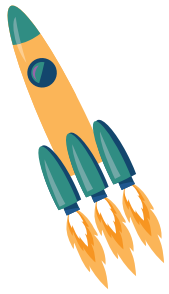
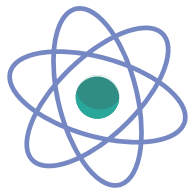
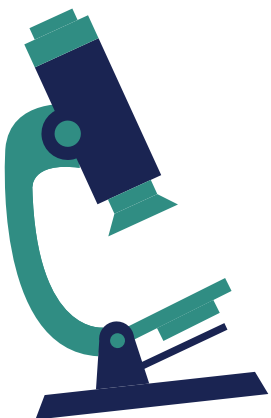


QUIZ SCIENCE 2026-27



**5 - 6
GROUP**



Group 5-6

- 1 Living things are divided into large groups called _____.
a. families b. orders
c. **kingdoms** d. classes
- 2 How many kingdoms are living things usually divided into?
a. Three b. Four
c. Six d. **Five**
- 3 Which kingdom includes bacteria?
a. **Monera** b. Protista
c. Fungi d. Plantae
- 4 Which kingdom includes mushrooms and moulds?
a. Plantae b. **Fungi**
c. Animalia d. Monera
- 5 Single-celled organisms like Amoeba belong to _____.
a. Plantae b. Animalia
c. **Protista** d. Fungi
- 6 Organisms that make their own food belong mostly to _____.
a. Animalia b. Fungi
c. Monera d. **Plantae**
- 7 Humans and other animals belong to the kingdom _____.
a. **Animalia** b. Plantae
c. Fungi d. Protista
- 8 Living things made of only one cell are called _____.
a. multicellular b. **unicellular**
c. non-living d. tissues
- 9 Living things made of many cells are called _____.
a. unicellular b. single
c. **multicellular** d. simple
- 10 The study of living things is called _____.
a. chemistry b. physics
c. geology d. **biology**
- 11 Animals with a backbone are called _____.
a. **vertebrates** b. invertebrates
c. mammals d. insects
- 12 Animals without a backbone are called _____.
a. vertebrates b. **invertebrates**
c. reptiles d. birds
- 13 The five groups of vertebrates are fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and _____.
a. insects b. spiders
c. **mammals** d. worms
- 14 Which of these animals is a mammal?
a. Shark b. Crocodile
c. Eagle d. **Whale**
- 15 Which of these animals is an amphibian?
a. **Frog** b. Lizard
c. Snake d. Turtle
- 16 Which of these animals is a reptile?
a. Frog b. **Crocodile**
c. Fish d. Sparrow
- 17 Cold-blooded animals cannot control their own _____.
a. colour b. size
c. **body temperature** d. weight
- 18 Warm-blooded animals include birds and _____.
a. fish b. reptiles
c. amphibians d. **mammals**
- 19 An insect's body has three parts: head, thorax and _____.
a. **abdomen** b. tail
c. wing d. shell
- 20 A spider is not an insect because it has _____.
a. six legs b. **eight legs**
c. wings d. antennae
- 21 To which group do humans belong?
a. Reptiles b. Birds
c. **Mammals** d. Amphibians
- 22 Animals that eat both plants and other animals are called _____.
a. herbivores b. carnivores
c. producers d. **omnivores**
- 23 Green plants that make their own food are called _____ in a food chain.
a. **producers** b. consumers
c. decomposers d. predators
- 24 Animals that eat other living things are called _____.
a. producers b. **consumers**
c. makers d. hosts
- 25 Fungi and bacteria that break down dead matter are called _____.
a. producers b. consumers
c. **decomposers** d. hunters
- 26 The smallest unit of life is the _____.
a. atom b. tissue
c. organ d. **cell**
- 27 Robert Brown discovered the _____ in plant cells.
a. **nucleus** b. cell wall

Group 5-6

- 55 The sticky top of the carpel that catches pollen is the _____.
a. stigma b. anther
c. filament d. sepal
- 57 After fertilisation, the ovary of a flower grows into a _____.
a. root b. leaf
c. fruit d. stem
- 59 Seeds with two seed-leaves are called _____.
a. dicots b. monocots
c. tricots d. none
- 61 The small green parts that protect a flower bud are the _____.
a. petals b. anthers
c. sepals d. stigmas
- 63 Trees that drop their leaves in autumn are called _____.
a. deciduous b. evergreen
c. flowering d. creeping
- 65 Food made in the leaves is carried to the rest of the plant through the _____.
a. xylem b. root hair
c. phloem d. stigma
- 67 Plants are important to us because they give out _____ for us to breathe.
a. oxygen b. smoke
c. dust d. carbon dioxide
- 69 Digestion begins in the _____.
a. stomach b. intestine
c. mouth d. liver
- 71 Most digestion and absorption of food takes place in the _____.
a. small intestine b. stomach
c. large intestine d. mouth
- 73 Which organ makes bile that helps digest fats?
a. Kidney b. Lung
c. Liver d. Heart
- 75 Which enzyme breaks down fats?
a. Lipase b. Insulin
c. Bile d. Saliva
- 77 Air we breathe in passes from the nose into the windpipe, called the _____.
a. oesophagus b. artery
c. trachea d. vein
- 79 The system that carries blood around the body is the _____ system.
a. circulatory b. nervous
c. excretory d. skeletal
- 81 The red liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around the body is _____.
a. water b. saliva
- 56 The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma is called _____.
a. germination b. pollination
c. respiration d. digestion
- 58 Seeds with only one seed-leaf are called _____.
a. dicots b. tricots
c. none d. monocots
- 60 The colourful parts of a flower that attract insects are the _____.
a. roots b. petals
c. seeds d. thorns
- 62 Which conditions are needed for a seed to germinate?
a. Darkness only b. Salt only
c. Plastic d. Water, air and warmth
- 64 Ferns and mosses are examples of _____ plants.
a. flowering b. non-flowering
c. artificial d. dead
- 66 Insects that carry pollen between flowers are called _____.
a. predators b. decomposers
c. parasites d. pollinators
- 68 The body system that breaks down food is the _____ system.
a. respiratory b. digestive
c. nervous d. skeletal
- 70 The tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach is the _____.
a. trachea b. vein
c. artery d. oesophagus
- 72 The large intestine mainly absorbs _____ from the food waste.
a. oxygen b. water
c. sunlight d. protein
- 74 Substances that speed up the breakdown of food are called _____.
a. vitamins b. minerals
c. fibres d. enzymes
- 76 The system that takes in oxygen and removes carbon dioxide is the _____ system.
a. digestive b. respiratory
c. skeletal d. muscular
- 78 The main organs of breathing are the _____.
a. kidneys b. bones
c. muscles d. lungs
- 80 The organ that pumps blood around the body is the _____.
a. brain b. heart
c. liver d. lung
c. blood d. bile

Group 5-6

- 82** Which part of the blood helps it to clot and stop bleeding?
 a. Red blood cells b. White blood cells
 c. Plasma d. **Platelets**
- 84** The system that controls the body and carries messages is the _____ system.
 a. digestive b. **nervous**
 c. muscular d. skeletal
- 86** Messages travel around the body through _____.
 a. veins b. bones
 c. muscles d. **nerves**
- 88** How many bones are there in an adult human body?
 a. 106 b. **206**
 c. 306 d. 406
- 90** The rib cage protects the heart and the _____.
 a. kidneys b. brain
 c. liver d. **lungs**
- 92** The system that removes liquid waste as urine is the _____ system.
 a. digestive b. **excretory**
 c. nervous d. muscular
- 94** Food substances the body needs in the right amounts are called _____.
 a. germs b. shadows
 c. fibres only d. **nutrients**
- 96** Which nutrient helps build and repair the body?
 a. Sugars b. **Proteins**
 c. Fats d. Water
- 98** A lack of Vitamin C causes a disease called _____.
 a. rickets b. night blindness
 c. flu d. **scurvy**
- 100** Which mineral found in milk builds strong bones and teeth?
 a. Carbon b. **Calcium**
 c. Plastic d. Salt
- 102** Special body features that help an animal survive in its surroundings are called _____.
 a. migrations b. habits
 c. diseases d. **adaptations**
- 104** Polar bears have thick fur mainly to keep them _____.
 a. cool b. **warm**
 c. wet d. light
- 106** Birds have light, hollow bones and feathers to help them _____.
 a. swim b. run
 c. dig d. **fly**
- 108** The resting stage of a butterfly inside a cocoon is called the _____.
 a. larva b. **pupa**
- 83** White blood cells help the body to fight _____.
 a. **germs** b. food
 c. water d. bones
- 85** The main organ of the nervous system is the _____.
 a. heart b. liver
 c. **brain** d. lung
- 87** The system that gives the body shape and support is the _____ system.
 a. **skeletal** b. digestive
 c. respiratory d. nervous
- 89** The skull protects the _____.
 a. stomach b. lungs
 c. **brain** d. heart
- 91** Bones are connected to other bones at _____.
 a. **joints** b. nerves
 c. veins d. cells
- 93** Which organs filter the blood to make urine?
 a. Lungs b. Ears
 c. **Kidneys** d. Eyes
- 95** Which nutrient is the body's main source of energy?
 a. **Carbohydrates** b. Vitamins
 c. Minerals d. Water
- 97** Which vitamin does our skin make in sunlight?
 a. Vitamin A b. Vitamin B
 c. **Vitamin D** d. Vitamin C
- 99** A lack of Vitamin D causes weak bones, a disease called _____.
 a. **rickets** b. scurvy
 c. anaemia d. cough
- 101** A meal with the right amount of all nutrients is called a _____ diet.
 a. fatty b. sugary
 c. **balanced** d. salty
- 103** A camel survives in the desert because it stores _____ in its hump.
 a. **fat** b. water
 c. air d. ice
- 105** Fish have fins and a streamlined body to help them _____.
 a. fly b. dig
 c. **swim** d. jump
- 107** The change from egg to caterpillar to pupa to butterfly is called _____.
 a. **metamorphosis** b. migration
 c. germination d. rotation
 c. adult d. egg

Group 5-6

- 109** The young form that hatches from a butterfly's egg is the _____.
 a. pupa b. adult
 c. caterpillar d. nymph
- 111** When the last member of a species dies, the species becomes _____.
 a. extinct b. endangered
 c. tame d. wild
- 113** Which endangered animal is found in the rivers of Pakistan?
 a. Sparrow b. Crow
 c. Indus dolphin d. Goat
- 115** The animal that is hunted and eaten is called the _____.
 a. prey b. predator
 c. producer d. host
- 117** Frogs lay their eggs in _____.
 a. trees b. sand
 c. water d. nests
- 119** Snakes and lizards with dry, scaly skin belong to the _____.
 a. reptiles b. amphibians
 c. mammals d. birds
- 121** Which of these is an invertebrate?
 a. Frog b. Fish
 c. Earthworm d. Snake
- 123** The three common states of matter are solid, liquid and _____.
 a. gas b. plasma
 c. ice d. steam
- 125** In a gas, the particles are _____.
 a. close and still b. stuck together
 c. far apart and moving freely d. frozen
- 127** When water vapour cools and turns into liquid water, it is called _____.
 a. condensation b. evaporation
 c. melting d. sublimation
- 129** Two or more elements chemically joined together make a _____.
 a. element b. mixture
 c. compound d. atom
- 131** When substances are mixed without joining chemically, we get a _____.
 a. mixture b. compound
 c. element d. atom
- 133** A mixture whose parts can be seen separately, like sand and iron filings, is _____.
 a. homogeneous b. pure
 c. heterogeneous d. liquid
- 135** The central part of an atom is called the _____.
 a. nucleus b. shell
- 110** Animals that are active during the day are called _____.
 a. nocturnal b. extinct
 c. wild d. diurnal
- 112** A species at great risk of dying out is said to be _____.
 a. extinct b. endangered
 c. common d. domestic
- 114** Animals that hunt other animals for food are called _____.
 a. prey b. producers
 c. hosts d. predators
- 116** A food chain usually begins with a _____.
 a. lion b. green plant
 c. eagle d. shark
- 118** Which of these animals undergoes metamorphosis?
 a. Cat b. Dog
 c. Cow d. Butterfly
- 120** Mammals feed their young with _____.
 a. seeds b. milk
 c. grass d. insects
- 122** Anything that has mass and takes up space is called _____.
 a. energy b. light
 c. sound d. matter
- 124** In a solid, the particles are _____.
 a. far apart b. packed closely together
 c. absent d. moving very fast
- 126** The change of a solid directly into a gas is called _____.
 a. melting b. freezing
 c. condensation d. sublimation
- 128** A substance made of only one kind of atom is an _____.
 a. compound b. element
 c. mixture d. solution
- 130** Water is a compound made of hydrogen and _____.
 a. carbon b. nitrogen
 c. iron d. oxygen
- 132** A mixture that looks the same throughout, like salt in water, is _____.
 a. heterogeneous b. homogeneous
 c. solid d. gas
- 134** The smallest particle of an element is an _____.
 a. brick b. cell
 c. drop d. atom
 e. ring d. membrane

Group 5-6

136 Which particle in an atom has a positive charge?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. Electron | b. Proton |
| c. Neutron | d. Photon |

138 Which particle in an atom has no charge?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Proton | b. Electron |
| c. Ion | d. Neutron |

140 A substance that dissolves in a liquid is said to be ____.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. insoluble | b. soluble |
| c. solid | d. frozen |

142 We can separate sand from water by ____.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. boiling | b. freezing |
| c. using a magnet | d. filtering |

144 Iron filings mixed with sand can be separated using a ____.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. filter | b. magnet |
| c. sieve | d. fire |

146 Which of these is a physical change that can be reversed?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. Burning wood | b. Rusting iron |
| c. Cooking an egg | d. Melting ice |

148 When most metals are heated, they usually ____.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. shrink | b. expand |
| c. disappear | d. freeze |

150 Sound is a form of ____.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. matter | b. colour |
| c. mass | d. energy |

152 Sound needs a ____ to travel through.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. vacuum | b. medium |
| c. shadow | d. colour |

154 Light travels in ____.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| a. curves | b. circles |
| c. zigzags | d. straight lines |

156 A smooth shiny surface that reflects light to form an image is a ____.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. sponge | b. mirror |
| c. cloth | d. wood |

158 Objects that we cannot see through at all are ____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. transparent | b. translucent |
| c. clear | d. opaque |

160 When white light is split into seven colours, we see a ____.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a. shadow | b. rainbow |
| c. eclipse | d. reflection |

162 The force that opposes motion between two surfaces is ____.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. gravity | b. magnetism |
| c. light | d. friction |

137 Which particle in an atom has a negative charge?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Proton | b. Neutron |
| c. Electron | d. Nucleus |

139 Salt dissolving fully in water forms a ____.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. solution | b. solid |
| c. gas | d. shadow |

141 Sand does not dissolve in water, so it is ____.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. soluble | b. liquid |
| c. insoluble | d. gas |

143 We can get salt back from salt water by ____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| a. evaporating the water | b. filtering |
| c. using a magnet | d. freezing |

145 The spreading of particles from a crowded area to a less crowded area is ____.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. filtration | b. evaporation |
| c. diffusion | d. condensation |

147 Which of these is a chemical change?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Burning paper | b. Melting butter |
| c. Mixing sand and water | d. Boiling water |

149 Which element is found in all living things, as well as in coal and diamond?

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a. Gold | b. Iron |
| c. Carbon | d. Neon |

151 Sound is produced when an object ____.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. vibrates | b. freezes |
| c. shines | d. melts |

153 Sound travels fastest through ____.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a. liquids | b. gases |
| c. solids | d. empty space |

155 When light bounces off a surface, it is ____.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. reflected | b. absorbed |
| c. created | d. destroyed |

157 Objects that we can see through clearly are ____.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a. translucent | b. opaque |
| c. transparent | d. solid |

159 Objects that let only some light through, like frosted glass, are ____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. translucent | b. transparent |
| c. opaque | d. shiny |

161 The force that pulls objects towards the Earth is ____.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. friction | b. magnetism |
| c. gravity | d. a push |

Group 5-6

163 Friction can be reduced by adding ____.

- a. oil
- b. sand
- c. glue
- d. soil

165 Like poles of two magnets ____ each other.

- a. attract
- b. stick to
- c. repel
- d. melt

167 A freely hanging bar magnet always comes to rest pointing ____.

- a. north-south
- b. east-west
- c. up-down
- d. randomly

169 A material that does not let electricity pass through is an ____.

- a. conductor
- b. metal
- c. insulator
- d. wire

171 Which of these is an electrical insulator?

- a. Plastic
- b. Iron
- c. Copper
- d. Steel

173 A complete path through which electricity flows is called a ____.

- a. switch
- b. battery
- c. circuit
- d. plug

175 Rubbing a balloon on hair gives the balloon a ____ charge.

- a. static
- b. moving
- c. magnetic
- d. sound

177 Coal, oil and natural gas are ____ fuels.

- a. renewable
- b. endless
- c. non-renewable
- d. free

179 A wheel with a rope used to lift loads is a ____.

- a. pulley
- b. lever
- c. ramp
- d. wedge

181 Heat travels through a metal spoon by ____.

- a. evaporation
- b. reflection
- c. conduction
- d. vibration

183 A thermometer is used to measure ____.

- a. temperature
- b. weight
- c. length
- d. sound

185 How many planets are there in the solar system?

- a. Seven
- b. Nine
- c. Eight
- d. Ten

187 Which planet is closest to the Sun?

- a. Mercury
- b. Venus
- c. Earth
- d. Mars

189 The Earth spins once on its axis in about ____.

- a. one hour
- b. twelve hours
- c. twenty-four hours
- d. seven days

164 A magnet is strongest at its ____.

- a. middle
- b. poles
- c. surface
- d. edges

166 Unlike poles of two magnets ____ each other.

- a. repel
- b. vanish
- c. cool
- d. attract

168 A material that lets electricity pass through it is a ____.

- a. insulator
- b. conductor
- c. magnet
- d. mixture

170 Which of these is a good conductor of electricity?

- a. Rubber
- b. Plastic
- c. Wood
- d. Copper

172 The flow of electric charge is called an electric ____.

- a. shadow
- b. current
- c. wave
- d. field

174 In a torch, the energy to light the bulb comes from a ____.

- a. magnet
- b. mirror
- c. spring
- d. battery

176 Energy from moving water, wind and sunlight is called ____ energy.

- a. non-renewable
- b. renewable
- c. chemical
- d. nuclear

178 A see-saw is an example of a simple machine called a ____.

- a. pulley
- b. screw
- c. wedge
- d. lever

180 A sloping surface used to move loads up more easily is an ____.

- a. pulley
- b. inclined plane
- c. lever
- d. gear

182 Heat from the Sun reaches the Earth by ____.

- a. conduction
- b. convection
- c. diffusion
- d. radiation

184 The Sun and the planets moving around it form the ____.

- a. galaxy
- b. solar system
- c. universe
- d. atmosphere

186 Which is the largest planet in the solar system?

- a. Earth
- b. Mars
- c. Saturn
- d. Jupiter

188 The Earth travels once around the Sun in about ____.

- a. one day
- b. one year
- c. one month
- d. ten years

Group 5-6

190 Day and night are caused by the Earth's _____.

- a. melting
b. orbit around the Moon
c. size
d. rotation

192 The Moon is a natural _____ of the Earth.

- a. star b. satellite
c. planet d. comet

194 The layer of gases surrounding the Earth is the _____.

- a. crust b. mantle
c. core **d. atmosphere**

196 The outer, solid layer of the Earth is the _____.

- a. mantle
c. core
- b. crust**
d. sky

198 In the water cycle, the Sun's heat turns water into vapour by ____.

- a. condensation
b. precipitation
c. collection
d. evaporation

200 Rain, snow and hail falling from clouds are together called _____.

- a. evaporation
c. reflection
- b. precipitation**
d. radiation

202 Fossil fuels such as coal were formed from _____.

- a. plastic
b. sand
c. rain water
d. ancient plants and animals

204 Which of these is a non-renewable resource?

- a. Wind
c. Sunlight
- b. Natural gas**
d. Flowing water

206 The gas that plants take in and that we breathe out is _____.

- a. oxygen
b. nitrogen
c. hydrogen
d. carbon dioxide

208 The usual weather of a place measured over many years is its ____.

- a. weather **b. climate**
c. storm d. season

210 Most of the Earth's fresh water is stored in _____.

- a. the oceans
b. clouds
c. wells
d. glaciers and ice caps

190 Day and night are caused by the Earth's _____. 191 The seasons are caused by the Earth's orbit and its _____.

- a. tilt
c. speed
- b. colour
d. size

192 The Moon is a natural _____ of the Earth.

193 The changing shapes of the Moon that we see are called its _____.

- a. colours
c. **phases**
- b. shadows
d. spots

194 The layer of gases surrounding the Earth is the _____.
195 Which gas in the air do living things need to breathe?

- a. Oxygen
b. Carbon dioxide
c. Nitrogen
d. Helium

196 The outer, solid layer of the Earth is the _____. 197 The continuous movement of water between the Earth and the sky is the _____. 198 The continuous movement of water between the Earth and the sky is the _____. 199 The continuous movement of water between the Earth and the sky is the _____. 200 The continuous movement of water between the Earth and the sky is the _____.

- a. rock cycle
b. life cycle
c. water cycle
d. food chain

198 In the water cycle, the Sun's heat turns water into vapour by ____.

199 High in the sky, water vapour cools and forms clouds by ____.

- a. condensation
b. evaporation
c. melting
d. freezing

200 Rain, snow and hail falling from clouds are together called _____.
 201 The preserved remains of ancient living things found in rock are called _____.

- a. minerals
b. crystals
c. fossils
d. metals

202 Fossil fuels such as coal were formed from _____.
203 Which natural resource will NOT run out as we use it?

- a. Sunlight
b. Coal
c. Oil
d. Natural gas

204 Which of these is a non-renewable resource?

205 Small pieces of rock and soil that settle at the bottom of rivers are called ____.

- a. lava
b. fossil
c. sediment
d. mineral

206 The gas that plants take in and that we breathe out is _____.

207 The day-to-day condition of the air (sunny, rainy, windy) is called _____.

- a. weather
c. season

208 The usual weather of a place measured over many years is its _____ .

209 Which instrument is used to show the direction of the wind?

- a. Thermometer
b. Ruler
c. **Weather vane**
d. Clock



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