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

Dr Homi Bhabha Bal Vaidyanik Competition

Model Test Paper 2

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

Control + Patience + Confidence = SUCCESS

1. A seed kept on damp cotton sprouts without soil. What is the sound conclusion?

(A) Seeds do not need air (B) Seeds make food only in darkness (C) Soil is not essential for initial germination (D) Seeds need no water

2. A plant is watered but kept in darkness for many days. What is most likely?

(A) It starts producing seeds immediately (B) Its leaves become magnets (C) Its roots instantly disappear (D) Its food production becomes inadequate

3. A touch-me-not leaf folds after being touched. Which characteristic is demonstrated?

(A) Evaporation (B) Magnetic attraction (C) Melting (D) Response to a stimulus

4. Why is a dry seed considered living even when it shows no visible growth?

(A) It can resume life processes under suitable conditions (B) It is made entirely of stone (C) It contains no living cells (D) It is already photosynthesising rapidly

5. Two pupils measure the same bench using handspans and get different counts. Why?

(A) The table length changes each minute (B) Length cannot be measured (C) Their nonstandard units differ in length (D) Both measurements must be exact

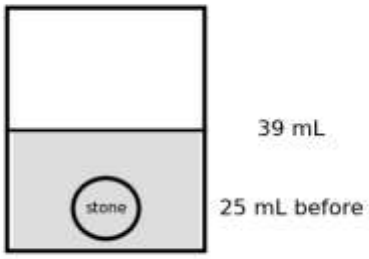
6. A ruler has its zero end broken. What is the correct way to measure a pencil?

(A) Subtract the initial reading from the final reading (B) Multiply the two readings (C) Count the ruler's colours (D) Read only the final mark

7. What instrument is most suitable for finding the temperature of water?

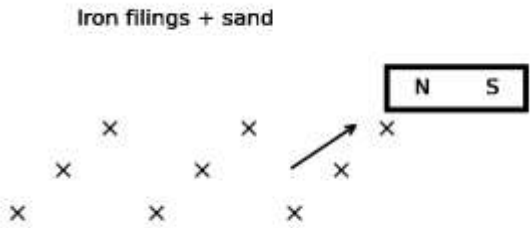
(A) A measuring tape (B) A thermometer (C) A compass (D) A spring balance

8. A measuring cylinder contains 25 mL water; a stone raises it to 39 mL. What is the stone's volume?



(A) 25 mL (B) 64 mL (C) 14 mL (D) 39 mL

9. Which method removes iron filings from a mixture of sand and iron?

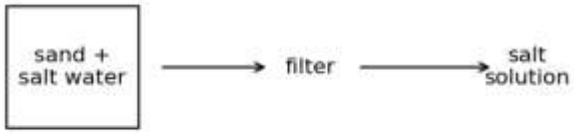


(A) Churning (B) Magnetic separation (C) Condensation (D) Evaporation

10. Which sequence separates sand and dissolved salt from water?

(A) Freezing followed by winnowing (B) Filtration followed by evaporation (C) Churning followed by handpicking (D) Sieving followed by magnetism

11. Why does a filter paper fail to remove dissolved salt from water?



(A) The paper turns salt into gas (B) Dissolved salt passes through the filter pores with water (C) Salt is magnetic (D) Salt particles are larger than pebbles

12. A farmer drops grain and chaff from a height on a windy day. What separates them?

(A) Sedimentation (B) Condensation

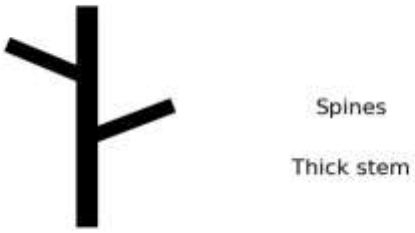
(C) Winnowing (D) Evaporation

13. A bird has a long narrow beak to reach nectar. What explains this feature?



(A) All animals have identical body parts (B) Adaptation to its habitat and food (C) It is caused by magnets (D) The feature prevents all movement

14. A cactus has spines and a thick green stem. What advantage does this provide?



(A) It absorbs water only through flowers (B) It prevents all photosynthesis (C) It reduces water loss and stores water (D) It increases water loss

15. Which pair is correctly matched to its habitat?

(A) Camel — deep ocean (B) Dolphin — desert sand (C) Fish — aquatic habitat (D) Earthworm — dry sky

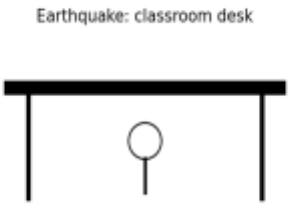
16. What leaf feature is commonly associated with parallel venation?

(A) A leaf with no veins

(B) Long narrow grass-like leaves

(C) A stone surface (D) A feather

17. During an earthquake, what is a safe immediate action indoors?



(A) Run toward glass windows

(B) Use the lift immediately (C) Drop, cover and hold on under sturdy furniture (D) Stand under hanging fans

18. A flood warning is issued. What is the safest response?

(A) Touch fallen electric wires

(B) Move to a safe elevated place as instructed

(C) Cross flowing floodwater on foot

(D) Store valuables in the river

19. Why do schools conduct emergency evacuation drills?

(A) To make an earthquake stop (B) To increase panic

(C) To practise safe and orderly responses

(D) To predict the exact date of a flood

20. What should be avoided during a cooking-oil fire?

(A) Pouring water onto the burning oil

(B) Turning off heat if safe

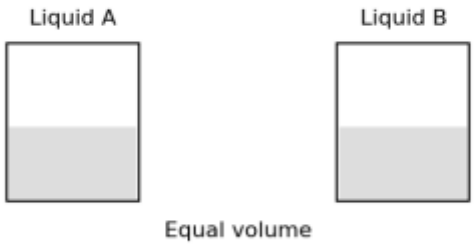
(C) Using a suitable fire blanket (D) Calling an adult or fire service

21. Which material allows objects to be seen clearly through it?

(A) A brick (B) Transparent glass

(C) Thick cardboard (D) A wooden plank

22. A substance retains its volume but changes shape to fit a container. It is a?



(A) Liquid (B) Vacuum (C) Solid with fixed shape (D) Magnet

23. A metal key sinks in water but a cork floats. What property helps explain this?

(A) The time of day (B) Difference in density relative to water (C) The colour of the object alone (D) Both have equal density

24. A torch beam is partly visible through frosted glass but details are blurred. The glass is?

(A) Perfectly transparent (B) Magnetic (C) Opaque

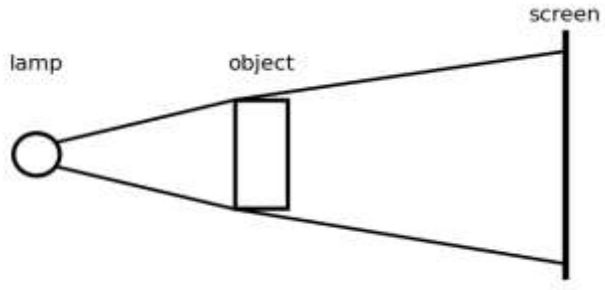
(D) Translucent

25. A steel pin is attracted by a bar magnet but a plastic bead is not. Which property differs?

(A) Colour alone (B) Magnetic attraction (C) Taste

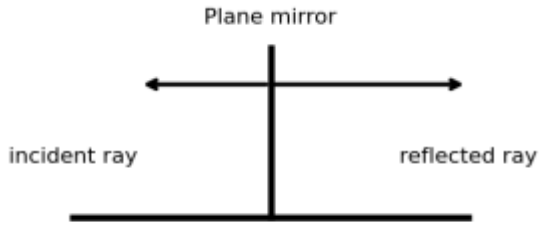
(D) Smell

26. A torch shines on an opaque object placed before a screen. What forms?



(A) An echo (B) A rainbow inside the ball (C) A magnetic field line (D) A shadow

27. A plane mirror is rotated while a torch beam stays fixed. What changes?

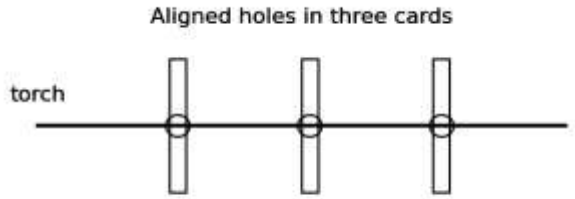


(A) Direction of the reflected ray (B) Speed of sound in air (C) Colour of the torch batteries (D) Mass of the mirror

28. A student sees an image in a periscope. What makes this possible?

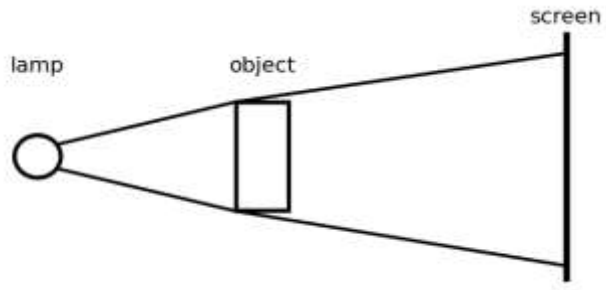
(A) Reflection of light (B) Magnetic repulsion (C) Evaporation of water (D) Diffusion of salt

29. Why do three aligned holes in cards let a candle be seen?



(A) Light always passes through cardboard (B) Light travels only in circles (C) Light has no direction (D) Light travels approximately in straight lines

30. When a toy is moved closer to a small light source, its shadow on a fixed screen becomes?



(A) Larger (B) Smaller in every case (C) Always unchanged (D) Invisible at once

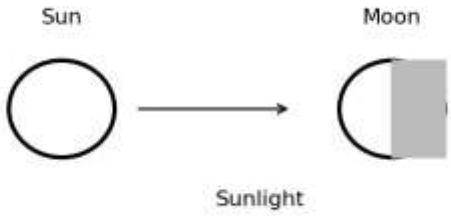
31. Why does the Moon shine in the night sky?

(A) It reflects sunlight (B) It burns like the Sun (C) It generates electricity (D) It is made of glowing glass

32. What causes day and night on Earth?

(A) Earth stopping its motion (B) Clouds permanently covering Earth (C) Earth's rotation about its axis (D) The Moon turning into the Sun

33. Why does the visible shape of the Moon change over a month?



(A) The Moon repeatedly changes its actual shape (B) The Moon produces changing coloured light (C) The Moon is covered by Earth's shadow every night (D) We see changing portions of its sunlit half

34. Which object is a natural satellite of Earth?

(A) Venus (B) The Sun (C) Mars (D) The Moon

35. Which instrument is useful for studying distant stars and planets?

(A) Measuring cylinder (B) Thermometer (C) Telescope (D) Weighing balance

36. Which nutrient is especially needed for growth and tissue repair?

(A) Only food colour (B) Only salt (C) Protein (D) Only water

37. Which meal is most balanced for a school child?

(A) Roti, dal, vegetables and fruit (B) Only fried chips (C) Only sugary drink (D) Only polished rice

38. Why should drinking water be made safe before consumption?

(A) It reduces harmful microbes (B) It creates vitamins from nothing (C) It makes all dissolved salts disappear (D) It always increases sugar

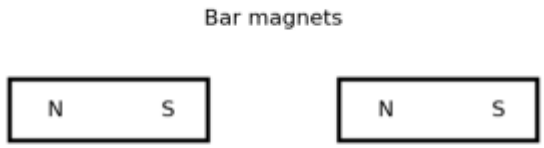
39. A child has bleeding gums due to prolonged deficiency of which vitamin?

(A) Vitamin K (B) Vitamin D (C) Vitamin B12 (D) Vitamin C

40. What helps prevent contamination while preparing food?

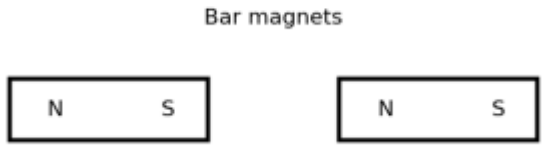
(A) Mixing raw and cooked food carelessly (B) Washing hands with soap (C) Leaving food uncovered (D) Using dirty utensils

41. What happens when north poles of two magnets approach each other?



(A) They produce light (B) They repel (C) They lose all magnetism immediately (D) They always fuse

42. If a bar magnet is broken into two, what happens?



(A) Both become non-magnetic wood (B) One piece has only south pole (C) One piece has only north pole (D) Each piece has both north and south poles

43. Where are iron filings most densely attracted on a bar magnet?

(A) At a distant empty corner (B) Only at its exact centre (C) Everywhere in the room equally (D) Near the poles

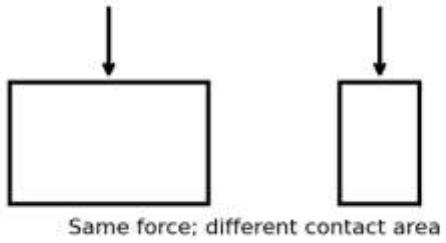
44. Why does a freely suspended magnet settle approximately north–south?

(A) It follows the nearest cloud (B) It is attracted to plastic (C) It aligns with Earth's magnetic field (D) It is pushed by sunlight

45. Which material is most likely attracted by an ordinary bar magnet?

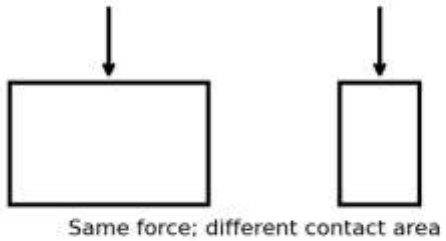
(A) Wooden stick (B) Rubber eraser (C) Iron nail (D) Plastic ruler

46. A force of 24 N acts on an area of 3 m^2. What is the pressure?



(A) 3 Pa (B) 8 Pa (C) 72 Pa (D) 24 Pa

47. Two equal blocks rest on sand; one stands on its smaller face. Which makes a deeper impression?



(A) Both always exert zero pressure (B) The one with smaller contact area (C) The one with larger contact area (D) The one with brighter colour

48. Why does a sharp needle pierce cloth more easily than a blunt rod?

(A) Smaller contact area produces higher pressure (B) It changes into a magnet (C) It has no mass (D) It reduces force to zero

49. A closed syringe filled with air is pressed. Why can the plunger move inward?

(A) Air has no particles (B) Air is a rigid solid (C) Air can be compressed (D) Air cannot exert pressure

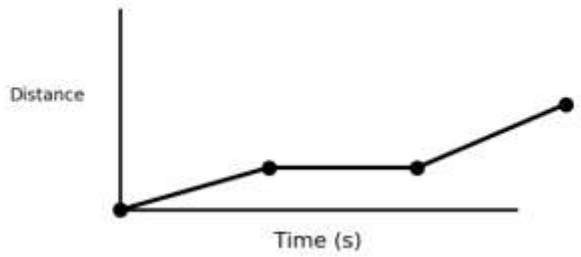
50. A football changes direction after a kick. What caused the change?

(A) Magnetic north alone (B) An applied force (C) Condensation (D) Evaporation

51. A bicycle covers 150 m in 30 s. Find its speed.

(A) 180 m/s (B) 30 m/s (C) 5 m/s (D) 0.2 m/s

52. A distance–time graph is horizontal for 5 seconds. What does this mean?



(A) It is at rest during that interval (B) It is moving backward at infinite speed (C) It is rotating in place (D) It is moving faster and faster

53. What motion does a swing show while moving back and forth?

(A) Only random motion (B) Only straight-line motion (C) Oscillatory motion (D) No motion at all

54. A fan blade turns around a fixed axis. Which motion is shown?

(A) No motion (B) Only linear motion (C) Only oscillatory motion (D) Rotational motion

55. A child walks 60 m in 20 s then 40 m in 20 s. Find average speed.

(A) 10 m/s (B) 5 m/s (C) 0.4 m/s (D) 2.5 m/s

56. What helps prevent soil erosion on a sloping field?

(A) Burning all grass (B) Leaving soil completely bare (C) Removing all plants (D) Growing vegetation with roots

57. Why is collecting rainwater useful?

(A) It can conserve water and recharge groundwater (B) It turns rain into petrol (C) It makes all rivers salty (D) It permanently stops all evaporation

58. Which is an example of a renewable energy source?

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

59. Why is it important to use fossil fuels carefully?

(A) They contain no stored energy (B) They are finite and their burning causes pollution (C) They can be grown overnight (D) They never affect air quality

60. What is a useful result of composting kitchen vegetable waste?

(A) They turn into plastic (B) They make soil permanently sterile (C) They form manure that improves soil (D) They create metal ores

61. A seedling is kept near a window and bends toward it. What explains this?

(A) Freezing (B) Response to light (C) Magnetic repulsion (D) Boiling

62. Why are earthworms useful to garden soil?

(A) They turn soil into glass (B) They prevent roots from growing (C) They remove all nutrients (D) They improve aeration and mixing

63. Water droplets form outside a chilled glass. Why?

(A) Water passed through solid metal (B) Ice turned into fire (C) The bottle created new water atoms (D) Water vapour in air condensed

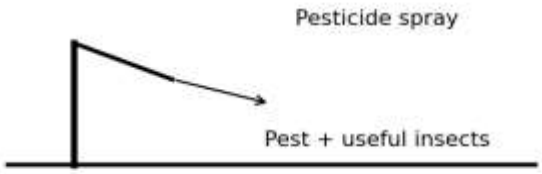
64. Why do clothes dry faster on a windy day?

(A) It removes the cloth's fibres (B) It prevents evaporation completely (C) It carries away water vapour, increasing evaporation (D) It turns water into soil

65. A fluffy seed is carried far from a plant. What helps it travel?

(A) Very heavy stones attached (B) Light structures that catch air (C) A magnetic core (D) A thick metal shell

66. Which change may follow a sudden decline in grass in a food chain?



(A) Grasshoppers have less food (B) The Sun disappears (C) All organisms increase without limit (D) Frogs immediately become plants

67. A farmer sprays too much pesticide. What unintended effect is possible?

(A) Useful insects may also be harmed (B) Only pests can ever be affected (C) It always increases biodiversity (D) All soil becomes pure water

68. A clay water pot keeps water relatively cool. Why?

(A) The pot generates ice electrically (B) The pot reflects all heat into water (C) Water becomes magnetic (D) Evaporation removes heat

69. What is the main benefit of planting trees near a stream?

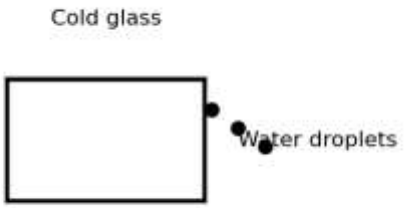
(A) Trees make floods impossible

(B) Roots convert water to petrol

(C) Leaves stop all rainfall

(D) Roots hold soil and reduce erosion

70. A pond receives untreated sewage. Which effect is likely?



(A) Water quality declines and aquatic life may suffer (B) Water becomes automatically safe to drink (C) Pollution disappears immediately (D) All fish reproduce without limit

71. Which activity best reduces stagnant-water mosquito breeding?

(A) Empty and cover standing-water containers (B) Store water in open tyres (C) Leave drains blocked (D) Keep buckets uncovered for weeks

72. Why is handwashing before meals important?

(A) Sharing used tissues (B) Washing hands with soap and clean water (C) Eating with dirty hands (D) Storing cooked food uncovered

73. Which observation shows that air occupies space?

(A) Air has no volume (B) Glass repels all liquids magnetically (C) Water cannot move (D) Trapped air occupies space

74. Why do plants require sunlight?

(A) Stop all respiration (B) Turn roots into stone (C) Prepare food by photosynthesis (D) Become magnetic

75. Why do some fruits have hooks on their surfaces?

(A) They sink into deep oceans immediately (B) They attach to animal fur or clothing (C) They are blown only by magnets (D) They grow without dispersal

76. What is a sensible way to save household water?

(A) Wash a vehicle continuously with a hose (B) Repair leaking taps (C) Keep taps running while brushing (D) Discard collected rainwater

77. A dry leaf becomes part of soil over time. Which organisms help?

(A) Only sunlight without organisms (B) Decomposers such as fungi and bacteria (C) Only rocks (D) Only magnets

78. Why should drinking-water storage containers be covered?

(A) To attract insects (B) To reduce entry of dust and microbes (C) To increase mosquito breeding (D) To make water evaporate faster

79. A student wants to test the effect of light on seedlings. What should remain the same?

(A) Water and seed type (B) Both light and water changed together (C) Pot size changed each hour (D) Seed type changed daily

80. A small seedling has roots growing down and shoot growing up. Which statement is correct?

(A) Shoots always grow into the soil (B) Roots always grow toward light (C) Plant parts respond differently to environmental cues (D) No growth response occurs

81. Which sense organ detects sound?

(A) Tongue (B) Ear (C) Skin alone (D) Nose

82. Which state of water has a fixed shape?

(A) Vapour only (B) Liquid (C) Gas (D) Solid

83. Which part of a flower often attracts pollinating insects?

(A) Absorbing all soil minerals (B) Making magnetic fields (C) Attracting pollinators (D) Producing roots

84. Which action is safest when crossing a road?

(A) Cross behind a moving bus (B) Run without looking (C) Look both ways and cross when safe (D) Use a phone while crossing

85. Which source supplies most energy to Earth's ecosystems?

(A) A stone (B) A compass (C) The Sun (D) The Moon

86. Which material is usually attracted by a magnet?

(A) Rubber band (B) Wooden block (C) Plastic spoon (D) Iron paperclip

87. What is the first step if a small cut bleeds?

(A) Ignore heavy bleeding (B) Use an unknown chemical (C) Rub soil into the cut (D) Clean the wound and apply gentle pressure if bleeding

88. Which practice protects teeth from decay?

(A) Never rinsing the mouth

(B) Eating sweets all day without cleaning (C) Brushing teeth with fluoride toothpaste (D) Using dirty brushes

89. Why is a raincoat useful during rainfall?

(A) It absorbs unlimited water

(B) It resists passage of liquid water

(C) It is a magnet (D) It produces rain

90. What do green plants release during photosynthesis?

(A) Only nitrogen (B) Hydrogen sulphide

(C) Oxygen (D) Helium

91. A scientist repeats a measurement three times. Why?

(A) They help check reliability

(B) They guarantee a desired answer

(C) They remove the need to record data

(D) They make every error impossible

92. A medicine label says 5 mL. Which device measures it accurately?

(A) A compass (B) A marked oral syringe

(C) A ruler (D) An unmarked cup

93. What should be done when an unknown chemical spills in the lab?

(A) Mix it with another chemical (B) Inform the teacher and avoid touching it (C) Taste it (D) Smell it closely

94. Why should electrical switches not be touched with wet hands?

(A) Risk of electric shock (B) Risk of magnetisation

(C) Risk of instant freezing (D) Risk of evaporation

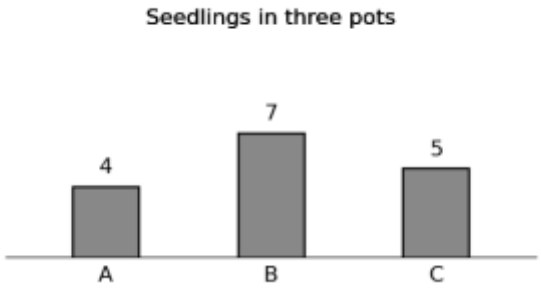
95. What does a scientific hypothesis need to be?

(A) Always accepted without testing (B) Testable using evidence (C) Based only on guesses without observations (D) Impossible to question

96. What is the main purpose of a thermometer?

(A) Distance (B) Force (C) Mass (D) Temperature

97. A bar chart shows 4, 7, 5 plants grown in three pots. Which pot has the most?



(A) The first pot (B) The third pot (C) All pots have equal counts (D) The second pot

98. Why does a pressure cooker cook food faster?

(A) It prevents steam formation (B) Higher pressure raises water's boiling temperature (C) It turns water into ice (D) It removes all heat

99. Which action helps prevent spreading a cough infection?

(A) Cough openly toward classmates (B) Cover cough with elbow or tissue and wash hands (C) Avoid washing hands (D) Share used tissues

100. A thermometer reads 19°C at dawn and 28°C at noon. What is the rise?

(A) 9°C (B) 28°C (C) 19°C (D) 47°C

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ANSWER KEY WITH HINTS

1. C — Soil is not essential for initial germination. Explanation: Living things show growth, response or germination when conditions permit. [Topic: Characteristics of Living Organisms]

2. D — Its food production becomes inadequate. Explanation: Living things show growth, response or germination when conditions permit. [Topic: Characteristics of Living Organisms]

3. D — Response to a stimulus. Explanation: Living things show growth, response or germination when conditions permit. [Topic: Characteristics of Living Organisms]

4. A — It can resume life processes under suitable conditions. Explanation: Living things show growth, response or germination when conditions permit. [Topic: Characteristics of Living Organisms]

5. C — Their nonstandard units differ in length. Explanation: A standard instrument or careful reading avoids measurement errors. [Topic: Measurement]

6. A — Subtract the initial reading from the final reading. Explanation: A standard instrument or careful reading avoids measurement errors. [Topic: Measurement]

7. B — A thermometer. Explanation: A standard instrument or careful reading avoids measurement errors. [Topic: Measurement]

8. C — 14 mL. Explanation: Displaced volume = final reading − initial reading = 14 mL. [Topic: Measurement]

9. B — Magnetic separation. Explanation: Choose the separation technique using differences in particle size, solubility or magnetism. [Topic: Let's Separate the Components]

10. B — Filtration followed by evaporation. Explanation: Choose the separation technique using differences in particle size, solubility or magnetism. [Topic: Let's Separate the Components]

11. B — Dissolved salt passes through the filter pores with water. Explanation: Choose the separation technique using differences in particle size, solubility or magnetism. [Topic: Let's Separate the Components]

12. C — Winnowing. Explanation: Choose the separation technique using differences in particle size, solubility or magnetism. [Topic: Let's Separate the Components]

13. B — Adaptation to its habitat and food. Explanation: Organism structures and habitats are related to survival needs. [Topic: Diversity in Living Organisms]

14. C — It reduces water loss and stores water. Explanation: Organism structures and habitats are related to survival needs. [Topic: Diversity in Living Organisms]

15. C — Fish — aquatic habitat. Explanation: Organism structures and habitats are related to survival needs. [Topic: Diversity in Living Organisms]

16. B — Long narrow grass-like leaves. Explanation: Organism structures and habitats are related to survival needs. [Topic: Diversity in Living Organisms]

17. C — Drop, cover and hold on under sturdy furniture. Explanation: Safety precautions reduce injury and risk during emergencies. [Topic: Disaster Management]

18. B — Move to a safe elevated place as instructed. Explanation: Safety precautions reduce injury and risk during emergencies. [Topic: Disaster Management]

19. C — To practise safe and orderly responses. Explanation: Safety precautions reduce injury and risk during emergencies. [Topic: Disaster Management]

20. A — Pouring water onto the burning oil. Explanation: Safety precautions reduce injury and risk during emergencies. [Topic: Disaster Management]

21. B — Transparent glass. Explanation: Materials differ in density, state, transparency and magnetic properties. [Topic: Properties of Substances]

22. A — Liquid. Explanation: Materials differ in density, state, transparency and magnetic properties. [Topic: Properties of Substances]

23. B — Difference in density relative to water. Explanation: Materials differ in density, state, transparency and magnetic properties. [Topic: Properties of Substances]

24. D — Translucent. Explanation: Materials differ in density, state, transparency and magnetic properties. [Topic: Properties of Substances]

25. B — Magnetic attraction. Explanation: Materials differ in density, state, transparency and magnetic properties. [Topic: Properties of Substances]

26. D — A shadow. Explanation: Light travels in straight paths and reflects from suitable surfaces. [Topic: A Journey of Light]

27. A — Direction of the reflected ray. Explanation: Light travels in straight paths and reflects from suitable surfaces. [Topic: A Journey of Light]

28. A — Reflection of light. Explanation: Light travels in straight paths and reflects from suitable surfaces. [Topic: A Journey of Light]

29. D — Light travels approximately in straight lines. Explanation: Light travels in straight paths and reflects from suitable surfaces. [Topic: A Journey of Light]

30. A — Larger. Explanation: Light travels in straight paths and reflects from suitable surfaces. [Topic: A Journey of Light]

31. A — It reflects sunlight. Explanation: Sunlight, rotation and orbital geometry explain many sky observations. [Topic: Beyond the Sky]

32. C — Earth's rotation about its axis. Explanation: Sunlight, rotation and orbital geometry explain many sky observations. [Topic: Beyond the Sky]

33. D — We see changing portions of its sunlit half. Explanation: Sunlight, rotation and orbital geometry explain many sky observations. [Topic: Beyond the Sky]

34. D — The Moon. Explanation: Sunlight, rotation and orbital geometry explain many sky observations. [Topic: Beyond the Sky]

35. C — Telescope. Explanation: Sunlight, rotation and orbital geometry explain many sky observations. [Topic: Beyond the Sky]

36. C — Protein. Explanation: Balanced nutrition and hygiene support health and prevent disease. [Topic: From Diet to Health]

37. A — Roti, dal, vegetables and fruit. Explanation: Balanced nutrition and hygiene support health and prevent disease. [Topic: From Diet to Health]

38. A — It reduces harmful microbes. Explanation: Balanced nutrition and hygiene support health and prevent disease. [Topic: From Diet to Health]

39. D — Vitamin C. Explanation: Balanced nutrition and hygiene support health and prevent disease. [Topic: From Diet to Health]

40. B — Washing hands with soap. Explanation: Balanced nutrition and hygiene support health and prevent disease. [Topic: From Diet to Health]

41. B — They repel. Explanation: Magnetic poles and fields determine attraction, repulsion and compass direction. [Topic: Into the Magical World of Magnets]

42. D — Each piece has both north and south poles. Explanation: Magnetic poles and fields determine attraction, repulsion and compass direction. [Topic: Into the Magical World of Magnets]

43. D — Near the poles. Explanation: Magnetic poles and fields determine attraction, repulsion and compass direction. [Topic: Into the Magical World of Magnets]

44. C — It aligns with Earth's magnetic field. Explanation: Magnetic poles and fields determine attraction, repulsion and compass direction. [Topic: Into the Magical World of Magnets]

45. C — Iron nail. Explanation: Magnetic poles and fields determine attraction, repulsion and compass direction. [Topic: Into the Magical World of Magnets]

46. B — 8 Pa. Explanation: Pressure = force ÷ area = 8 pascals. [Topic: Force and Pressure]

47. B — The one with smaller contact area. Explanation: Force changes motion; pressure depends on force divided by area. [Topic: Force and Pressure]

48. A — Smaller contact area produces higher pressure. Explanation: Force changes motion; pressure depends on force divided by area. [Topic: Force and Pressure]

49. C — Air can be compressed. Explanation: Force changes motion; pressure depends on force divided by area. [Topic: Force and Pressure]

50. B — An applied force. Explanation: Force changes motion; pressure depends on force divided by area. [Topic: Force and Pressure]

51. C — 5 m/s. Explanation: Speed = distance ÷ time = 5 metres per second. [Topic: Motion and Types of Motion]

52. A — It is at rest during that interval. Explanation: Motion is classified by path or repetition; speed uses distance divided by time. [Topic: Motion and Types of Motion]

53. C — Oscillatory motion. Explanation: Motion is classified by path or repetition; speed uses distance divided by time. [Topic: Motion and Types of Motion]

54. D — Rotational motion. Explanation: Motion is classified by path or repetition; speed uses distance divided by time. [Topic: Motion and Types of Motion]

55. D — 2.5 m/s. Explanation: Average speed = total 100 m ÷ total 40 s = 2.5 m/s. [Topic: Motion and Types of Motion]

56. D — Growing vegetation with roots. Explanation: Natural resources should be conserved and used sustainably. [Topic: Gifts of Nature]

57. A — It can conserve water and recharge groundwater. Explanation: Natural resources should be conserved and used sustainably. [Topic: Gifts of Nature]

58. C — Sunlight. Explanation: Natural resources should be conserved and used sustainably. [Topic: Gifts of Nature]

59. B — They are finite and their burning causes pollution. Explanation: Natural resources should be conserved and used sustainably. [Topic: Gifts of Nature]

60. C — They form manure that improves soil. Explanation: Natural resources should be conserved and used sustainably. [Topic: Gifts of Nature]

61. B — Response to light. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

62. D — They improve aeration and mixing. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

63. D — Water vapour in air condensed. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

64. C — It carries away water vapour, increasing evaporation. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants

and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

65. B — Light structures that catch air. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

66. A — Grasshoppers have less food. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

67. A — Useful insects may also be harmed. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

68. D — Evaporation removes heat. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

69. D — Roots hold soil and reduce erosion. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

70. A — Water quality declines and aquatic life may suffer. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

71. A — Empty and cover standing-water containers. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

72. B — Washing hands with soap and clean water. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

73. D — Trapped air occupies space. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

74. C — Prepare food by photosynthesis. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

75. B — They attach to animal fur or clothing. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

76. B — Repair leaking taps. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

77. B — Decomposers such as fungi and bacteria. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

78. B — To reduce entry of dust and microbes. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

79. A — Water and seed type. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

80. C — Plant parts respond differently to environmental cues. Explanation: Observation of water, soil, plants and ecosystems explains the situation. [Topic: Class 5 Environmental Studies]

81. B — Ear. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

82. D — Solid. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

83. C — Attracting pollinators. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

84. C — Look both ways and cross when safe. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

85. C — The Sun. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

86. D — Iron paperclip. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

87. D — Clean the wound and apply gentle pressure if bleeding. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

88. C — Brushing teeth with fluoride toothpaste. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

89. B — It resists passage of liquid water. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

90. C — Oxygen. Explanation: Apply basic everyday science and safe habits. [Topic: Class 4 Environmental Studies]

91. A — They help check reliability. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

92. B — A marked oral syringe. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

93. B — Inform the teacher and avoid touching it. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

94. A — Risk of electric shock. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

95. B — Testable using evidence. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

96. D — Temperature. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

97. D — The second pot. Explanation: The second bar is highest in the graph. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

98. B — Higher pressure raises water's boiling temperature. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

99. B — Cover cough with elbow or tissue and wash hands. Explanation: Scientific evidence, instruments and safe practices guide the correct choice. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

100. A — 9°C. Explanation: Subtract the earlier temperature from the later one: 9°C. [Topic: Science GK and Everyday Life]

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