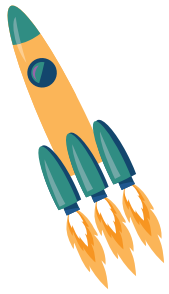
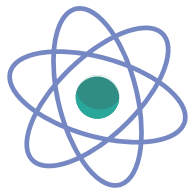
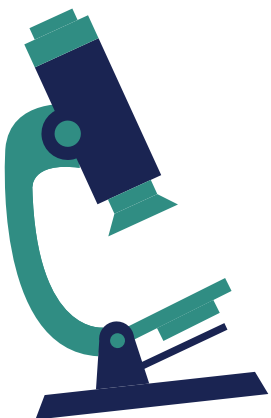


QUIZ SCIENCE

2026-27



9 - 10
GROUP



Group 9-10

- 28 If no net force acts on a moving body, it will continue to move with _____.
a. constant velocity b. increasing speed
c. decreasing speed d. zero speed
- 30 The SI unit of pressure is the _____.
a. newton b. joule
c. watt d. pascal
- 32 Atmospheric pressure is measured using a _____.
a. thermometer b. barometer
c. ammeter d. voltmeter
- 34 The SI unit of density is _____.
a. kg b. m^3
c. N/m^2 d. kg/m^3
- 36 An object floats when its weight is _____ the upthrust acting on it.
a. greater than b. equal to or less than
c. always double d. unrelated to
- 38 A sharp needle exerts high pressure because it has a very small _____.
a. mass b. volume
c. weight d. area
- 40 A ship floats because it displaces a weight of water equal to its own _____.
a. length b. weight
c. colour d. speed
- 42 The SI unit of work and energy is the _____.
a. newton b. watt
c. pascal d. joule
- 44 The gravitational potential energy of a body at height h is given by _____.
a. $(1/2)mv^2$ b. mgh
c. Fd d. ma
- 46 Power is the rate of doing _____.
a. force b. mass
c. pressure d. work
- 48 One watt is equal to _____.
a. one newton per second b. one joule per second
c. one kilogram per second d. one metre per second
- 50 A stretched spring stores _____ energy.
a. kinetic b. heat
c. sound d. elastic potential
- 52 Power is calculated as work done divided by _____.
a. distance b. time taken
c. mass d. area
- 54 Heat transfer in a fluid by the actual movement of the fluid is _____.
a. conduction b. radiation
- 29 Pressure is defined as force per unit _____.
a. length b. time
c. area d. mass
- 31 Pascal's law is concerned with the transmission of pressure in _____.
a. liquids (fluids) b. solids
c. a vacuum d. light
- 33 Density is mass divided by _____.
a. area b. time
c. volume d. force
- 35 Archimedes' principle explains the idea of _____.
a. buoyancy (upthrust) b. gravity
c. friction d. inertia
- 37 The pressure in a liquid increases with _____.
a. colour b. light
c. depth d. sound
- 39 A hydraulic press works on the principle of _____.
a. Pascal's law b. Newton's law
c. Ohm's law d. Boyle's law
- 41 Work done is equal to force multiplied by _____.
a. time b. mass
c. distance moved in the direction of force d. area
- 43 The kinetic energy of a moving body is given by _____.
a. $(1/2)mv^2$ b. mgh
c. Fd d. mv
- 45 The law of conservation of energy states that energy can neither be created nor _____.
a. stored b. moved
c. destroyed d. seen
- 47 The SI unit of power is the _____.
a. watt b. joule
c. newton d. pascal
- 49 Energy possessed by a body because of its motion is _____ energy.
a. potential b. chemical
c. kinetic d. nuclear
- 51 As a ball falls, its potential energy is converted into _____ energy.
a. kinetic b. chemical
c. sound d. light
- 53 Heat transfer through a solid, without the solid itself moving, is _____.
a. convection b. radiation
c. conduction d. diffusion
d. convection

Group 9-10

55 Heat transfer that does not require any medium is ____.

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

57 Which of these is a good heat insulator?

- a. Copper b. Iron
c. Wood d. Aluminium

59 Under normal conditions, ice melts at a temperature of ____.

- a. 0 degrees C b. 100 degrees C
c. 50 degrees C d. -10 degrees C

61 Sound waves are examples of ____ waves.

- a. transverse b. electromagnetic
c. longitudinal d. light

63 The number of waves passing a point per second is called the ____.

- a. frequency b. amplitude
c. wavelength d. speed

65 The loudness of a sound depends mainly on its ____.

- a. frequency b. speed
c. amplitude d. wavelength

67 Light waves are examples of ____ waves.

- a. transverse b. longitudinal
c. sound d. mechanical

69 Light travels in a vacuum at a speed of about ____.

- a. 340 m/s b. 3×10^6 m/s
c. 3×10^8 m/s d. 3×10^3 m/s

71 A concave mirror is a ____ mirror.

- a. converging b. diverging
c. flat d. coloured

73 The splitting of white light into its seven colours is called ____.

- a. reflection b. refraction
c. dispersion d. absorption

75 The image formed by a plane mirror is ____.

- a. virtual and laterally inverted b. real and inverted
c. always magnified d. always upside down

77 The 'normal' in optics is a line drawn ____ to the surface at the point of incidence.

- a. along b. at 45 degrees
c. perpendicular d. parallel

79 A red apple appears red because it ____.

- a. reflects red light and absorbs other colours b. absorbs red light
c. produces red light d. is hot

81 The three main subatomic particles are protons, neutrons and ____.

56 Metals are generally good ____ of heat.

- a. insulators b. conductors
c. radiators only d. reflectors

58 Most substances ____ when they are heated.

- a. contract b. vanish
c. freeze d. expand

60 At sea level, pure water boils at a temperature of ____.

- a. 0 degrees C b. 100 degrees C
c. 50 degrees C d. 150 degrees C

62 Sound cannot travel through a ____.

- a. solid b. liquid
c. gas d. vacuum

64 The SI unit of frequency is the ____.

- a. decibel b. hertz
c. metre d. second

66 The pitch of a sound depends mainly on its ____.

- a. amplitude b. speed
c. medium d. frequency

68 The distance between two consecutive crests of a wave is its ____.

- a. amplitude b. wavelength
c. frequency d. period

70 The bending of light as it passes into a different medium is called ____.

- a. reflection b. diffraction
c. dispersion d. refraction

72 A convex lens is a ____ lens.

- a. diverging b. converging
c. plane d. concave

74 The power of a lens is measured in ____.

- a. watts b. joules
c. newtons d. dioptres

76 A dentist uses a ____ mirror to see an enlarged image of a tooth.

- a. plane b. concave
c. convex d. diverging

78 In reflection, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of ____.

- a. refraction b. dispersion
c. deviation d. reflection

80 Which travels faster, light or sound?

- a. Sound b. Light
c. Both are equal d. Neither moves

- a. ions b. molecules
c. electrons d. atoms

Group 9-10

82 Protons carry a _____ charge.

- a. negative
- b. no
- c. variable
- d. **positive**

84 Neutrons carry _____.

- a. a positive charge
- b. **no charge**
- c. a negative charge
- d. a double charge

86 The mass number of an atom equals the number of protons plus the number of _____.

- a. electrons
- b. ions
- c. molecules
- d. **neutrons**

88 Protons and neutrons are found in the _____ of an atom.

- a. outer shell
- b. **nucleus**
- c. electron cloud
- d. surface

90 An atom that has lost or gained electrons becomes an _____.

- a. isotope
- b. molecule
- c. element
- d. **ion**

92 The second electron shell can hold a maximum of _____ electrons.

- a. 2
- b. **8**
- c. 18
- d. 32

94 The horizontal rows of the periodic table are called _____.

- a. groups
- b. families
- c. shells
- d. **periods**

96 The elements of Group 0 (Group 18) are known as the _____.

- a. alkali metals
- b. **noble gases**
- c. halogens
- d. metalloids

98 Most of the elements in the periodic table are _____.

- a. non-metals
- b. gases
- c. liquids
- d. **metals**

100 Non-metals are generally _____ of heat and electricity.

- a. good conductors
- b. **poor conductors**
- c. always metals
- d. magnetic

102 Sodium (Na) and potassium (K) belong to the _____.

- a. halogens
- b. noble gases
- c. transition metals
- d. **alkali metals**

104 A chemical bond formed by the sharing of electrons is a _____ bond.

- a. ionic
- b. **covalent**
- c. metallic
- d. nuclear

106 A molecule of water (H₂O) is held together by _____ bonds.

- a. ionic
- b. metallic
- c. no
- d. **covalent**

108 When an atom gains an electron, it becomes a _____.

- a. positive ion
- b. **negative ion**

83 Electrons carry a _____ charge.

- a. **negative**
- b. positive
- c. no
- d. double

85 The atomic number of an element equals its number of _____.

- a. neutrons
- b. electrons only
- c. **protons**
- d. molecules

87 Atoms of the same element with different numbers of neutrons are called _____.

- a. **isotopes**
- b. ions
- c. molecules
- d. compounds

89 In a neutral atom, the number of protons equals the number of _____.

- a. neutrons
- b. ions
- c. **electrons**
- d. molecules

91 The maximum number of electrons the first shell can hold is _____.

- a. **2**
- b. 8
- c. 18
- d. 32

93 The modern periodic table arranges elements in order of increasing _____.

- a. mass only
- b. density
- c. **atomic number**
- d. colour

95 The vertical columns of the periodic table are called _____.

- a. **groups**
- b. periods
- c. rows
- d. shells

97 Which of these is a noble gas?

- a. Oxygen
- b. Nitrogen
- c. **Helium**
- d. Chlorine

99 Metals are usually good conductors and can be hammered into sheets; they are _____.

- a. **malleable**
- b. brittle
- c. gaseous
- d. transparent

101 The most reactive metals are found in Group _____ of the periodic table.

- a. 0
- b. 7
- c. **1**
- d. 4

103 A chemical bond formed by the transfer of electrons is an _____ bond.

- a. **ionic**
- b. covalent
- c. metallic
- d. hydrogen

105 Common salt, sodium chloride (NaCl), is held together by an _____ bond.

- a. covalent
- b. metallic
- c. **ionic**
- d. hydrogen

107 When an atom loses an electron, it becomes a _____.

- a. **positive ion**
- b. negative ion
- c. neutron
- d. molecule

- c. proton
- d. **neutral atom**

Group 9-10

- 109** A double covalent bond is formed by sharing _____ of electrons.
 a. one pair b. three pairs
 c. two pairs d. no pairs
- 111** The chemical formula of carbon dioxide is _____.
 a. CO₂ b. H₂O
 c. O₂ d. CH₄
- 113** In which state of matter do particles have the most energy?
 a. Solid b. Liquid
 c. Gas d. Ice
- 115** The escape of gas molecules through a tiny hole is called _____.
 a. effusion b. diffusion
 c. melting d. boiling
- 117** Sublimation is the change of a solid directly into a _____.
 a. liquid b. solid
 c. gas d. plasma
- 119** As temperature rises, the diffusion of gases becomes _____.
 a. faster b. slower
 c. stops d. constant
- 121** Acids have a pH value _____.
 a. equal to 7 b. greater than 7
 c. less than 7 d. exactly 14
- 123** A neutral solution has a pH of _____.
 a. 7 b. 0
 c. 14 d. 10
- 125** Bases turn red litmus paper _____.
 a. red b. yellow
 c. blue d. black
- 127** Acid + base produces salt and _____.
 a. water b. oxygen
 c. hydrogen d. carbon
- 129** Which of these is a base?
 a. Lemon juice b. Vinegar
 c. Sodium hydroxide d. Hydrochloric acid
- 131** Which gas is usually produced when a metal reacts with a dilute acid?
 a. Hydrogen b. Oxygen
 c. Carbon dioxide d. Nitrogen
- 133** A reaction in which a substance gains oxygen is called _____.
 a. reduction b. filtration
 c. oxidation d. distillation
- 135** In terms of electrons, oxidation is the _____.
 a. loss of electrons b. gain of electrons
- 110** The chemical formula of water is _____.
 a. CO₂ b. NaCl
 c. O₂ d. H₂O
- 112** Two or more atoms chemically combined together form a _____.
 a. mixture b. molecule
 c. solution d. isotope
- 114** The spreading of particles from a region of high concentration to low concentration is _____.
 a. filtration b. condensation
 c. freezing d. diffusion
- 116** The fourth state of matter, made up of charged particles, is _____.
 a. gas b. plasma
 c. liquid d. solid
- 118** The change of a gas directly into a solid is called _____.
 a. melting b. boiling
 c. freezing d. deposition
- 120** Intermolecular forces of attraction are strongest in _____.
 a. liquids b. solids
 c. gases d. plasma
- 122** Bases (alkalis) have a pH value _____.
 a. less than 7 b. exactly 7
 c. zero d. greater than 7
- 124** Acids turn blue litmus paper _____.
 a. blue b. red
 c. green d. colourless
- 126** The reaction between an acid and a base is called _____.
 a. oxidation b. reduction
 c. combustion d. neutralisation
- 128** Which acid is naturally present in the human stomach?
 a. Sodium hydroxide b. Hydrochloric acid
 c. Ammonia d. Soap solution
- 130** A universal indicator is used to find the _____ of a solution.
 a. temperature b. mass
 c. density d. pH value
- 132** Acidic solutions generally have a _____ taste.
 a. bitter b. sour
 c. salty d. sweet
- 134** A reaction in which a substance loses oxygen is called _____.
 a. oxidation b. neutralisation
 c. sublimation d. reduction
 c. gain of protons d. loss of neutrons

Group 9-10

- 136** In terms of electrons, reduction is the _____.
 a. loss of electrons **b. gain of electrons**
 c. loss of protons d. gain of neutrons
- 138** Burning (combustion) is an example of a _____.
 a. physical change b. change of state
 c. no change **d. chemical change**
- 140** In an electrolytic cell, the negative electrode is called the _____.
 a. anode **b. cathode**
 c. neutral plate d. proton
- 142** Which of these is a physical change?
 a. Burning of wax b. Rusting of iron
 c. Cooking an egg **d. Melting of wax**
- 144** A mixture of a metal with one or more other elements is called an _____.
 a. compound **b. alloy**
 c. element d. isotope
- 146** Dissolving salt in water _____ its boiling point.
 a. lowers b. does not change
 c. removes **d. raises**
- 148** The amount of solute dissolved in a given amount of solvent is the _____.
 a. density **b. concentration**
 c. mass number d. pH
- 150** A mixture of iron filings and sulphur powder can be separated using a _____.
 a. filter paper b. evaporating dish
 c. distillation flask **d. magnet**
- 152** The powerhouse of the cell is the _____.
 a. nucleus **b. mitochondrion**
 c. ribosome d. vacuole
- 154** The cell wall of a plant cell is made mainly of _____.
 a. protein b. fat
 c. starch **d. cellulose**
- 156** The site of photosynthesis in a plant cell is the _____.
 a. mitochondrion **b. chloroplast**
 c. nucleus d. ribosome
- 158** Which structure controls the movement of substances into and out of a cell?
 a. nucleus b. ribosome
 c. vacuole **d. cell membrane**
- 160** Who first observed and named 'cells' while looking at cork?
 a. Isaac Newton **b. Robert Hooke**
 c. Charles Darwin d. Louis Pasteur
- 162** A group of similar cells performing a particular function is a _____.
 a. organ b. organ system
- 137** The rusting of iron is an example of _____.
 a. reduction b. sublimation
c. slow oxidation d. neutralisation
- 139** In an electrolytic cell, the positive electrode is called the _____.
a. anode b. cathode
 c. neutral plate d. ion
- 141** A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction without being used up is a _____.
 a. solvent b. solute
c. catalyst d. reactant
- 143** In a solution, the substance present in the larger amount is the _____.
a. solvent b. solute
 c. residue d. filtrate
- 145** Brass is an alloy of copper and _____.
 a. iron b. tin
c. zinc d. lead
- 147** The method used to obtain pure water from sea water is _____.
a. distillation b. filtration
 c. decanting d. chromatography
- 149** Air is best described as a _____.
 a. compound b. element
c. mixture d. single molecule
- 151** The basic structural and functional unit of life is the _____.
a. cell b. atom
 c. tissue d. organ
- 153** Proteins are synthesised in the cell on the _____.
 a. lysosomes b. vacuole
c. ribosomes d. cell wall
- 155** Ribosomes are produced in the _____.
a. nucleolus b. vacuole
 c. membrane d. cell wall
- 157** The jelly-like fluid that holds the organelles of a cell is the _____.
 a. nucleus b. cell wall
c. cytoplasm d. membrane
- 159** Which structure is present in plant cells but absent in animal cells?
a. cell wall b. nucleus
 c. cell membrane d. cytoplasm
- 161** The genetic material of a cell is found mainly in the _____.
 a. membrane b. cell wall
c. nucleus d. cytoplasm
 c. organism **d. tissue**

Group 9-10

- 163** Photosynthesis takes place in the presence of _____.
 a. sunlight and chlorophyll b. darkness
 c. oxygen only d. salt
- 165** The products of photosynthesis are glucose and _____.
 a. carbon dioxide b. nitrogen
 c. oxygen d. water only
- 167** Aerobic respiration requires the presence of _____.
 a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide
 c. nitrogen d. hydrogen
- 169** Biological catalysts that speed up reactions in living cells are _____.
 a. hormones b. vitamins
 c. enzymes d. minerals
- 171** The movement of molecules from high to low concentration is _____.
 a. diffusion b. osmosis
 c. active transport d. filtration
- 173** Guard cells control the opening and closing of the _____.
 a. xylem b. phloem
 c. stomata d. roots
- 175** Food made in the leaves is transported through the _____.
 a. phloem b. xylem
 c. roots d. leaves
- 177** The structural and functional unit of the nervous system is the _____.
 a. nephron b. alveolus
 c. neuron d. villus
- 179** The brain and the spinal cord together form the _____.
 a. central nervous system b. digestive system
 c. endocrine system d. excretory system
- 181** Which gland is known as the 'master gland' of the body?
 a. thyroid b. adrenal
 c. pituitary d. pancreas
- 183** The human heart has _____ chambers.
 a. four b. two
 c. three d. five
- 185** The liquid part of blood is called _____.
 a. platelets b. red cells
 c. plasma d. white cells
- 187** A person with blood group O is known as a universal _____.
 a. donor b. recipient
 c. carrier d. host
- 189** The structural and functional unit of the kidney is the _____.
 a. nephron b. alveoli
 c. trachea d. nose
- 164** The raw materials for photosynthesis are carbon dioxide and _____.
 a. oxygen b. water
 c. glucose d. nitrogen
- 166** Respiration releases energy by breaking down _____.
 a. oxygen b. water
 c. minerals d. glucose
- 168** Anaerobic respiration takes place _____.
 a. with oxygen b. without oxygen
 c. only in sunlight d. only in water
- 170** Osmosis is the movement of water molecules through a _____.
 a. solid wall b. metal sheet
 c. glass plate d. semi-permeable membrane
- 172** The movement of molecules from low to high concentration, using energy, is _____.
 a. diffusion b. active transport
 c. osmosis d. evaporation
- 174** Water is transported through a plant in the _____.
 a. phloem b. stomata
 c. cuticle d. xylem
- 176** The green pigment that absorbs light energy for photosynthesis is _____.
 a. haemoglobin b. chlorophyll
 c. melanin d. carotene
- 178** The part of a neuron that receives signals is the _____.
 a. axon b. nucleus only
 c. myelin d. dendrite
- 180** Chemical messengers secreted by endocrine glands are called _____.
 a. enzymes b. hormones
 c. vitamins d. antibodies
- 182** The hormone insulin is produced by the _____.
 a. liver b. kidney
 c. heart d. pancreas
- 184** Arteries carry blood _____.
 a. to the heart b. away from the heart
 c. only to the lungs d. nowhere
- 186** Red blood cells contain _____, which carries oxygen.
 a. insulin b. chlorophyll
 c. bile d. haemoglobin
- 188** Gas exchange in the lungs takes place in the _____.
 a. bronchi b. alveoli
 c. trachea d. nose
- 189** The structural and functional unit of the kidney is the _____.
 a. neuron b. alveolus
 c. nephron d. villus

Group 9-10

190 The digestion of protein begins in the ____.

- a. mouth b. small intestine
c. liver d. **stomach**

192 The largest gland in the human body is the ____.

- a. pancreas b. **liver**
c. thyroid d. kidney

194 A disease caused by a lack of insulin in the body is ____.

- a. scurvy b. rickets
c. **diabetes** d. goitre

196 Oxygen is carried from the lungs to the body cells by the ____.

- a. nerves b. **blood**
c. bones d. lymph only

198 The two-word system of naming living things is called ____.

- a. classification only b. grouping
c. labelling d. **binomial nomenclature**

200 The scientific name of the human being is ____.

- a. Felis catus b. **Homo sapiens**
c. Rosa indica d. Pisum sativum

202 The units of heredity that carry traits from parents to offspring are ____.

- a. enzymes b. hormones
c. vitamins d. **genes**

204 The total variety of living organisms in an area is called its ____.

- a. density b. **biodiversity**
c. population d. habitat

206 Organisms that cannot make their own food are called ____.

- a. autotrophs b. producers
c. plants d. **heterotrophs**

208 A food chain shows the flow of ____ from one organism to another.

- a. water b. **energy**
c. air d. soil

210 Fungi obtain their food by ____.

- a. making it themselves b. hunting prey
c. photosynthesis d. **absorbing it from dead or living matter**

212 Malaria is spread by the bite of a ____.

- a. housefly b. **mosquito**
c. bee d. ant

214 Antibiotics are medicines that are effective against ____.

- a. viruses b. all germs
c. nothing d. **bacteria**

216 The deficiency disease caused by a lack of Vitamin C is ____.

- a. rickets b. **scurvy**

191 Bile is stored in the ____.

- a. **gall bladder** b. liver
c. pancreas d. stomach

193 The fat-soluble vitamins are A, D, E and ____.

- a. **K** b. C
c. B d. all of these

195 Vaccines protect the body by stimulating it to produce ____.

- a. enzymes b. hormones
c. vitamins d. **antibodies**

197 Living things are classified into ____ kingdoms.

- a. three b. four
c. **five** d. ten

199 In the scientific name Homo sapiens, the word 'Homo' is the ____.

- a. **genus** b. species
c. family d. order

201 Carl Linnaeus is known as the father of ____.

- a. physics b. chemistry
c. **taxonomy** d. genetics

203 Genes are made of a chemical called ____.

- a. **DNA** b. starch
c. protein d. fat

205 Organisms that make their own food are called ____.

- a. heterotrophs b. decomposers
c. **autotrophs** d. parasites

207 The natural place where an organism lives is its ____.

- a. **habitat** b. niche
c. biome d. kingdom

209 Bacteria are placed in the kingdom ____.

- a. Fungi b. Plantae
c. **Monera** d. Animalia

211 A disease that can spread from one person to another is called ____.

- a. **communicable** b. hereditary
c. deficiency d. chronic

213 Which type of microorganism causes the common cold and influenza?

- a. fungus b. alga
c. **virus** d. protozoan

215 A balanced diet, regular exercise and good hygiene help to ____.

- a. **prevent disease** b. cause disease
c. spread germs d. do nothing
c. goitre d. anaemia



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