General Science 7th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Water and dissolved salts ae conducted from roots to leaves by.	A. Root haris B. Xylem C. Phloem D. Stomata
2	The innermost layere of cortex in the root.	A. Epidermis B. Endodermis C. Pericycle D. Cambium
3	What is required for photosynthesis in addition to light.	A. Oxygen and carbon dioxide B. Oxygen and water C. Carbon di oxide and water D. Notrogen and water
4	The products of respiration are carbon dioxide and.	A. Water B. Oxygen C. Mitochondria D. Chloroplast
5	The loss of water from aerial parts of the plants.	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Evaporation D. Transpiraton
6	Oxygen and .... are the products of photosynthesis.	A. Water B. Carbon di oxide C. Glucose D. Chlorophyll
7	Chlorophyll is present in.	A. Mesophyll cells B. Upper epidermis C. Lower epidermis D. Endodermis
8	Mineral required in the formation of chlorophyll.	A. Iodine B. iron C. Phosphorus D. Magnesium
9	The force between the molecules of wate.	A. Adhesive force B. Cohesive forece C. Repulsive force D. Magnetic force
10	The first cell formed due to the fusion of reproductive cells in plants in called.	A. Embryo B. Zygote C. Root D. Stem
11	The outermost layer of a root is called.	A. Epidermis B. Endodermis C. Cortex D. Xylem
12	The structure in plants used to produce food for plant is.	A. Stem B. Root C. Branch D. Leaf
13	The flat green part of leaf is called.	A. Blade B. Lamina C. Both a and b D. None of these
14	The middle strong vein in leaf is called.	A. Blade B. Petiole C. Midrib D. None of these
15	The tissues used ot conduct water in plants are.	A. Phloem tissue B. Leaf C. Xylem tissue D. Stem

16	The main function of ..... tissue is to store food in plants.	A. Xylem B. Stometa C. Phloem D. Parenchyma
17	Large number of sotmata are found on.... side of leaf.	A. Lower B. Upper C. Middle D. None of these
18	Blue and ..... lifht is absorbed by chlorophyll.	A. Yellow B. Orange C. Red D. White
19	The mineral which help pant in production of Carbohydrates and fat is.	A. Nitrogen B. Magnesium C. Oxygen D. Carbon
20	In Animals, exchange of gaes occure through.	A. Liver B. Heart C. Brian D. Lungs
21	The component of solution which is relatively large in quantity is	A. Solute B. Solution C. Solvent D. None of these
22	Exchange of gases takes place in.	A. Lungs B. Bronchioles C. Aleoli D. Blood
23	Trachea divides into two	A. Bronchi B. Veins C. Villi D. Ribs
24	The part of the heart which receives blood from lungs.	A. Left atrium B. Right atrium C. Left ventricle D. Right ventricle
25	Right atrium receives.	A. Oxgynated blood B. Deoxygenated blood C. BOth types of blood D. no blood
26	Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart are	A. Capillaries B. Veins C. Arteries D. Vanules
27	Aerobic respiation takes place in.	A. Mitochondria B. Chloroplast C. Nucleus D. Blood vessels
28	Products of anaerobc 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
29	Exchange of material in the body tissues and blood takkes place in.	A. Aorta B. Ventricles C. Capillaries D. Veins
30	Which of the following plays an important role in blood clotting.	A. Red blood cells B. White blood cell C. Platelets D. Bone cells
31	The opening of air passage in the laryanx is called.	A. Trachea B. Bronchi C. Glottis D. Alveoli
32	The ... prevents food from entering the trachea.	A. Glottis B. Epiglottis C. Bronchi D. Alveoli
33	Which gas reacts with food to convert it into carbon dioxide and water.	A. Oxygen B. Nitrogen C. Phosphorus

		D. Argon
34	One gram of glucose produce abut..... calories of energy .	A. 3600 B. 3700 C. 3800 D. 3900
35	A substance that speed up the chemical reactions is called.	A. Solute B. Solvent C. Solution D. Catalyst
36	Which diseae is an allergic response for the body to substance like pollen and household dust.	A. Pnemonia B. Asthma C. Flue D. None of these
37	The humna circulatory system is consist of	A. Heart B. Blood C. Blood vessels D. All of these
38	The thin transparent membrane around heart is called.	A. Pericardium B. Atria C. Veins D. Ventricle
39	The pulse tells us the rate of.....	A. Breathing B. Heart beat C. Both a and b D. None of these
40	Which blood vessesl have valves in it.	A. Capillaries B. Artery C. Vein D. Arteriole
41	The concentration of water in plasma is.	A. 55% B. 45% C. 92% D. 95%
42	Without fibringonen, plasma is called.	A. Blood B. Serum C. Haemoglobin D. None of these
43	The average life span of RBCs is.	A. 110 days B. 115 days C. 118 days D. 120 days
44	Which blood cells protect our body from pathogens.	A. Platelets B. RCBs C. WBCs D. None of these
45	Which artery supply blood to the heart	A. Pulmonary artery B. Hepatic artery C. Coronary Artery D. Aorta
46	A pigment in the skin that protcts harmful effects of sunlight.	A. Haemoglobin B. Melanin C. Lysozyme D. Lymphocyte
47	Hydrochloric acid is found in.	A. Salavia B. Pancreatic juice C. Bile D. Gastric juice
48	--------- is the inflammation of liver.	A. Tuberculosis B. Typhoid C. COVID-19 D. Hepatitis
49	Billins of new blood cells are produced daily in	A. Heart B. Lever C. Spleen D. Bone -marrow
50	Nuclear membrane is not found in.	A. Plant cell B. Animal cell C. Bacterial cell D. Fungal cell
		A. Pathogen

51	Entry and growth of pathogen into our body is called.	B. Infection C. Immunity D. None of these
52	The outer layer of human skin is	A. Endodermis B. Cortex C. Pitch D. Epidermis
53	---------- in mouth has antiseptic property and kills microogansms in food.	A. Tongue B. Teeth C. Saliva D. Trachea
54	When a body tissue is damaged or injured, it causes.	A. Inflammation B. Infection C. Pathogen D. Immunity
55	Antibodies are produced by	A. Pathogen B. Infection C. Lymphocyte D. None of these
56	The type of immunity in which readmade antibodies are transfered to individual.	A. Adaptive immunity B. Passive immunity C. Active immunity D. Innate immunity
57	The genetic material of virus is called.	A. Genome B. Coat C. Capsid D. Spike
58	In virus,..... is used to identify the host cell.	A. Genome B. Coat C. Spike D. Capsid
59	Bacteria move with the help of.	A. DNA B. Legs C. Arm D. Flagella
60	---------- can help certalin bacteria to attach with host cell.	A. Flagella B. Arm C. Pili D. DNA
61	The fungal body consist of filaments called.	A. Mitochondria B. Nucleus C. Hyphae D. Pili
62	The organism that live inside the body of host are called.	A. Ectoparasite B. Endoparasite C. Host D. Pathogen
63	The white blood cells are stored by	A. Tonsils B. Appendix C. Spleen D. None of these
64	Tonsils are pair of soft tissue present inside the.	A. Leg B. Liver C. Kidney D. Throat
65	Microorganism taht cause diseases in humna body are called.	A. Infection B. Pathogen C. Antigen D. Phagocytosis
66	An element with fifteen protons in its atomic nucleus has atomic numebr.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
67	The central part of an atom is called.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Nucleus
68	Letter K is used to express theshell around the nucleus of an atom.	A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th

69	The total numebr of electrons which M shell can accommodate	A. 2 B. 8 C. 18 D. 32
70	The particle of an atom having negative charge on it.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Nucleus
71	Atomic number of element presetnin period 2 and group 15 of the periodic table.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
72	How many periods are there is the Periodic table.	A. Five B. Six C. Seven D. Eight
73	Formula showing maximum number of electrons in a shell.	A. n2 B. 2n2 C. 3n2 D. 4n2
74	The mass of an atom is almost due to the.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Nucleus D. Neutrons
75	The particles of an element having different mass numbers.	A. Proton B. Neutrons C. Isotopes D. Atoms
76	Positively charged particle of an atom is called.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Atom D. Neutron
77	The negetively charged particle arod nucleus are called.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Atom D. Neutron
78	---------- are fundamental particles of an atom.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. All of these
79	The charge present on atom is	A. Positive B. Negative C. Both a and b D. Neutral
80	The numebr of electorns present in an atom s equal to number of.	A. Nucleus B. Neutrons C. Proton D. Atom
81	Area around nucleus where electrons are found are called.	A. Orbit B. Shell C. Both a and b D. None of these
82	The maximum numebr of electrons that N-Shell accomodate are.	A. 2 B. 8 C. 18 D. 32
83	Element present in grops have same number of ..... in their outermost shell.	A. Electron B. Proton C. Atoms D. Neutron
84	In .... elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic numbers.	A. Group B. Period C. Orbit D. Shell
85	There are ..... groups in periodic table.	A. 2 B. 8 C. 18 D. 32
86	The elements of group 18 are called.	A. Alkali metals B. Noble gases C. Alkaline metals D. Transition metals

87	Sajeet the one that is different from the otehrs.	A. Solubility B. Conductance C. Oxidation D. Coiling of a substance
88	A physical change occurs when.	A. Iron rusts B. Solution of common salt is heated C. A piece of wood burns D. Sygar us geated strongly
89	A gas produced on heating solid potassium chlorate is.	A. Hydrogen B. Carbon dioxide C. Oxygen D. Methane
90	Select all that happen during a chemicla change.	A. A temporary chagne occurs. B. Composition of the substanes is changed. C. Propertis of the sbstances are changed. D. New substances with different properties are formed.
91	Freezing of a liquid is a	A. Chemical change B. Chemicla property C. Physical change D. None of these
92	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
93	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
94	During combustion, a substance reacts with	A. Hydrogen B. Water C. Oxygen D. Carbon di oxide
95	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.
96	Silver+ hydrogen suolphide+Oxygen---------- Silver sulphide + water The above reaction is known as.	A. Combustion B. Rusting C. Tarmishing D. Dehydration
97	What happens to water on heating.	A. Evaporates B. Condense C. Freez D. None of these
98	Formation of steam from water is example of.	A. Chemical change B. Physical Change C. Both of these D. None of these
99	Zince oxide is ..... solid substances.	A. Red B. White C. Yellow D. Blue
100	Original colur or Nichrome wire is.	A. Silver grey B. Red hot C. White hot D. None of these
101	Compustion is a.	A. Physical Change B. Chemical change C. Thermal change D. None of these
102	Product fo combustion is.	A. C B. O2 C. CO2 D. All of these
103	Rusting of iron takes place in the presence of.	A. Moisture B. O2 C. Both moisture and O2 D. Dry air

104	Chemical reaction of oxygen with other substances is called.	A. Oxidation B. Reduction C. Rusting D. None of these
105	On heating sugar changes into	A. Carbon B. Water C. Both carbon and water D. Heat
106	A molecule consists of two or more	A. Compounds B. Atoms C. Formulae D. Element
107	Which of teh following is cation.	A. H2 B. H2O C. CO2 D. NH+4
108	Which of the following is an anion.	A. F B. Cl C. S-2 D. NH3
109	Oxygen is a	A. Monoalent element B. Divalent element C. Trivalent element D. Tertravalent element
110	Chemical bond between N2 Molecule is	A. Ionic B. Single covalent C. Double covalent D. Triple vocalent
111	How many atoms orm one molecuel of chlorine.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
112	Outermost shell of sodium atom has ..... electrons.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
113	Outermost shell of chlorine stom has..... electrons.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 6 D. 7
114	Which of the following has stble elecronic configuration.	A. H B. He C. C D. Li
115	Whcih of the following has double covalent bound.	A. Br2 B. CO2 C. HCl D. N2
116	An atm with stable elecrronic configuration can exist.	A. Reacts readily B. Can not exist C. Independently D. Combined form
117	Positively charged atom or grouping of atoms is called.	A. Anion B. Cation C. Neutron D. Proton
118	Negatively charged atom or grop of atoms is called.	A. Proton B. Electron C. Anion D. Cation
119	When water molecule gain a proton it form	A. H+ B. OH- C. H3O D. <blockquote style="margin: 0 0 0 40px; border: none; padding: 0px;">H2O</blockquote>
120	Valency of nitrogen is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
		A. HCl B. H2SO4

121	Chemical formula of Sulphuric Acid.	B. H2SO4 C. HNO3 D. CH3COOH
122	While writing a chemical formula positive ionis written on.	A. Right B. Left C. Center D. All of these
123	Chemical bond is O2 is.	A. Ionic B. Covalent C. Metalic D. None of these
124	Chemical bond teh forms between metallic and non-metallic atoms.	A. Covalent B. Ionic C. Metalic D. None of these
125	Chemical bond in O2 is.	A. Ionic B. Covalent C. Metallic D. None of these
126	Types of coalent bond are	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
127	Which of the following is insoluble in water.	A. Sodium chloride B. Oil C. Table salt D. Baking Powder
128	A solution to which no more solute can be dissolved at a particular temperatureis called.	A. Dilute solution B. Concentrated solution C. Saturated solution D. Unsaturated solution
129	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
130	Amount of solute required to saturae 100 g of solvent at a particular temperatur eis called.	A. Molarity B. Molality C. Solubility D. Normality
131	A solution is a	A. Homogenous mixture B. Heterogeneous mixture C. Compound D. Equal mixture
132	Components of binary solutions are.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
133	A solution is named after the name of	A. Solvent B. Solute C. Mixture D. None of these
134	Which of the following is most excellent solvent.	A. Sulphuric acid B. Acetic acid C. Water D. Ammonia
135	Example of solid in solid solution is.	A. Air B. Salt solution C. Brass D. Sea water
136	Strength of solution depends on the amount of.	A. Solute B. Solvent C. Pressure D. Temperature
137	An example of contact force.	A. Electrostatic force B. Muscular force C. gravity D. Magnetic force
138	The force between two negatively charged particles is.	A. Gravitational B. Frictional C. Repulsion D. Attraction

139	The Earth's pull on the objects is called.	A. Gravity B. Frictional force C. Electrostatic force D. Magnetic force
140	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 stae from motion to rest D. Change of state form rest to motion.
141	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
142	The quantity of matter in an object is called.	A. Weight B. Mass C. Gravity D. Friction
143	Force is	A. A push B. a pull C. A friction D. All above
144	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
145	SI unit of mass is.	A. Gram B. mg C. kg D. all of above
146	Teh weight of 100 g mass is.	A. 10 N B. 1 N C. 100 N D. 1000 N
147	SI unit of time is.	A. S B. min C. hr D. all above
148	Value of g on moon is	A. 1.6 N/kg B. 16 N /kg C. 10 N/g D. 1 N/kg
149	The Earth's gravitational field strength is.	A. 1.6 N/kg B. 16 N/kg C. 10 N/kg D. 1N/kg
150	an example of non-contact force is	A. Magnetic force B. Crane lifting heavy object C. Frictional force D. A tug of war
151	Sound waves are not.	A. Compressional waves B. Transverse waves C. Mechnical waves D. Low frequency waves
152	Sound cannot pass through.	A. Solid B. Liquid C. Vacuum D. Gasses
153	The speed of sound in air is.	A. 100 m/s B. 300 m/s C. 100 m/s D. 330 m/s
154	Which of the following animals can respond to lowest frequency.	A. Cat B. Cow C. Dog D. Dolphin
155	Which of the following animals can respond to highest frquency.	A. Bat B. Cat C. Frog D. Dolphin
		A. Human B. Owl

156	Which have audible range for 2 kHz and 110 kHz.	B. Owl C. Bat D. Dolphin
157	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
158	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
159	Which of the followig features of a wave is the number of waves that pass by each second.	A. Loudness B. Amplitude C. Frequncy D. Wave speed
160	What is transferred by teh movement of waves.	A. matter B. energy C. both a and b D. None of these
161	What type of wave does not need matter to travel through.	A. Mechaical B. Electromagnetic C. Sound D. Transverse
162	Speed of sound in water is	A. 1000 ms-1 B. 1500 ms-1 C. 900 ms-1 D. 2000 ms-1
163	Sound is a form of.	A. Energy B. Wave C. Frequency D. intensity
164	Wave are of ..... types.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
165	---------- waves are produced in stretched string.	A. Longitudinal wave B. Elecromagnetic wave C. Transverse wave D. None of these
166	The lowest pointof a wave is.....	A. Crest B. Amplitude C. Peak D. Trough
167	An object produce a sound with a frequency of 50 Hz. Find its tiem period.	A. 0.01 sec B. 0.03 sec C. 0.02 sec D. 0.04 sec
168	Dolphins can hear sound underwater from up to ..... away	A. 15 km B. 20 km C. 25 km D. 30 km
169	The wavelength of red colour is.	A. 700 nm B. 800 nm C. 900 nm D. 600 nm
170	The degreee of hotness or coldness is called.	A. Thermal contrction B. Heat C. Thermal Expansion D. Temperature
171	The bulb of the thermometer is filled with.	A. Oil B. Alcohol C. Water D. Salt
172	Centigade scale is also called	A. Fehrenheti scale B. Fake scale C. Absolute scale D. Celsius scale
173	The temerature o boiling water in centigrade scale is.	A. 0 oC B. 32 oC C. 37 oC D. 100 oC

174	The temperature of melting ice in Fahrenheit scale is.	A. 0 oF B. 32 oF C. 100 oF D. 212 oF
175	When a 10 cm iron rod is heated to hgh tempeature.	A. Its volume decreases B. Its volume increases C. Its density deceases D. Its density increses
176	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
177	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
178	The rise of liquid in the thermomeer is due to.	A. Evaporation B. Contraction C. Expansion D. Sublimation
179	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
180	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
181	Conservation of water means.	A. A using water B. Save water C. Avoiding water D. Wasting water
182	While preparing pickles, which is not used as preserating agent.	A. Honey B. Salt C. Pepper D. Vinegar
183	Which is not used in maing mango pickle.	A. Mango slices B. Table salt C. Honey D. Turmeric powder
184	Which is nto used in the preparation of lemon pickle.	A. Lemon B. Sugar C. Tea leaves D. Acetic Acid
185	Which is not used in the preparation of orange juice.	A. Garlic B. Orange C. Sugar D. Water
186	Irrigation means.	A. Supply of waer to land crop B. Supply of nutrients C. Live stock D. Farming
187	In which type of irrigation water is distribute through netweork of pipes.	A. Drip irrigation B. Sprinkle irrigation C. Karez D. Tube well
188	Irigation has methods.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
189	Brine water is mixture of	A. Salt and sugar B. Salt and acetic acid C. Salt and water D. Salt and alcohol
190	Which of the following is used to cheek heart beat and blood pressure.	A. Thermometer B. Galvanometer C. Stethoscope D. Ammeter
		A. Acetic acid B. Brine

191	Which of the following is used to kill germs.	B. Brine C. Sanitizrsr D. Soda
192	Growth of microorganisms canbe controlled by	A. Dehydration B. Drying C. Adding preservative D. a,b,c all
193	Is the application of scientific knowledge in daily life.	A. Irrigation B. Salt formation C. Brine D. Technology
194	An object is attracted towards the Earth due to.	A. Pull B. Push C. Friction D. Gravity
195	Which of the following is the major cause of tides.	A. Heating oceans by the Sun B. Changein the wind direction C. Gravitaational pull of the Moon D. Earthquakes on the surface of the ocean floor.
196	What is the season on 22 June in the southern hemisphere.	A. Spring B. Autumn C. Sumer D. Winter
197	The weight of an object on Earth's sufrace 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
198	The tides are highest during.	A. Day tides B. Night tides C. Spring tides D. Tides due to Moon only
199	Moon revolves around the Earth due to.	A. Pull B. Push C. Friction D. Gravitational force
200	Moon takes..... days to move once around the Earth.	A. 365 B. 30 C. 28 D. 29
201	The weight of an object in Earth's gravitaional field depends on.	A. Mass of the object B. Acceleration due to gravity C. Both a and b D. None of these
202	The weight of an object of mass 1 kg on Earth surface is	A. 1 N B. 10 N C. 100 N D. 1000 N
203	The Moon creates tides also in our atmosphere, they are called.	A. Winds B. Solar tides C. Lunar wind D. Tides
204	The Earth completes one revolutin around the Sun in days.	A. 28 B. 29 C. 365 D. 370