

Chapter 9- Reproduction in Animals

Q1. Name the following

1. Two modes by which animals reproduce.
2. The production of an exact copy of a cell or any other living part.
3. The process that ensures the continuity of similar kinds of individuals.
4. The fertilised egg is also known as.
5. The type of fission in Amoeba.
6. Two animals which show metamorphosis.
7. Babies born through the technique of invitro fertilisation.
8. Two animals showing external fertilisation.
9. Two animals showing internal fertilisation.
10. Name the scientist who cloned an animal for the first time successfully.

Q2. Differentiate between oviparous and viviparous organisms.

Q3. Tick the correct answer

1. Which one is not the oviparous animal?

- Hen
- Butterfly
- Frog
- Dog

2. Hydra reproduce by

- Fragmentation
- Budding
- Binary fission

3. Tadpole is the developing stage of

- Human
- Frog
- Fish

4. A type of cloned sheep is

- Jolly
- Dolly
- Molly

5. The fusion of male and female gamete is called

- Fertilisation
- Fission
- Metamorphosis

Chapter 10- Reaching the age of Adolescence

Answer the following questions

1. Name the hormone produced when one is very angry or worried.
2. The chemicals secreted by endocrine gland are called _____.
3. How many pairs of chromosomes are found in the nuclei of their cell?
4. Why endocrine glands are termed ductless glands?
5. Name the disease caused due to lack of insulin production.
6. Name the hormone that controls metamorphosis in a frog. Name the mineral required by this hormone.
7. Name the gland which controls the activity of other endocrine glands.
8. Name the hormone which maintains the correct salt balance in the blood.
9. Name three glands which release their secretions through ducts.
10. Name the hormone produced by thyroid gland and the disease caused due to lack of its production.

CHAPTER 11 : FORCE AND PRESSURE

I. **Answer the following :**

1. A push or pull on an object is called a _____.
2. The state of motion of an object is described by its _____ and the direction of motion.
3. The force resulting due to the action of muscles is known as _____ force.
4. Muscular force is also called as _____ force.
5. The force exerted by a magnet and electrostatic force are examples of _____ force.
6. Every object in the universe exerts a force on every other object called a _____ force.
7. The force acting on a unit area of a surface is called _____.
8. Pressure in liquids _____ with the increase in depth of the liquid column.

II. **Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which of the following will exert the maximum pressure on ground while moving
a) an elephant b) A girl wearing a pencil heel
c) Rhinoceros d) Camel
2. Force can change
a) Only position of object b) Only speed of object
of moving object c) Only direction
d) All the above

3. Which of the following is not a non-contact force
- a) gravitational force b) electrostatic force
- c) muscular force d) All of them
4. A force has
- a) magnitude b) direction
- c) both of them d) None of them
5. Which type of force is acting when hair is being pulled by a charged comb.
- a) Contact force b) Non-contact force
- c) both of them d) None of them

Lesson 12- Friction

I. **Fill in the blanks :**

1. The force of friction always act in the _____ direction to the applied force.
2. _____ comes into play when we try to move an object at rest.
3. _____ comes into play when an object is sliding over othe object.
4. Sliding friction is always _____ than static friction.
5. Friction can be _____ by using lubricants.
6. Friction is the force which _____ the relative motion between two surfaces.
7. Friction can be increased by making a surface _____.
8. The friction force exerted by fluid is also called _____.
9. The common name of gases and liquids is _____.
10. Name the device used for measuring the force acting on an object _____.

II **Answer the following**

1. Name two methods of reducing friction.
2. Why the soles of shoes and tyres of cars, truck etc are grooved.
3. What is the cause of friction.
4. How the fluid friction can be minimized.

III Define friction.

I. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. To and fro or back and forth motion of an object is called _____.
2. In humans the sound is produced by the _____ or the _____.
3. _____ are stretched across the voice box or larynx.
4. The vocal cords in men are about _____ mm long.
5. Noise becomes physically painful at _____ dB.
6. Frequency determines the _____ of a sound.
7. _____ on the roadside and elsewhere can reduce noise pollution.
8. _____ and _____ are two important properties of sound.
9. _____ senses the vibrations of sound.

II. **Name the following**

1. An instrument used for investigating and tracking many medical problems.
2. Name the major causes of noise pollution.
3. Name the sources in home which may lead to noise.
4. Give examples of objects which produce sounds of low frequency or low pitched.
5. Give examples of objects which produce sound of high frequency or high pitched.

Lesson 14- Chemical effects of Electric Current

I. **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Distilled water is _____ of electricity.
2. The dissociation of chemicals into ions due to the passing of _____ electricity through it is the _____ of electricity.
3. The distilled water becomes _____ of electricity on dissolving salt in it.
4. _____ are wires/rods/plates through which electricity enters or leaves an electrolyte.
5. The longer lead of LED is always connected to the positive terminal of the battery.
6. Name two liquids that conduct electricity _____.
7. The passage of electric current through liquids causes _____.
8. Coating of _____ is deposited on iron to protect it from corrosion.

9. What is LED
10. Define Electroplating
11. Name some materials around you which conduct electricity.
12. Name some materials around you which do not conduct electricity.

Lesson 15- Natural Phenomenon

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth is called _____.
2. The electrical charges produced by rubbing are _____ charge.
3. When charges move, they constitute an _____.
4. Earthing is provided in buildings to protect us from _____.
5. The device which is used to test whether an object is carrying charge or not is called _____.
6. The process of electric discharge between clouds and the earth or between different clouds causes _____.
7. Like charges _____ each other.
8. Unlike charges _____ each other.

II. Define

1. Lightning conductors

CHAPTER 16 : LIGHT

I. Answer the following question :

1. Name the angle between the normal and the incident ray.
2. Name the angle between the normal and the reflected ray.
3. In an image formed by a mirror the left of the object appears on the right and vice-versa. This is known as _____.
4. Splitting of light into its colours is known as _____.
5. Our eyes sees everything around us due to _____ light.

6. Name the small opening present in Iris.
7. Visually challenged persons can read and write using _____ system.

II. **Choose the correct Answer :**

1. When we say that a person has black, blue or green eyes, we refer actually to the colour of
- a. Lens b. Cornea c. Iris d. Pupil
2. The lens focuses light on the back of the eye, on a layer called
- a. cornea b. retina c. lens d. pupil
3. Among the following which cells are sensitive to bright light
- a. rods b. cones c. Both d. None
4. Among the following which cells are sensitive to dim light.
- a. rods b. cones c. Both d. None of them
5. An owl can see very well in night but not during the day because
- a. It has more no. of cones and only a few rods
b. It has more no. of rods and only a few cones
c. Same no. of cones and rods

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