

Science English Medium 5th Class Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The cat belongs to whihc group?	A. Amphibians B. Reptiles C. Birds D. Mammals
2	A firsh respies through which organ?	A. Gills B. Lungs C. Air Sacs D. Skin
3	What is the number of cotyledons in a gram seed?	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
4	Out of these whic group is found only in oceans?	A. Fish B. Insects C. Echinoderms D. Amphibians
5	Monera is madeof cell	A. One B. Two C. GThree D. Four
6	..... Are umbrella like organism	A. Rabbit B. Duck C. Crab D. Mushroom
7	Fish have to swim	A. Gills B. Fins and tail C. Lungs D. Fins
8	..... are eh extinet animals	A. Pigeon B. Salamander C. Dinosaurs D. Ostrich
9	..... is the smallest bird	A. Eagle B. Pigeon C. Humming bird D. Dove
10	.....lives on snow	A. Hawk B. Eagle C. Humaning bird D. Penguin
11	.....is a flying mammal	A. Cat B. Dog C. Bat D. Pigeon
12	platypus is a.....	A. Bird B. Fish C. Mammal D. Reptiles
13	..... is the example of Molluscus	A. Cockroach B. Round worm C. Sea anemone D. Octopus
14	Mushrooms belong to which group of microoganism	A. Virus B. Fungi C. Bacteria D. Protozoa
15	what is the cause of the polio disease?	A. Protozoa B. Virus C. Fungi D. Bectera

16	The food is contaminated ue to the presence of in the environment.	A. Moisture B. Microoragnisms C. Air D. Heat
17	which one of the followint is not a microoragnism	A. Bacteria B. Ant C. Virus D. Protozoa
18	Penicillium is an example of whihc group	A. Protozoa B. Fungi C. Bacteria D. Viruses
19	To put organisms into separate gourps on the basis of similariteis and difference is called.	A. Division B. Classification C. Taxonomy D. Giving scientific name
20	These are made up of one cell	A. Monera B. Protista C. Fungi D. plantae
21	Which group of organisms are found every where on earth.	A. Algae B. Bacteria C. Fungi D. Plants
22	.....oly found in water.	A. Bacteria B. Fungi C. Algae D. Plants
23	Example of kingdom protista is	A. Plants B. Animals C. Mushroom D. Algae
24	Second name of Rhizopus is	A. Mushroom B. Black bread mold C. Spirogyra D. Yeast
25	The organismsm of this kingdo have ability to make their food by using the energy of the sun is.	A. Kingdom Monera B. Kingodm Protisita C. Kingomd Fungi D. Kindom Plantae
26	The vertebrates hae been divided into groups	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
27	Fishes breathe through	A. Gills B. Fins C. Tail D. Skin
28	Amplibia respire through	A. Skin B. Lungs C. Gills D. Skin and lungs
29	The example of reptiles is	A. Snake B. Newt C. Toad D. Frog
30	The larges flying bird is	A. Eagle B. Hawk C. Penguin D. Humming bird
31	The animals give milkd and they have fur or hair on their body	A. Birds B. Amphibia C. Reptiles D. Mammals
32	Exclusively are found in the ocean	A. Brittle star B. Stick Insect C. Leaf Insect D. Octopus
33	Blind indus dolphinis found in	A. India B. America C. Astralia

		C. Pakistan D. Pakistan
34	Dicot plant is	A. Bean B. Wheat C. Rice D. Maize
35	Hollow bones are found	A. Mammals B. Birds C. Fish D. Amphibia
36	Which one of the following is not produced by virus.	A. Hepatitis B. Ring worm C. Polio D. Flu
37	The helps in observation of microorganism	A. Eyes B. Convex lens C. Light microscope D. Microscope
38	The causes of T.B is.	A. Molds B. Viruses C. Bacteria D. Protozoa
39	Which one of the following diseases caused by fungi?	A. Polio B. Flu C. T.B D. Ring worm
40	Penicillin is an	A. Plant B. Animals C. Virus D. Antibiotic
41	An attack by microorganismss that cause disease on plants ane animals body is called.	A. Disease B. Spread C. Infection D. Inflammation
42	The microorganisms that cause diseases are called.	A. Pathogen B. Harmful insects C. Microorganism D. Beneficial insects
43	First antibiotic was prepared by	A. Bacteria B. Penicillium C. yeast D. Mushroom
44	Antibiotics are used to kill or inhibit the growth of disease causing.	A. Insects B. Plants C. Bacteria D. Algae
45	Spasm disease is caused by	A. Algae B. Fungi C. Virus D. Bacteria
46	Question Image	A. Endosperm is present which stores food B. Cotyledon stores food for the embryo C. There is no role of cotyledon is storing food D. Cotyledon appears in the form of protective cap
47	The gram seed is covered by which strcture	A. Cotyledon B. Seed coat C. Plumule D. Endosperm
48	Which conditions are necessary for seed germination	A. Water, soil and air darkness B. Air , water, lifht C. Water, temperature, air D. Temperature, soil, light
49	Which type of pollination is must for papaya.	A. Self pollination B. Cross pollination C. Both type of pollination D. None of these
50	How many parts of flower	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4

		<p>C. 4</p> <p>D. 5</p>
51	The stalk of flower is called	<p>A. pedicel</p> <p>B. Sepal</p> <p>C. Petal</p> <p>D. Carpel</p>
52	Carpel consists of	<p>A. Stigma</p> <p>B. Style</p> <p>C. Ovary</p> <p>D. Stigma, style and ovary</p>
53	How many ways of reproduction are in plants	<p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 3</p> <p>C. 4</p> <p>D. 5</p>
54	How many living organisms take part in sexual reproduction	<p>A. 1</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>C. 3</p> <p>D. 4</p>
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56	The flowering plants, sexual reproduction takes place through	<p>A. Root</p> <p>B. Stem</p> <p>C. Flower</p> <p>D. Leaves</p>
57	The male gamete and female gametes fuse to form the	<p>A. embryo</p> <p>B. Zygote</p> <p>C. ovary</p> <p>D. Filament</p>
58	It is neck like structure which is below the stigma that is	<p>A. Carpel</p> <p>B. Style</p> <p>C. Stamen</p> <p>D. Filament</p>
59	It consists of anther and filament	<p>A. Carpel</p> <p>B. Stigma</p> <p>C. Stamen</p> <p>D. ovary</p>
60	It consists of stigma, style and ovary.	<p>A. Carpel</p> <p>B. Stigma</p> <p>C. Ovary</p> <p>D. Style</p>
61	These are green leaflets which form the first whorl.	<p>A. Petals</p> <p>B. Sepals</p> <p>C. Filament</p> <p>D. Style</p>
62	These are coloured leaflets which form the second whorl.	<p>A. Petals</p> <p>B. Sepals</p> <p>C. Filament</p> <p>D. Anther</p>
63	The outer covering of seed is called.	<p>A. Cotyledon</p> <p>B. Seed coat</p> <p>C. Micropyle</p> <p>D. plumule</p>
64	There are cotyledons in the gram seed.	<p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 3</p> <p>C. 4</p> <p>D. 5</p>
65	Which disease is caused due to air pollution?	<p>A. Diarrhea</p> <p>B. Lung cancer</p> <p>C. typhoid</p> <p>D. Cholera</p>
66	The germs present in it cause typhoid.	<p>A. Sewerage water</p> <p>B. Fertilizers</p> <p>C. Factory waste</p> <p>D. Insecticides</p>
67	Which one of these is non-biodegradable	<p>A. Feathers</p> <p>B. Paper</p> <p>C. Leaves of plants</p> <p>D. Polythene bag</p>

A. Collecting rubber

68	Which one of the following acts cause most of the air pollution?	B. Burning rubber C. Reusing rubber D. Recycling rubber
69	Any change in the environment which is harmful for living things is called.	A. Pollution B. Pollutant C. disease D. Fithy
70	Which of the following disease is caused by air pollution.	A. Lungs cancer B. Chlorea C. Diarrhea D. Stomach pain
71	The germs which cause typhoid.	A. Fertilizer B. Sewerage water C. Factories substances D. Insecticides
72	All living organisms need of.	A. Food B. Water C. Oxygen D. All of these
73	The inclusion of unnecessary and harmful substances in the environment that make it unsuitable for life is called.	A. Neat and cleanliness B. Environmental pollution C. Air pollution D. Clean environmental
74	The substances cause pollution are called.	A. Pollutants B. analysts C. Creator D. Consumers
75	The main cause of water pollution.	A. Smoke of industries B. Smoke of cars C. Industrial water D. Solid waste
76	The traffic smokes cause of	A. Water pollution B. Land pollution C. Noise pollution D. Air pollution
77	Land pollution is caused by	A. Fertilizer B. Chemical C. Plastic bags D. All of these
78	Polluted sewerage water is caused of	A. Air pollution B. Water pollution C. Land pollution D. Environmental pollution
79	Agricultural and poisonous substances of factories are also the cause of.	A. Air pollution B. Environmental pollution C. Land pollution D. Water pollution
80	The matters that could not break down into simple substances are called.	A. Bio-degradable B. Non biodegradable material C. Non renewable material D. Renewable
81	_____ is used in refrigerator.	A. CFL B. CBC C. Chloroflourocarbon D. BFC
82	The germs is caused of typhoid	A. Fertilizers B. Insecticides C. Sewerage water D. Industrial waste
83	The change of milk into yogurt is.	A. Physical change B. Climate change C. Chemical change D. Change of colour
84	Out of these which answer is correct.	A. 1 and 2 B. 3 and 1 C. 2 and 3 D. 1 and 4
85	Which factor will not affect the dissolving of sugar is water.	A. Adding salt in water B. Making sugar powder by grinding C. Heating water and sugar D. Stirring water and sugar

86	Which one is not a chemical change.	A. Seed germination B. Making paper boat C. Burning of wood D. Cooking food
87	What type of change is it when metal expand on heating.	A. Permanent B. Chemical C. Physical D. Temporary
88	Matter	A. Has no mass but occupies space B. Has mass but has no occupy space C. Also has mass and also occupiies space D. Has no mass and no occupies space
89	Matters have..... physical states.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
90	The process during which solid becomes liquid is called.	A. Freezing B. Boling C. Melting D. Cooling
91	..... have specific shape and specific volume.	A. Liquid B. solid C. Gas D. Air
92	In what way the state of matter changes.	A. Beating B. Cooling C. Cleaning D. Heating and cooling
93	The liquid is changed into solid is.	A. Boiling B. Melting C. Freezing D. Heating
94	The liquid is changed into water vapour is called.	A. Frozen B. Cooling C. Melting D. Boiling
95	The changes of water into water vapours with out boilig is called.	A. Melting B. Boiling C. Freezing D. Evaporation
96	Wet clothes dry out.	A. Due to melting B. Due to evaporation C. Due to boiling D. Due to freezing
97	The change of gas into liquid is called	A. Pressure B. Condensation C. Force D. Melting
98	The substance that dissolves in water in less quantity is called	A. Solvent B. Solute C. Mixture D. Concentrated
99	They obtain their food by decomposing the dead bodies into simple components. This process is called.	A. Burning B. Decaying C. Rusting D. Melting
100	The flame developpe during combustion reaction is called.	A. Decaying B. Burning C. Rusting D. Melting
101	The change that occured on the iron due toaction of oxygen and water is called.	A. Burning B. Decaying C. Rusting D. Melting
102	When a substances in changed in state of atter without making a new thing is called.	A. Physical change B. Chemical change C. Rusting D. Decaying

103	When a substance is changed in which new thing is obtained.	A. Physical change B. Chemical change C. Decaying D. Rusting
104	How does light travel in air.	A. In a circle B. Along curved path C. Along a straight line D. In dispersed path
105	Which object reflects maximum light.	A. White paper B. Coloured paper C. Mirror D. Brick wall
106	Speed of sound is maximum in	A. A metal wire B. Air C. Water D. Vacuum
107	Which of the following sounds is called noise.	A. Sound of a flute B. Rustling of leaves C. Pressure horn D. Chirping of birds
108	Light is the type of	A. Motion B. Acceleration C. Energy D. Speed
109	Speed of light travels in one second.	A. 200,000 km B. 300,000 km C. 400,000 km D. 500,000 km
110	What one of the following objects emits its light.	A. Wood B. Brick C. Sun D. Soil
111	Which thing is not bright.	A. Book B. Candle C. Bulb D. Sun
112	The light from the sun reaches the earth	A. 5 min B. 8 min C. 10 min D. 15 min
113	The light reflected from the moon reaches the earth.	A. 2.5 sec B. 3.5 sec C. 1.5 sec D. 0.5 sec
114	Which of the following objects is luminous.	A. Book B. Candle C. Bulb D. Sun
115	Moon is	A. Luminous object B. Light emitting object C. Non-luminous object D. Opaque object
116	Non-illuminated objects that are illuminated by heating are called.	A. Transparent object B. Opaque object C. Burning object D. Semi-transparent
117	The object through which light can pass completely.	A. Translucent B. Opaque C. Semi-transparent object D. Transparent
118	Which things are transparent objects.	A. Water B. Glass C. Air D. All of these
119	Which things are transparent objects.	A. Water B. Glass C. Air D. All of these
120	Which things are not transparent objects.	A. Wood B. Metal C. Stone D. All of these

121	Tissue paper allows it to pass through	A. Complete light B. Some part of light C. Special light D. Inadequate light
122	Light travels.	A. In straight line B. In the form of wave C. From time to time D. In the form of zig zag
123	_____ light is the return of light when it hits an opaque surface.	A. Refraction B. Reflection C. Dispersion D. Echo
124	Sound is a type of energy.	A. Electrical B. Mechanical C. Thermal D. Chemical
125	Sound is produced by	A. Vibrating object B. Transparent object C. Opaque object D. Translucent object
126	The speed of sound through air.	A. 340 meter per second B. 1500 meter per second C. 5000 meter per second D. 500 meter per second
127	The speed of sound through water.	A. 340 meter per second B. 1500 meter per second C. 5000 meter per second D. 500 meter per second
128	The speed of sound through Iron.	A. 340 meter per second B. 1500 meter per second C. 5000 meter per second D. 500 meter per second
129	The flow of current in an electric circuit is controlled by.	A. Bulb B. Copper wire C. Switch D. Rubber
130	Current can easily pass through	A. Steel paper clip B. Glass strip C. Plastic comb D. Wooden spoon
131	How many poles are there on a ring shaped magnet.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
132	A freely suspended bar magnet always stays along.	A. East west direction B. any Direction C. North south direction D. Keeps oscillating
133	Which one is a true statement.	A. North pole attracts north pole B. North pole repels north pole C. South pole repels north pole D. South pole attracts south pole
134	Types of charge are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
135	This is a kind of static electricity.	A. Battery B. Lightning C. Electromagnet D. Magnetic field
136	Opposite charges each other.	A. Attract B. Repel C. Hot D. Not affected
137	Electric current is the flow of.	A. Energy B. Light C. Charge D. Atoms
138	Similar charges..... each other	A. Attract B. Repel C. Hot

		C. Not effected D. Not effected
139	Poitive charge is presenton.	A. Electrons B. Proton C. Neutron D. Atoms
140	Electron have charge.	A. Positive B. Negative C. Multiplication D. Division
141	Th flow of .....in an electrical path is called electricity	A. Protons B. Neutrons C. Positive particles D. Electrons
142	The freely moving of electrons is called.	A. Force B. Pressure C. electricity D. Electron path way
143	Electric curnt flows is a battery.	A. Positie to negative pole B. Negative pole to negative pole C. Positive pole to positie pole D. Negative to positive pole
144	An electric current measuring devie is called.	A. Barometer B. Galvanometer C. A cell D. An emitter
145	Flow path of electric current is called.	A. Electricity B. Electric pathway C. Electric currurent D. Orbit
146	A piece of thin wire is which a specific amount of eletricity can pass is called.	A. Fuse B. Cell C. Battery D. Emitier
147	The maximum amount of electric currentthat a fuse can pass through is called.	A. Limit B. Amout C. Rating D. Strength
148	When we rub plastic comb in our dry hair, then becomes positive charge an.	A. Comb B. Hair C. Comb and hair D. None of these
149	An example of a static charge loss.	A. Lightning B. Cell current C. Electric current D. All of these
150	In which things of the following electric magnetic does not pull towards itself.	A. Iron B. Nickle C. Wood D. Cobalt
151	the direction fo the Qibla is determised by	A. Electromagnet B. Emitter C. Magnetic compass D. Amature
152	The outer layer of the Earth is called.	A. External core B. Mantle C. Crust D. Inner core
153	What are the main types of the soil?	A. Silt, Sand and rock B. Clay, humus and sand C. Sand, silt and clay D. silt, humus andclay
154	Which type of soil is good for growth of plants.	A. Sand B. Silt C. Clay D. Rock
155	What is therole of living organisms in the soil.	A. Making soild soft and airy B. Making soil hard C. Make soil unfit for cultivations D. Making the air dry

A. about 1 %

156	The amount of fresh water on the Earth is	B. about 30% C. about 70% D. about 90%
157	What is important in the neural measure.	A. Minerals B. The decayed matter C. sand D. Salts
158	In terms of structure what is the inner most part of the earth are called.	A. External core B. internal core C. Mantle D. Crust
159	Only planet of solar system where conditions are conducive for the existence of life that is.	A. Mercury B. Venus C. Earth D. Mars
160	the diameter of the earth is approx	A. 12800 km B. 12900 km C. 12700 km D. 12600 km
161	The distance of earth from sun is approx	A. 160 million kilometer B. 150 million kilometer C. 140 million kilometer D. 170 million kilometer
162	Part of the earth where we live	A. Crust B. Mantle C. core D. External core
163	In term of volume, largest part of the earth.	A. Crust B. Mantle C. Core D. External core
164	The volume of internal core of the earth is..... of the total volume of the earth.	A. 15% B. 16% C. 17% D. 18%
165	Weight of the internal core of the earth is..... of the total weight of the earth.	A. 30% B. 16% C. 33% D. 34%
166	What % percentage of the earth is water	A. 70% B. 75% C. 72% D. 80%
167	The amount of fresh water that available to mankind is approximately to the total amount of water.	A. 01% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
168	Wet clay can be molded into any shape	A. Clay B. Sand C. Silt D. Fertile soil
169	Which soils are found in beaches or rivers crossing.	A. Fertile soil B. Clay C. Silt D. Sand
170	The particles of sandy soil are of medium size.	A. Silt B. Humus C. Clay D. Sand
171	Sand soil is used for making.	A. Pottery B. Glass C. Farming D. Cultivation
172	NASA launched a space station called Skylab on .	A. May 12 , 1973 B. May 14, 1973 C. May 15, 1973 D. May 16 , 1973
173	Complete its one revolution around the Earth in	A. 60 minutes B. 80 minutes C. 90 minutes D. 40 minutes

174	Soviet Union send Sputnik-2 in space on	A. 3rd November, 1957 B. 2nd November, 1957 C. 3rd September, 1957 D. 4th December, 1957
175	The earth rotates about its axis with a speed of	A. 1,470 km per hour B. 1,470 m per hour C. 1,480 km per hour D. 1,445 km per hour
176	GPS stand for	A. General positioning system B. Global positioning system C. Geo positioning system D. Global geo positioning system
177	Countless shining lights seen at night on the sky are.	A. Moons B. Stars C. Planets D. Different heavenly bodies
178	How long does it take for a geo-stationary satellite to complete one orbit?	A. One day (24 Hours) B. One week C. One month D. One year
179	First man to step on the Moon?	A. Edwin Aldrin B. Neil Armstrong C. Yuri Gagarin D. Alan Shepard E.
180	The system locates the position of an object on the Earth's surface is	A. GRS B. GMS C. GPS D. PGS
181	The first artificial satellite was sent into space in.	A. 1945 B. 1957 C. 1969 D. 1973
182	Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes the first human to enter space and return safely.	A. April 12, 1961 B. April 12, 1962 C. April 12, 1963 D. April 10, 1961
183	Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Moon in Apollo-11 mission	A. Jun 19, 1967 B. July 20, 1968 C. July 20, 1969 D. July, 25, 1969
184	United States of America launched Explorer 1 to explore Van Allen Radiation belt	A. January 1, 1956 B. January 31, 1958 C. January 28, 1958 D. January 20, 1957
185	Completion of Global positioning system.	A. Jan 1994 B. March 1994 C. April 1961 D. July 1969
186	First piece of the international space station is launched.	A. October 20, 1998 B. September 20, 1998 C. November 20, 1998 D. December 20, 1998
187	Carpenters, masons, framers, electricians, plumber and some other professional workers use	A. Spirit level B. Meter rule C. Plumb line D. Triangle
188	We check the horizontal surface level by using a	A. Plumb line B. Meter rule C. Spirit level D. Triangle
189	The emergency phone call number is	A. 2211 B. 1133 C. 1122 D. 0911
190	Saline water is used for	A. Cleaning wounds B. Drinking by patients C. Washing hands D. Taking a bath
191	First aid is used for	A. For checking blood pressure B. As bandage on wound

191	Sterilized gauze is used	A. As bandage on wound B. For finding the body temperature C. For cleaning workplace D. For finding the body temperature
192	What does a mason use to keep a wall vertical.	A. Metre rule B. Spirit level C. Triangle D. Plumb line
193	We check the horizontal surface level	A. plumb line B. Meter rule C. Spirit level D. Triangle
194	What does a mason use to keep a wall vertical?	A. Meter rule B. Spirit level C. Plumb line D. Traingle
195	Saline water is used for.	A. Cleaning wounds B. Drinking by patients C. Washing hands D. Taking a bath
196	Sterile gauze is used.	A. For checking blood pressure B. For finding the body temperature C. For cleaning work place D. As bandage on wound