General Science 6th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An animal cell has.	A. single vacuole B. Two vacouole C. Many vacuoles D. No vacuole
2	Mitochondria are teh cell organelles that play role in	A. Protein synthesis B. Food production C. Producing energy from food D. Removig waste produce
3	Chromosomes are present in	A. Chloroplast B. Nucleus C. Cell wall D. Vascuole
4	Cell membra ne is composed of.	A. Cellulose and lipids B. Proeteins and lipids C. Cellulose and proteins. D. Lipids
5	Chlorophyll is a pigment whose colour is.	A. Red B. Blue C. Yellow D. Green
6	Human is skin is made of	A. Muscletissue B. Blood tissue C. Epithelial tissue D. Epidermal tissue
7	Oxygen is arriedfrom lungs and supplied to the whole body by	A. White blood cells B. Red blood cells C. Platelets D. Bone cells
8	Site for respiratons in a cell is.	A. Nucleus B. Endoplamic reticulum C. Mitochondria D. Chloroplast
9	Water is conducted from roots to leaves by.	A. Xylem B. Phloem C. Epidermis D. Mesophyll
10	Kidneyspferorm functions related.	A. Digestive system B. breathing system C. Circulatory system D. Excretory system
11	Which of the following control all the functions of body?	A. heart B. Stomach C. Brain D. Liver
12	The outer coverting of the plant cell is called.	A. Cell membrane B. Cell wall C. Cytoplasm D. Nucleus
13	Cell wall of plant is made up of.	A. Chitin B. Cellulose C. Protein D. Fats
14	Th main function of stomata are.	A. Transport of food B. Transfport of water C. Exchange of gases D. Allof these
15	The outer layer is root, leaves and stem is called.	A. Epidermis B. Vascular tissue C. Mrsophyll Tissue D. Epithelial tissue

16	Which bloodiseases causing germs.	A. Red blood B. Platelete C. White blodd cell D. All of these
17	Digestive system consist of.	A. Stomach B. Liver C. Intestine D. All of these
18	Which of the followign muscless is also called photosynthetic tissues.	A. Vascular tissue B. Mesophyll tissue C. Nerve tissue D. Epidermal tissue
19	Stomach is part of.	A. Circulatory system B. Breathing system C. Excretory system D. Digestive system
20	In 1665 the term "cell" was first used by english scientist.	A. Einstein B. Dalton C. Robert Hooks D. John Milton
21	What is the name of that cell which we can see very easily with our naked eye without a microcope?	A. Clamydomonas B. Amoeba C. Chloroplasts D. Yolk of an egg
22	The lens of microscope near the object to be seen is called an.	A. Eye piece B. Adjustment screw C. Tube D. Objective lens
23	The object to be seen with a microscope is placed on a.	A. Adjustment screw B. Eye piece C. Table D. Glass side
24	The glass slide is placed on.	A. The tbe of a microsope B. The eye place of a microscope. C. The stage of a microscope D. The table
25	To focus the object clearly in the microscope we use.	A. An eye piece B. Two adjustment screws C. The base of microscope D. Objective lens.
26	Outermost coverting of a plant cell is called.	A. Cell memberane B. Cell wall C. Cytoplasm D. Chloroplast
27	Outermost covering of an animal cell is called.	A. Cell memberane B. Cell wall C. Cytoplasm D. Chloroplast
28	The Jelly like material present indise the cell membrane is called.	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Chloroplast C. cell wall D. Cytoplasm
29	The cell parts taht provide energy to cell are called.	A. Cytoplasm B. Mitochondria. C. Chloroplast D. Endoplasic reticulum
30	The cell parts of plants that trap energy from sun are called.	A. Cytoplasm B. Mitohondria C. Chloroplast D. Endoplasmic reticulum
31	Teh cell parts whcih store waste material , waer, also and food particles are called.	A. Vacuoles B. Centrioles C. Cytoplasm D. Mitochondria
32	The cell parts which play an important role in animal cell division are called.	A. Vacuoles B. Centrioles C. Cytoplasm D. Mitochondria.
33	The thin membrane which surronds the nucleus is called.	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Nucleus membrane

		C. Nucleus membrane D. Nucleus wall
34	Pollination is the transfer of.	A. Sepal B. Staman C. Pollen grain D. Ovum
35	Zygote is formd as a result of.	A. Self pollination B. Cross pollination C. Fertilization D. Double fertiization
36	Zygote develops into.	A. Ebroyo sac B. Embryo C. Endosperm D. Ovule
37	Asexual reprouction in whcih stem of a plant is buried in soil near the parent plant.	A. Layering B. Budding C. Cutting D. Grafting
38	The organ of a plant which takes part its sexual reproduction.	A. Root B. Steam C. Flowers D. Leaf
39	The structure which is helpful to carry sperms to the ovary.	A. Pollen tube B. Stigma C. Style D. Stigma
40	Which is the example of natural vegatative propagarion.	A. Runners groth into new plant. B. Budding C. Grafting D. Cutting
41	Production of new plant from endergrond stem is an example of.	A. Sexual reproduction B. aseual reproduction C. Self pollination D. Cross pollination
42	Fusion of a sperm with two polar nuclei forms.	A. Zygote B. Endosperm C. Embryo D. Oveum
43	Male reproductive cell	A. Egg B. Sperm C. Neuron D. Zaygote
44	Which is the following male reproductive part of a flower.	A. Carpels B. Eggs C. Sperm D. Stamens
45	Sperm and eggs fuse to form.	A. Stamens B. Embryo C. Zygote D. Seed
46	Segarcane is grows using the technique.	A. Leyeing B. Cutting C. Budding D. Grafting
47	Cut piece of the plant is called.	A. Bud B. Scion C. Stock D. Rhizom
48	The plant to which scion is attached.	A. Runner B. Layear C. Bud D. Stock
49	Potato is	A. Tuber B. runner C. Layer D. Bulb
50	Gamets are formed is.	A. Sexual reproduction B. Aseual reproduction C. Cutting D. Grafting
		A. Chicken B. Monkey

51	An immediate source of energy for car body is.	B. Mushroom C. Mango D. Meat
52	Food rich is proteins is	A. Potato B. Fish C. Rice D. Grapes
53	Which food is best for providing fats.	A. Fruits B. Butter C. Vegetables D. Bread
54	Food rich is carbohydrates is.	A. Corn oil B. Beef C. Starch D. Egg
55	Source of Vitamin A	A. Table salt B. Carrot C. Musturd oil D. Sugar
56	Source of starch	A. egg B. Meat C. Potato D. Fish
57	Vegatable oils are included in the food group	A. Carbohydrates B. Protein C. Fats D. Vitamin
58	Balanced diet for an infant is	A. Fruit B. Milk C. Vegatable D. egg
59	Which vitamin makes the bones strong.	A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin D
60	Iron is a	A. Mineral B. Vitamin C. Protein D. Carbohydrates
61	Nutrients which are quick source of energy.	A. Protein B. lipids C. Carbohydrate D. Vitamin
62	Growth and repair of the body is function of.	A. Lipids B. Proteins C. Carbohydrate D. Fibers
63	Nutrients required is very small quantities.	A. Carbohydrates B. Protein C. Lipids D. Vitamin
64	Fish is the parts of	A. Fruit group B. Grains group C. Milk group D. Meat group
65	Sugar is	A. Carbohydrate B. Lipids C. Protein D. Vitamin
66	On digestion, protein is convered into.	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Amino acid D. Oxygen
67	Enzyme and antibodies are.	A. Carbohydrate B. Protein C. Blood D. Lipids
68	Edible oils are the fats which are... at room temperature.	A. Solid B. Liquid C. Gas D. None of these

69	Beriberi is due lake of.	A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin D
70	Balanced died for a person depends upon	A. age B. Job C. Healt condition D. All of these
71	A part of the digestive system which is not is contat with food is.	A. Small intestine B. Liver C. Stomach D. Large intestine
72	In humans, most of digestion takes place in.	A. Mouth B. Oesophagus C. Stomach D. Small Intestine
73	Saliva is produced is	A. Oral Cavity B. Stomach C. Oesophagus D. Small intestine
74	The food digested by the enzyme sucross belogns to nutrients group	A. Fats B. Protein C. Carbohydrates D. Oils
75	The muscular tube leading from oral cavity to stomach.	A. small intestine B. Large intestine C. Oesophagus D. Bile Duct
76	Germs present in food are killed in stomach by.	A. Carbonic acid B. Citric acid C. Hydro chloric acid D. carbonic acid
77	Digestive enzymes convert starch into.	A. Fatty acids B. Vitamins C. Minerals D. Simple sugar
78	Proteins are digested into	A. Fatty acids B. Amino acids C. Glycerol D. Glucose
79	Digested food is absorbed ito blood through the walls of.	A. Large intestine B. Villi C. Stomach D. Bile Dact
80	Water and salt from indigested found are absorbed into blood through walls of.	A. Small intestine B. Gallbladder C. Villi D. Large intestine
81	The break down of large and complex food particles into smaller and diffusible piece is called.	A. Circulation B. Respiration C. Digestion D. Transportation
82	The crushing of large food molecules into smaller pieces is called.	A. Digestion B. Movement of food C. Physical digestion D. Chemical digestion
83	Human digestive system consist on.	A. Oral cavity B. Oesophagus C. Stomah and small intestine D. All of these
84	Gastric guice consist of.	A. Hydrochloric acid B. Enzyme C. Water D. All a,b, and c
85	Liver produce	A. Bile B. Saliva C. Glucose D. Amino acid
86	Whcih enzyme acts on sucrose.	A. Sucrose B. Amylase C. maltase D. Lipase

87	Molars are used to	A. Crush the food B. Grind the food C. Digest the food D. Removal of waste
88	How many gastric glands in the wall of stomach	A. 20,000 B. 30,000 C. 40,000 D. 50,000
89	Degestion enxyme converts protein into	A. Amino acid B. Maltose C. sucrose D. Glycerol
90	Dehydration can be controlled by use of.	A. Salt solution B. Sugar solution C. Oral rehydration salt D. All a, b, and c
91	There are strong forces of attraction between the particles of.	A. Solids B. Liquids C. gases D. all of these
92	Solids and liquid objects cannot be compressed easily as their particles are	A. Closely packed B. Lossely packed C. Lacking spaces among them D. Scattered irregularly
93	The process of changing gas into liquid.	A. Melting B. Evaporation C. Condensation D. Freezing
94	Changing of substances directly from solid state to gaseous state on beating is termed as.	A. Boiling B. Diffusion C. Melting D. Sublimation
95	Materials taht don't take the shpaed of the container.	A. Solids B. Liquids C. gases D. all of these
96	When a gas condenses, it becomes a	A. Solid B. Liquid C. Crystal D. Another gas
97	When a solid object is heated its particles begin to.	A. Vibrate fast B. Vibrate slowly C. Stop vibrating D. Move feely
98	Boiling point of wate is.	A. 0 oC B. 0 oF C. 100 oC D. 100 oF
99	Movement of particles from an area where they are more to an area where they are less.	A. Boiling B. Evaporation C. Diffusion D. Sublimation
100	Which of the following is opposite the boiling?	A. Evaporation B. Melting C. Condensation D. Freezing
101	Change of a solid object into liquid state on heating is called.	A. Freezing B. Melting C. Boiling D. Evaporation
102	Particles are arragned on regular patterns and packed strongly together in.	A. gas B. liquid C. Solid D. None of these
103	Liquid have fix	A. Shape B. Volume C. Arrangement D. All of these
104	Particles move freely in all directions in	A. Solids B. Liquids C. gases

		D. None of these
105	Diffusion takes place in	A. Liquids B. gases C. Both a and b D. Solids
106	The rate of diffusion depends on.	A. Size of the particles B. Temperature C. Size of space between particles D. All of the above
107	In severe winter, the droplets of water in the atmosphere are frozens called.	A. dew B. fog C. Frost D. None of these
108	Which one of the following is metallic element.	A. Hydrogen B. Helium C. Lithium D. Carbon
109	Which one of the following is a non metallic element.	A. Oxygen B. Aluminium C. Iron D. Beryllium
110	Which one of the following is a metalloid element.	A. Gold B. Boron C. Silver D. Nitrogen
111	Choose an atom which can-exist idenpendently at room temperature.	A. Na B. O C. Ne D. Cu
112	How many hydrgen atos are present in 1 molecule of ammonia.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
113	How many atoms are present in one molecule of helium.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
114	C6H12O6is he formula of glucose. How many oxygen are there in one molecule of glucose.	A. 3 B. 6 C. 9 D. 12
115	Which one of the following is an element.	A. O3 B. CO2 C. CH4 D. H2O
116	Number of the neutrons in helium element.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
117	Water, carbon dioxide, ammonia and methane are examples of.	A. Atoms B. Elements C. Compounds D. Mixture
118	Matter exist in	A. Solid B. Liquid C. gas D. All of these
119	Which of the following state has specific shape and volume.	A. Gas B. Solid C. Liquid D. Both a and b
120	The subatomic particles of an atom are.	A. Proton B. Electron C. Neutron D. All of these
121	The number of proton present in atom is called.	A. Atomic number B. Atomic mass C. Atomic weight D. Mass
		A. He

122	The symbol of Lithum is.	B. Li C. Ne D. Lu
123	Which of the following gas is used by plants for making food.	A. Hydrogen B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Carbon dioxide
124	Select the one that is different from the others.	A. Ice B. Water C. Sodium D. Steam
125	Which one of the following is not an elements.	A. Chlorine B. Sulphur C. Sugar D. Zinc
126	Which one of the following is non-metal	A. Phosphorus B. Aluminium C. Copper D. Magnisium
127	Which of the following is matter.	A. Rain B. Heat C. Sound D. Light
128	Which of the following is mixture.	A. Air B. Water C. Carbon Di oxide D. Oxygen
129	Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture.	A. Soil B. Steel C. Iron D. graphite
130	Which one of the following is a solution.	A. Brass B. Copper C. Rock D. Diamond
131	Coffee is example of.	A. Matter B. Mixture C. Homogeneous mixture D. Heterogeneous mixture
132	The concentration of solution depends upon uquantity of.	A. Temperature B. Quantity of solute C. Pressure D. Number of males
133	Silicon steel is an alloy of.	A. Iron B. Carbon C. Silicon D. All of these
134	Which of the following method is used for the separation of insoluble from liquid	A. Decantation B. Sublimation C. Filtration D. Transpiration
135	Which of the following has sharp melting and boiling point.	A. Mixture B. Matter C. Solution D. Compound
136	Temperature of an object is the measure of .... of its particles.	A. Gravitaional potential energy B. Strain energy C. Kinetic Energy D. Sound energy
137	When we drill a hoel is an object, which of the following forms of kinetic energy is useful to us.	A. Sound B. Heat C. Mechincal energy D. Light
138	Our fodd is a source of.	A. Mechanical energy B. Chemical energy C. Electrical energy D. Sound energy
139	An example of renewable energy sources.	A. Coal B. Natural gas C. Petrol D. Wind
		A. Converted into other form

140	During work done, energy is.	A. Converted into other form B. Produced C. Wasted D. Destroyed
141	Which of the following is not an energy converter.	A. Table B. Radio C. Fan D. Room heater
142	A fruit after its detachment from a tree-stalk begains to convert energy due to its position into.	A. Strain energy B. Kinetic energy C. Chemical energy D. Electrical energy
143	The mixture of gases formed by the decay of animal wastes.	A. Biogas B. Water gas C. Natural gas D. Greenhouse gas
144	Engine of a vehicle starts workig using.	A. Elelctrical energy B. Light Energy C. Heat energy D. Sound energy
145	During an energy conversion, the total amount of energy.	A. Decreases B. Destroys C. Increase D. Remains the same
146	A positively charged particle.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Atom
147	A device taht stores chemical energy and converts it into electric energy when connected in a circuit.	A. Cell B. Bulb C. Metallic wire D. Electric switch
148	A circuit that provides multiple paths to the curent to flow.	A. Series B. Open C. Short D. Parallel
149	The type of circuit used in domstic wiring.	A. Open B. Short C. Series D. Parallel
150	The type of circuit used in domestic wiring.	A. Series B. Parallel C. Open D. Short
151	A device used toopen or close an electric circuit.	A. Switch B. Wire C. Battery D. Bulb
152	The current has only one path to flow through.	A. Series circuit B. Parallel circuit C. Open circuit D. Close circuit.
153	Flow of electric charge is called.	A. Electro static B. Electric switch C. Electric current D. Electric path
154	A electric circuit is the path along which	A. Electronrevolve around the nucleus of an atom B. Electric charge flows C. magnetic lines of force mvoe D. Electric motor move
155	A closed circuit is the	A. Complete path of electric current B. Incomplete path of electric current C. Broken path of electric current D. None of the above
156	Like charges..... each other.	A. Repel B. Attract C. Attract as well as repel D. None of the above
157	The word static means at.....	A. Motion B. Rest C. Uniform motion

		D. Variable motion
158	Component of circuit.	A. Switch B. Bulb C. Battery D. All above
159	A magnet can attract objects made of	A. Silver B. Aluminum C. Iron D. Copper
160	The ends of magnet are called its.	A. Heads B. Terminals C. Poles D. Sides
161	A freely suspended bar magenet always stays along.	A. East west direction B. North south direction C. Any direction D. Keeps oscillating
162	Magnet is not used in	A. A dynamo B. An electric bell C. A speaker D. A heater
163	The space around a magenet where it can attract magnetic materials.	A. Electric field B. Magnetic field C. Magnetic pole D. Magnetic core
164	Whcih will not cause a magnet lose its magnetism.	A. Heating it B. Droppingit repeatedly C. Coating it with oil D. Hitting it
165	Which will not increase the strenght of an electromagnet.	A. Adding an iron core B. Adding a plastic core C. Coiling the wire D. Increasing the current
166	How may poles are there on a ring shaped magnet.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
167	In which things of the followign electromagnet does nto pull toward itself.	A. Iron B. Nickle C. Wood D. Cobalt
168	The needlcompass is always there	A. To the North and south direction B. To the West and south direction C. To the North and East direction D. To the North and West direction
169	The direction of the Qibla is determined by	A. Emitter B. Armature C. Magnetic Compass D. Electromagnet
170	Glass is an example of	A. Non magnetic materials B. Magnetic materials C. Permanent magnet D. Temporary magent
171	The region around a magnet where it can attract magnetic materials is called.	A. Magnetic compass B. Magneti field C. Magnetic lines D. Magnetism
172	Magnets are of..... types.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
173	A magnet can lose its magnetc peroperty it is called.	A. Magenetism B. Demagnetization C. Magnetic field D. None of these
174	When electric current flows through an object it becomes a magnet. Such magnet is called.	A. Permanent magnet B. Temporary magent C. Elecromagent D. Non magnet
		A. Elecric bell

175	Electromagnets are used in	B. Speaker C. Dynamo D. All above
176	Summer season vegetables are generally grwon in	A. November -December B. February -March C. July-Augus D. April - May
177	Witer Season vegetables are generally grown in	A. January-Feburary B. June -July C. September -October D. July- August
178	Which of the following is winger season vegtable.	A. Cucumber B. Okra C. Turnip D. Tomato
179	Which of the following is not used in the preparationof yogurt.	A. Raw milks B. Prep C. red chilly D. Themometer
180	Which of the following is not used in making cheese at home.	A. Milk B. Salt C. Sugar D. Lemon juice
181	Seasonal plants are mainly divided into types.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
182	Carrot, Radish and garlic are examples of.	A. Summer plants B. Winter plants C. spring plants D. Autmn plants
183	Which of the following elements are necessary for plant growth.	A. Nitrogen B. Phosphorous C. Potassium D. All of these
184	In which season plants are more attacked by insects.	A. Winter B. Summer C. Autmn D. Spring
185	500 g =	A. 1 kg B. 0.5 kg C. 1.25 kg D. 500 kg
186	Which of the followig vegetables are sown on soil beds.	A. Cucumber B. Pear C. Garlic D. Both a and b
187	Which is the largest planet.	A. Mars B. Jupiter C. Earth D. Venus
188	Which is the neasrest planet to the Sun	A. Saturn B. Earth C. Mercury D. Venus
189	How long does it take for a geostationary satellite to complee one orbit.	A. One day B. One month C. One week D. One year
190	Which of the following emits its own light.	A. Moon B. Venus C. Sun D. Jupiter
191	Before which planet, does the Venus orbit.	A. Mercury B. Mars C. Earth D. Saturm
192	The system that locates the postion of an object.	A. GRP B. GMS C. GPS D. PGS

193	The 1st artificial satellite was sent into space in.	A. 1945 B. 1955 C. 1957 D. 1962
194	Tall of comet points.	A. Towards the Sun B. Away from the Sun C. Toward the earth D. Away from the Earth
195	The closeset planet ot sun is	A. Earth B. Jupiter C. Mercury D. Venus
196	The object which revolve around the sun are called.	A. Sun B. Star C. Planets D. Comets
197	The temperatur eof outer surface of sun is	A. 2000 oC B. 4000 oC C. 6000 oC D. 10,000 oC
198	Which of the following is also called red planet.	A. Mercury B. Venus C. Mars D. Jupiter
199	Earth is the satellite of	A. Moon B. Sun C. Pluto D. Appolo
200	The name of first artificial satellite is.	A. Sputnik-I B. Comets C. Viking D. Apollo
201	Geostationary satellites are revolve around earth at height of.	A. 3000 km B. 36000 km C. 40000 km D. 50,000 km
202	Satellite help to transmit communication signal	A. TV B. Mobile C. Radio D. All a ,b ,c
203	The largest sysgtem of communication sateellite is managed by	A. 5 countries B. 100 countries C. 50 countries D. 126 countries
204	Who was teh first man to walk on the moon.	A. Gagarin B. Flemming C. Michal D. Neil Armstrong