Foundation Program (Class VI) Batch- StepUP
TARGET– IIT-JEE/NEET/ OLYMPIADS/SCHOOL

Dr Homi Bhabha Bal Vaidyanik Competition

Model Test Paper 1

This test paper contains 100 questions . Each Question carries 1 Mark. Marks : 100 Time : 1 Hour 30 Minutes

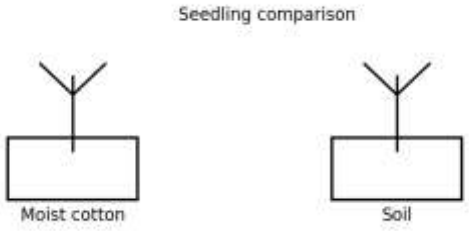
Control + Patience + Confidence = SUCCESS

1. A plant is kept in darkness for 5 days but watered regularly. Which change is most likely?

(A) It grows normally forever (B) Its growth may weaken because it cannot make enough food

(C) Its roots stop absorbing water immediately (D) Its leaves turn into roots

2. A seed germinates in moist cotton without soil. What does this demonstrate?



(A) Soil is always essential for germination (B) Water and suitable conditions can allow germination without soil

(C) Seeds need no air (D) Light is the only requirement

3. Two seedlings receive equal water and sunlight; one is kept in a closed transparent jar. Which variable is most directly changed?

(A) Availability of air exchange (B) Soil colour

(C) Seed type (D) Amount of sunlight

4. A mimosa leaf folds when touched. Which property of living things is shown?

(A) Evaporation (B) Response to stimulus

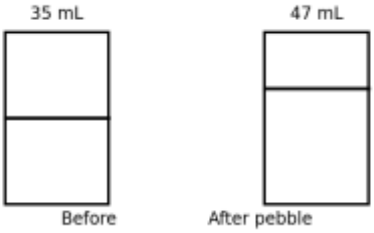
(C) Melting (D) Magnetism

5. A puppy gains mass over several months, but its metal collar does not. Which inference is best?

(A) Only living organisms grow internally (B) Metals are never heated

(C) Collars cannot be measured (D) All objects reproduce

6. A measuring cylinder contains 35 mL water. A pebble raises the level to 47 mL. What is the pebble's volume?



(A) 12 mL (B) 35 mL

(C) 47 mL (D) 82 mL

7. Four students measure a desk using handspans. Why might their readings differ?

(A) The desk changes size (B) Their handspans have different lengths

(C) Units do not matter (D) The desk is magnetic

8. Which instrument is best for measuring the mass of a small stone?

(A) Thermometer (B) Balance

(C) Measuring cylinder (D) Stopwatch

9. A ribbon is 2.4 m long. Its length in centimetres is

(A) 24 (B) 240

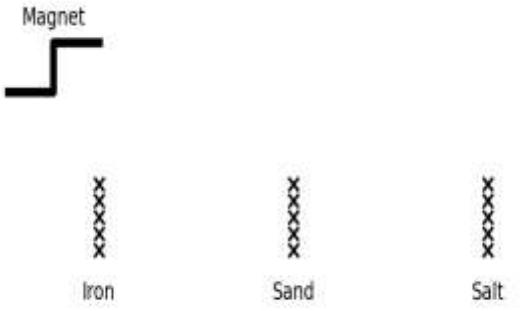
(C) 2400 (D) 0.24

10. Which reading should be taken at eye level to reduce parallax error?

(A) Liquid meniscus (B) Colour of a flower

(C) Number of seeds (D) Direction of north

11. A mixture contains iron filings, sand and salt. What should be used first?



(A) Evaporation (B) Magnet

(C) Filter paper (D) Sieve

12. Salt water is filtered through ordinary filter paper. What passes through?

(A) Only salt crystals (B) Only paper fibres

(C) Salt solution (D) Only solid salt

13. Which sequence can recover dry salt from sand-and-salt mixture?

(A) Magnet, freezing (B) Dissolve, filter, evaporate

(C) Sieve, magnet, freeze (D) Filter dry mixture, decant

14. A muddy-water sample is left undisturbed. Which observation is expected?

(A) Mud settles gradually (B) Mud becomes gas

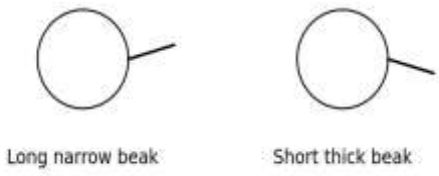
(C) All water disappears instantly (D) Mud turns into salt

15. A mixture has large pebbles and fine rice grains. Which method is simplest?

(A) Handpicking (B) Condensation

(C) Magnetism (D) Evaporation

16. Two birds have different beak shapes. The most useful explanation is



(A) Both must eat identical food (B) Their beaks may suit different feeding habits

(C) One is non-living (D) All birds live underwater

17. A cactus survives in a dry area mainly because its

(A) Leaves are broad and thin (B) Stem stores water and leaves are reduced

(C) Roots do not absorb water (D) Flowers make rainfall

18. A fish removed from water usually struggles because its

(A) Gills cannot function effectively in air (B) Scales dissolve

(C) Fins turn into legs (D) Eyes stop reflecting light

19. Which grouping is based on a shared observable feature?

(A) Rose and cactus: both plants (B) Stone and fish: both breathe

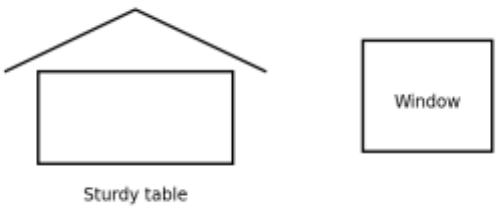
(C) Cloud and tree: both reproduce (D) Mushroom and pebble: both photosynthesise

20. A duck has webbed feet. These are most useful for

(A) Swimming (B) Digging tunnels

(C) Climbing smooth walls (D) Chewing leaves

21. During an earthquake, which is safest while indoors?



(A) Run towards windows (B) Drop, cover and hold on

(C) Use the lift immediately (D) Stand under a ceiling fan

22. A flood warning is issued. Which action is most appropriate?

(A) Walk through moving water (B) Move to designated higher safe ground

(C) Touch fallen wires (D) Collect water from open drains

23. Why is a mock drill useful?

(A) It predicts the exact date of disaster (B) It helps practise safe responses

(C) It stops earthquakes (D) It removes the need for planning

24. During a small kitchen fire involving cooking oil, which action is unsafe?

(A) Turn off heat if safe (B) Cover pan with a suitable lid

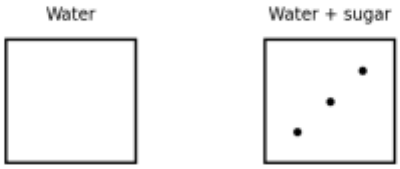
(C) Pour water into burning oil (D) Call an adult for help

25. Which property helps distinguish glass from cardboard?

(A) Transparency (B) Day of manufacture

(C) Name of shop (D) Cost alone

26. A spoon of sugar dissolves in water. Which statement is correct?



(A) Sugar vanishes from existence (B) Sugar particles spread through water

(C) Sugar turns into sand (D) Water becomes a pure element

27. Two liquids occupy equal-sized containers. Which property is the same?

(A) Volume (B) Colour

(C) Mass necessarily (D) Density necessarily

28. A steel nail is attracted by a magnet, but an aluminium foil piece is not noticeably attracted. Which property differs?

(A) Magnetic response (B) Both are solids

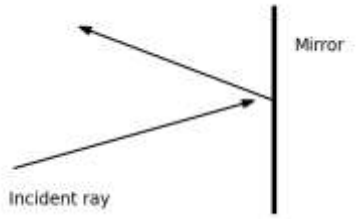
(C) Both have mass (D) Both occupy space

29. Which material is best for the window of a model greenhouse?

(A) Clear transparent sheet (B) Opaque wood

(C) Thick black paper (D) Solid brick

30. A torch is directed at a mirror. What happens to the reflected ray if the mirror is tilted?



(A) Its direction can change (B) Light always stops

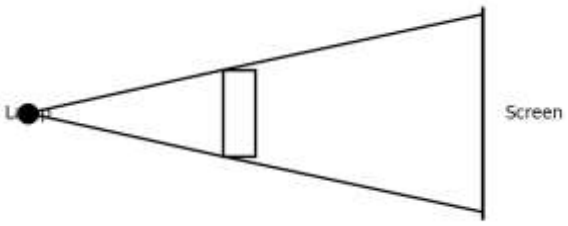
(C) Light becomes sound (D) It must pass through the mirror

31. A shadow is formed when

(A) An opaque object blocks light (B) Light bends around every object fully

(C) Air becomes solid (D) A mirror absorbs all light

32. A student moves an opaque toy closer to a small lamp while the screen remains fixed. Its shadow generally



(A) Becomes larger (B) Disappears always

(C) Becomes a source of light (D) Turns transparent

33. Which arrangement lets a student see around a corner using two plane mirrors?

(A) A simple periscope (B) A thermometer

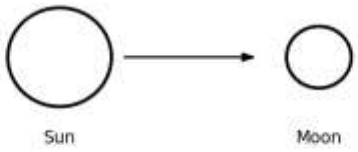
(C) A compass (D) A filter funnel

34. A clear glass sheet transmits most visible light. It is described as

(A) Transparent (B) Opaque

(C) Magnetic (D) Porous

35. Why does the Moon appear bright?



(A) It makes its own visible light (B) It reflects sunlight

(C) It is made of fire (D) It is closer than clouds

36. The Earth's rotation mainly causes

(A) Day and night (B) The Moon to become a star

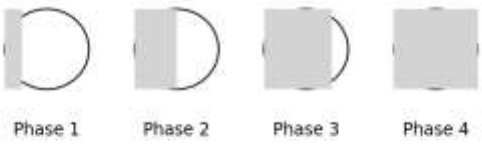
(C) All seasons by itself (D) Ocean water to freeze

37. Which is a star?

(A) Sun (B) Earth

(C) Moon (D) Mars

38. Why do different Moon phases appear?



(A) We see different portions of its sunlit half (B) The Moon changes its actual shape

(C) Earth blocks sunlight every night (D) The Moon turns its light on and off

39. Which instrument is most appropriate for observing distant celestial objects?

(A) Telescope (B) Measuring cylinder

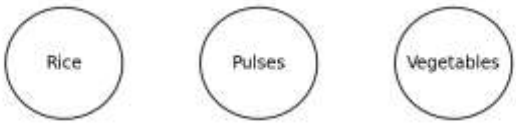
(C) Spring balance (D) Sieve

40. A meal contains only polished rice. Which improvement best makes it more balanced?

(A) Add pulses and vegetables (B) Add more salt only

(C) Remove all water (D) Replace it with sugar

41. Which nutrient is most directly associated with body-building and repair?



(A) Protein (B) Only water

(C) Salt alone (D) Fibre alone

42. A child feels weak after skipping meals. Which immediate explanation is reasonable?

(A) Less energy available from food (B) Bones become magnetic

(C) Air contains no oxygen (D) Light stops travelling

43. Why should drinking water be treated when contamination is suspected?

(A) To reduce disease-causing microbes (B) To add sand

(C) To increase mud (D) To change water into oil

44. Which practice best helps prevent food-borne illness?

(A) Wash hands before handling food (B) Keep cooked food uncovered near flies

(C) Use dirty utensils (D) Store milk in heat for days

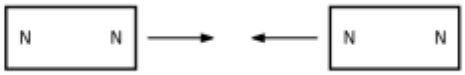
45. A compass needle settles roughly north–south when away from iron objects because of



(A) Earth's magnetic field (B) Air pressure only

(C) Sound waves (D) Evaporation

46. Two north poles of bar magnets are brought together. They



(A) Repel (B) Attract strongly

(C) Melt (D) Lose mass

47. A bar magnet is cut into two pieces. Each piece will have

(A) Both north and south poles (B) Only north pole

(C) Only south pole (D) No magnetic property in every case

48. Where is the magnetic attraction of a typical bar magnet strongest?

(A) Near the poles (B) Exactly halfway only

(C) At every point equally (D) Outside the room

49. Which object is usually attracted to a magnet?

(A) Iron paper clip (B) Plastic straw

(C) Wooden stick (D) Rubber eraser

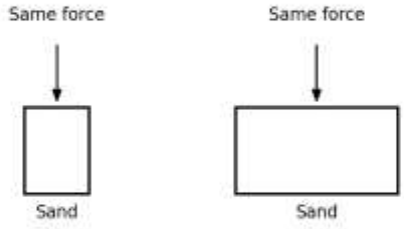
50. Two identical blocks exert forces on sand. Block A rests on a smaller face than block B. Which produces greater pressure?



(A) A (B) B

(C) Both always zero (D) Neither exerts force

51. A force of 30 N acts on an area of 3 square metres. Pressure equals



(A) 10 Pa (B) 90 Pa

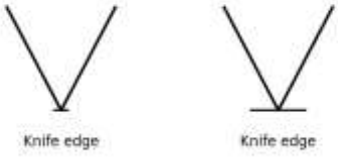
(C) 33 Pa (D) 0.1 Pa

52. Why does a sharp knife cut more easily than a blunt one for the same force?

(A) Smaller contact area gives higher pressure (B) Its mass becomes zero

(C) It reduces gravity (D) It makes food magnetic

53. A ball changes direction after a bat strikes it. What caused the change?



(A) Force from bat (B) Change in colour

(C) Evaporation (D) Condensation

54. A sealed syringe contains air and its tip is blocked. Pushing the plunger reduces the air volume. This shows air

(A) Can be compressed (B) Has no mass

(C) Is always a liquid (D) Cannot exert pressure

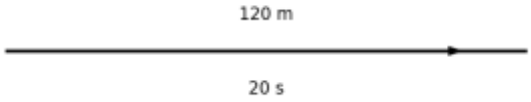
55. A cyclist travels 120 m in 20 s at constant speed. Speed is



(A) 6 m/s (B) 12 m/s

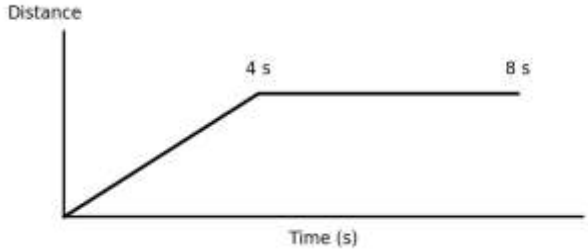
(C) 100 m/s (D) 2400 m/s

56. A distance–time graph is horizontal from 4 to 8 s. During that interval the object is



(A) At rest (B) Speeding up steadily
(C) Moving backward necessarily (D) Accelerating vertically

57. A wheel rotates about its axle while a car travels forward. The wheel shows



(A) Rotational motion and the car translational motion (B) Only rest
(C) Only oscillation (D) No motion

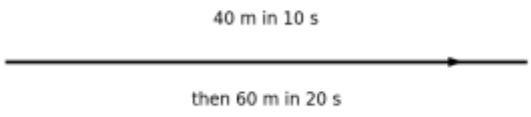
58. A pendulum swings repeatedly about its mean position. Its motion is

(A) Oscillatory (B) Only rectilinear
(C) Random chemical (D) No motion

59. A child walks 40 m in 10 s and then 60 m in 20 s. Average speed is

(A) 3.33 m/s (B) 5 m/s
(C) 10 m/s (D) 100 m/s

60. Which practice helps conserve water at home?



(A) Repair leaking taps (B) Keep taps running
(C) Wash paths with hose daily (D) Throw waste into rivers

61. Why should forests be conserved?

(A) They support biodiversity and soil protection

(B) They prevent all rainfall
(C) They remove all oxygen (D) They are never used by organisms

62. A rainwater-harvesting system primarily helps

(A) Collect and store rainwater (B) Make seawater salty
(C) Create clouds indoors (D) Destroy groundwater

63. Which is a renewable resource when managed sustainably?

(A) Sunlight (B) Coal
(C) Petroleum (D) Natural gas

64. A community separates wet kitchen waste for composting. Main benefit?

(A) Organic matter can become compost (B) Plastic turns into food
(C) All waste becomes metal (D) No microbes are involved

65. A satellite orbits Earth. Which force primarily keeps it in orbit?

(A) Gravity (B) Friction from soil
(C) Magnetism of plastic (D) Sound pressure

66. Why is the Sun considered a star rather than a planet?

(A) It produces its own energy and light (B) It revolves around Earth daily
(C) It has no gravity (D) It is made of water

67. Earth takes approximately how long for one rotation?

(A) 24 hours (B) 365 days
(C) 30 days (D) 12 months

68. The changing length of a stick's shadow during the day is mainly due to

(A) Apparent movement of the Sun in sky (B) Stick changing height

(C) Earth stopping rotation (D) Moon shining at noon

69. A seed with a fluffy tuft is most likely dispersed by

(A) Wind (B) Magnetic attraction

(C) Freezing (D) Sound

70. If grass decreases sharply in a grass→grasshopper→frog chain, what is the likely first effect?

(A) Grasshoppers have less food (B) Frogs make more grass

(C) Grasshoppers become producers (D) All frogs become plants

71. A farmer uses too much pesticide. Which unintended effect is possible?

(A) Harm to beneficial insects (B) More oxygen produced by pesticide

(C) All soil becomes pure water (D) Earth's rotation changes

72. Which practice best protects a local pond ecosystem?

(A) Prevent sewage discharge (B) Dump plastic waste

(C) Remove all plants (D) Wash vehicles with detergent in pond

73. A tree is planted on a hillside. Its roots can help

(A) Hold soil and reduce erosion (B) Increase soil erosion always

(C) Stop sunlight (D) Make rock magnetic

74. Water droplets appear outside a cold glass. They form because

(A) Water vapour in air condenses

(B) Water leaks through solid glass

(C) Glass creates water

(D) Ice melts outside without moisture

75. A wet shirt dries faster on a windy day because

(A) Moving air removes moist air near fabric (B) Wind creates new water

(C) Wind stops evaporation (D) Water becomes solid

76. Two identical plants are watered equally; one is kept in shade. Which factor is varied?

(A) Light exposure (B) Water amount

(C) Plant species (D) Pot size

77. Why are earthworms often useful in soil?

(A) They help aerate and mix soil (B) They make soil into plastic

(C) They eliminate all microbes (D) They prevent root growth

78. Which condition usually makes food spoil faster?

(A) Warm and moist storage (B) Clean refrigeration

(C) Dry airtight storage (D) Freezing

79. A transparent bottle filled with clean water is placed in sunlight. Which statement is safest?

(A) Sunlight alone does not guarantee water is safe to drink

(B) Any clear water is always safe

(C) All germs instantly disappear (D) Water becomes distilled

80. Which tool measures temperature?

(A) Thermometer (B) Compass

(C) Stopwatch (D) Ruler

81. A magnet is brought near a pile of mixed plastic and iron clips. What is the best observation?

(A) Iron clips are attracted (B) Plastic becomes iron

(C) Both must melt (D) All objects float

82. Which practice reduces mosquito breeding?

(A) Empty standing water in containers (B) Leave tyres full of water

(C) Keep tanks open (D) Store stagnant water for weeks

83. Why is a pressure cooker useful?

(A) Water can boil at a higher temperature under increased pressure (B) It makes food magnetic

(C) It removes gravity (D) It prevents all heat transfer

84. Which is a fair test of whether salt affects seed germination?

(A) Keep seed type, temperature and light same, vary only salt concentration (B) Change all factors together

(C) Use different seed types only (D) Compare only one seed

85. A student repeats an experiment three times and gets similar results. This mainly improves

(A) Reliability (B) Colour

(C) Gravity (D) Size of beaker

86. A graph shows 10, 20, 30 and 40 seeds germinated on successive days. What is the increase from day 2 to day 4?

(A) 20 (B) 10

(C) 30 (D) 40

87. Which statement about a scientific hypothesis is best?

(A) It is a testable proposed explanation (B) It is always true

(C) It cannot be checked (D) It replaces observation

88. A metal spoon and a wooden spoon are placed in warm soup. Which usually feels hotter sooner at the handle?

(A) Metal spoon (B) Wooden spoon

(C) Both always identical (D) Neither conducts heat

89. A child notices that a glass jar has water droplets inside after being covered. Which process forms the droplets?

(A) Condensation (B) Combustion

(C) Magnetism (D) Filtration

90. Which habit helps reduce spread of infectious disease?

(A) Wash hands with soap (B) Share unwashed utensils

(C) Cough into others' faces (D) Drink untreated water

91. A bird carries a fruit and drops its seed elsewhere. This is an example of

(A) Seed dispersal by animals (B) Evaporation

(C) Magnetism (D) Condensation

92. A clay pot keeps water relatively cool because some water

(A) Evaporates through pores (B) Turns to metal

(C) Becomes magnetic (D) Stops moving

93. Why should one not touch electrical switches with wet hands?

(A) Water with dissolved ions may conduct electricity (B) Wet hands remove gravity

(C) Switches become magnets (D) Air stops moving

94. A plant near a window bends towards light. This is a response to

(A) Light stimulus (B) Sound reflection

(C) Gravity disappearing (D) Boiling

95. In a food chain algae→small fish→large fish, what is algae?

(A) Producer (B) Secondary consumer

(C) Decomposer only (D) Top predator

96. A medicine label states 5 mL per dose. Which tool measures this most accurately?

(A) Marked oral syringe (B) Kitchen tablespoon

(C) Handspan (D) Thermometer

97. Which observation supports that air occupies space?

(A) An inverted glass traps air under water (B) A magnet attracts iron

(C) A mirror reflects light (D) A stone sinks

98. Which choice is best when an unknown chemical spills in a school laboratory?

(A) Inform the teacher and avoid touching it (B) Smell it closely

(C) Taste a drop (D) Mix it with another chemical

99. A thermometer reads 20°C in morning and 29°C at noon. Temperature increased by

(A) 9°C (B) 49°C

(C) 20°C (D) 29°C

100. A chart records rainfall as Mon 4 mm, Tue 8 mm, Wed 2 mm. Which day had twice Monday's rainfall?

(A) Tuesday (B) Wednesday

(C) Monday (D) None

ANSWER KEY WITH HINTS

1. B — Without light, photosynthesis is reduced. [Characteristics of Living Organisms]

2. B — Seeds can germinate without soil when moisture, air and temperature are suitable. [Characteristics of Living Organisms] [FIGURE]

3. A — A closed jar restricts exchange of gases with surroundings. [Characteristics of Living Organisms]

4. B — The plant responds to touch. [Characteristics of Living Organisms]

5. A — Growth is a characteristic of living organisms. [Characteristics of Living Organisms]

6. A — Displaced volume is $47 - 35 = 12$ mL. [Measurement] [FIGURE]

7. B — Non-standard units vary between people. [Measurement]

8. B — A balance measures mass. [Measurement]

9. B — Multiply metres by 100. [Measurement]

10. A — Eye-level reading reduces parallax error. [Measurement]

11. B — A magnet removes iron filings first. [Let's Separate the Components] [FIGURE]

12. C — Dissolved salt passes through filter paper. [Let's Separate the Components]

13. B — Dissolve salt, filter sand, evaporate water. [Let's Separate the Components]

14. A — Heavier suspended particles settle by sedimentation. [Let's Separate the Components]

15. A — Visible large pebbles can be handpicked. [Let's Separate the Components]

16. B — Beak shape is related to food and habitat. [Diversity in Living Organisms] [FIGURE]

17. B — Water storage and reduced leaf area limit water loss. [Diversity in Living Organisms]

18. A — Fish gills are adapted to extract oxygen from water. [Diversity in Living Organisms]

19. A — Rose and cactus are both plants. [Diversity in Living Organisms]

20. A — Webbing helps push water backward. [Diversity in Living Organisms]

21. B — Shelter under sturdy furniture and protect head and neck. [Disaster Management] [FIGURE]

22. B — Floodwater and electric wires are dangerous. [Disaster Management]

23. B — Drills improve preparedness and coordination. [Disaster Management]

24. C — Water can spread burning oil. [Disaster Management]

25. A — Glass is usually transparent; cardboard is opaque. [Properties of Substances]

26. B — Dissolved sugar remains in the solution. [Properties of Substances] [FIGURE]

27. A — Equal filled volume does not imply equal mass or density. [Properties of Substances]

28. A — Common steel is magnetic while aluminium is not strongly attracted. [Properties of Substances]

29. A — A transparent cover lets light pass. [Properties of Substances]

30. A — Reflection direction depends on mirror orientation. [A Journey of Light] [FIGURE]

31. A — Opaque objects obstruct light. [A Journey of Light]

32. A — Closer to the source, the object subtends a larger angle. [A Journey of Light] [FIGURE]

33. A — A periscope uses reflections from two mirrors. [A Journey of Light]

34. A — Transparent materials allow light to pass. [A Journey of Light]

35. B — The Moon reflects sunlight. [Beyond the Sky] [FIGURE]

36. A — Different regions face the Sun as Earth rotates. [Beyond the Sky]

37. A — The Sun generates its own light. [Beyond the Sky]

38. A — Moon phases depend on viewing geometry. [Beyond the Sky] [FIGURE]

39. A — Telescopes gather light from distant objects. [Beyond the Sky]

40. A — Pulses and vegetables add protein and micronutrients. [From Diet to Health]

41. A — Protein supports growth and tissue repair. [From Diet to Health] [FIGURE]

42. A — Food supplies energy for activity. [From Diet to Health]

43. A — Appropriate treatment reduces pathogens. [From Diet to Health]

44. A — Hand hygiene reduces contamination. [From Diet to Health]

45. A — The compass aligns with Earth's magnetic field. [Into the Magical World of Magnets] [FIGURE]

46. A — Like magnetic poles repel. [Into the Magical World of Magnets] [FIGURE]

47. A — Each piece behaves as a smaller magnet with two poles. [Into the Magical World of Magnets]

48. A — Magnetic effects are strongest near its ends. [Into the Magical World of Magnets]

49. A — Iron is ferromagnetic. [Into the Magical World of Magnets]

50. A — Pressure increases as contact area decreases for the same force. [Force and Pressure] [FIGURE]

51. A — Pressure = force/area = 30/3 = 10 Pa. [Force and Pressure] [FIGURE]

52. A — Smaller area concentrates force. [Force and Pressure]

53. A — A force can change velocity direction. [Force and Pressure] [FIGURE]

54. A — Gases are compressible. [Force and Pressure]

55. A — Speed = 120/20 = 6 m/s. [Motion and Types of Motion] [FIGURE]

56. A — Distance does not change with time. [Motion and Types of Motion] [FIGURE]

57. A — Wheel spins while car moves forward. [Motion and Types of Motion] [FIGURE]

58. A — To-and-fro motion about a mean position is oscillatory. [Motion and Types of Motion]

59. A — Total distance/time = 100/30 ≈ 3.33 m/s. [Motion and Types of Motion]

60. A — Stopping leaks reduces wastage. [Gifts of Nature] [FIGURE]

61. A — Forests provide habitats and help protect soil. [Gifts of Nature]

62. A — Rainwater harvesting captures rainfall for use or recharge. [Gifts of Nature]

63. A — Sunlight is continually replenished. [Gifts of Nature]

64. A — Decomposition converts organic waste to compost. [Gifts of Nature]

65. A — Gravity provides the centripetal acceleration. [Our Earth and Our Solar System]

66. A — The Sun is a luminous star. [Our Earth and Our Solar System]

67. A — Earth rotates once in about one day. [Motions of the Earth]

68. A — Sun's apparent position changes during the day. [Motions of the Earth]

69. A — Tufts increase air resistance for wind dispersal. [The Earth and its Living World]

70. A — Grasshoppers depend on grass. [Environmental Balance]

71. A — Pesticides can harm non-target organisms. [Environmental Balance]

72. A — Reducing pollution protects aquatic life. [Environmental Balance]

73. A — Roots bind soil particles. [Environmental Balance]

74. A — Water vapour cools and condenses on cold surface. [Water]

75. A — Air movement increases evaporation rate. [Water]

76. A — Only sunlight availability differs. [Plants and Environment]

77. A — Burrowing improves soil structure. [Soil]

78. A — Many microbes grow faster in warm moist conditions. [Food and Health]

79. A — Clear appearance and sunlight do not guarantee safe water. [Everyday Science]

80. A — Thermometers measure temperature. [Everyday Science]

81. A — Iron is magnetically attracted. [Everyday Science]

82. A — Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. [Everyday Science]

83. A — Higher pressure raises boiling point. [Everyday Science]

84. A — A fair test changes one independent variable. [Scientific Method]

85. A — Repeatability supports reliability. [Scientific Method]

86. A — 40 − 20 = 20 seeds. [Data Interpretation]

87. A — Hypotheses must be testable. [Scientific Method]

88. A — Metals generally conduct heat faster than wood. [Everyday Science]

89. A — Water vapour condenses on cooler jar surfaces. [Water]

90. A — Handwashing reduces transfer of germs. [Health and Hygiene]

91. A — Animals can carry and deposit seeds. [Plants and Environment]

92. A — Evaporation removes heat from the pot. [Water]

93. A — Wet skin can increase risk of electric shock. [Safety]

94. A — Shoots often grow towards light. [Everyday Science]

95. A — Algae make food by photosynthesis. [Ecology]

96. A — A marked oral syringe measures small liquid volumes accurately. [Measurement]

97. A — Trapped air prevents water from filling the glass. [Properties of Air]

98. A — Unknown chemicals require supervised safe handling. [Lab Safety]

99. A — 29 − 20 = 9°C. [Data Interpretation]

100. A — 8 mm is twice 4 mm. [Data Interpretation]

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