

General Science 8th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	hardest matter on the Earth is.	A. Lead B. Diamond C. Brick D. Urea
2	The characters which are passed from parents to off spring.	A. Environmental characters. B. Naturla characters C. Non -inheritable characters. D. Hereditary characters.
3	gas is released when dead organisms are decomposed by the decomposers.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon dioxide C. Nitrogen D. Hydrogen
4	Consumers that actively hunt other organism are called.	A. Prey B. Competitor C. Predator D. Symbiont
5	The nearest star after the Sun is.	A. Rigel B. Sirius C. Aldebaran D. Proxima Centaure
6	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
7	The additional circular places of DNA present in a bacterial cell are called.	A. RNA B. Nucleotides C. Plasmids D. Chromatids
8	Which of the following is magnetic substance.	A. Glass B. Marble C. Gold D. Cobalt
9	Green house gases is	A. Carbon di oxide B. Methane C. Oxides of nitrogen D. All these
10	A bacteria is used in genetic engineering because of their.	A. Size B. Nucleus C. Gene D. Fast rate of reproduction
11	Type of cell division, whihc take place in all parts of plants and animals is.	A. Meiosis B. Mitosis C. Nuclear division D. Cytokinesis
12	The DNA molecule consists of strands.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
13	In humna body spinal nerves have pairs.	A. 12 B. 13 C. 31 D. 32
14	A non - metal	A. Na B. Li C. H D. Be
15	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

16	In dilute HCl blue litmus turns.	A. Orange B. Yellow C. Red D. Pink
17	It takes about minutes for light from the Sun to reach the Earth.	A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9
18	The section of DNA which has information for making a specific protein is called.	A. DNA strand B. Nucleotide C. Chromosomes D. Gene
19	Speed of light through glass is about.	A. 300000 km/s B. 250000 km/s C. 225000 km/s D. 200000 km/s
20	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