A. Turn blue litmus red B. Give pink colour with phenolpthalein C. Give red colour with methyl orange. D. Not affect the phenolphthalein indicator
152	Lactic Acid is found in.	A. Grapes B. Tomatoes C. Ant's sring D. Yogurt
153	Sodium carbonate is an importnatsalt used for many purposes in indusies. Which acid is reacted with sodium hydroxide to get it.	A. Oxalic acid B. Citric acid C. Acetic Acid D. Carbonic acid
154	The word acid is derived form.	A. Arabic word B. English word C. Latin word D. Greek word
155	Tartaric acid obtain form.	A. Fats B. Tarmarind , grapes C. Apples D. Citrus fruits
		A. Sweet

156	All acids have a taste.	B. Sour C. Bitter D. Salty
157	Acid used as a dehydrating agent.	A. Nitric Acid B. Phosphoric acid C. Sulphuric acid D. Hydrochloric acid
158	The word alkaline has been taken form.	A. Greek B. Latin C. Arabic D. English
159	Base has a..... touch	A. Soapy B. Hard C. Soury D. Smooth
160	Bases react with acids to form water and.....	A. Hydrogen ions B. Ammonia C. Salt D. Hydroxide ions
161	Large variey of compounds exists are.	A. Acids B. Bases C. Alkalies D. Salt
162	These salts are responsible for preventing heart attacks.	A. Salts of sodium B. Salts of calcium C. Salt of potassium D. Salt of Magnesium
163	Strong alkalis have pH value.	A. 3 to 7 B. 1 to 2 C. 7 to 13 D. 13 to 14
164	pH value of milk of magnesia.	A. 7 B. 11 C. 9 D. 14
165	In dilute HCl blue litmus turns.	A. Orange B. Yellow C. Red D. Pink
166	Two equal forces actat the same time on the same stationary object but in the opposite directions. Which statement describes the object's motion.	A. The object changes direction B. The objet accelerates C. The object remains stationary D. The object moves at a constant speed
167	A student pushes against a tree with a force of 10 newtons. The tree does not move. What is the amount of force exerted by the treen on the student.	A. 0 B. 5 N C. 10 N D. 20 N
168	What causes object to move.	A. Velocity B. Unbalnced forces C. Balanced force D. Friction
169	The SI unit of pressur eis.	A. Watt B. Joule C. Pascal D. Newton
170	When same amount of force is applied on differente areas, it exerts.	A. Low pressure on small area B. No Pressure on small area C. High pressur eon small area D. High pressur eon large area
171	A force of 1800 N is acting on the surface area of 0.06 m2. The pressure exerted by he force will be.	A. 3 kPa B. 30 KPa C. 300 kPa D. 3000 kPa
172	People on hills experience atomospheric pressure.	A. More than that at the sea level B. Less than that at the sea level C. same as that at the sea level D. Four times more than that at the se alevel
		A. Atmospheric pressure increases B. Atmospheric pressur edecreases

173	As we go up in the air.	C. Atmospheric pressur edoes not change D. Atmosphericpressur ebecomes zero at the height of 1 km
174	The force acting normally unit area is.	A. Strees B. Strain C. Motion D. Pressure
175	Unit of Pressure is	A. Joule B. Newton C. Nm2 D. Nm-2
176	What is true formula.	A. Densit = Mass x volume B. Density = Mass/volume C. Volume =Mass x volume D. Density = volume/Mass
177	Pressure =	A. Force /Area B. Area/force C. Area x Force D. Area + force
178	1 kPa=	A. 1000 Pa B. 100 Pa C. 1056 Pa D. 800 Pa
179	Water Pressure increases by ..... for every one metre down in a lake or in an ocean.	A. 8000 Pa B. 9000 Pa C. 10000 Pa D. 11000 Pa
180	A ..... force actingon a stationary object could make the object start moving.	A. Balanced B. Inclined C. Unbalanced D. Perpedicular
181	Through which of the following the light travels the fastest.	A. Prism B. Water C. Air D. Vacuum
182	What is the colour of an object that absorb all the light that hits it.	A. Black B. Green C. White D. Red
183	Which of the following type of mirror can form an image larger than the object.	A. Plane B. Convex C. Concave D. All of these
184	What happens when light hits a shiny or smooth surface.	A. It is disappeared B. It is refracted C. It is absorbed D. It is reflected
185	How is the angle of incidence related to the angle of reflection.	A. It is greater B. It is smaller C. It is same D. None of these
186	Speed of light through air is about.	A. 300000 km/s B. 250000 km/s C. 225000 km /s D. 200000 km /s
187	Speed of light through water is about.	A. 300000 km/s B. 250000 km/s C. 225000 km /s D. 200000 km/s
188	Speed of light through glass is about.	A. 300000 km /s B. 250000 km/s C. 225000 km /s D. 200000 km/s
189	Speed of light is denoted by.	A. l B. s C. d D. c
190	Angle of incidence is equal to he angle of reflection ,It is first law of.	A. Refraction B. Dispersion C. Reflection D. Diffraction

191	When light falls on transparent object such as air, water, glass ,etc. It passes through them unchanged, it is called.	A. Absorption B. Reflection C. Transmission D. Diffusion
192	It takes about..... minutes for light from the Sun to reach the Earth.	A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9
193	There are ..... types of reflection	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
194	---------- is/are used to coat the backside of the mirror.	A. Silver B. Copper C. Aluminium D. Silver and Aluminium
195	In a convex mirror, focus is.	A. Under the mirror B. In front of the mirror C. On the mirror D. Behind the mirror
196	Which type of image is formed in Plane Mirror.	A. Real B. Real and virtual C. Virtual D. None of these
197	The image formed by a convex mirror is.	A. Real and upright B. Real and inverted C. Virtual and upright D. Virtual and inverted
198	The pole of spherical mirror is also called.	A. Principal axis B. Focus C. Vertex D. Focal leangth
199	Image distance for a virtual image is always taken.	A. Zero B. +2 C. Positive D. Negative
200	An electric circuit is the path along whihc.	A. Electron revolve around the nucleus of an atom B. Electric charge flows. C. Magnetic lines of force move D. Electric motors move
201	A close circuit is the.	A. Complete path of electric current B. Incomlete path of electric current C. Broken path of electric current D. None of the above
202	Which of the following is magnetic substance.	A. Glass B. Marble C. Gold D. Cobalt
203	Which of the following is non-magnetic substace	A. iron B. Steel C. Silver D. Nickel
204	The best material to be used as a core in the coils for making electromagnet is.	A. Rubber B. Plastic C. Soft Iron D. Steel
205	An electric current in a conductor is ude to the flow of.	A. Positive ions B. Negative ions C. Positive charge D. Free electrons
206	The rate of flow of charged is called.	A. Volt B. Ohm C. Current D. Coulomb
207	The formula of find the magnitude of current is.	A. I = Q/t B. I = QV C. I = CV D. I = C/Q
		A. 100 micro Ampire

208	One milli ampere is equal to.	B. 1000 micro Ampire C. 10 micro Ampire D. 1 micro Ampire
209	On ampere is equal to.	A. 100 mA B. 10 mA C. 1000 mA D. 10000 mA
210	The SI unit of voltage is.	A. Watt B. Joule C. Coulomb D. Volt
211	Mathematical form of Ohm's law.	A. V = I/R B. V = R/I C. V = IR D. V m/R
212	Unit of Resistance is.	A. Ampere B. Volt C. Ohm D. Farad
213	The relation R = V/I is discovered by a	A. American scientist B. German scientist C. British Scientis D. Russian scientist
214	The unit of electric power is	A. Ampere B. Joule C. Volt D. Watt
215	Our electricity bill is taken in.	A. Wh B. kWh C. micro Wh D. m Wh
216	A microphone converts mechanical wave energy into.	A. Video signals B. Ausio and video signals C. Audio signals D. None of these
217	Who was the first whihc explore the electromagnetic effect.	A. Micheal faraday B. George Simon Ohm C. Coulomb D. Hans Oested
218	Bio Plastic is made of.	A. Fats B. Glucose C. Proteins D. Starch
219	Baking soda, calcium carbonate, glycerin, fluorides are usually used for making.	A. Soaps B. Detergents C. Tooth paste D. Banaspati ghee
220	Soap is..... salt of long chain fatty acid.	A. Sodium or potassium B. Magnesium C. Iodine D. Halogen
221	---------- is used is solar cooker.	A. Convex mirror B. Concave mirror C. Convex lens D. Concave lens
222	Which is used in UPS.	A. Electric generator B. Compressor C. Electric motor D. Inverter
223	To make bioplastic, we use.	A. Starch B. Glycerol C. Distilled water D. Starch, Glycerol and distilled water.
224	For making bioplastic, we used corn starch and glyceroal with amount.	A. 1.4 g and 0.5 g B. 1.5 g and 0.4 g C. 1.5 g and 0.5 g D. 0.5 g and 0.6 g
225	To make bioplastic, we heat the solution.	A. 70 oC B. 75 oC C. 80 oC D. 85 oC

226	Toothpaste is a ..... paste like material used for cleaning and polisheing teeth.	A. Liquid B. Gas C. Semi -Solid D. Solid
227	Baking soda , sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and glycerin are usually used for making homemade.	A. Bioplastic B. Detergent C. Tooth paste D. Hardwash
228	The three key ingredients used in making soap are.	A. Oil, lye, water B. NaOH , Oil, lye C. Glycerol, oill, lye D. glycerol, water, oil
229	An instrument that helps in seeing heavenly objects.	A. microscope B. Kaleidoscope C. Telescope D. Periscope
230	Telescope on the Earth suffers from the defect that light coming from the stars has to pass through.	A. Space B. Water C. Atmosphere D. Clouds
231	A vehicle designed to carry an artificial satellite in outer space is.	A. Rocket B. Air bus C. Jet Plane D. Spacecrapt
232	Star's distance are measured in	A. Kilometeres B. Miles C. Light years D. Nauticalmiles
233	The colour of hottest star is	A. Red B. Yellow C. Blue D. White
234	One Solar system is a part of.	A. Andromeda Galaxy B. Jelly Fish Galaxy C. Milky way galaxy D. Irregular Shaped Galaxy
235	Surface temperature of the Sun is	A. 3000 oC B. 6000 oC C. 15000 oC D. 1,500,000 oC
236	The last stage in the life of massive star is	A. Red Gaint B. White dwarf C. Super Giant D. Black hole
237	Bright stars may appear dim stars because they are.	A. Old star B. New star C. Far away from Earth D. Close to the Earth
238	The nearest star after the Sun is.	A. Rigel B. Sirius C. Aldebaran D. Proxima Centaure
239	Our Sun is ..... kilometres away from the Earth.	A. 10 millions B. 12 millions C. 15 millions D. 20 millions
240	The age of milky way Galaxy is about.	A. 13.6 billion years B. 13.4 billion years C. 13.5 billion years D. 13.7 bilion years
241	The approximate distance of the Sun from the centre of the milky way Galaxy is.	A. 24000 light years B. 22000 light years C. 21000 light years D. 25000 light years
242	Neutron stars emit higher energy reaiation such as.	A. Alpha rays B. X -rays C. beta rays D. Gama rays
243	James Webb telescope launched in space.	A. 20 December 2021 B. 21 December 2021 C. 22 December 2021

		D. 25 December 2021
244	Hubble telescope launched in space.	A. 1990 B. 1991 C. 1992 D. 1993
245	Hubble telescope orbits the Earth at a height of about.	A. 550 km B. 560 km C. 500 km D. 600 km
246	International space station was built with the collaborations of ..... countries.	A. 20 B. 21 C. 18 D. 19
247	Spectroscope is an instrument used to edamine the wavelength of.	A. Water waves B. Sound waves C. Light waves D. Air waves
248	Physical exploration of space is conducte both by human spaceflights and.	A. Telescope B. Robitic spacecraft C. Rocket D. Spectroscope
249	Glalieo invent and used telescope firstly in.	A. 1910 B. 1911 C. 1901 D. 1909
250	Scientific study of space by using especially developed technology is called.	A. Space invention B. Space exploration C. Space searching D. Space developing
251	GPS means	A. Global pure system B. Global positioning system C. Global positioning satellite D. Global pure satellite
252	The astronauts were a specially designed suite called.	A. Space appron B. Space dress C. Space suit D. Space sheet
253	بائیو پلاسٹک بنی ہوتی ہے.	A. فیٹس B. گلوکوز C. پروٹین D. سٹارچ