Practice Questions and Answers

# BASIC SCIENCE

FOR

**Junior Secondary School** 



# **AKADALEARN**

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Basic Science Exam Questions and Answers Pack

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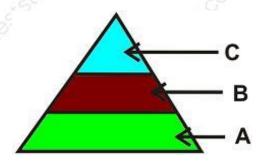
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# QUESTIONS

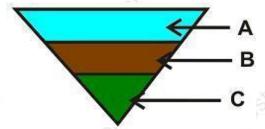
#### **TOPIC: BALANCED ENVIRONMENT**

- 1. Why is it that fossil shells of animals that once lived in the sea can be found many miles from the coast of the ocean?
- A. Animals moved the fossils when they moved to warmer areas
- B. The sea level lowered from where it was.
- C. Strong winds moved the fossils away from the waste.
- D. The sea animals began living on land.
- 2. The diagram below shows the pyramid of numbers. The part labelled B is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.



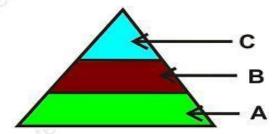
- A. primary consumers
- B. secondary consumers
- C. producers
- D. tertiary consumers
- 3. Which one of the following options CANNOT be found in a rainforest?
- A. Tall trees
- B. Monkeys
- C. Protozoans
- D. Very tall grasses

- 4. When the stored in a pyramid decreases from the producers to the consumers, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pyramid of numbers
- B. pyramid of mass
- C. pyramid
- D. potential of the pyramid
- 5. Nigeria is divided into two major natural habitats namely \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_
- A. tropical Sahara, tropical savanna
- B. tropical rainforest, tropical Sahara
- C. tropical mangrove forest, tropical savanna
- D. tropical rainforest, tropical savanna
- 6. The diagram below shows the pyramid of mass. The part labelled C is called \_\_\_\_\_



- A. producers
- B. primary consumers
- C. secondary consumers
- D. Tertiary producers

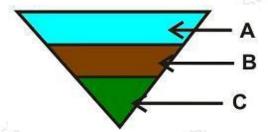
7. The diagram below shows the pyramid of numbers. The part labelled A is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. producers
- B. primary Consumers
- C. secondary Consumers
- D. None of the above
- 8. Which one of the following definitions best describes sustainable development?
- A. The development that destroys the needs of the present generation in order to meet the need of future generation.
- B. The management of the needs of the present generation in order to meet the need of future generation.
- C. The development that takes care of the needs of the present generation without destroying the ability of the future generation to meet their own need.
- D. The management that takes care of the needs of the present generation without destroying the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.
- 9. A diagram that shows the rate of flow at different types of food level is called
- A. diagram
- B. pyramid
- C. food web
- D. food chain

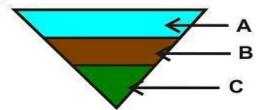
10. The Yankari Game Reserve Nigeria?	is located in which one of the	e following states in
A. Niger State		
B. Cross Rivers State		
C. Bauchi State		
D. Benue State		
11 is the determinatio consumers.	on of increase in size between	producers and
A. Pyramid of mass		
B. Pyramid of numbers		
C. pyramid		
D. Pyramid of organisms		
12. Which one of the following	best defines a pyramid of nur	mbers?
A. The relationship of the num mangrove forest.	bers of plants and animals in	a food chain of a tropical
B. The relationship of the num savanna and a tropical rain for		food chain of a tropical
C. The number of plants and a	animals in a food chain.	
D. The number of plants and a rainforest.	animals in a food chain of a tro	opical savanna and
13. Where is the tropical rainfor	rest found in Nigeria?	
A. Southern part of Nigeria		
B. Northern part of Nigeria		
C. Outside Nigeria		
D. Eastern Nigeria		

- 14. Which one of the following is the main source of for a community?
- A. Producers
- B. Abiotic substances
- C. Sun
- D. Consumers
- 15. The diagram below shows the pyramid of mass. The part labelled B is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.



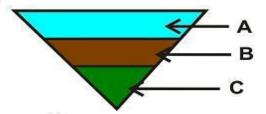
- A. secondary consumers
- B. producers
- C. primary consumers
- D. tertiary consumers
- 16. The top layer of the tropical rainforest is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scavenger
- B. canopy
- C. community
- D. food web

17. The diagram below shows the pyramid of mass. The part labelled A is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. producers
- B. secondary consumers
- C. primary consumers
- D. secondary retailers
- 18. The tropical rainforest is subdivided into \_\_\_\_\_ layers?
- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4
- 19. In tropical savanna, the main producers are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. trees
- B. grasses
- C. monkeys
- D. snakes

20. The diagram below shows the pyramid of numbers. The part labelled C is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. tertiary consumers
- B. secondary consumers
- C. primary consumers
- D. producers
- 21. Which of the following activities will cause a reduction in the population of wild life in the country?
- A. Game reserves
- B. Felling of trees.
- C. Forest reserves
- D. Keeping of animals.

### **TOPIC: CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**

i. Willett of the follow	wing does the ne	giit side oi tile lie	sait pullip blood	iiito:
A. Liver				
B. Lungs				
C. Brain				
D. Kidney				
2. The blood vessels	s which take oxy	genated blood fr	om the lungs to t	the heart are the
A. vena cava				
B. renal veins				
C. renal arteries				
D. pulmonary veins				
3. Blood flows to the	e heart through t	:he		
A. arteries				
B. capillaries				
C. veins				
D. valves				
4. Which of the follo	wing is an organ	of the excretory	system?	
A. Lungs				
B. Femur				
C. Kidney				
D. Small intestine				

5. Clotting of blood	l occurs by the activ	ity of		
A. platelets				
B. marrow				
C. spleen				
D. plasma				
6. The chemical syn	mbols of Gold, Lead	and Neon are,	and	
A. Au, Pb, Ne				
B. G, Ld., N				
C. Au, Ld, Ne				
D. Au, Pb, N				
7. The blood cell the is referred to as	at is meant to proted	ct or defend the blo	ood against diseas	e germs
A. white blood cell				
B. red blood cell				
C. platelets				
D. plasma	, o55°			
8. The liquid part of	the blood is called			
A. platelets				
B. red blood cell				
C. hemoglobin				
D. plasma				
9. In the circulatory	system, the main or	gan that serves as a	a pump is called _	
A. liver				

B. bladder		
C. lung		
D. heart		
10. The organ that pumps the	blood and makes it flow around t	he body is called
	-011	
A. veins		
B. artery		
C. heart		
D. lungs		
= 6 <sup>31</sup> Cl		
	solid food materials from our boo	ly is called
A. excretion		
B. defecations		
C. respiration		
D. urination		
12. Which of the following is NO	OT a defect or disease of the blo	od?
A. Anemia		
B. Asthma		
C. Sickle cell disease		
D. Leukamia		
13. Which one of the following	is NOT a composition of blood?	
A. Bile	255	
B. Plasma		
C. Platelets		
D. Red blood cells		

14. Which of the	following is NOT trans	sported in the body	y?	
A. Digested food	b			
B.				
C. Waste materi	als from the cells			
D. Feces				
15. What separat	es the right artery fro	om the right ventric	e?	
A. Tissue valve				
B. Bicuspid valve	e kest			
C. Tricuspid valv	/e			
D. Pulmonary va	llve			
16. Exchange of	materials between blo	ood and body cells	occurs through the	е
A. villi				
B. capillaries				
C. lungs				
D. veins				
17. Which one of	the following is a disc	ease associated wi	th the blood?	
A. Leukemia				
B. Tuberculosis				
C. Myopia				
D. Dysentery				
18. The normal p	H of the human blood	d is		
A. 7.4				
R 11				

C. 5.4			
D. 6.4			
19. The bronchus divides in	nto smaller windpipe	es called	- ×e5
A. alveoli			
B. larynx			
C. bronchioles			
D. bronchi			
20. The instrument used in	n the measurement o	of heart rate is calle	ed
A. heart chart			
B. electrocardiograph			
C. stethoscope			
D. sphygmomanometer			
21. Blood is made up of so	olids suspended in a	liquid called	
A. platelets			
B. marrow			
C. spleen			
D. plasma			
22. Which one of the follow the blood?	wing blood cells has	the largest percer	tage proportion in
A. White blood cells			
B. Red blood cells			
C. Plasma			
D. Platelets			

23. Which one of the follow	ving is NOT a blood group?	
A. A		
B. AO		
C. O		
D. AB		
24. Which of these is a con	mpound that combines with in tl	ne blood?
A. Plasma		
B. Carbon dioxide		
C. Hemoglobin		
D. Globin		
25. The left side of the hea	rt pumps blood into the	
A. liver		
B. heart		
C. lungs		
D. body		
	251511	
26. What is the name of the	e liquid which transports materi	als around the body?
A. Fluid		
B. Solution		
C. Urine		
D. Blood		
27. Which one of the follow	ving is a disease associated with	n the heart?
A. Tuberculosis		
B. Hypertension		
C. Myopia		
D Dysentery		

28. There are	main parts of the circulatory system.
A. 5	
B. 4	
C. 3	
D. 2	
29. The two upper cha	mbers of the heart are called
A. ventricles	
B. auricles	
C. renal arteries	
D. vena cava	
30 is the blo	od cell that is responsible for blood clotting.
A. White blood cell	
B. Red blood cell	
C. Auricle	
D. Platelet	
	100 x (00 x
31. The heart has	major sections.
A. 5	
B. 4	
C. 3	
D. 2	
32. The red blood cell	is responsible for the transportation of in the body.
A. carbon (iv) oxide	
B. hemoglobin	
C. oxygen	
D. nitrogen	

33. Exchange of materi	als between blood and d	cells takes place thro	ough the
A. capillaries			
B. veins			
C. ventricles			
D. arteries			
34. Blood platelets are	refered to as		
A. white blood cells			
B. free nuclei cytoplas	m fragments		
C. a kind of red blood	cells		
D. plasma			
35 is NOT	a disease of the blood.		
A. Anemia			
B. Sickle cell			
C. Short sightedness			
D. Leukemia	1.65 t.5.		
36. There are	kinds of blood cells.		
A. 1			
B. 2			
C. 3			
D. 4			
37. The current in a circ	cuit is measured with		
A. a voltmeter			
B. an ammeter			

C. a thermometer			
D. a hygrometer			
38. Which of the following	is NOT a blood v	essel?	
A. Heart			
B. Capillaries			
C. Arteries			
D. Veins			
39. Which of the following	is NOT part of th	ne circulatory	system?
A. Heart			
B. Arteries			
C. Capillaries			
D. Auricle			
40. Blood plasma contains	s		
(i) Water			
(ii) Hemoglobin			
(iii) Dissolved minerals			
(iv) Dissolved proteins			
(v) Red cells			
A. i, ii and iii			
B. i, ii and iv			
C. iii, iv and v			
D. i, iii and iv			

41. The vessel which carrie	es blood from the	heart is called _	·	
A. artery				
B. vein				
C. capillary				
D. auricle				
42. Which of the following	j is NOT a function	of blood in the	body?	
A. Distribution of food				
B. Removal of feces				
C. Removal of wastes				
D. Circulation of				
43. The blood vessels whi	ch carry blood tov	wards the heart a	are called	_·
A. arteries				
B. veins				
C. capillaries				
D. ventricles				
	105 to 1			
44. + hemoglobin =				
A. oxygenhaemoglobin				
B. oxyhaemoglobin				
C. oxyhaem				
D. ox globin				
45. Gases are transported	$^{ m d}$ in the body by $_{ m}$	×2,		
A. blood				
B. water				
C. urine				
D. air				

46. Where in the human body is	s the heart found?	
A. Head		
B. Neck		
C. Chest		
D. Abdomen		
47. The act of transferring bloo	od from one person to another	is known as
A. blood pumping		
B. blood transfusion		
C. blood transfer		
D. blood clotting		
48. Doctors take the pulse of the	heir patients to know the	of the patient.
A. blood group		
B. genotype		
C. heart rate		
D. physical strength		
	A STATE	
49. The blood vessels that carr	ry blood towards the heart are	known as
A. veins		
B. capillaries		
C. auricles		
D. arteries		
50. The chemical in the blood	which carries is known as	<u>A</u> S
A. antigens		
B. hemoglobin		
C. plasma		
D. antibodies		

## **TOPIC: CONTINUITY OF LIFE**

1. Which one of the follow	ving fruits can be dispe	ersed by wind?	
A. Coconut			
B. Tridax			
C. Maize			
D. Mango			
2. The continuous exister	nce of a specie of anin	nal is maintained by	_ ×
A. continuity of life			
B. reproduction			
C. death			
D. mating			
3. Which one of the follow	wing is NOT borne by t	the stem of a plant?	
A. Terminal bud	ALSITO .		
B. Auxiliary bud			
C. Leaf			
D. Node			
4. The reproductive orga	n of a plant is called _		
A. flower			
B. fruit			
C. leaf			
D. root			

5. In flowers the terminal p	oart of a stamen co	ontaining the polle	en sacs is known as the
A. anther			
B. style			
C. filament			
D. pistil			
6. Which one of the follow propagation?	ing plants CANNC	OT be propagated	by vegetative
A. Cassava			
B. Potato			
C. Sugarcane			
D. Mango			
7. There aretype	es of reproduction	- 60	
A. 5			
B. 4			
C. 3	delle		
D. 2			
8. Which of the following s	structures of a flow	wer forms the seed	d after fertilization?
A. Filament			
B. Ovary			
C. Ovule			
D. Sepal			
9. Which one of the follow	ving is NOT necess	sary for the germir	nation of seeds?
A. Maturation		.60	

B. Suitable temperature		
C. Moisture		
D. Ovulry		
10. A baby is protected fro	om infection and disease by ensuring cle	anliness
And		
A. giving immunization		
B. buying expensive drugs	s Areio	
C. weaning the baby		
D. drug abuse		
11. The structure in a flowe	er that forms a seed after fertilization is c	alled the
<u> </u>		
A. sepal		
B. style		
C. ovule		
D. filament		
12. Pollen grains can be tra	ansferred to the stigma by, an	nd
A. wind, insects, birds		
B. insects, water, sun		
C. birds, snail, leafs		
D. goat, cow, man		
13. The collective name of	carpels of a flower is	
A. calyx		
B. corolla		
Caynoecium		

D. androecium		
14. A hole through which esca	apes from the leaf is known as	
A. stomata		
B. chlorophyll		
C. cambium		
D. petiole		
15. A creamy structure in a se	eed that provides food for growing s	seedlings is called
com	dillo	10/5/5
A. plumule		
B. ridicule		
C. cotyledon		
D. fruit		
16. When tips of plants grow t	towards the source of light, the gro	wth movement is
known as movement.		
A. tropic	355	
B. nastic		
C. tactic		
D. general		
17. Stamens are collectively of	called	
A. androecium		
B. carpel		
C. gynoecium		
D pistil		

amete is	
oollinate flowers?	
nther to the stigma is called	
	pollinate flowers?

### **TOPIC: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**

1. Which of the following is NOT a digest	ive juice?		
A. Saliva			
B. Gastric juice			
C. Pancreatic juice			
D. Urine			
2. The conversion of excess protein (am	ino acids) into ure	a occurs in the	×65°
A. kidney			
B. pancreas			
C. villi			
D. liver			
3. In the mouth, carbohydrates are broken	en down by	enzyme.	
A. lipase			
B. pepsin			
C. ptyalin			
D. rennin			
4. Which of the following organs in the h	numan body produ	ces bile?	
A. Gall bladder	*62121169III.		
B. Pancreas			
A. Gall bladder  B. Pancreas  C. Spleen			
D. Liver			

5. There are	_ digestive juices in the human body.	
A. 5		
B. 4		
C. 3		
D. 2		
6. Which one of the f	following organs produces bile?	
A. Gall bladder		
B. Pancreas		
C. Spleen		
D. Liver		
7. Food enters the bl walls of the intestine.	lood stream through special structures called in the	
A. villi		
B. duodenum		
C. stomach		
D. fingers	100 x	
8. Mammals store exc	cess carbohydrates chiefly as	
A. glucose	,	
B. glycogen		
C. fat		
D. peptones		
9. Which of the follow balanced diet?	wing is NOT secreted during the process of digestion of a	
A. Saliva		

B. Fruit juice		
C. Gastric juice		
D. Pancreatic juice		
10. The metabolic process that o	does not require is called	
A. deoxymetabolism		
B. catabolism		
C. anaerobic metabolism		
D. aerobic metabolism		
11. Digestion of food takes place	e in a long tube in the body called	
A. stomach		
B. intestine		
C. alimentary canal		
D. mouth		
12. What is the process by which forms and absorbed by the body	n food substances are broken down int y?	to simpler
A. Respiration		
B. Digestion		
C. Excretion		
D. Reproduction		
13. Completely digested food en called	nters the blood stream through special	l structures
A. gastric gland		
B. pancreas		
C. villi		

D. gall bladder	
14. The movement of food along	the alimentary canal is commonly described as
A. diffusion	
B. peristalsis	
C. osmosis	
D. digestion	
15. The process of digestion help	os to
A. acidify our food	
B. add to our food	
C. breakdown our food into sma	aller molecules
D. make our food taste sweet	
16. The end product of the diges	stion of protein is
A. glucose	
B. fatty acids	
C. glycerol	
D. amino acids	
17. Proteins are broken up into _	acids in the human body.
A. amino	
B. ethanoic	
C. fatty	
D. formic	

18. The digestion of cooked sta	arch starts in the part of alimen	tary canal called the
A. stomach		
B. small intestine		
C. mouth		
D. large intestine		
19. Which one of the following	is NOT an organ in the digestiv	e system?
A. Oesophagus		
B. Kidney		
C. Stomach		
D. Duodenum		
A. amino acids B. fatty acids and glycerol C. glycogen D. glucose	is NOT a part of the digestive s	
A. Gullet	is NOT a part of the digestive s	ystem:
B. Liver		
C. Mouth		
D. Small intestine		
22. The finger-like projections	found in the intestine provide _	·
A. more for digestion		

B. fluids to ease bowel r	novement			
C. digestive enzymes fo	r proteins			
D. large surface area for	the absorption	of food		
23. Absorption of food ta	akes place in th	e		
A. large intestine				
B. small intestine				
C. stomach				
D. oesophagus				
COM				
24. Excess carbohydrate	es in animals is s	stored in the live	r as	
A. cellulose				
B. fatty acid				
C. glucose				
D. glycogen				
25. Which one of the foll	owing is NOT ar	n organ in the d	igestive system?	2 55
A. Oesophagus	105h	_		
B. Kidney				
C. Stomach				
D. Duodenum				
26. The process of diges	stion is quickene	ed by chemical s	substances calle	ed
A. acids	2500	-310°		
B. alkaline				
C. colloids				
D. enzvmes				

27. The long tube forming	the basic parts of the is called the
A. alimentary canal	
B. large intestine	
C. oesophagus	
D. small intestine	
28. The enzyme ptyalin ac	ts on
A. carbohydrate	
B. fats and oils	
C. mineral	
D. proteins	
29. Digestive juices are pr	oduced in the
A. blood	
B. glands	
C. lumen	
D. muscles	
	105°
30. Which of the following	food substances is digested in the stomach?
A. Proteins	
B. Carbohydrates	
C. Fats and oil	
D. Fats and proteins	
31. Which of the following	takes place in the liver?
A. Decomposition of fats	
B. Deamination of protein	S
C. Synthesis of proteins	
D. Production of antibodi	es

32. Glycogen is a carbohydra	ate as is a protein.	
A. urea		
B. alanine		
C. triglyceride		
D. maltose		
33. Where in the human body	is the stomach found?	
A. Head		
B. Neck		
C. Chest		
D. Abdomen		
34. The various chemical read work is called	ctions in the body that leads to th	e release of during
A. metabolism		
B. breakdown		
C. catabolism		
D. anabolism	255	
35. The part of the alimentary	canal where absorption of takes	place is called the
	·	
A. stomach		
B. duodenum		
C. small intestine		
D. large intestine		
36. In which part of the alime	ntary canal does digestion of prot	eins start?
A. Large intestine		

B. Mouth			
C. Stomach			
D. Small intestine			
37. The end product of di	igestion of protein is		
A. glucose			
B. fatty acids			
C. amino acids			
D. sugar			
38. Which of the following	g is NOT an example of	the systems in the	human body?
A. Digestion system			
B.			
C.			
D. Nervous system			
39. The breakdown of gly	cogen with is known as	s	
A. metabolism	Contract of the second		
B. glycogenesis			
C. aerobic glycolysis			
D. dissolution			
40. The name of the dige called	stive enzyme that caus	ses the coagulation	of milk proteins is
A. ptyalin			
B. rennin			
C. pepsin			
D. amvlase			

41. In man, exces	ss carbohydrates can be stored in the

- A. gall bladder
- B. kidney
- C. liver
- D. pancreas

# **TOPIC: ENERGY**

1. Calculate the work done by a batter of the ground (g = 10mls)	_	s freely from a height of
A. O.31		
B. O.32		
C. 0.33		
D. O.34		
2. Pressure may be defined as		
A. height multiplied by density		
B. normal force per unit area		
C. pounds per square inch		
D. grams per square centimeter		
3. Which of these is NOT fuel for o	cooking?	
A. Electricity		
B. Methane		
C. Wood		
D. Carbon (iv) oxide		
4. Which one of these is NOT a so	ource of energy?	
A. Stone		
B. Petrol		
C. Wood		
D. Sun		

5. What type of does	an orange fruit ha	ave while hanging o	on the tree?	
A. Kinetic				
B. Light				
C. Mechanical				
D. Potential				
6. An object which do object.	oes NOT allow ligh	t to pass through i	t is referred to	as
A. glass				
B. translucent				
C. opaque				
D. transparent				
7. Which of the follow	ving statements is	NOT true about th	e image in a pla	ane mirror?
A. The image is same	size as the objec	et.		
B. The image is latera	ally inverted.			
C. The image is virtua	al.			
D. The image is magr	nified.			
8. Determine the pote assuming the acceler	-	_		of 7m
A. 150J				
B. 250J				
C. 350J				
D. 450J				
9. The line where the line.	incident ray and t	he reflected ray to	uch the mirror	is called
A. refracted				

B. normal				
C. pin hole				
D. mirror				
10. A collection of I	ight travelling in t	the same directi	ion is called	
A. ray of light				
B. beam of light				
C. line of light				
D. group of light				
601				
11. White light can b	oe separated into	a number of dit	fferent colours b	y the use of a
	COU.			,
A. convex lens				
B. concave lens				
C. glass prism				
D. convex mirror				
12. Both kinetic and	d potential are for	rms of	energy.	
A. electrical				
B. chemical				
C. mechanical				
D. hydro				
13 is the p	orimary source of	available on the	e earth.	
A. Food				
B. Sun				
C. Atomic reactors	3			
D. Wind				

14. Change in direct as	tion of light as it passes from one mediu	m to another is referred to
A. diffraction		
B. refraction		
C. reflection		
D. interference		
15. The film of a pin	whole camera functions as the	of the eye.
A. iris		
B. lens		
C. pupil		
D. retina		
16. Which one of the	ese is NOT a form of energy?	
A. Chemical	of the second	
B. Electrical		
C. Heat		
D. Fire	St. St.	
17. When light is disp	persed by a triangle prism, a is for	rmed.
A. spectrum		
B. mirage		
C. echo		
D. image		
	of white light into a band of colours as it m is called	passes through a
A. dispersion		

B. spectrum		
C. reflection		
D. refraction		
19. Which of the following is	s NOT a form of energy?	
A. Hydro		
B. Power		
C. Potential		
D. Kinetic		
20. Which one of the follow	wing is NOT a property of light	t?
A. It can be reflected.		
B. It does not pass through	h a plane glass.	
C. It helps the eye to see of	objects.	
D. It is made up of many co	olours.	
21. Which one of the follow	ing is a translucent object?	
A. Asbestos		
B. Duster		
C. Oily paper		
D. Plane glass		
22. The straight line along v	which light travels is called a .	
A. ray of light		
B. ray of sun		
C. ray of		
D. ray of sunlight		

23 is the ability or cap	pacity of an individual to perform wo	ork.
A. Work		
B. Force		
C. Energy		
D. Power		
24. The path and direction take	en by light is known as	
A. ray of light		
B. slit of light		
C. line of light		
D. star of light		
25. The measuring unit of is	·	
A. newton		
B. kilogram		
C. centimeters		
D. joules		
	105 TO 100 TO 10	
26. A reflection in a mirror is ca	alled	
A. darkness		
B. an image		
C. a shadow		
D. a colour		
27. The terminals of a dry cell a	are and	
A. negative, neutral		
B. positive, neutral		
C. positive, negative		
D. neutral, normal		

28. What travels through spa	ace is called	energy.	
A. heat			
B. radiant			
C. atomic			
D. sun			
29. Which one of the followi	ng is NOT a natura	al source of energy?	
A. Battery			
B. Coal			
C. Food			
D. Sun			
30. Which of the following is	NOT a secondary	source of energy?	
A. Food			
B. Sun			
C. Atomic reactors			
D. Wind			
	251511		
31. The colour of an opaque	object seen is the	e colour of light that i	S
A. absorbed			
B. refracted			
C. reflected			
D. transmitted			
32. The image of an object f	ormed in a pin-ho	le camera is usually _	- 25°
A. upright			
B. inverted			
C. refracted			
D a real image			

33. At work is also called _	energy.	
A. electrical		
B. mechanical		
C. potential		
D. kinetic		
34. What happens when a	ray of light hits the surface of a rec	tangular glass block?
A. It becomes perpendicu	lar to the glass block.	
B. It is reflected.		
C. It is refracted.		
D. It is deflected.		

## **TOPIC: ENERGY AND MATERIALS FOR COMMUNITIES**

1. Plants get their supply of through	gh the leaves by the process of $\_$	XCO.
A. absorption		
B. diffusion		
C. transpiration		
D. photosynthesis		
2. The in food is known as	energy.	
A. mechanical		
B. kinetic		
C. potential		
D. chemical		
3. The following are basic materia	als that plant uses to make food EX	KCEPT
A. calcium	15/11	
B. water		
C. carbon dioxide		
D. nitrogen		
4. Why does an environment need	d a decomposer?	
A. For transfer of from one organ	nism to another.	
B. For absorption of from the sur	n. <sub>SS</sub> IST	
C. To clean-up the environment	and put nutrients back into the so	il.
D. To provent one animal from as	ating up another	

5. When a house plant is wilting, what v	rital resource is it most likely lacking?
A. Plant food	
B. Water	
C. Sunlight	
D. Air	
6. Different organisms living together in	n the same make up the
A. biosphere	
B. community	
C. ecosystem	
D. niche	
7. Food chains are composed of	, and
A. producers, consumers, decompose	rs
B. consumers, sellers, resellers.	
C. decomposers, manufacturers, retail	ers
D. consuming, selling, buying	
Sis	
8. In a food chain, which of the following	ng is the producer?
A. Animal	
B. Plant	
C. Man	
D. Microorganism	
9. A community can be defined as	
A. a place where any group of plants a	and animals live together
B. a place where only plants live toget	her
C. a village where only humans exist	
D. a free space where no living thing g	grow

- 10. A set of food chains is called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. food chains
- B. food web
- C. food pyramid
- D. biomes

# **TOPIC: EXCRETORY SYSTEM**

1. The materials that humans	excrete are referred to as	and
A. solids, gases		
B. solids, liquors		
C. gases, liquids		
D. solid, waters		
2. Excreted materials are of _	kinds.	
A. 5		
B. 4		
C. 3		
D. 2		
3. Since some of the organs system is called	of the urinary system are als	o used in reproduction, the
A. circulatory system		
B. Excretory system		
C. urogenital system		
D. respiratory system		
4. Sweat is an excretory proc	duct given out from the body	through the
A. bladder		
B. kidney		
C. mouth		
D. skin		

5. Which of the following	is an excretory organ?	
A. Lung		
B. Heart		
C. Duodenum		
D. Rectum		
6. The main organ of the the	body responsible for regulating	the amount of in the body is
A. heart		
B. small intestine		
C. kidney		
D. large intestine		
7. Which one of the follow	wing is NOT an excretory organ?	
A. Skin.		
B. Heart		
C. Stomata		
D. Kidney	" O2 7.2	
8. The organ responsible	for the removal of urine from the	e blood stream is the
A. lung		
B. liver		
C. kidney		
D. skin		
9. Which one of the follo	wing is NOT a waste product?	
A. Carbon (iv) oxide		

B. Sweat				
C. Urine				
D. Protein				
The correct answer is option	n [D]			
10. Which of the following is does not pass out urine and		a man can die a	after a couple o	of days if h
A. The pain would be more	than he can be	ear.		
B. His urinary bladder would	d be inefficient.			
C. The waste products wou	ıld be broken d	own into smalle	r bits.	
D. The waste products bec	ome toxic to th	e body.		
11. The gaseous waste in exc	cretion is			
A. carbon monoxide				
B. carbon dioxide				
C. carbon				
D. hydrogen				
	61511			
12. Which one of the following	ng structures is	NOT a human	excretory orga	an?
A. Eye				
B. Kidney				
C. Liver				
D. Lung				
13. The body gets rid of it do	oes NOT want t	hrough, .	and	<u> </u>
A. boxing, wrestling, running	3			
B. jumping, running, eating				
C. sweating, urinating, brea	thing			
D. swimming, drinking, eatin	ıg			

14. Which one of the following is the waste p	product that goes out of the lungs?
A. Sweat	
B. Carbon (iv) oxide	
C. Salt	
D. Urine	
15. The function of the bladder in the humar	n body is to
A. produce enzymes	
B. produce urine	
C. remove excess salt	
D. store urine	
16. Which of the following is NOT an excreto	ory product?
A. Oxygen	
B. Carbondioxide	
C. Sweat	
D. Urine	
17. The process of excretion means	_•
A. getting rid of waste materials from our bo	ody
B. removing excess mucus through our nos	e
C. removing faeces through the anus	
D. spitting out saliva from our mouth	
18. The major organs of excretion in man are	e, and
A. heart, kidney, skins	
B. anus, skin, spleen	
C skin lungs kidnovs	

D. Liu and an allia			
D. lungs, nose, skin			
E. A and B are correct.			
19. The long tube that goes t	from the kidney to th	ne bladder is known a	is the
A. uterus			
B. urethra			
C. ureter			
D. nephron			
20. Which one of the followi	ng best describes e	xcretion?	
A. The removal of metabolic	waste products fro	m the body.	
B. The removal of undigeste	ed food.		
C. The removal of only.			
D. The removal of feaces.			
21. The kidney is an organ fo	ound in the s	system of the body.	
A. circulatory	Silo		
B. digestive			
C. excretory			
D. nervous			
E. respiratory			
22. A major function of the h	numan skin is		
A. diminution of proteins			
B. elimination of vitamin D			
C. production of glycogen			
D. regulation of body temper	erature		

A. Carbon (iv) oxide		
B. Enzyme		
C. Salt		
D. Urea		
24. What is the effect of	f sweat evaporation on the skin	on a sunny day?
A. Heating		
B. Cooling		
C. Drying		
D. Expansion		

23. Which one of these is NOT a product of excretion?

# **TOPIC: GARDENING AND POULTRY KEEPING**

1. The process by which pla	ants loose to their surr	oundings is know	n as
A. respiration			
B. transpiration			
C. evaporation			
D. dehydration			
2. The replanting of seedling room for growth to mature		each other so as	to give them more
A. transpiration			
B. transplanting			
C. cross planting			
D. electro planting			
3. The movement of plants	from nursery to the fie	eld is known as	
A. transpiration			
B. transplanting			
C. thinning			
D. harvesting			
4. An inorganic matter that	is added to the soil to	enrich it is know	n as
A. fertilizer			
B. compost			
C. manure			
D. animal dropping			

5. Which of the following is NO	OT a basic component of the soil?
A. Minerals	
B. Water	
C. Fertilizer	
D. Organic matter	
6. The loose part of the earth	that supports plant life is called
A. humus	
B. sand	
C. soil	
D. silt	
7. The practice of growing and known as	I caring for plants which are NOT used for food is
A. pasteurization	
B. bush cultivation	
C. wild life farming	
D. forestry	Carlo
	ded to the soil to enrich it is known as
A. fertilizer	
B. compost	
C. manure	
D. animal dropping	
9. Which of the following is NO	OT a way of caring for growing plants?
A. Harvesting	
B. Maturing	

wing types of soil is	s ideal for gardening?	
is for use and profi	t is called	
process by which a	farmer rears	_ for food and sale.
1	s for use and profi	wing types of soil is ideal for gardening? s for use and profit is called  process by which a farmer rears

# **TOPIC: HABITAT**

1. In an aquatic habitat, the biotic factors are	
A. dissolved gases	
B. dissolved salts	
C. plants and animals	
D. amount of	
2. What use is the gills to the fish?	
A. For digestion	
B. For tasting salt in the water.	
C. For hearing	
D. For taking from water.	
3. The frog is likely to be found in habitat.	
A. an arboreal	
B. an aquatic	
C. a fresh	
D. a salt	
4. The place where plants and animals live is called	
A. fresh	
B. niche	
C. soil	
D. habitat	

5. Animals that live in	n and on land are c	called	<i>Y</i> .	
A. aves				
B. amphibians				
C. mammals				
D. Pisces				
6. Which of the followenvironment?	wing best explains	the adaptation	of living things to	their
A. Some animals haw while others do not.	ve structures that I	help them live s	uccessfully in the	eir habitats,
B. Some plants have while others do not.	e structures that he	elp them live su	ccessfully in thei	r habitats,
C. Plants and anima habitats.	ıls have structures	that help them	live successfully	in their
D. Most big animals	have structures th	at help them liv	e successfully in	their habitats.
7. Which one of the	following is NOT ar	n abiotic factor?	, ,	
A. Competition				
B. Salinity	105 July 1			
C. Humidity				
D. Temperature				
8. Which of these is	NOT an aquatic en	vironment?		
A. River				
B. Sea				
C. Lakes				
D. Savannah				

9. What is the function	n of plant adapta	tions such as stinging hai	irs, thorns, and briars?
A. Reproduction			
B. Phosynthesis			
C. Protection			
D. Disease prevention	n		
10. Movements in fish	n is mainly perforn	med by the use of	<u>.</u>
A. gills			
B. scales			
C. head			
D. fins			
11. Which of the follow	wing paths shows	how humans can get fror	m the sun?
A. Sun - cow - huma	n		
B. Sun - cow - grass	- human		
C. Sun - grass - cow	- human		
D. Sun - grass - shee	ep - cow - human		
E. Sun - sheep - gra	ss - cow - human		
12. Which of the follow	wing is NOT a fres	sh habitat?	
A. Pond			
B. River			
C. Sea			
D. Lake			
13. There are	main kinds of h	nabitats.	
A. 5			
R /			

C. 3				
D. 2				
14. In aquatic animals the	special organs	that are develop	ed for absorbing	are the
A. lungs				
B. air bladder				
C. gills				
D. spiracles				
15. What makes up a popu	ulation?			
A. People				
B. Animals				
C. Plants and animals				
D. Various organisms in a	n environment			
100				
16. The natural dwelling p	ace of an orga	ınism is called its .	_2500	
A. population	, 5 <sup>1</sup> 19			
B. biome				
C. habitat				
D. ecosystem				
The correct answer is opt	ion [C]			
The correct answer is opt				
47.14(1)	25.00			ans.
17. Which of the following among other fishes?	characteristics	s will enable one t	o identify a sea i	mammal
A. Possession of the thre	e body region.			
B. Absence of air.				
C. Absence of tail.				
	f lin-l			
D. Possession of two type	es of iimbs.			

18. The way in which the bodie can survive in their is referred		nd animals are struct _ ·	ured such that they
A. adaptation			
B. irritability			
C. excretion			
D. growth			
19. What are some of the non-	-living things in	n an ecosystem?	
A. Plants and animals.			
B. Sun, soil, water, rocks and a	air.		
C. Sun, plants, and animals.			
D. Plants, animals, soil and wa	iter.		
20. Aquatic organisms are gro	oups of plants	and animals that live	ee
A. both in and on land			
B. in			
C. on a piece of deserted lan	d		
D. on land	05,50		
21. A group of organisms of th	e same kind li	ving in a given place	e is called
A. population			
B. habitat			
C. density			
D. community			

## **TOPIC: HYDROGEN**

1. When hydrogen is chemic	cally combined with t	he product is	
A. carbohydrate			
B. hydrocarbons			
C. hydrogen			
D. hydro chemical acid			
2 does not occur	freely in air but in a	combined state.	
A. Oxygen			
B. Carbon			
C. Sulphur			
D. Hydrogen			
3. Which of the following ga	ases is necessary in t	the preparation o	f margarine?
A. Argon	1510		
B. Chlorine			
C. Hydrogen			
D. Nitrogen			
355			
4. Which of the following is	a gaseous substanc	e that acts as a s	trong reducing
agent?	alles.		· Carl
A. Oxygen			
B. Carbondioxide			
C. Hydrogen			
D. Carbon monoxide			

5. Removing from an oxide is called	1
A. reduction	
B. oxidation	
C. substitution	
D. replacement	
6. Which of the following is NOT a p	property of hydrogen?
A. It allows things to burn in it.	
B. It burns with a pale blue flame.	
C. It is insoluble in water.	
D. It is a light gas.	
7. The gas used in filling weather ba	allon is called
Α.	
B. helium	
C. hydrogen	
D. nitrogen	
	ASIL NO.
8. Margarine is manufactured in an	industry by a process known as
A. oxidation	
B. hydrogenation	
C. dehydrogenation	
D. saponification	
9. Hydrogen is regarded as	agent.
A. an oxidizing	
B. a reducing	
C. a stimulating	
D. a catalyzing	

10. Which of the follow	owing is the best gas for fill	ing balloons?	
A. Carbon (iv) oxide	ă		
B. Hydrogen			
C. Nitrogen			
D. Steam			
11. Which of the follo	wing methods is used in the	e laboratory preparat	ion of hydrogen?
A. Dilute calcium me	etal in water.		
B. Dilute tetraoxosu	lphate (vi) acid and magnes	sium.	
C. Dilute magnesiur	n in water.		
D. Mix and zinc.			
	alship.		

## **TOPIC: OXYGEN**

1. The percentage cor	mposition of gas in the air is about
A. 10%	
B. 21%	
C. 30%	
D. 60%	
2. What percentage o	f is contained in the air?
A. 31	
B. 21	
C. 8	
D. 15	
3 most read	dily enhances combustion.
A. Hydrogen	48 M
B. Chlorine	
C. Oxygen	
D. Nitrogen	
The correct answer is	option [C]
4 relights	a glowing splint.
A. Carbon	
B. Hydrogen	
C. Sulphur	
D. Oxygen	

5. Manganese (iv) oxide in the	e production of is used as	
A. a catalyst		
B. a reducing agent		
C. an oxidizing agent		
D. an antioxidant		
6. The part of air which does I	NOT support combustion or burning	is called
A. Oxygen		
B. nitrogen		
C. carbon dioxide		
D. rare gases		
7. In the laboratory preparation	on of oxygen, manganese (iv) oxide b	oehaves as a
A. catalyst		
B. reducer		
C. promoter		
D. dehydrator		
	-Si511	
8 keeps us breathin	g and alive.	
A. Nitrogen		
B. Hydrogen		
C. Carbon dioxide		
D. Oxygen		
9. Which of the following indiv	viduals will require extra to survive?	
A. Divers in deep sea.		
B. Drivers on the road.		
C. Doctors in hospitals.		
D Travellers by plane		

10. The addition of two metals or su	ubstance is called
A. reduction	
B. addition	
C. substitution	
D. oxidation	
11. Any substance which speeds up chemical change is called a	a chemical reaction without undergoing any
A. activator	
B. charger	
C. catalyst	
D. inducer	
12 gas will be produced in (vi).	n the laboratory using potassium trioxochlorate
A. Hydrogen	
B. Noble gas	
C. Oxygen	Sign Control of the C
D. Neon	
13. Which of the following explains oxygen?	why high mountain climbers usually carry extra
A. is required for respiration.	
B. More people live on mountain to	ops.
C. There is less in the atmosphere	the higher you rise.
D. They are astronauts requiring m	ore oxygen.

# **TOPIC: PHYSICAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. The chemicals in food s	ubstances which are essential for grov	wth are called
A. enzymes		
B. fertilizers		
C. foodstuffs		
D. nutrients		
2. lodine is used for testin	ng	
A. lactose	COLL KEST	
B. maltose		
C. starch		
D. sucrose		
3. Protein deficiency caus	ses a disease known as	
A. beri-beri		
B. scurvy		
C. kwashiorkor		
D. pellagra		
4. The chemical used to te	est simple sugars is called	
A. million's reagent		
B. iodine		
C. osmic acid		
D. benedict's solution		

5. Which of the following food nutr tissues?	rients helps the body to form new cells and
A. Fats and oil	
B. Proteins	
C. Vitamins	
D. Minerals	
6. Human beings require vitamins i	n their diet because vitamins
A. influence many important chem	ical processes in the body
B. contain carbohydrate and fats	
C. stimulate the alimentary carnal	
D. prevent kwashiorkor	
7. Which of the following factors do	oes NOT affect growth and development?
A. Food	
B. Glands	
C. Disease	
D. Thinking	St. St.
O. The makes of the planed that make	
gland.	duces the growth stimulating hormone is called
A. adrenalin	
B. pituitary	
C. thyroid	
D. gastric	
9. Night blindness is caused by lac	:k of
A. vitamin A	

B. vitamin B		
C. vitamin C		
D. vitamin D		
10. The gland that produce tall an individual can be is	es the growth - stimulating how how he are the	ormone that determines how
A. thyroid gland		
B. pituitary gland		
C. adrenal gland		
D. goiter gland		
11. Which one of the followi	ing can transmit the height o	f parents to their children?
A. Cells		
B. Enzymes		
C. Genes		
D. Hemoglobin		
12. Which one of the follow	ving food substances is need	ed for body building?
A. Proteins		
B. Fats		
C. Carbohydrates		
D. Vitamins		
13. Which of the following i	is NOT a factor that affects g	rowth?
A. Exercise		
B. Water		
C. Gland		
D. Heredity		

14. Which one of the following best of	defines growth?		
A. An increase in size.			
B. A decrease in size.			
C. An increase in height.			
D. An increase in weight.			
15. Lack of vitamin D causes	-105 ···		
A. rickets			
B. beri-beri			
C. goiter			
D. scurvy			
16. The two periods of rapid growth are and	in the process o	of growth and dev	elopment in man
A. from birth to 2 years, 9 years to 1	6 years		
B. from birth to 11/2 years, 7 year to	o 14 years		
C. from birth to 4 years, 11 years to	20 years		
D. from birth to 3 1/2 years, 10 years	s to 18 years		
17. Living things grow in order to inc	rease in	_ and weight.	
A. length			
B. width			
C. size			
D. volume			

## **TOPIC: PURE AND IMPURE SUBSTANCES**

Petroleum component	ts can be gotte	n through	<del>'</del>
A. fractional distillation			
B. chromatography			
C. filtration			
D. lubrication			
2. The process of separa	ating petrol fror	m crude oil is kn	own as
A. fractional distillation			
B. sublimation			
C. destructive distillation	n		
D. filtration			
E. decantation			
3. Petroleum is a mixture	e of		
A. gases			
B. solids			
C. liquids			
D. hydrocarbons			
4. Which of the following	g is NOT an extr	act of petroleur	n?
A. Kerosene	g is ive i un ext		
B. Palm oil			
C. Bitumen			
D. Lubricating oil			

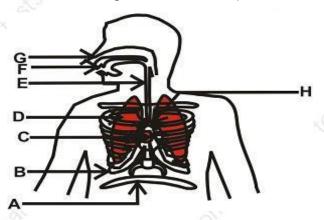
5. Another word for c	combustion is		
A. flaming			
B. burning			
C. smoking			
D. roasting			
6. Which of the follow	wing is an example of	a chemical change?	>
A. A piece of rough	wood that has been s	moothened.	
B. A piece of wood t	hat has been painted	200	
C. A sheet of paper	torn in half.		
D. A piece of old me	tal that has rusted.		
7. If you have a mixtu separated?	re of iron fillings and	humus soil, how bes	st can this mixture be
A. By the use of a ma	agnet.		
B. By hand			
C. By the use of a fil	ter paper.		
D. By the use of a wi	re screen sieve.		
227	rating liquids which de porous material like t		ent speed with which
A. filtration			
B. distillation			
C. chromatography			
D. suspension			
9. What method woul Sodium Chloride?	ld you use to separate	e mixture of Ammon	ium Chloride and
A. Chromatography			

B. Decantation		
C. Filtration		
D. Sublimation		
10. The separation of liquids w	vith different boiling points is called	•
A. filtration		
B. fractional distillation		
C. chromatography		
D. suspension		
11 is the conversion of back into a liquid.	liquid into vapor and the condensation	of the vapor
A. Filtration		
B. Distillation		
C. Decantation		
D. Suspension		
by	exochlorate (v) and sodium chloride can	be separated
A. distillation		
B. crystallization		
C. recrystallization		
D. filtration		
13. lodine can be separated from	om iodine-sodium chloride mixture by _	
A. chromatography		
B. sublimation		

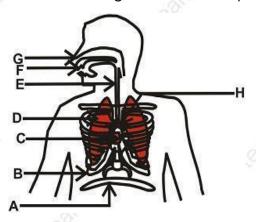
C. filtration		
D. sieving		
14. Separation of a mixture of the difference in their	kerosene and sand can be easily ca —.	arried out by using
A. physical state		
B. solubility		
C. size		
D. melting point		
15. Diesel is obtained from cr	ude oil by	
A. chromatography		
B. condensation		
C. evaporation		
D. fractional distillation		
16 is a substance v	which CANNOT be split into other si	mpler units.
A. An atom	10 Sept 10 Sep	
B. A compound		
C. An element		
D. A mixture		

#### **TOPIC: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

- 1. Which of the following is the appropriate sequence for inspiration?
- a. Diaphragm contracts and flattens out.
- b. Air from outside rushes in through the nose.
- c. Rib muscles will contract and ribs raised.
- d. The volume of chest is increased and air pressure in lung is lowered.
- A. 1-->2-->3-->4
- B. 1-->4-->2-->3
- C. 1-->3-->4-->2
- D. 1-->4-->3-->2
- 2. Which of the following is the name of the windpipe that enters the lungs?
- A. Oesophagus
- B. Larynx
- C. Pharynx
- D. Trachea
- 3. From the diagram shown, the part labelled B is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

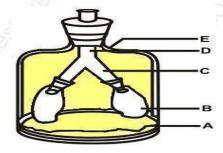


- A. rib
- B. heart
- C. lungs
- D. bronchus
- 4. Inhaling particles of pollen grains from flowers causes sneezing and headaches which lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. asthma
- B. colds
- C. catarrh
- D. hay fever
- 5. From the diagram shown, the part labelled D is called the \_\_\_\_.



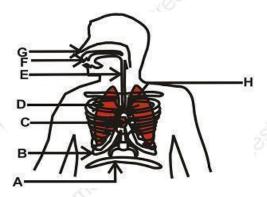
- A. windpipe
- B. heart
- C. lungs
- D. bronchus
- 6. Which one of the following options is the percentage composition of gas in exhaled air?
- A. 4.38%

- B. 16.02%
- C. 79.00%
- D. 0.60%
- 7. Which of the following paths does inhaled air pass through?
- A. Nose-->trachea-->bronchi-->bronchioles-->lungs
- B. Nose-->bronchi-->trachea-->lungs
- C. Nose-->bronchi-->lungs
- D. Trachea-->nose-->bronchi-->lungs
- 8. From the diagram shown, the part labelled B is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



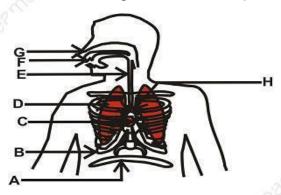
- A. lung
- B. bronchus
- C. diaphragm
- D. trachea
- 9. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of both plants and animals?
- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Respiration
- C. Excretion
- D. Feeding

- 10. Which one of the following is a respiratory organ?
- A. Tongue
- B. Eye
- C. Nose
- D. Lungs
- 11. Which one of these disease is associated with the respiratory system?
- A. Asthma
- B. Anemia
- C. Malaria
- D. Diarrhoea
- 12. From the diagram shown, the part labelled G is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



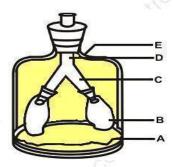
- A. nose
- B. windpipe
- C. rib
- D. diaphragm

13. From the diagram shown, the part labelled F is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. nose
- B. windpipe
- C. mouth
- D. bronchus

14. From the diagram shown, the part labelled E is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

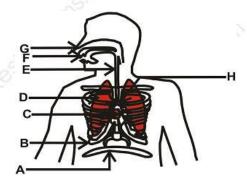


- A. bronchus
- B. lung
- C. diaphragm
- D. bell jar
- 15. Which of the following is NOT true of respiration?
- A. It is also known as tissue respiration.
- B. It always takes place in the absence of oxygen.
- C. It takes place in all living cells.
- D. It is also called internal respiration.

16. The process of taking in air i	is known as	
A. inspiration		
B. expiration		
C. respiration		
D. inhalation		
17. The center which controls re	espiratory activities in the ma	mmalian brain is the
·		
A. cerebrum		
B. medulla		
C. olfactory		
D. pituitary organ		
18. Metabolism that uses is called	ed	
A. ox metabolic		
B. aerobic metabolism		
C. anaerobic metabolism		
D. metabolic oxygenation	105th	
19. Which one of the following is	s given off as a by-product d	luring respiration?
A. Oxygen		
B. Carbon dioxide		
C. Glucose		
D. Protein		
20. The air we breathe out is ref	ferred to as	
A. inhaled air		
B. inspiration		

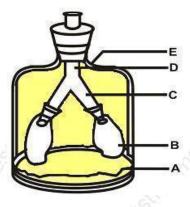
C. exhaled air				
D. inspired air				
21. Which one of the	e following are res	spiratory organ	s in man?	
i Nose				
ii Trachea				
iii Lungs				
iv Mouth				
A. i, ii, iii and iv				
B. ii and iii				
C. i, ii and iii				
D. i, ii and iv				
22. The air we brea	the in is referred t	o as		
A. exhaled air				
B. expiration				
C. inhaled air				
D. expired air				
23 is when	the body is sensit	ive to certain s	ubstances.	
A. Antibody				
B. Alergy				
C. Allergy				
D. Antigens				
24. The diagram sh	own is an illustrati	on of the huma	ın system.	
A. skeletal				
B. circulatory				

- C. respiratory
- D. digestive
- 25. Which of the following is a content of the air we breathe out?
- A. Carbon (iv) oxide
- B. Hydrogen peroxide
- C. Oxygen
- D. Nitrogen
- 26. From the diagram shown, the part labelled A is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. rib
- B. diaphragm
- C. heart
- D. lungs
- 27. The process of taking in air is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. inspiration
- B. expiration
- C. exhalation
- D. suffocation

- 28. What happens when carbondioxide is put into a solution of lime water?
- A. It turns red.
- B. It turns milky.
- C. It turns blue.
- D. There is no change.
- 29. From the diagram shown, the part labelled C is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

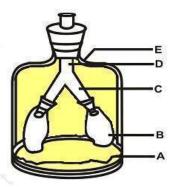


- A. diaphragm
- B. trachea
- C. bronchus
- D. lung
- 30. Complete the equation given:

carbohydrate + =

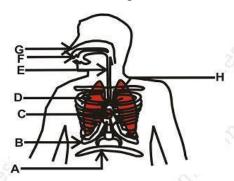
- A. + carbohydrate + glucose
- B. + carbondioxide +
- C. carbondioxide + glucose +
- D. + glucose +

- 31. Which one of the following is the reason why breathing through the mouth is not good for health?
- A. Because the mouth is not a passage way for air and contains the organs for breathing.
- B. Because the mouth is a passage way for air and contains the organs for breathing.
- C. Because the mouth is not a passage way for air and does not contain the organs for breathing.
- D. Because the mouth is a passage way for air and does not contain the organs for breathing.
- 32. Which of the following is NOT an organ of the respiratory system?
- A. Stomach
- B. Nose
- C. Trachea
- D. Lungs



- A. a model of the circulatory system
- B. a model of the
- C. a model of the
- D. a model of the

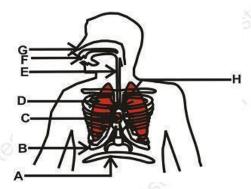
- 34. Which one of the following options is correct and better for health?
- A. Breathing through the nose and mouth.
- B. Breathing through the nose.
- C. Breathing through the mouth.
- D. Breathing through one part of the nose.
- 35. From the diagram shown, the part labelled C is called the \_\_\_\_\_



- A. windpipe
- B. mouth
- C. bronchus
- D. heart
- 36. The passing out of used air from the body is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. respiration
- B. breathing
- C. expiration
- D. inspiration
- 37. Which one of the following is a way to get enough when you are in a building?
- A. There should be cross ventilation.
- B. The building should be without windows.
- C. All the air in the building should be removed.
- D. There should be no ventilation at all.

38. Which of the following is responsible for the process of inspiration and expiration?

- A. Heart
- B. Liver
- C. Brain
- D. Lungs
- 39. From the diagram shown, the part labelled H is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

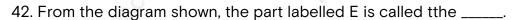


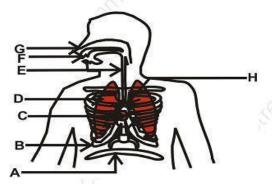
- A. nose
- B. bronchus
- C. windpipe
- D. diaphragm

40. Which one of the following is a breathing problem that occurs when particles in the air causes difficulty in breathing?

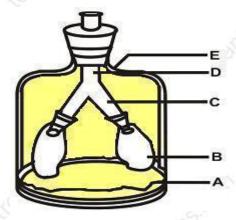
- A. Hay Fever
- B. Catarrh
- C. Asthma
- D. Cold
- 41. Inspiration can also be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. breathing
- B. expiration

- C. perspiration
- D. aspiration



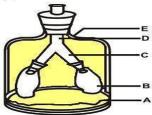


- A. diaphragm
- B. windpipe
- C. heart
- D. mouth
- 43. What is the composition of vapour in inhaled air?
- A. 0.60%
- B. 16.02%
- C. Trace amount
- D. 95.00%
- 44. From the diagram shown, the part labelled D is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



A. bronchus		
B. trachea		
C. bell jar		
D. diaphragm		
45. Which one of the fe	ollowing is the reason why is impor	rtant to living things?
A. It helps in the relea	se of from digested food.	
B. It aids the release of	of nutrients from digested food.	
C. It regulates the pro	oduction of enzymes in the digestiv	ve system.
D. It reduces the prod	luction of bile in the body.	
46. When dust particle condition is called	es affect our lungs and cause prob 	lems in breathing, the
A. asthma		
B. tuberculosis		
C. catarrh		
D. silicosis		
	ost Su	
47. The trachea divide:	s into the	
A. lungs		
B. alveoli		
C. bronchi		
D. larynx		
48 in inhaled	I air helps to burn the food we eat	to integrate in our body.
A. vapour		
B. Oxygen		
C. carbondioxide		
D. nitrogen		

49. From the diagram shown, the part labelled A is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. diaphragm
- B. lung
- C. trachea
- D. bronchus
- 50. Breathing in of air into the body is called \_\_\_\_\_\_
- A. inspiration
- B. exhalation
- C. respiration
- D. expiration
- 51. Respiration is best defined as the process by which \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. animal cells take in
- B. cells and tissues of the body produce
- C. plant cells take in carbon dioxide
- D. animal cells breakdown carbondioxides
- 52. The center which controls respiratory activities in the mammalian brain is the\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cerebrum
- B. medulla
- C. olfactory
- D. pituitary organ

# **TOPIC: RUSTING**

1. Which one of the following trea	atments CANNOT be used to prevent rusting?
A. Coating with oil	
B. Galvanizing	
C. Cleaning	
D. Greasing	
2. Which of the following condition	ons is necessary for to take place?
(i) Iron	
(ii) Water	
(iii) Oxygen	
A. I only	
B. I and ii only	
C. I, ii and iii	State Contract Contra
D. I and iii only	
3. There is a steel plant in	, Kogi State.
A. Ajaokuta	
B. Oyo	
C. Rivers State	
D. Warri	
4. Rusting is an example of	?
A. reduction	
B neutralization	

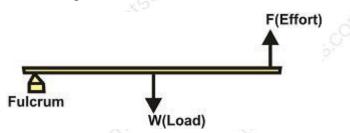
C. substitution			
D. oxidation			
5. Metallic iron is coated	d with zinc in order to	O	
A. give it a shiny appear	rance		
B. prevent it from			
C. make it strong			
D. make it denser			
6. When an iron rusts, tha change.	e kind of change the	at takes place during the i	s referred to as
A. mechanical			
B. physical			
C. chemical			
D. normal			
7. The formation of iron	(III) oxide is called _		
A. electroplating			
B. greasing			
C. painting			
D. rusting			
8. In addition to water, _	is essential	for an iron to rust.	
A. air			
B. germs			
C. heat			
D. light			

- 9. Which one of the following measures CANNOT prevent iron from rusting?
- A. Galvanizing
- B. Electroplating
- C. Heating
- D. Painting
- 10. Which of the following is NOT true about iron?
- A. Iron (ii) oxide is formed during rusting.
- B. It can be prevented by painting only.
- C. For to take place, there must be and moisture.
- D. It can be prevented by stopping air and from getting to the iron.

# **TOPIC: SIMPLE MACHINES**

i. which one of the	rollowing is NOT	an example of a s	imple machine?	
A. Bicycle				
B. Hoes				
C. Knives				
D. Axes				
2. The application of	f a force is refer	red to as		
A. load				
B. fulcrum				
C. weight				
D. effort				
3. Which of the follo	wing is NOT a fir	rst class lever?		
A. Pliers				
B. Scissors				
C. Bottle opener				
D. Shears				
4. Which one of the	following is app	lied to reduce the	friction between	n machines?
A. Petrol	all's.			
B. Gas				
C. Grease				
D. Kerosene				

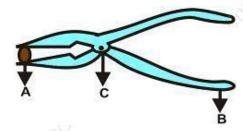
- A. Palm
- B. Triceps muscles
- C. Bicep muscles
- D. Elbow
- 6. The force which opposes motion when two surfaces are in contact is called
- A. friction
- B. contact force
- C. field force
- D. repelling force
- 7. The diagram shown is an illustration of a \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. First order lever
- B. Third order lever
- C. Second order lever
- D. last order lever
- 8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is any instrument that enables us to do work easily.
- A. lever
- B. pulley
- C. machine
- D. plunched plane

9. If the body is compared with	machines, what serves as the fulcrum in the forearm?
A. Triceps muscles	
B. Elbow	
C. Palm	
D. Fingers	
10. Which one of the following i	s the point of pivoting?
A. Weight	
B. Effort	
C. Fulcrum	
D. Load	
11. A force applied in a machine	is called
A. force	
B. effort	
C. mechanical advantage	
D. load	
12. Which one of the following a made?	are the two basic machines from which all others are
A. Lever and jack	
B. Lever and inclined plane	
C. Pulley and jack	
D. Jack and inclined plane	
13. Which one of the following is	s NOT an example of a complex machine?
A. Sewing machine	
B. Pump	

C. Car break	
D. Axes	
14. A device for transferring from on	e place to another is called a
A. tool	
B. lever	
C. machine	
D. motor	
15. Which one of the following is be	st for maintaining machines?
A. Servicing with groundnut oil	
B. Cleaning with	
C. Cleaning and servicing	
D. Dusting	
16 is a type of incline pla	ane.
A. Axe	
B. Hammer	
C. Screw	
D. Pulley	
17. The diagram below shows a plier	. The part labelled A is the



A. effort

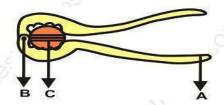
B. fulcrum

C. load		
D. style		
18. Which one of the following is a	name given to an object th	nat is being lifted?
A. Load		
B. Weight		
C. Effort		
D. Fulcrum		
19 are force multipliers.		
A. Levering		
B. Machines		
C. Wheel and axle		
D. Inclined planes		
20. The diagram shown is an illustr	ation of a	
Fulcrum		
W(Load) F(Eff	fort)	
A Final and Clause		

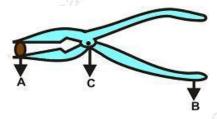
- A. First order lever
- B. Second order lever
- C. Third order lever
- D. closed order lever
- 21. When the force ratio is less than 1 it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. efficiency
- B. mechanical disadvantage
- C. velocity ratio
- D. mechanical advantage

22. Which of these of	can lift a heavy load	to the roof of a buil	ding?
A. Hammer			
B. Jack			
C. Pulley			
D. Screw			
23. The force ratio of	of a machine is	5	
A. the product of th	e load to effort		
B. the sum of the lo	ad to effort		
C. the ratio of the lo	oad to effort		
D. the ratio of the e	ffort to the load		
24. The diagram sho	own is an illustration	of a	
A. Second order lev	/er		
B. Third order lever			
C. First order lever			
D. open order lever	602		
25. A pulley is also a	a type of		
A. load			
B. effort			
C. weight			
D. lever			
26. In comparing the	e body with machine	es, what provides the	e effort in the forearm?
A. Bicep muscles			
B. Palm			

- C. Elbow
- D. Triceps muscles
- 27. Which one of the following is the correct machine used to split wood?
- A. Axe
- B. Wedge
- C. Wheel and axle
- D. Incline plane
- 28. The diagram below shows a nut cracker. The part labelled B is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

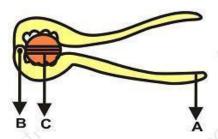


- A. load
- B. fulcrum
- C. effort
- D. force
- 29. The diagram below shows a plier. The part labelled B is the \_\_\_\_\_.



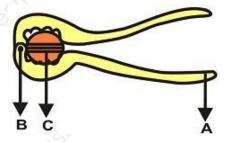
- A. effort
- B. fulcrum
- C. load
- D. joints

- 30. Which one of the following is the correct machine used to chop wood?
- A. Wedge
- B. Car jack
- C. Axe
- D. Pulley
- 31. What kind of lever is represented by the diagram below?



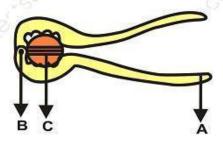
- A. First order lever
- B. Second order lever
- C. Third order lever
- D. Closed order lever
- 32. Which of the following is the correct machine used to raise a load from the ground into a lorry?
- A. Car jack
- B. Axe
- C. Wedge
- D. Inclined plane

33. The diagram below shows a nut cracker. The part labelled A is the \_\_\_\_\_.



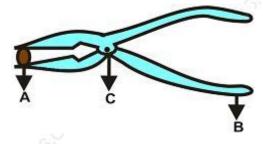
- A. load
- B. effort
- C. fulcrum
- D. weight

34. The diagram below shows a nut cracker. The part labelled C is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. fulcrum
- B. effort
- C. load
- D. circle

35. The diagram below shows a plier. The part labelled C is the \_\_\_\_\_\_



A. load

B. fulcrum	
C. effort	
D. joining	
36. When a force ratio is greater the	han 1 it is known as a
A. mechanical disadvantage	
B. velocity ratio	
C. mechanical advantage	
D. efficiency	
37. Friction between two surfaces	can be reduced with the use of
A. grease	
B. oil	
C. ball bearing	
D all of the above	

## **TOPIC: SKELETAL AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM**

1. A flexible connective tissue pr	resent between one vertebra an	d another is called
A cartilage		
A. cartilage		
B. hip		
C. knee cap		
D. spine		
2 is a disease condition death of the muscle.	ion in which the thinning of mus	cle tissues causes the
A. Cramp		
B. Osteomalacia		
C. Dystrophy		
D. Dislocation		
3. In the human body, involuntary	ry muscles can be found in the .	
A. arm		
B. foot		
C. head		
D. heart		
4. The bony structure which give	es animals rigidity and support i	s called the
A. ligaments		
B. skeleton		
C. cartilage		
D. joint		

5. There are	kinds of muscles.	
A. 3		
B. 2		
C. 1		
D. 4		
6. What is the name	e of the bony structure which c	contains the brain of animals?
A. Sphere		
B. Skull		
C. Head		
D. Neck		
7. There are over	bones and more than _	joints in the human skeleton.
A. 100,150		
B. 150, 200		
C. 200,150		
D. 200,100		
	-st <sup>511</sup>	
8. The structures wh	hich give strength and rigidity	to animals are called
A. cartilages		
B. muscles		
C. skeleton		
D. tendons		
9. Which one of the	ese is a chemical substance the	at helps to build the bones?
A. Potassium		
B. Calcium		
C. Iron		
D Silver		

10. Which of the following is NOT a	component of a joint?
A. Diaphragm	
B. Synovial fluid	
C. Cartilage	
D. Synovial membrane	
11. A major function of the skeletal s	system in the body is
A. digestion	
B. shape	
C. support	
D. excretion	
12. The muscles of internal organs a	are called muscles.
A. cardiac	
B. triceps	
C. smooth	
D. skeletal	
	35 TO THE REST OF
13. The curved spine of the skeleton	n is important because
A. it enables man to stand erect	
B. it makes man to grow old	
C. it enables man to bend	
D. it protects the lungs	
14. The appendages consist of all th	ne following EXCEPT
A. shoulders	
B. ribs	
C. pelvis	
D. spine	

al?
a hinge
1

C. joint				
D. cartilage				
20. Which one of the follow	wing is NOT a jo	oint?		
A. Condyloid				
B. Saddle				
C. Gliding				
D. Hoof				
21. The hinge joint is found	l in the following	g EXCEPT the	<u></u>	
A. knees				
B. fingers				
C. shoulders				
D. toes				
22. The two main parts of t	the human skele	etal system are	e the	and
A. central column of bone	s, appendages			
B. spine, muscles				
C. vertebral column, ribs				
D. vertebral column, girdle	es:			
23 Which of the following i	is NOT a functio	on of the huma	an skeletal sys	stem?
A. Attachment				
B. Movement				
C. Support				
D. Storage				

24. In order to produce movem system in the body.	nent, the bones and the muscles form a $\_$	
A. lever		
B. chord		
C. pulley		
D. force		
25. An upset in the skeletal sys is referred to as	stem in which the bones lose their position	on at the joints
A. porosis		
B. osteomalacia		
C. fracture		
D. dislocation		
26. The functions of the skull a	and ribs includes	
A. protection of the delicate o	organs of the body	
B. giving normal shape to the	body	
C. helping in the growth of the	e body	
D. lubricating the body		
27. Joints are held together by known as	brands and sheets of very tough connec	ctive tissues
A. ligaments		
B. muscles		
C. cartilage		
D. tendons		
28 is a strong whitis	sh cord which attaches muscles to bones.	
A. Aorta		

B. Bladder				
C. Tendon				
D. Cord				
29. A problem of the is known as	muscular syste 	em in which the m	iuscles contract v	without relaxing
A. osteoporosis				
B. fracture				
C. muscular dystroph	ny			
D. muscular cramp				
30. There are more the	nan j	joints in the huma	ın skeleton.	
A. 150				
B. 170				
C. 200				
D. 250				
31. The skeletal and n	nuscular syster	ms work together	to enable body .	×C,
A. enlargement				
B. growth				
C. muscles				
D. movement				
32 is anoth	ner name for p	elvic girdle.		
A. Cartilage				
B. Hip				
C. Knee cap				
D. Spine				

33. Which one of the followin	g is NOT an organ of locor	motion?
A. Cilia		
B. Fins		
C. Gills		
D. Legs		
34. Which one of the followin	g is part of the axial skelet	on?
A. Skull		
B. Pectoral		
C. Pelvic girdle		
D. Arms		
35 is the oily liqui friction.	d that lubricates all the joi	nts in the body to reduce
A. Marrow		
B. Blood		
C. Synovial fluid		
D. Cartilage	20 J. C.	
36. The skeleton is made up	of over bones.	
A. 150		
B. 200		
C. 250		
D. 300		
37. Muscles are attached to b	oones by means of	
A. triceps		
B. biceps		

C. tendons			
D. cartilage			
38. What is the name of the	bony framework	in the human body?	
A. Frame			
B. Spirit			
C. Skeleton			
D. Soul			
39. Bones are made mainly o	of		
A. sodium compounds			
B. calcium compounds			
C. copper compounds			
D. iodine			
40. The two kinds of muscle	s in our body are	and	<del>-</del>
A. voluntary, involuntary			
B. rough, smooth			
C. ventricle, auricle			
D. straight, crooked			
41. Which one of the followin	ng is NOT a funct	ion of the mammalia	n skeleton?
A. Protection			
B. Movement			
C. Excretion			
D. Support			

42. The muscles of th	ne heart are also k	(nown as	muscles.	
A. cardiac				
B. smooth				
C. biceps				
D. voluntary				
43. Another name for	patella is	15.0		
A. cartilage				
B. hip				
C. knee cap				
D. spine				
44. A joint which allow	ws movement in a	II directions is c	alled a jo	int.
A. hinge				
B. ball and socket				
C. compound				
D. slightly movable				
45. The individual bo	nes of the spine a	are called	•	
A. skull				
B. pelvis				
C. ribs				
D. vertebrae				
46. Which one of the malleolus of the fibul	2.00g/c	=		the tibia, the
A. Ankle				
B. Knee				

C. Elbow		
D. Wrist		
47. The knee is an examp	ole of a joint.	
A. ball and hinge		
B. fixed		
C. hinge		
D. ball and socket		
48. The ball and socket j	joint can be found between the _	and
A. capsule, cartilage		
B. femur, tibia		
C. muscle, tendon		
D. pelvis, femur		
49. A condition in which	a bone is broken is known as	
A. dystrophy	×5110	
B. cramp		
C. fracture		
D osteoporosis		

## **TOPIC: WATER**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following best defines a so	olution?	
A. A heterogeneous mixture of a solute a	nd a solvent.	
B. A non-uniform mixture of a solute and	a solvent.	
C. A homogenous mixture of a solute and	d a solvent.	
D. A residue obtained during filtration.		
2. Cycle is defined as		
A. the circulation of in the body		
B. the maintenance of body with		
C. the circulation of between the land, bo	odies and the atmosphe	re
D. the uses of by the primary producers		
3. Without a constant supply of water, the	body can die of	
A. starvation		
B. malnutrition		
C. dehydration		
D. efflorescence		
4. The process involved for a wet cloth hu	ung under the sun to ge	t dry is called
A. percolation		
A. percolation  B. precipitation		
C. evaporation		
D. transpiration		

5. Why is chlorin	ated?		
A. To remove di	ssolved particles.		
B. To destroy di	isease causing bacte	ria.	
C. To remove ha	ardness.		
D. To make the	taste nice.		
	ter, what is the most	is dissolved in and there satisfactory conclusion the	
A. is a universal	solvent.		
B. Matter is mad	de up of particles.		
C. Potassium te	etraoxomanganate (vi	i) is a matter.	
D. is a matter.			
7. Two thirds (2/	'3) of the body consi	sts of	
A. Water	2		
B. vitamins			
C. carbohydrate	es		
D. mineral salts			
8. When sugar is	s dissolved in water, a	a is formed.	
A. solute			
B. solvent			
C. solution			
D. colloid			

9. The removal of salt	from is known as		
	ITOTI IS KITOWIT AS	arin's	
A. desolation			
B. salting			
C. salivating			
D. desalination			
10. Which one of the s	tatements given belov	w does NOT apply to a	solution?
A. The particles in a se	olution can pass throu	ıgh a fine filter paper.	
B. The particles are ev	venly distributed throu	igh the solvent.	
C. The solution is clea	ar and transparent.		
D. It is a homogenous	mixture of the solute	and the solvent.	
11. Contaminated is bo	oiled before drinking to	get rid of	
A. clay suspension			
B. dissolved gases			
C. dust particles			
D. harmful microbes	×510-		
12. When tiny particles mixture is a	of a solid are distribu	ted in a liquid but NOT	dissolved in it, the
A. colloid			
B. suspension			
C. solution			
D. solvent			
13 does NOT	easily lather with soa	p.	
A. Suspension			
B. Saturated solution			

of to

18. How many atoms of hydrogen a	re present in 3H2O?	
A. 9		
B. 6		
C. 3		
D. 2		
19. Pure drinking should be ar	nd	
A. colourless, tasteless		
B. white, clear		
C. clear, tasty		
D. scenting, colourful		
*Site.		
20. During electrolysis of using platare produced.	tinum anodes and cathodes _	and
A. hydrogen, nitrogen		
B. oxygen, chlorine		
C. carbondioxide, sulphur		
D. hydrogen,	55	
21. The addition of permute is a use	ed in removing water.	
A. temporary soft		
B. permanent soft		
C. temporary hard		
D. permanent hard		
25/5 <sup>(1)</sup>		
22. A liquid which contains particle bottom but looks cloudy in a beam		do not settle at the
A. suspension		

B. saturated solution		
C. hard		
D. colloid		
23. The process of removing	g salt from sea is called	
A. distillation		
B. fractional distillation		
C. desalination		
D. filtration		
24. A solution which will not	dissolve any more solid is called _	
A. a suspension		
B. a saturated solution		
C. a hard		
D. an acidulated		
25 is used to purif	fy water.	
A. Oxygen		
B. Chlorine		
C. Hydrogen		
D. Zinc		
26. The body can die of	if there is no constant supply o	of water.
A. starvation		
B. malnutrition		
C. dehydration		
D. efflorescence		

27. The continuous n from the atmosphere				mosphere and
A. cycle				
B. river cycle				
C. ocean cycle				
D. cycle				
28. The process by w		decomposed into	o their constitu	ents by means
A. osmosis				
B. electrolysis				
C. peristalsis				
D. metamorphosis				
29. Which of the follo	owing is an example	of condensation	n in the cycle?	
A. Clouds forming in	the atmosphere.			
B. Drops of falling th	rough the air.			
C. Puddles disappea	aring on a hot day.			
D. Streams flowing in	nto rivers.			
30. Substances that in a beam of light are		to form a true so	olution but rath	er look cloudy
A. solutions				
B. solvents				
C. suspensions				
D. colloids				

31. The decomposition of to give h	nydrogen and occurs th	rough the process of
, <u>ac-</u>		
A. decantation		
B. filtration		
C. electrolysis		
D. distillation		
32. Hard causes		
I Wastage of fuel		
II Wastage of soap		
III Deposition of dirty scum on fab	ric	
IV Difficulty in dyeing clothing		
A. I and II		
B. I, II and III		
C. II, III and IV		
D. I, II and IV		
33. Soap and detergents in makes	it easier to wash clothe	es because they
A. make it lather		
B. increase its density		
C. increase its specific heat		
D. decrease the surface tension of	of the	
34. Substances which cause hard EXCEPT	ness of can be removed	d by all of these methods
A. adding CaCO3		
B. adding Na2CO3		

C. adding NaOH		
D. adding Ca(OH)2		
35. Is a universal sol	vent because it	
A. can dissolve subs	stances	
B. can dissolve man	y substances	
C. does not occur w	rithout a solute	
D. is colourless and	odourless	
36. What percentage	e of the body is made up of water?	
A. 80 - 90%		
B. 40 - 50%		
C. 60 - 70%		
D. 20 - 30%		
37 is a con	nmon process of purifying water.	
A. Distillation		
B. Diffusion		
C. Condensation		
D. Evaporation		
38. Which of these s	ubstances can cause temporary h	ardness of water?
A. Calcium hydroge	n trioxocarbonate (IV)	
B. Calcium tetraoxo	sulphate (IV)	
C. Calcium trioxoca	rbonate (IV)	
D. Sodium hydroger	n trioxocarbonate (IV)	

39. An example of a sul	bstance that forms co	lloidal solution in is $\_\_$	<del></del>
A. dye			
B. palm oil			
C. salt			
D. starch			
40. Which of the follow	ring sources of provide	es the best drinking wa	ater?
A. Ocean			
B. River			
C. Sea			
D. Spring			
41. Hardness of is cause	ed by ions of	·	
A. calcium			
B. ammonium			
C. potassium			
D. sodium			
42. When a liquid carrie that is referred to as	es current, the compos	sition changes due to	a chemical effect
A. electrolysis			
B. electrodes			
C. anode			
D. cathode			

# **ANSWERS**

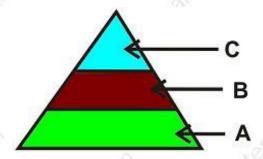
#### **TOPIC: BALANCED ENVIRONMENT**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

- 1. Why is it that fossil shells of animals that once lived in the sea can be found many miles from the coast of the ocean?
- A. Animals moved the fossils when they moved to warmer areas
- B. The sea level lowered from where it was.
- C. Strong winds moved the fossils away from the waste.
- D. The sea animals began living on land.

The correct answer is option [B]

2. The diagram below shows the pyramid of numbers. The part labelled B is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

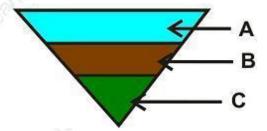


- A. primary consumers
- B. secondary consumers
- C. producers
- D. tertiary consumers

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which one of the following options CANI	NOT be found in a rainfores	t?
A. Tall trees		
B. Monkeys		
C. Protozoans		
D. Very tall grasses		
The correct answer is option [D]		
4. When the stored in a pyramid decreases called	from the producers to the	consumers, it is
A. pyramid of numbers		
B. pyramid of mass		
C. pyramid		
D. potential of the pyramid		
The correct answer is option [C]		
5. Nigeria is divided into two major natural l	habitats namely and _	
A. tropical Sahara, tropical savanna		
B. tropical rainforest, tropical Sahara		
C. tropical mangrove forest, tropical savan	na	
D. tropical rainforest, tropical savanna		
The correct answer is option [D]		

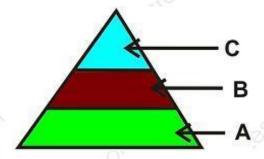
6. The diagram below shows the pyramid of mass. The part labelled C is called \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. producers
- B. primary consumers
- C. secondary consumers
- D. Tertiary producers

The correct answer is option [A]

7. The diagram below shows the pyramid of numbers. The part labelled A is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. producers
- B. primary Consumers
- C. secondary Consumers
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

- 8. Which one of the following definitions best describes sustainable development?
- A. The development that destroys the needs of the present generation in order to meet the need of future generation.
- B. The management of the needs of the present generation in order to meet the need of future generation.

destroying the ability of the future of		•
D. The management that takes care destroying the ability of the future of		•
The correct answer is option [C]		
9. A diagram that shows the rate of t	flow at different types of foo	d level is called
-XIC		
A. diagram		
B. pyramid		
C. food web		
D. food chain		
The correct answer is option [B]		
10. The Yankari Game Reserve is loc Nigeria?	ated in which one of the foll	owing states in
A. Niger State		
B. Cross Rivers State		
C. Bauchi State		
D. Benue State		
The correct answer is option [C]		
11 is the determination of it consumers.	ncrease in size between pro	ducers and
A. Pyramid of mass		

- B. Pyramid of numbers
- C. pyramid
- D. Pyramid of organisms

The correct answer is option [A]

- 12. Which one of the following best defines a pyramid of numbers?
- A. The relationship of the numbers of plants and animals in a food chain of a tropical mangrove forest.
- B. The relationship of the number of plants and animals in a food chain of a tropical savanna and a tropical rain forest.
- C. The number of plants and animals in a food chain.
- D. The number of plants and animals in a food chain of a tropical savanna and rainforest.

The correct answer is option [B]

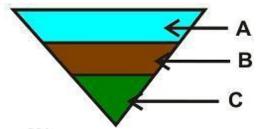
- 13. Where is the tropical rainforest found in Nigeria?
- A. Southern part of Nigeria
- B. Northern part of Nigeria
- C. Outside Nigeria
- D. Eastern Nigeria

The correct answer is option [A]

- 14. Which one of the following is the main source of for a community?
- A. Producers
- B. Abiotic substances
- C. Sun
- D. Consumers

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The diagram below shows the pyramid of mass. The part labelled B is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.



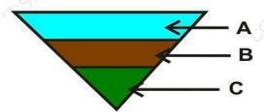
- A. secondary consumers
- B. producers
- C. primary consumers
- D. tertiary consumers

The correct answer is option [C]

- 16. The top layer of the tropical rainforest is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scavenger
- B. canopy
- C. community
- D. food web

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The diagram below shows the pyramid of mass. The part labelled A is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. producers
- B. secondary consumers
- C. primary consumers

D. s	econd	lary r	etail	ers
<b>D</b> . C	000110		Ctan	0.0

The correct answer is option [B]

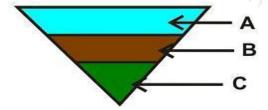
- 18. The tropical rainforest is subdivided into \_\_\_\_\_ layers?
- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4

The correct answer s option [A]. The three layers are:

- (1) The top layer.
- (2) The layer above the ground.
- (3) Organisms that live in the soil (i.e. layer under the ground).
- 19. In tropical savanna, the main producers are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. trees
- B. grasses
- C. monkeys
- D. snakes

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The diagram below shows the pyramid of numbers. The part labelled C is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. tertiary consumers
- B. secondary consumers

- C. primary consumers
- D. producers

The correct answer is option [B]

- 21. Which of the following activities will cause a reduction in the population of wild life in the country?
- A. Game reserves
- B. Felling of trees.
- C. Forest reserves
- D. Keeping of animals.

The correct answer is option [B]

## **TOPIC: CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**

### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

owing does the righ	nt side of the hea	art pump blood	into?
r is option [B].			
els which take oxyg	enated blood fro	om the lungs to t	he heart are the
S			
r is option [D]			
ne heart through th	ne		
r is option [C]			
owing is an organ	of the excretory	system?	
-			
	r is option [B].  els which take oxyges r is option [D]  he heart through the	r is option [B].  els which take oxygenated blood from s r is option [D]  he heart through the	els which take oxygenated blood from the lungs to the second seco

C. Kidney				
D. Small intestine				
The correct answer is op	tion [C]			
5. Clotting of blood occu	ırs by the activ	vity of		
A. platelets				
B. marrow				
C. spleen				
D. plasma				
The correct answer is op	tion [A]			
6. The chemical symbols	of Gold, Lead	I and Neon are _	, and .	·
A. Au, Pb, Ne				
B. G, Ld., N				
C. Au, Ld, Ne				
D. Au, Pb, N				
The correct answer is op	tion [A]			
7. The blood cell that is n is referred to as	neant to prote 	ect or defend the	e blood against	disease germs
A. white blood cell				
B. red blood cell				
C. platelets				
D. plasma				
The correct answer is op	tion [A]			
8. The liquid part of the b	olood is called	l		
A. platelets				

B. red blood cell			
C. hemoglobin			
D. plasma			
The correct answer is	option [D].		
Plasma is the fluid par	t of the blood which	n contains the three ty	pes of blood cells.
9. In the circulatory sy	stem, the main orga	n that serves as a pui	mp is called
A. liver			
B. bladder			
C. lung			
D. heart			
The correct answer is	option [D]		
10. The organ in that	pumps the blood an	nd makes it flow aroun	d the body is called
A. veins			
B. artery			
C. heart			
D. lungs			
The correct answer is	option [C]		
11. The removal of und	igested solid food n	naterials from our boo	ly is called
A. excretion			
B. defecations			
C. respiration			
D. urination			
The correct answer is	option [B]		

12. Which of the following is NO	T a defect or disease of the blood?
A. Anemia	
B. Asthma	
C. Sickle cell disease	
D. Leukamia	
The correct answer is option [B	
13. Which one of the following is	s NOT a composition of blood?
A. Bile	
B. Plasma	
C. Platelets	
D. Red blood cells	
The correct answer is option [A	]
14. Which of the following is NO	T transported in the body?
A. Digested food	
B.	*Step
C. Waste materials from the ce	lls
D. Feces	
The correct answer is option [D	]
15. What separates the right art	ery from the right ventricle?
A. Tissue valve	
B. Bicuspid valve	
C. Tricuspid valve	
D. Pulmonary valve	
The correct answer is option [C	

16. Exchange of materials betwe	en blood and body cells occurs through the
A. villi	
B. capillaries	
C. lungs	
D. veins	
The correct answer is option [B]	200,
The contest answer to option [2]	and a second
17. Which one of the following is	a disease associated with the blood?
A. Leukemia	
B. Tuberculosis	
C. Myopia	
D. Dysentery	
The correct answer is option [A]	
0515	and second
18. The normal pH of the human	blood is
A. 7.4	No.
B. 4.4	NO.
C. 5.4	
D. 6.4	
The correct answer is option [A]	
The confect answer to option [A]	200
19. The bronchus divides into sn	naller windnines called
A. alveoli	nuller will apipes called
B. larynx	
C. bronchioles	
D. bronchi	
The correct answer is option [C]	0)

20. The instrument u	used in the meas	urement of hear	rt rate is called _	<del>-</del>
A. heart chart				
B. electrocardiograp	oh			
C. stethoscope				
D. sphygmomanome	eter			
The correct answer	is option [B].			
21. Blood is made up	of solids susper	nded in a liquid	called	a di
A. platelets				
B. marrow				
C. spleen				
D. plasma				
The correct answer	is option [D]			
22. Which one of the the blood?	e following blood	cells has the la	rgest percentage	e proportion in
A. White blood cells	3			
B. Red blood cells	.05			
C. Plasma				
D. Platelets				
The correct answer	is option [B]			
23. Which one of the	e following is NO	T a blood group	)?	
A. A				
B. AO				
C. O				
D. AB				
The correct answer i	is option [B]			

24. Which of these is a d	compound that combi	ines with in the blood	l?
A. Plasma			
B. Carbon dioxide			
C. Hemoglobin			
D. Globin			
The correct answer is o	ption [C].		
25. The left side of the h	neart pumps blood int	o the	
A. liver			
B. heart			
C. lungs			
D. body			
The correct answer is o	ption [D].		
26. What is the name of	the liquid which trans	sports materials arour	nd the body?
A. Fluid			
B. Solution	* Siles		
C. Urine			
D. Blood			
The Correct answer is o	ption [D].		
27. Which one of the fol	llowing is a disease as	sociated with the hea	art?
A. Tuberculosis			
B. Hypertension			
C. Myopia			
D. Dysentery			
The correct answer is or	ntion [R]		

28. There are	main parts of the circ	ulatory system.
A. 5		
B. 4		
C. 3		
D. 2		
The correct answer	is option [B]	
29. The two upper of	chambers of the heart are	e called
A. ventricles		
B. auricles		
C. renal arteries		
D. vena cava		
The correct answer	is option [B]	
30 is the	blood cell that is respons	sible for blood clotting.
A. White blood cell		
B. Red blood cell	15th	
C. Auricle		
D. Platelet		
The correct answer	is option [D]	
31. The heart has	major sections.	
A. 5		
B. 4		
C. 3		
D. 2		
The correct answer	is option [D]	

32. The red blood cell is responsible for	r the transportation of	in the body.
A. carbon (iv) oxide		
B. hemoglobin		
C. oxygen		
D. nitrogen		
The correct answer is option [C]		
20.5.1		
33. Exchange of materials between bloc	od and cells takes place thro	ougn tne
A. capillaries		
B. veins		
C. ventricles		
D. arteries		
The correct answer is option [A]		
34. Blood platelets are refered to as		
A. white blood cells		
B. free nuclei cytoplasm fragments		
C. a kind of red blood cells		
D. plasma		
The correct answer is option [A]		
35 is NOT a disease of the	blood.	
A. Anemia		
B. Sickle cell		
C. Short sightedness		
D. Leukemia		
The correct answer is option [C]		

36. There are	kinds of blood cells.		
A. 1			
B. 2			
C. 3			
D. 4			
The correct answer is	option [C]		
37. The current in a ci	rcuit is measured with		
A. a voltmeter			
B. an ammeter			
C. a thermometer			
D. a hygrometer			
The correct answer is	option [B]		
38. Which of the follow	wing is NOT a blood vess	el?	
A. Heart			
B. Capillaries			
C. Arteries			
D. Veins			
The correct answer is	option [A]		
39. Which of the follow	wing is NOT part of the ci	rculatory system?	
A. Heart			
B. Arteries			
C. Capillaries			
D. Auricle			
The correct answer is	option [D]		

40. Blood plasma contains	<u> </u>
(i) Water	
(ii) Hemoglobin	
(iii) Dissolved minerals	
(iv) Dissolved proteins	
(v) Red cells	
A. i, ii and iii	
B. i, ii and iv	
C. iii, iv and v	
D. i, iii and iv	
The correct answer is option [D]	
41. The vessel which carries blood	from the heart is called
A. artery	
B. vein	
C. capillary	"Siller
D. auricle	
The correct answer is option [A]	
42. Which of the following is NOT a	a function of blood in the body?
A. Distribution of food	
B. Removal of feces	
C. Removal of wastes	
D. Circulation of	
The correct answer is option [B]	

43. The blood vessels which carry blood towards the heart are	called
A. arteries	
B. veins	
C. capillaries	
D. ventricles	
The correct answer is option [B]	
44. + hemoglobin =	
A. oxygenhaemoglobin	
B. oxyhaemoglobin	
C. oxyhaem	
D. ox globin	
The correct answer is option [B].	
45. Gases are transported in the body by	
A. blood	
B. water	
C. urine	
D. air	
The correct answer is option [A].	
46. Where in the human body is the heart found?	
A. Head	
B. Neck	
C. Chest	
D. Abdomen	
The Correct answer is ention [C]	

47. The act of transf	ferring blood fror	m one person to	another is know	n as
A. blood pumping				
B. blood transfusion	n			
C. blood transfer				
D. blood clotting				
The correct answer	is option [B]			
48. Doctors take the	e pulse of their p	atients to know t	the of the	patient.
A. blood group				
B. genotype				
C. heart rate				
D. physical strength	ı (0)			
The correct answer	is option (C)			
49. The blood vesse	els that carry blo	od towards the h	eart are known a	as
A. veins				
B. capillaries				
C. auricles				
D. arteries				
The correct answer	is option [A]			
Veins are blood ves	sels that carry bl	lood towards the	heart.	
Artries are blood ve	ssels that carry b	olood away from	the heart.	
Capillaries are actual connects the arterio	1202	177.59	•	
50. The chemical in	the blood which	carries is knowr	n as	
A. antigens				
B. hemoglobin				

- C. plasma
- D. antibodies

The correct answer is option [B]

# **TOPIC: CONTINUITY OF LIFE**

1. Which one of the following	owing fruits can be dispers	sed by wind?	
A. Coconut			
B. Tridax			
C. Maize			
D. Mango			
The correct answer is o	option [B]		
2. The continuous exist	ence of a specie of animal	is maintained by	
A. continuity of life			
B. reproduction			
C. death			
D. mating			
The correct answer is o	option [B]		
	at still		
3. Which one of the fol	lowing is NOT borne by the	e stem of a plant?	
A. Terminal bud			
B. Auxiliary bud			
C. Leaf			
D. Node			
The Correct answer is	option [C].		
4. The reproductive org	gan of a plant is called		
A. flower			
B. fruit			
C. leaf			

D. root				
The correct answ	ver is option [A]			
5. In flowers the t	terminal part of a sta	amen containing th	ne pollen sacs i	s known as the
A. anther				
B. style				
C. filament				
D. pistil				
The correct answ	ver is option [A]			
6. Which one of t propagation?	the following plants	CANNOT be prop	agated by vege	tative
A. Cassava				
B. Potato				
C. Sugarcane				
D. Mango				
The correct answ	ver is option [D]			
7. There are	types of repro	duction.		
A. 5				
B. 4				
C. 3				
D. 2				
The correct answ	ver is option [D]			
	×62,			
8. Which of the fo	ollowing structures	of a flower forms t	he seed after fe	ertilization?
A. Filament				

B. Ovary		
C. Ovule		
D. Sepal		
The correct answer is option [C]		
9. Which one of the following is I	NOT necessary for the germir	nation of seeds?
A. Maturation		
B. Suitable temperature		
C. Moisture		
D.		
The correct answer is option [A]		
10. A baby is protected from infe	ection and disease by ensurin	g cleanliness
And		
A. giving immunization		
B. buying expensive drugs		
C. weaning the baby	15110	
D. drug abuse		
The correct answer is option [A]		
11. The structure in a flower that	forms a seed after fertilization	n is called the
×0		
A. sepal		
B. style		
C. ovule		
D. filament		
The correct answer is option [C]		

12. Pollen grains car	n be transferred to	the stigma by	, and
A. wind, insects, bir	ds		
B. insects, water, su	ın		
C. birds, snail, leafs	, ;		
D. goat, cow, man			
The correct answer	is option [A]		
13. The collective na	ame of carpels of a	flower is	
A. calyx			
B. corolla			
C. gynoecium			
D. androecium			
The correct answer	is option [C]		
14. A hole through w	vhich escapes from	n the leaf is known a	s
A. stomata			
B. chlorophyll			
C. cambium			
D. petiole			
The Correct answer	is option [A].		
15. A creamy structu	ure in a seed that p	provides food for gro	owing seedlings is called
·			
A. plumule			
B. ridicule			
C. cotyledon			
D. fruit			
The correct answer	is option [C]		

16. When tips of plants known as move		source of light, the	ne growth mov	ement is
A. tropic				
B. nastic				
C. tactic				
D. general				
The correct answer is o	option [A]			
17. Stamens are collect	tively called	·		
A. androecium				
B. carpel				
C. gynoecium				
D. pistil				
The correct answer is o	option [A]			
18. The fusion of the ma	ale and female sex	gamete is		
A. fertilization				
B. conjugation	65,50			
C. mating				
D. pollination				
The correct answer is o	option [A]			
19. Which of the followi	ing insects helps to	o pollinate flower	s?	
A. Tsetse fly				
B. Butterfly				
C. Housefly				
D. Mosquito				
The correct answer is o	option [B]			

20. The transfer of pollen grai	ns from the anther to the stign	na is called
A. fertilization		
B. conjugation		
C. mating		
D. pollination		

The correct answer is option [D]

## **TOPIC: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**

1. Which of the following is NOT a digest	tive juice?	
A. Saliva		
B. Gastric juice		
C. Pancreatic juice		
D. Urine		
The correct answer is option [D]		
2. The conversion of excess protein (am	nino acids) into urea occurs	in the
A. kidney		
B. pancreas		
C. villi		
D. liver		
The correct answer is option [A]		
15 <sup>th</sup>		
3. In the mouth, carbohydrates are brok	en down by enzyme.	
A. lipase		
B. pepsin		
C. ptyalin		
D. rennin		
The correct answer is option [C]		
4. Which of the following organs in the h	numan body produces bile?	Co
A. Gall bladder		
B. Pancreas		
C. Spleen		

D. Liver				
The correct ans	wer is option [D]			
5. There are	digestive juice:	s in the human body	y.	
A. 5				
B. 4				
C. 3				
D. 2				
The correct ans	wer is option [B]			
6. Which one of	the following organs	produces bile?		
A. Gall bladder				
B. Pancreas				
C. Spleen				
D. Liver				
The correct ans	wer is option [D]			
7. Food enters the walls of the interest	he blood stream thro stine.	ough special structu	res called	in the
A. villi				
B. duodenum				
C. stomach				
D. fingers				
The correct ans	wer is option [A]			
8. Mammals stor	e excess carbohydra	ates chiefly as	·	
A. glucose				
B. glycogen				

C. fat	
D. peptones	
The correct answer is option [B]	
9. Which of the following is NOT secrebalanced diet?	eted during the process of digestion of a
A. Saliva	
B. Fruit juice	
C. Gastric juice	
D. Pancreatic juice	
The correct answer is option [B]	
10. The metabolic process that does	not require is called .
A. deoxymetabolism	
B. catabolism	
C. anaerobic metabolism	
D. aerobic metabolism	
The correct answer is option [C]	
COLL	
11. Digestion of food takes place in a	long tube in the body called
A. stomach	
B. intestine	
C. alimentary canal	
D. mouth	
The correct answer is option [C]	

forms and absorbed by the body?	a substances are broken do	own into simpler
A. Respiration		
B. Digestion		
C. Excretion		
D. Reproduction		
The Correct answer is option [B].		
13. Completely digested food enters	the blood stream through:	special structures
called	MS.	at Silver
A. gastric gland		
B. pancreas		
C. villi		
D. gall bladder		
The correct answer is option [C]		
14. The movement of food along the a	alimentary canal is commo	nly described as
A. diffusion		
B. peristalsis		
C. osmosis		
D. digestion		
The correct answer is option [B]		
15. The process of digestion helps to		
A. acidify our food		
B. add to our food		
C. breakdown our food into smaller r	molecules	
D. make our food taste sweet		

The correct answer is option [C]		
16. The end product of the digest	ion of protein is	
A. glucose		
B. fatty acids		
C. glycerol		
D. amino acids		
The correct answer is option [D]		
OTT 1855	The state of the s	
17. Proteins are broken up into	acids in the human body.	
A. amino		
B. ethanoic		
C. fatty		
D. formic		
The correct answer is option [A]		
18. The digestion of cooked starcl	h starts in the part of alimentary canal called the	<b>;</b>
A. stomach		
B. small intestine		
C. mouth		
D. large intestine		
-		
The correct answer is option [C]		
40.14(1)	NOT	
XO.	NOT an organ in the digestive system?	
A. Oesophagus		
B. Kidney		
C. Stomach		

D. Duodenum			
The correct answer is option	[B]		
20. After digestion, lipid (fats	) are converted to absorb	able end products known a	ıs
A. amino acids			
B. fatty acids and glycerol			
C. glycogen			
D. glucose			
The correct answer is option	[B]		
21. Which one of the following	g is NOT a part of the dige	estive system?	
A. Gullet			
B. Liver			
C. Mouth			
D. Small intestine			
The correct answer is option	[B]		
	25.5		
22. The finger-like projection	s found in the intestine pr	ovide	
A. more for digestion	·		
B. fluids to ease bowel move	ment		
C. digestive enzymes for pro			
D. large surface area for the			
The correct answer is option	OL STATE		
The defrect unever to option	(S)		
23. Absorption of food takes	place in the		
and a	piace III tile		
A. large intestine			
B. small intestine			

C. stomach	
D. oesophagus	
The correct answer is option [B	
24. Excess carbohydrates in ani	mals is stored in the liver as
A. cellulose	
B. fatty acid	
C. glucose	
D. glycogen	
The correct answer is option [D	
25. Which one of the following i	s NOT an organ in the digestive system?
A. Oesophagus	
B. Kidney	
C. Stomach	
D. Duodenum	
The correct answer is option (B	) street seems
26. The process of digestion is	quickened by chemical substances called
A. acids	
B. alkaline	
C. colloids	
D. enzymes	
The correct answer is option [D	
27. The long tube forming the b	asic parts of the is called the
A. alimentary canal	
B. large intestine	

C. oesophagus	
D. small intestine	
The correct answer is option [A]	
28. The enzyme ptyalin acts on	
A. carbohydrate	
B. fats and oils	
C. mineral	
D. proteins	
The correct answer is option [A]	
29. Digestive juices are produced in the	
A. blood	
B. glands	
C. lumen	
D. muscles	
The correct answer is option [B]	
30. Which of the following food substances is digested in the stomach?	
A. Proteins	
B. Carbohydrates	
C. Fats and oil	
D. Fats and proteins	
The correct answer is option [A]	
31. Which of the following takes place in the liver?	
A. Decomposition of fats	
B. Deamination of proteins	

C. Synthesis of proteins		
D. Production of antibodies		
The correct answer is option [B]		
32. Glycogen is a carbohydrate as	is a protein.	
A. urea		
B. alanine		
C. triglyceride		
D. maltose		
The correct answer is option [B].		
33. Where in the human body is the st	tomach found?	
A. Head		
B. Neck		
C. Chest		
D. Abdomen		
The Correct answer is option [D].		
34. The various chemical reactions in work is called	the body that leads to the re	lease of during
A. metabolism		
B. breakdown		
C. catabolism		
D. anabolism		
The correct answer is option [A].		

35. The part of the alimentar	ry canal where absorption of tak	es place is called the
A. stomach		
B. duodenum		
C. small intestine		
D. large intestine		
The correct answer is option	n [D]	
36. In which part of the alime	entary canal does digestion of p	oroteins start?
A. Large intestine		
B. Mouth		
C. Stomach		
D. Small intestine		
The correct answer is option	n [C]	
37. The end product of dige:	stion of protein is	
A. glucose		
B. fatty acids	ost St.	
C. amino acids		
D. sugar		
The correct answer is option	n [C]	
38. Which of the following is	NOT an example of the systems	s in the human body?
A. Digestion system		
B.		
C.		
D. Nervous system		
The correct answer is option	n [A]	

39. The breakdown of glycogen wi	ith is known as		
A. metabolism			
B. glycogenesis			
C. aerobic glycolysis			
D. dissolution			
The correct answer is option [C].			
40. The name of the digestive enz	yme that causes the	coagulation of mi	ilk proteins is
A. ptyalin			
B. rennin			
C. pepsin			
D. amylase			
The correct answer is option [B]			
41. In man, excess carbohydrates of	can be stored in the _		
A. gall bladder			
B. kidney	25		
C. liver			
D. pancreas			
The correct answer is option [C]			

## **TOPIC: ENERGY**

C. Wood	
D. Carbon (iv) oxide	
The correct answer is option [D]	
4. Which one of these is NOT a source of energy?	
A. Stone	
B. Petrol	
C. Wood	
D. Sun	
The correct answer is option [A]	
5. What type of does an orange fruit have while hanging on the tree?	
A. Kinetic	
B. Light	
C. Mechanical	
D. Potential	
The correct answer is option (D)	
6. An object which does NOT allow light to pass through it is referred to a object.	ıs
A. glass	
B. translucent	
C. opaque	
D. transparent	
The Correct answer is option [C].	
7. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the image in a pla	ne mirror?
A. The image is same size as the object.	

ed
<b>Э</b> (

D. group of light		
The correct answer is option [B]		
11. White light can be separated into	o a number of different colours by the use of	а
A. convex lens		
B. concave lens		
C. glass prism		
D. convex mirror		
The correct answer is option [C]		
12. Both kinetic and potential are fo	orms of energy.	
A. electrical		
B. chemical		
C. mechanical		
D. hydro		
The correct answer is option [C]		
	55 XC5	
13 is the primary source o	of available on the earth.	
A. Food		
B. Sun		
C. Atomic reactors		
D. Wind		
The correct answer is option [B]		
The contest uniswer is option [b]		
14 Observation disputs a fill-business	the second secon	
as	t passes from one medium to another is referr	ea to
A. diffraction		

B. refraction	
C. reflection	
D. interference	
The correct answer is option [B	1.
15. The film of a pin whole came	era functions as the of the eye.
A. iris	
B. lens	
C. pupil	
D. retina	
The correct answer is option (D	
16. Which one of these is NOT a	a form of energy?
A. Chemical	
B. Electrical	
C. Heat	
D. Fire	15th
The correct answer is option [D	1.03
17. When light is dispersed by a	triangle prism, a is formed.
A. spectrum	
B. mirage	
C. echo	
D. image	
The correct answer is option [A	]
18. The separation of white light triangular glass prism is called _	t into a band of colours as it passes through a

A. dispersion	
B. spectrum	
C. reflection	
D. refraction	
he correct answer is option [B]	
9. Which of the following is NOT a form of energy?	
A. Hydro	
B. Power	
C. Potential	
D. Kinetic	
he correct answer is option [B]	
20. Which one of the following is NOT a property of light?	
A. It can be reflected.	
B. It does not pass through a plane glass.	
C. It helps the eye to see objects.	
D. It is made up of many colours.	
he correct answer is option [B]	
21. Which one of the following is a translucent object?	
A. Asbestos	
B. Duster	
C. Oily paper	
D. Plane glass	
he correct answer is option [C]	

22. The straight line alo	ng which ligh	t travels is called a	<del>·</del>
A. ray of light			
B. ray of sun			
C. ray of			
D. ray of sunlight			
The correct answer is o	ption [A]		
23 is the ability	y or capacity o	of an individual to perfo	orm work.
A. Work			
B. Force			
C. Energy			
D. Power			
The correct answer is o	ption [C].		
24. The path and direct	ion taken by I	light is known as	- M.S.
A. ray of light			
B. slit of light			
C. line of light			
D. star of light			
The correct answer is o	ption [A]		
25. The measuring unit	of is		
A. newton			
B. kilogram			
C. centimeters			
D. joules			
The correct answer is o	ntion [D]		

26. A reflection in a r	mirror is called			
A. darkness				
B. an image				
C. a shadow				
D. a colour				
The Correct answer	is option [B].			
27. The terminals of	a dry cell are	and		
A. negative, neutral				
B. positive, neutral				
C. positive, negative				
D. neutral, normal				
The correct answer i	s option [C]			
28. What travels thro	ough space is calle	ed energ	y.	
A. heat				
B. radiant				
C. atomic				
D. sun				
The correct answer i	s option [A]			
29. Which one of the	e following is NOT	a natural source o	of energy?	
A. Battery				
B. Coal				
C. Food				
D. Sun				
The correct answer i	s option [A]			

30. Which of the follow	wing is NOT a secondary s	source of energy?
A. Food		
B. Sun		
C. Atomic reactors		
D. Wind		
The correct answer is	option [B]	
31. The colour of an o	paque object seen is the	colour of light that is
A. absorbed		
B. refracted		
C. reflected		
D. transmitted		
The correct answer is	option [C].	
32. The image of an o	bject formed in a pin-hole	e camera is usually
A. upright		
B. inverted	ASILO.	
C. refracted		
D. a real image		
The correct answer is	option [B]	
33. At work is also cal	led energy.	
A. electrical		
B. mechanical		
C. potential		
D. kinetic		
The correct answer is	ontion [D]	

- 34. What happens when a ray of light hits the surface of a rectangular glass block?
- A. It becomes perpendicular to the glass block.
- B. It is reflected.
- C. It is refracted.
- D. It is deflected.

The correct answer is option [C]

### **TOPIC: ENERGY AND MATERIALS FOR COMMUNITIES**

1. Plants get their supply of through the leaves by the pr	rocess of
A. absorption	
B. diffusion	
C. transpiration	
D. photosynthesis	
The correct answer is option [C]	
2. The in food is known as energy.	
A. mechanical	
B. kinetic	
C. potential	
D. chemical	
The correct answer is option [D]	
3. The following are basic materials that plant uses to materials that plant uses the materi	ake food EXCEPT
A. calcium	and 1000 EXCEPT
B. water	
C. carbon dioxide	
D. nitrogen	
The correct answer is option [A]	
4. Why does an environment need a decomposer?	
A. For transfer of from one organism to another.	
B. For absorption of from the sun.	
C. To clean-up the environment and put nutrients back	into the soil.

Decomposers are organism's chiefly fun organic matter, absorbing some of the p substances which can be used by other	products, but also releasing simple
5. When a house plant is wilting, what vit	al resource is it most likely lacking?
A. Plant food	
B.	
C. Sunlight	
D. Air	
The correct answer is option [B]	
6. Different organisms living together in	the same make up the
A. biosphere	
B. community	
C. ecosystem	
D. niche	
The correct answer is option [B]	
7. Food chains are composed of	, and
A. producers, consumers, decomposers	700
B. consumers, sellers, resellers.	
C. decomposers, manufacturers, retailer	rs (e <sup>la)</sup>
D. consuming, selling, buying	
The correct answer is option [A]	

D. To prevent one animal from eating up another.

The correct answer is option [C]

8. In a food chain, which of the following is the producer?	
A. Animal	
B. Plant	
C. Man	
D. Microorganism	
The correct answer is option [B]	
9. A community can be defined as	
A. a place where any group of plants and animals live together	
B. a place where only plants live together	
C. a village where only humans exist	
D. a free space where no living thing grow	
The correct answer is option [A]	
10. A set of food chains is called	
A. food chains	
B. food web	
C. food pyramid	
D. biomes	
The correct answer is option [B]	

## **TOPIC: EXCRETORY SYSTEM**

1. The materials t	hat humans excre	te are referred	d to as	and	
A. solids, gases					
B. solids, liquors	;				
C. gases, liquids	3				
D. solid, waters					
The correct answ	wer is option [C]				
2. Excreted mate	erials are of	kinds.			
A. 5					
B. 4					
C. 3					
D. 2					
The correct answ	wer is option [D]				
		51511			
3. Since some of system is called	the organs of the	urinary syster	m are also use	d in reproduc	ction, the
A. circulatory sy	stem				
B. Excretory sys	stem				
C. urogenital sy	stem				
D. respiratory sy	rstem				
The correct answ	ver is option [C]				
4. Sweat is an ex	cretory product g	iven out from	the body throu	ıgh the	·
A. bladder					
B. kidney					

C. mouth	
D. skin	
The correct answer is option [D]	
5. Which of the following is an excre	etory organ?
A. Lung	
B. Heart	
C. Duodenum	
D. Rectum	
The correct answer is option [A]	
6. The main organ of the body response the	onsible for regulating the amount of in the body is
A. heart	
B. small intestine	
C. kidney	
D. large intestine	
The correct answer is option [C]	
7. Which one of the following is NO	Γ an excretory organ?
A. Skin.	
B. Heart	
C. Stomata	
D. Kidney	
The correct answer is option [B]	

8. The organ responsible for the remo	oval of urine from the blood str	eam is the
A. lung B. liver		
C. kidney		
D. skin		
The correct answer is option [C]		
9. Which one of the following is NOT	a waste product?	
A. Carbon (iv) oxide		
B. Sweat		
C. Urine		
D. Protein		
The correct answer is option [D]		
10. Which of the following is a reason does not pass out urine and feces?	why a man can die after a cou	ple of days if he
A. The pain would be more than he c	an bear.	
B. His urinary bladder would be ineffi	icient.	
C. The waste products would be brol	ken down into smaller bits.	
D. The waste products become toxic	to the body.	
The correct answer is option [D]		
11. The gaseous waste in excretion is		
A. carbon monoxide		
B. carbon dioxide		
C. carbon		
D. hydrogen		
The correct answer is option [B]		

12. Which one of the following structu	ures is NOT a human excretory organ?
A. Eye	
B. Kidney	
C. Liver	
D. Lung	
The correct answer is option [A]	
13. The body gets rid of it does NOT	want through, and
A. boxing, wrestling, running	
B. jumping, running, eating	
C. sweating, urinating, breathing	
D. swimming, drinking, eating	
The correct answer is option [C]	
14. Which one of the following is the	waste product that goes out of the lungs?
A. Sweat	
B. Carbon (iv) oxide	
C. Salt	
D. Urine	
The correct answer is option [B]	
15. The function of the bladder in the	human body is to
A. produce enzymes	
B. produce urine	
C. remove excess salt	
D. store urine	
The correct answer is option [D]	

16. Which of the following is NOT	an excretory prod	luct?	
A. Oxygen			
B. Carbondioxide			
C. Sweat			
D. Urine			
The correct answer is option [A]			
17. The process of excretion mear	าร		
A. getting rid of waste materials f	rom our body		
B. removing excess mucus through			
C. removing faeces through the a	anus		
D. spitting out saliva from our mo	uth		
The correct answer is option [A]			
18. The major organs of excretion	in man are	, and	<u> </u>
A. heart, kidney, skins			
B. anus, skin, spleen			
C. skin, lungs, kidneys			
D. lungs, nose, skin			
E. A and B are correct.			
The correct answer is option [C]			
19. The long tube that goes from t	the kidnev to the l	bladder is knowr	ı as the .
A. uterus	-Sile	9	x silve
B. urethra			
C. ureter			
D. nephron			
The correct answer is option [C]			

20. Which one of the following best describ	oes excretion?
A. The removal of metabolic waste product	ts from the body.
B. The removal of undigested food.	
C. The removal of only.	
D. The removal of feaces.	
The correct answer is option [A]	
21 The kidney is an organ found in the	system of the body
21. The kidney is an organ found in the	system of the body.
A. circulatory	
B. digestive	
C. excretory	
D. nervous	
E. respiratory	
The correct answer is option [C]	
22. A major function of the human skin is	
A. diminution of proteins	
B. elimination of vitamin D	
C. production of glycogen	
D. regulation of body temperature	
The correct answer is option [D]	
23. Which one of these is NOT a product of	f excretion?
A. Carbon (iv) oxide	
B. Enzyme	
C. Salt	
D. Urea	
The correct answer is option [B]	

- 24. What is the effect of sweat evaporation on the skin on a sunny day?
- A. Heating
- B. Cooling
- C. Drying
- D. Expansion

The correct answer is option [B]

# **TOPIC: GARDENING AND POULTRY KEEPING**

1. The process by which	plants loose to the	eir surroundings is	known as	
A. respiration				
B. transpiration				
C. evaporation				
D. dehydration				
The Correct answer is op		Survey State of the section	**************************************	esistion
2. The replanting of seed room for growth to matu			so as to give th	em more
A. transpiration				
B. transplanting				
C. cross planting				
D. electro planting				
The correct answer is op	otion [B]			
3. The movement of plan	its from nursery to	the field is known	ı as	
A. transpiration				
B. transplanting				
C. thinning				
D. harvesting				
The correct answer is op	otion [B]			
4. An inorganic matter th	at is added to the	soil to enrich it is	known as	
A. fertilizer				
B. compost				

C. manure				
D. animal dropping				
The Correct answer is op	otion [A].			
5. Which of the following	is NOT a bas	ic component of	the soil?	
A. Minerals				
B. Water				
C. Fertilizer				
D. Organic matter				
The correct answer is opt	tion [C]			
6. The loose part of the e	arth that sup	ports plant life is	s called	-
A. humus				
B. sand				
C. soil				
D. silt				
The correct answer is opt	tion [C]			
7. The practice of growing known as	g and caring f	for plants which	are NOT used	d for food is
A. pasteurization				
B. bush cultivation				
C. wild life farming				
D. forestry				
The Correct answer is op	ition [D].			
8. An organic matter that	is added to t	he soil to enrich	it is known a	s
A. fertilizer				

B. compost				
C. manure				
D. animal dropping				
The Correct answer is or	otion [C].			
9. Which of the following	j is NOT a way of	caring for grow	ing plants?	
A. Harvesting				
B. Maturing				
C. Mulching				
D. Pruning				
The correct answer is op	otion [A]			
10. Which one of the foll	owing types of se	oil is ideal for ga	ardening?	
A. Loamy				
B. Sandy				
C. Clayey				
D. Silty				
The Correct answer is op	otion [A].			
11. The keeping of chicke	ens for use and p	orofit is called		
A. poultry farming				
B. harvesting				
C. farming				
D. weeding				
The correct answer is op	otion [A]			
12. Livestock farming is a	a process by which	ch a farmer rear	s for	food and sale.
A. animals				

- B. birds
- C. insects
- D. snakes

The correct answer is option [A]

### **TOPIC: HABITAT**

i. In an aquatic habitat, the biotic factors are	
A. dissolved gases	
B. dissolved salts	
C. plants and animals	
D. amount of	
The correct answer is option [C]	
2. What use is the gills to the fish?	
A. For digestion	
B. For tasting salt in the water.	
C. For hearing	
D. For taking from water.	
The correct answer is option [D]	
Stephen Contract of the Contra	
3. The frog is likely to be found in habitat.	
A. an arboreal	
B. an aquatic	
C. a fresh	
D. a salt	
The correct answer is option [A]	
4. The place where plants and animals live is called	
A. fresh	
B. niche	
C. soil	

D. habitat		
The correct answer is option [D]		
5. Animals that live in and on land a	are called	
A. aves		
B. amphibians		
C. mammals		
D. Pisces		
The correct answer is option [B]		
6. Which of the following best explaenvironment?	ains the adaptation of living things to	their
A. Some animals have structures the while others do not.	hat help them live successfully in the	eir habitats,
B. Some plants have structures the while others do not.	at help them live successfully in their	habitats,
C. Plants and animals have structuhabitats.	ures that help them live successfully i	in their
D. Most big animals have structure	es that help them live successfully in	their habitats.
The correct answer is option [C]		
7. Which one of the following is NO	T an abiotic factor?	
A. Competition		
B. Salinity		
C. Humidity		
D. Temperature		
The correct answer is option [A]		

8. Which of these is NOT an aquation	ic environment?	
A. River		
B. Sea		
C. Lakes		
D. Savannah		
The correct answer is option [D]		
9. What is the function of plant ada	aptations such as stinging hairs, thorns, and b	riars?
A. Reproduction		
B. Phosynthesis		
C. Protection		
D. Disease prevention		
The correct answer is option [C]		
10. Movements in fish is mainly perf	rformed by the use of	
A. gills		
B. scales		
C. head		
D. fins		
The correct answer is option [D]		
11. Which of the following paths sho	ows how humans can get from the sun?	
A. Sun - cow - human		
B. Sun - cow - grass - human		
C. Sun - grass - cow - human		
D. Sun - grass - sheep - cow - hun	man	
E. Sun - sheep - grass - cow - hun	man	
The correct answer is option [C]		

12. Which of the foll	owing is NOT a f	resh habitat?		
A. Pond				
B. River				
C. Sea				
D. Lake				
The correct answer	is option [C]			
13. There are	main kinds c	of habitats		
A. 5	main kinds c	n nabitats.		
B. 4				
C. 3				
D. 2				
	is option [D]			
The correct answer	is option [D]			
14. In aquatic anima	Is the special or	gans that are de	eveloped for abso	rbing are the
A. lungs				
B. air bladder				
C. gills				
D. spiracles	in aution [O]			
The correct answer	is option [C]			
15. What makes up a	a population?			
A. People				
B. Animals				
C. Plants and anima	als			
D. Various organism	ns in an environn	ment		
The correct answer	is option [D]			

16. The natural dwelling place of an org	ganism is called its
A. population	
B. biome	
C. habitat	
D. ecosystem	
The correct answer is option [C]	
17. Which of the following characteristic among other fishes?	cs will enable one to identify a sea mammal
A. Possession of the three body region	n.
B. Absence of air.	
C. Absence of tail.	
D. Possession of two types of limbs.	
The correct answer is option [A]	
18. The way in which the bodies of plan can survive in their is referred to as	its and animals are structured such that they
A. adaptation	
B. irritability	
C. excretion	
D. growth	
The correct answer is option [A]	
19. What are some of the non-living thi	ngs in an ecosystem?
A. Plants and animals.	
B. Sun, soil, water, rocks and air.	
C. Sun, plants, and animals.	
D. Plants, animals, soil and water.	
The correct answer is option [B]	

20. Aquatic org	anisms are groups of p	plants and animals that I	ive
A. both in and	on land		
B. in			
C. on a piece c	of deserted land		
D. on land			
The correct ans	swer is option [B]		
21. A group of c	organisms of the same	kind living in a given pla	ce is called
A. population			
B. habitat			
C. density			
D. community			
The correct ans	swer is option [A]		
A population is or region.	simply a group of orga	nisms of the same kind	living in a defined place

A is the kind of place where plants or animals live, being either aquatic, terrestrial, etc.

### **TOPIC: HYDROGEN**

1. When hydrogen is o	chemically combin	ned with the produc	t is	
A. carbohydrate				
B. hydrocarbons				
C. hydrogen				
D. hydro chemical ac	oid			
The correct answer is	s option [C]			
2 does not	occur freely in air	but in a combined	state.	
A. Oxygen				
B. Carbon				
C. Sulphur				
D. Hydrogen				
The correct answer is	s option [D]			
	45			
3. Which of the follow	ving gases is nece	essary in the prepara	ation of margarine?	
A. Argon				
B. Chlorine				
C. Hydrogen				
D. Nitrogen				
The correct answer is	option [C]			
	ving is a gaseous s	substance that acts	as a strong reducing	
agent?				
<ul><li>A. Oxygen</li><li>B. Carbondioxide</li></ul>				
D. Carbonaloxide				

C. Hydrogen				
D. Carbon monoxide				
The correct answer is opt	ion [C]			
5. Removing from an oxide	e is called			
A. reduction				
B. oxidation				
C. substitution				
D. replacement				
The correct answer is opt	ion [A]			
6. Which of the following	is NOT a prope	erty of hydroge	en?	
A. It allows things to burn	ı in it.			
B. It burns with a pale blu	ıe flame.			
C. It is insoluble in water.				
D. It is a light gas.				
The correct answer is opt	ion [A]			
7. The gas used in filling w	veather ballon	is called		
A.				
B. helium				
C. hydrogen				
D. nitrogen				
The correct answer is opt	ion [B]			
8. Margarine is manufactu	ıred in an indu	stry by a proce	ess known as _	·
A. oxidation				
B. hydrogenation				

C. dehydrogenation	
D. saponification	
The correct answer is option [B]	
9. Hydrogen is regarded as a	agent.
A. an oxidizing	
B. a reducing	
C. a stimulating	
D. a catalyzing	
The correct answer is option [B]	
10. Which of the following is the best g	as for filling balloons?
A. Carbon (iv) oxide	
B. Hydrogen	
C. Nitrogen	
D. Steam	
The correct answer is option [B]	
11. Which of the following methods is us	sed in the laboratory preparation of hydrogen?
A. Dilute calcium metal in water.	
B. Dilute tetraoxosulphate (vi) acid and	d magnesium.
C. Dilute magnesium in water.	
D. Mix and zinc.	
The correct answer is option [B]	

### **TOPIC: OXYGEN**

1. The percentage composit	tion of gas in the air is about	
A. 10%		
B. 21%		
C. 30%		
D. 60%		
The correct answer is optio	on [B]	
2. What percentage of is co	ontained in the air?	
A. 31		
B. 21		
C. 8		
D. 15		
The correct answer is optio	on [B]	
	Alexander Alexander	
3 most readily er	nhances combustion.	
A. Hydrogen		
B. Chlorine		
C. Oxygen		
D.		
The correct answer is optio	on [C]	
4 relights a glov	ving splint.	
A. Carbon		
B. Hydrogen		
C. Sulphur		

D. Oxygen		
The correct answer is option [D]		
5. Manganese (iv) oxide in the productio	n of is used as	
A. a catalyst		
B. a reducing agent		
C. an oxidizing agent		
D. an antioxidant		
The correct answer is option [A]		
6. The part of air which does NOT suppo	rt combustion or burning is call	ed
A. Oxygen		
B. nitrogen		
C. carbon dioxide		
D. rare gases		
The correct answer is option [B]		
7. In the laboratory preparation of oxygen	n, manganese (iv) oxide behave	es as a
A. catalyst		
B. reducer		
C. promoter		
D. dehydrator		
The correct answer is option [A]		
8 keeps us breathing and alive.	XC.	
A. Nitrogen		
B. Hydrogen		
C Carbon diovide		

D. Oxygen	
The correct answer is option [D]	
9. Which of the following individua	als will require extra to survive?
A. Divers in deep sea.	
B. Drivers on the road.	
C. Doctors in hospitals.	
D. Travellers by plane.	
The correct answer is option [A]	
10. The addition of two metals or s	substance is called
A. reduction	
B. addition	
C. substitution	
D. oxidation	
The correct answer is option [D]	
11. Any substance which speeds up chemical change is called a	p a chemical reaction without undergoing any 
A. activator	
B. charger	
C. catalyst	
D. inducer	
The correct answer is option [C]	
12 gas will be produced	in the laboratory using potassium trioxochlorate(vi).
A. Hydrogen	
B. Noble gas	

- C. Oxygen
- D. Neon

The correct answer is option [C]

- 13. Which of the following explains why high mountain climbers usually carry extra oxygen?
- A. is required for respiration.
- B. More people live on mountain tops.
- C. There is less in the atmosphere the higher you rise.
- D. They are astronauts requiring more oxygen.

The correct answer is option [C]

### **TOPIC: PHYSICAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. The chemicals in food substances which are essential for growth are called	ed
A. enzymes	
B. fertilizers	
C. foodstuffs	
D. nutrients	
The correct answer is option (D)	
2. lodine is used for testing	
A. lactose	
B. maltose	
C. starch	
D. sucrose	
The correct answer is option [C]	
3. Protein deficiency causes a disease known as	
A. beri-beri	
B. scurvy	
C. kwashiorkor	
D. pellagra	
The correct answer is option [C]	
4. The chemical used to test simple sugars is called	
A. million's reagent	
B. iodine	

C. osmic acid				
D. benedict's solution				
The correct answer is	option [D]			
Benedict's reagent is u includes all monosacc		•		
5. Which of the following tissues?	ng food nutrients	s helps the body to	form new cells ar	ıd
A. Fats and oil				
B. Proteins				
C. Vitamins				
D. Minerals				
The correct answer is	option [B]			
6. Human beings requi	re vitamins in the	eir diet because vita	amins	
A. influence many imp	ortant chemical	processes in the bo	ody	
B. contain carbohydra	te and fats			
C. stimulate the alimer	ntary carnal			
D. prevent kwashiorko	r			
The correct answer is	option [A]			
7. Which of the following	ng factors does I	NOT affect growth a	and development	?
A. Food				
B. Glands				
C. Disease				
D. Thinking				
The correct answer is o	option [D]			

8. The name of the gland.	gland that pro	oduces the growth	n stimulating h	ormone is ca	alled
A. adrenalin					
B. pituitary					
C. thyroid					
D. gastric					
The correct answe	r is option [B]				
9. Night blindness	is caused by la	ack of			
A. vitamin A					
B. vitamin B					
C. vitamin C					
D. vitamin D					
The correct answe	r is option [A]				
10. The gland that tall an individual ca			ng hormone tl	nat determine	es how
A. thyroid gland		15the			
B. pituitary gland					
C. adrenal gland					
D. goiter gland					
The correct answe	r is option [B]				
11. Which one of the	e following car	n transmit the heig	ght of parents	to their child	lren?
A. Cells					
B. Enzymes					
C. Genes					
D. Hemoglobin					
The correct answer	r is option [C]				

12. Which one of the fol	llowing food subs	stances is needed fo	or body building?
A. Proteins			
B. Fats			
C. Carbohydrates			
D. Vitamins			
The correct answer is o	ption [A].		
13. Which of the following	ng is NOT a facto	or that affects growth	ነ?
A. Exercise			
B.			
C. Gland			
D. Heredity			
The correct answer is o	ption [B]		
14. Which one of the fol	llowing best defir	nes growth?	
A. An increase in size.			
B. A decrease in size.			
C. An increase in heigh	ıt.		
D. An increase in weigh	nt.		
The correct answer is o	ption [A]		
15. Lack of vitamin D ca	iuses		
A. rickets			
B. beri-beri			
C. goiter			
D. scurvy			
The correct answer is o	ption [A]		

16. The two periods of rapid growth in the process of growth and develore and	elopment in man
A. from birth to 2 years, 9 years to 16 years	
B. from birth to 11/2 years, 7 year to 14 years	
C. from birth to 4 years, 11 years to 20 years	
D. from birth to 3 1/2 years, 10 years to 18 years	
The correct answer is option [A]	
17. Living things grow in order to increase in and weight.	
A. length	
B. width	
C. size	
D. volume	
The correct answer is option [C]	

# **TOPIC: PURE AND IMPURE SUBSTANCES**

1. Petroleum components can be gotten through	
A. fractional distillation	
B. chromatography	
C. filtration	
D. lubrication	
The correct answer is option [A]	
2. The process of separating petrol from crude oil is known as	
A. fractional distillation	
B. sublimation	
C. destructive distillation	
D. filtration	
E. decantation	
The correct answer is option [A]	
3. Petroleum is a mixture of	
A. gases	
B. solids	
C. liquids	
D. hydrocarbons	
The correct answer is option [D]	
4. Which of the following is NOT an extract of petroleum?	
A. Kerosene	
R Palm oil	

C. Bitumen			
D. Lubricating oil			
The correct answer is opt	tion [B]		
5. Another word for comb	oustion is		
A. flaming			
B. burning			
C. smoking			
D. roasting			
The correct answer is opt	tion [B]		
6. Which of the following	is an example of a cher	nical change?	
A. A piece of rough wood	d that has been smooth	iened.	
B. A piece of wood that h	has been painted.		
C. A sheet of paper torn	in half.		
D. A piece of old metal th	hat has rusted.		
The correct answer is opt	tion [D]		
7. If you have a mixture of separated?	f iron fillings and humus	soil, how best can	this mixture be
A. By the use of a magne	et.		
B. By hand			
C. By the use of a filter p	oaper.		
D. By the use of a wire so	creen sieve.		
The correct answer is opt	tion [A]		
8. A method of separating they move through a pore		·	eed with which 

A. filtration		
B. distillation		
C. chromatography		
D. suspension		
The correct answer is option [C	:]	
9. What method would you use Sodium Chloride?	to separate mixture of Ammonium	Chloride and
A. Chromatography		
B. Decantation		
C. Filtration		
D. Sublimation		
The correct answer is option [D	1	
10. The separation of liquids wit	th different boiling points is called	- CO
A. filtration		
B. fractional distillation		
C. chromatography	. O. S.	
D. suspension		
The correct answer is option [B]	1	
11 is the conversion of liback into a liquid.	quid into vapor and the condensa	ation of the vapor
A. Filtration		
B. Distillation		
C. Decantation		
D. Suspension		
The correct answer is option [B]	1	

12. A mixture of potassium trioxochlora by	te (v) and sodium chloride can be separated
A. distillation	
B. crystallization	
C. recrystallization	
D. filtration	
The correct answer is option [B].	
13. lodine can be separated from iodine	e-sodium chloride mixture by
A. chromatography	e dedicin emerica mixture by
B. sublimation	
C. filtration	
D. sieving	
The correct answer is option [B].	
14. Separation of a mixture of kerosene the difference in their	e and sand can be easily carried out by using
A. physical state	
B. solubility	
C. size	
D. melting point	
The correct answer is option [A].	
15. Diesel is obtained from crude oil by	- artis
A. chromatography	
B. condensation	
C. evaporation	
D. fractional distillation	
The correct answer is option (D)	

16	is a substance which CANNOT be split into other simpler units.
A. An atom	
B. A compou	nd of
C. An elemen	nt 🤊

D. A mixture

The correct answer is option [C]

An atom is the smallest particle of an element.

A compound is a substance containing 2 or more elements chemically combined together.

#### **TOPIC: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

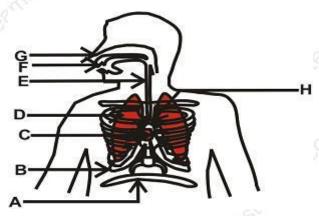
- 1. Which of the following is the appropriate sequence for inspiration?
- a. Diaphragm contracts and flattens out.
- b. Air from outside rushes in through the nose.
- c. Rib muscles will contract and ribs raised.
- d. The volume of chest is increased and air pressure in lung is lowered.
- A. 1-->2-->3-->4
- B. 1-->4-->2-->3
- C. 1-->3-->4-->2
- D. 1-->4-->3-->2

The correct answer is option [C]

- 2. Which of the following is the name of the windpipe that enters the lungs?
- A. Oesophagus
- B. Larynx
- C. Pharynx
- D. Trachea

The correct answer is option [D].

3. From the diagram shown, the part labelled B is called the \_\_\_\_\_



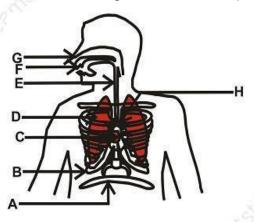
- A. rib
- B. heart
- C. lungs
- D. bronchus

The correct answer is option [A]

- 4. Inhaling particles of pollen grains from flowers causes sneezing and headaches which lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. asthma
- B. colds
- C. catarrh
- D. hay fever

The correct answer is option [D].

5. From the diagram shown, the part labelled D is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. windpipe
- B. heart
- C. lungs
- D. bronchus

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Which one of the following options is the percentage composition of gas in exhaled air?

- A. 4.38%
- B. 16.02%
- C. 79.00%
- D. 0.60%

The correct answer is option [B].

Solution:

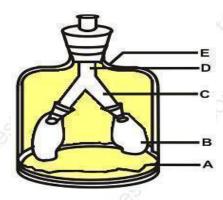
The table below gives the percentages of gases inhaled and exhaled.

GAS	INHALED AIR	EXHALED AIR
NITROGEN	79.00%	79.00%
OXYGEN	20.96%	16.0200
CARBON DIOXIDE	0.04%	4.38%
WATER VAPOUR	TRACE	0.60%

- 7. Which of the following paths does inhaled air pass through?
- A. Nose-->trachea-->bronchi-->bronchioles-->lungs
- B. Nose-->bronchi-->trachea-->lungs
- C. Nose-->bronchi-->lungs
- D. Trachea-->nose-->bronchi-->lungs

The correct answer is option [A]

8. From the diagram shown, the part labelled B is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. lung
- B. bronchus
- C. diaphragm
- D. trachea

The correct answer is option [A].

- 9. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of both plants and animals?
- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Respiration
- C. Excretion
- D. Feeding

The correct answer is option [A]

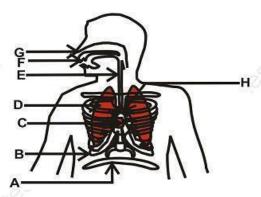
- 10. Which one of the following is a respiratory organ?
- A. Tongue
- B. Eye
- C. Nose
- D. Lungs

The Correct answer is option [D].

- 11. Which one of these disease is associated with the respiratory system?
- A. Asthma
- B. Anemia
- C. Malaria
- D. Diarrhoea

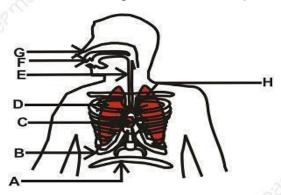
The correct answer is option (A)

12. From the diagram shown, the part labelled G is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. nose
- B. windpipe
- C. rib
- D. diaphragm

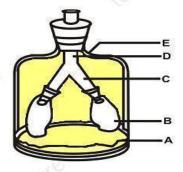
13. From the diagram shown, the part labelled F is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. nose
- B. windpipe
- C. mouth
- D. bronchus

The correct answer is option [C]

14. From the diagram shown, the part labelled E is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. bronchus
- B. lung
- C. diaphragm
- D. bell jar

The correct answer is option [D].

15. Which of the following is NOT true of respiration?

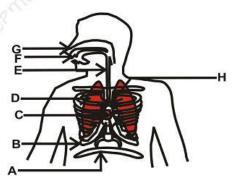
A. It is also known as tissue respiration.

B. It always takes place in	the absence	of oxygen.		
C. It takes place in all living	ng cells.			
D. It is also called interna	I respiration.			
The correct answer is opt	ion [B].			
16. The process of taking	in air is knowr	n as		
A. inspiration				
B. expiration				
C. respiration				
D. inhalation				
The correct answer is opt	ion [A].			
Inspiration is the process	of taking air i	nto the lungs (ir	nhalation).	
17. The center which cont	rols respirato	ry activities in th	ne mammalian l	brain is the
A. cerebrum				
B. medulla				
C. olfactory				
D. pituitary organ				
The correct answer is opt	ion [B]			
18. Metabolism that uses i	s called	·		
A. ox metabolic				
B. aerobic metabolism				
C. anaerobic metabolism				
D. metabolic oxygenation	1			
The correct answer is opt	ion [B].			

19. Which one of the follo	wing is given	off as a by-prod	uct during resp	oiration?
A. Oxygen				
B. Carbon dioxide				
C. Glucose				
D. Protein				
The Correct answer is op	tion [B].			
20. The air we breathe ou	ut is referred t	to as		
A. inhaled air				
B. inspiration				
C. exhaled air				
D. inspired air				
The correct answer is opt	tion [C].			
21. Which one of the follo	wing are resp	iratory organs in	man?	
i Nose				
ii Trachea				
iii Lungs				
iv Mouth				
A. i, ii, iii and iv				
B. ii and iii				
C. i, ii and iii				
D. i, ii and iv				
The correct answer is opt	tion [C].			
22. The air we breathe in	is referred to	as		
A. exhaled air				

B. expiration			
C. inhaled air			
D. expired air			
The correct answer is option [4]	C].		
23 is when the body is	s sensitive to certain subs	stances.	
A. Antibody			
B. Alergy			
C. Allergy			
D. Antigens			
The correct answer is option [	C].		
An allergy is a reaction of your most other people.	rimmune system to some	ething that does	not bother
24. The diagram shown is an ill	lustration of the human _	system.	
A. skeletal			
B. circulatory			
C. respiratory	105t5		
D. digestive			
The correct answer is option [4]	C]		
25. Which of the following is a	content of the air we bre	eathe out?	
A. Carbon (iv) oxide			
B. Hydrogen peroxide			
C. Oxygen			
D. Nitrogen			
The correct answer is option [A	A]		

26. From the diagram shown, the part labelled A is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. rib
- B. diaphragm
- C. heart
- D. lungs

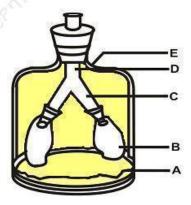
The correct answer is option [B].

- 27. The process of taking in air is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- A. inspiration
- B. expiration
- C. exhalation
- D. suffocation

The correct answer is option [A]

- 28. What happens when carbondioxide is put into a solution of lime water?
- A. It turns red.
- B. It turns milky.
- C. It turns blue.
- D. There is no change.

29. From the diagram shown, the part labelled C is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. diaphragm
- B. trachea
- C. bronchus
- D. lung

The correct answer is option [C].

30. Complete the equation given:

carbohydrate + =

- A. + carbohydrate + glucose
- B. + carbondioxide +
- C. carbondioxide + glucose +
- D. + glucose +

- 31. Which one of the following is the reason why breathing through the mouth is not good for health?
- A. Because the mouth is not a passage way for air and contains the organs for breathing.
- B. Because the mouth is a passage way for air and contains the organs for breathing.
- C. Because the mouth is not a passage way for air and does not contain the organs for breathing.

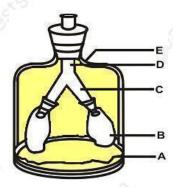
D. Because the mouth is a passage way for air and does not contain the organs for breathing.

The correct answer is option [C]

- 32. Which of the following is NOT an organ of the respiratory system?
- A. Stomach
- B. Nose
- C. Trachea
- D. Lungs

The correct answer is option [A]

33. The diagram shown, illustrates \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_



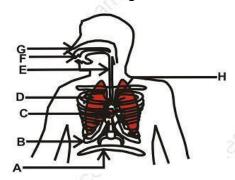
- A. a model of the circulatory system
- B. a model of the
- C. a model of the
- D. a model of the

- 34. Which one of the following options is correct and better for health?
- A. Breathing through the nose and mouth.
- B. Breathing through the nose.
- C. Breathing through the mouth.

D. Breathing through one part of the nose.

The correct answer is option [B]

35. From the diagram shown, the part labelled C is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_



- A. windpipe
- B. mouth
- C. bronchus
- D. heart

The correct answer is option [D]

- 36. The passing out of used air from the body is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. respiration
- B. breathing
- C. expiration
- D. inspiration

The correct answer is option [C].

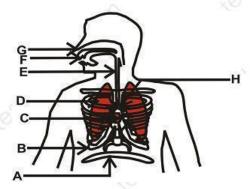
- 37. Which one of the following is a way to get enough when you are in a building?
- A. There should be cross ventilation.
- B. The building should be without windows.
- C. All the air in the building should be removed.
- D. There should be no ventilation at all.

38. Which of the following is responsible for the process of inspiration and expiration?

- A. Heart
- B. Liver
- C. Brain
- D. Lungs

The correct answer is option [D]

39. From the diagram shown, the part labelled H is called the \_\_\_\_\_



- A. nose
- B. bronchus
- C. windpipe
- D. diaphragm

The correct answer is option [B]

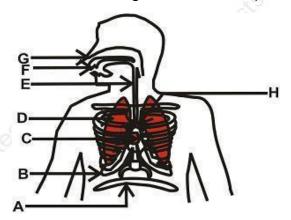
40. Which one of the following is a breathing problem that occurs when particles in the air causes difficulty in breathing?

- A. Hay Fever
- B. Catarrh
- C. Asthma
- D. Cold

- 41. Inspiration can also be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. breathing
- B. expiration
- C. perspiration
- D. aspiration

The correct answer is option [A].

42. From the diagram shown, the part labelled E is called tthe \_\_\_\_\_



- A. diaphragm
- B. windpipe
- C. heart
- D. mouth

- 43. What is the composition of vapour in inhaled air?
- A. 0.60%
- B. 16.02%
- C. Trace amount
- D. 95.00%

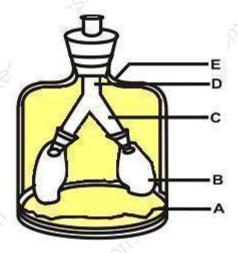
The correct answer is option [C].

Solution:

The table below gives the percentages of gases inhaled

GAS	INHALED AIR	EXHALED AIR
NITROGEN	79.00%	79.00%
OXYGEN	20.96%	16.0200
CARBON DIOXIDE	0.04%	4.38%
WATER VAPOUR	TRACE	0.60%

44. From the diagram shown, the part labelled D is called the \_\_\_\_\_



- A. bronchus
- B. trachea
- C. bell jar
- D. diaphragm

- 45. Which one of the following is the reason why is important to living things?
- A. It helps in the release of from digested food.
- B. It aids the release of nutrients from digested food.
- C. It regulates the production of enzymes in the digestive system.

D. It reduces the production of bile	in the body.	
The correct answer is option [A].		
46. When dust particles affect our lu condition is called	ngs and cause problems in br	eathing, the
A. asthma		
B. tuberculosis		
C. catarrh		
D. silicosis		
The correct answer is option [D].		
47. The trachea divides into the		
A. lungs		
B. alveoli		
C. bronchi		
D. larynx		
The correct answer is option [C].		
, os		
48 in inhaled air helps to b	urn the food we eat to integra	ite in our body.
A. vapour		
B. Oxygen		
C. carbondioxide		
D. nitrogen		
The correct answer is option [B]		

# 49. From the diagram shown, the part labelled A is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. diaphragm
- B. lung
- C. trachea
- D. bronchus

The correct answer is option [A].

- 50. Breathing in of air into the body is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. inspiration
- B. exhalation
- C. respiration
- D. expiration

The correct answer is option [A].

- 51. Respiration is best defined as the process by which \_\_\_\_\_\_
- A. animal cells take in
- B. cells and tissues of the body produce
- C. plant cells take in carbon dioxide
- D. animal cells breakdown carbondioxides

52. The center which controls res the	piratory activities in the m	ammalian brain is
A. cerebrum		
B. medulla		
C. olfactory		
D. pituitary organ		
The correct answer is option [B]		
<b>-</b>	~0×	

The Medulla Oblongota controls many involuntary movements of the body especially those concerned with respiration, heartbeat and digestion.

## **TOPIC: RUSTING**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following treatments CANNOT be used to prevent rusting?	
A. Coating with oil	
B. Galvanizing	
C. Cleaning	
D. Greasing	
The correct answer is option [C].	
2. Which of the following conditions is necessary for to take place?	
(i) Iron	
(ii) Water	
(iii) Oxygen	
A. I only	
B. I and ii only	
C. I, ii and iii	
D. I and iii only	
The correct answer is option [C]	
3. There is a steel plant in, Kogi State.	
A. Ajaokuta	
B. Oyo	
C. Rivers State	
D. Warri	
The correct answer is option [A]	

4. Rusting Is an example of?	
A. reduction	
B. neutralization	
C. substitution	
D. oxidation	
The correct answer is option [D]	
5. Metallic iron is coated with zinc in order to	
A. give it a shiny appearance	
B. prevent it from	
C. make it strong	
D. make it denser	
The correct answer is option [B]	
6. When an iron rusts, the kind of change that takes place during that a change.	ne is referred to as
A. mechanical	
B. physical	
C. chemical	
D. normal	
The correct answer is option [C]	
7. The formation of iron (III) oxide is called	
A. electroplating	
B. greasing	
C. painting	
D. rusting	
The correct answer is option [D]	

8. In addition to water, is essential for an iron to rust.	
A. air	
B. germs	
C. heat	
D. light	
The correct answer is option [A]	
9. Which one of the following measures CANNOT prevent iron from rus	sting?
A. Galvanizing	
B. Electroplating	
C. Heating	
D. Painting	
The correct answer is option [C]	
10. Which of the following is NOT true about iron?	
A. Iron (ii) oxide is formed during rusting.	
B. It can be prevented by painting only.	
C. For to take place, there must be and moisture.	
D. It can be prevented by stopping air and from getting to the iron.	
The correct answer is option [B]	

## **TOPIC: SIMPLE MACHINES**

#### DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following is	NOT an example of a simple machine?
A. Bicycle	
B. Hoes	
C. Knives	
D. Axes	
The correct answer is option [A	
2. The application of a force is r	eferred to as
A. load	
B. fulcrum	
C. weight	
D. effort	
The correct answer is option [D	
	Stall Kort
3. Which of the following is NOT	a first class lever?
A. Pliers	
B. Scissors	
C. Bottle opener	
D. Shears	
The correct answer is option [C	
4. Which one of the following is	applied to reduce the friction between machines?
A. Petrol	
B. Gas	
C. Grease	

D. Kerosene					
I) Karasana	1/				
	 K	·rへ	$\sim$	_	$\overline{}$
			$\sim$		_

The correct answer is option [C]

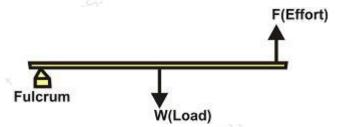
- 5. In comparing the body with machines, what serves as the load in the forearm?
- A. Palm
- B. Triceps muscles
- C. Bicep muscles
- D. Elbow

The correct answer is option [A]

- 6. The force which opposes motion when two surfaces are in contact is called
- A. friction
- B. contact force
- C. field force
- D. repelling force

The correct answer is option [A]

7. The diagram shown is an illustration of a \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. First order lever
- B. Third order lever
- C. Second order lever
- D. last order lever

8. A is any instrument the	hat enables us to do work easily.	
A. lever		
B. pulley		
C. machine		
D. plunched plane		
The correct answer is option [	[C]	
9. If the body is compared wit	th machines, what serves as the fulcr	um in the forearm?
A. Triceps muscles		
B. Elbow		
C. Palm		
D. Fingers		
The correct answer is option [	[B]	
10. Which one of the following	g is the point of pivoting?	
A. Weight		
B. Effort		
C. Fulcrum		
D. Load		
The correct answer is option [	[C]	
11. A force applied in a machin	ne is called	
A. force		
B. effort		
C. mechanical advantage		
D. load		
The correct answer is option [	[B]	

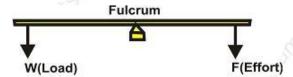
12. Which one of the following are the made?	e two basic machines from	which all others are
A. Lever and jack		
B. Lever and inclined plane		
C. Pulley and jack		
D. Jack and inclined plane		
The correct answer is option [B]		
13. Which one of the following is NOT	an example of a complex	machine?
A. Sewing machine		
B. Pump		
C. Car break		
D. Axes		
The correct answer is option [D]		
14. A device for transferring from one	place to another is called	a
A. tool		
B. lever		
C. machine		
D. motor		
The correct answer is option [C]		
15. Which one of the following is best	for maintaining machines?	>
A. Servicing with groundnut oil		
B. Cleaning with		
C. Cleaning and servicing		
D. Dusting		
The correct answer is option [C]		

16 is a type of incline plane	e
A. Axe	
B. Hammer	
C. Screw	
D. Pulley	
The correct answer is option [C]	
17. The diagram below shows a plier. The	ne part labelled A is the
₹ t	
<b>♥</b>	
A. effort	
B. fulcrum	
C. load	
D. style	
The correct answer is option [C]	
18. Which one of the following is a name	ne given to an object that is being lifted?
A. Load	
B. Weight	
C. Effort	
D. Fulcrum	
The correct answer is option [A]	
19 are force multipliers.	
A. Levering	
B. Machines	

- C. Wheel and axle
- D. Inclined planes

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The diagram shown is an illustration of a \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. First order lever
- B. Second order lever
- C. Third order lever
- D. closed order lever

The correct answer is option [A]

- 21. When the force ratio is less than 1 it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. efficiency
- B. mechanical disadvantage
- C. velocity ratio
- D. mechanical advantage

The correct answer is option [B]

- 22. Which of these can lift a heavy load to the roof of a building?
- A. Hammer
- B. Jack
- C. Pulley
- D. Screw

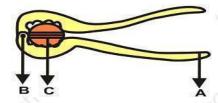
23. The force ratio of a machine is _	
A. the product of the load to effort	
B. the sum of the load to effort	
C. the ratio of the load to effort	
D. the ratio of the effort to the load	
The correct answer is option [C]	
24. The diagram shown is an illustra	tion of a
A. Second order lever	
B. Third order lever	
C. First order lever	
D. open order lever	
The correct answer is option [B]	
25. A pulley is also a type of	
A. load	
B. effort	
C. weight	
D. lever	
The correct answer is option [D]	
26. In comparing the body with mac	chines, what provides the effort in the forearm?
A. Bicep muscles	
B. Palm	
C. Elbow	
D. Triceps muscles	
The correct answer is option [A]	

27. Which one of the following is the correct made	chine used to split w	ood?
--	-----------------------	------

- A. Axe
- B. Wedge
- C. Wheel and axle
- D. Incline plane

The correct answer is option [A]

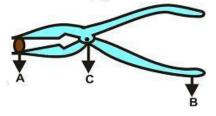
28. The diagram below shows a nut cracker. The part labelled B is the \_\_\_\_\_



- A. load
- B. fulcrum
- C. effort
- D. force

The correct answer is option [B]

29. The diagram below shows a plier. The part labelled B is the \_\_\_\_\_.

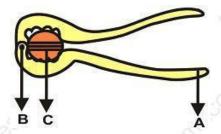


- A. effort
- B. fulcrum
- C. load
- D. joints

- 30. Which one of the following is the correct machine used to chop wood?
- A. Wedge
- B. Car jack
- C. Axe
- D. Pulley

The correct answer is option [C]

31. What kind of lever is represented by the diagram below?

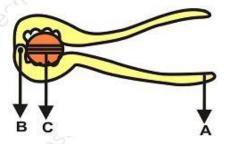


- A. First order lever
- B. Second order lever
- C. Third order lever
- D. Closed order lever

The correct answer is option [B]

- 32. Which of the following is the correct machine used to raise a load from the ground into a lorry?
- A. Car jack
- B. Axe
- C. Wedge
- D. Inclined plane

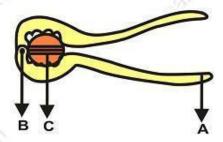
33. The diagram below shows a nut cracker. The part labelled A is the \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. load
- B. effort
- C. fulcrum
- D. weight

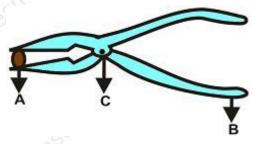
The correct answer is option [B]

34. The diagram below shows a nut cracker. The part labelled C is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- A. fulcrum
- B. effort
- C. load
- D. circle

35. The diagram below shows a plier. The part labelled C is the \_\_\_\_\_\_



- A. load
- B. fulcrum
- C. effort
- D. joining

The correct answer is option [B]

- 36. When a force ratio is greater than 1 it is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mechanical disadvantage
- B. velocity ratio
- C. mechanical advantage
- D. efficiency

The correct answer is option [C]

- 37. Friction between two surfaces can be reduced with the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_
- A. grease
- B. oil
- C. ball bearing
- D. all of the above

## **TOPIC: SKELETAL AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM**

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A flexible connective tissue present be	etween one vertebra and a	nother is called
A. cartilage		
B. hip		
C. knee cap		
D. spine		
The correct answer is option [A]		
2 is a disease condition in which death of the muscle.	ich the thinning of muscle	tissues causes the
A. Cramp		
B. Osteomalacia		
C. Dystrophy		
D. Dislocation		
The correct answer is option [C]		
3. In the human body, involuntary muscle	es can be found in the	<del>-</del>
A. arm		
B. foot		
C. head		
D. heart		
The correct answer is option [D]		

4. The bony struc	ture which gives anima	lls rigidity and su	ipport is called th	ie
A. ligaments				
B. skeleton				
C. cartilage				
D. joint				
The correct answ	er is option [B]			
5. There are	kinds of muscles.			
A. 3				
B. 2				
C. 1				
D. 4				
The correct answ	er is option [B]			
6. What is the nar	me of the bony structur	re which contain	s the brain of ani	mals?
A. Sphere				
B. Skull	05,2			
C. Head				
D. Neck				
The Correct answ	er is option [B].			
7. There are over	bones and m	ore than	joints in the hum	nan skeleton
A. 100,150				
B. 150, 200				
C. 200,150				
D. 200,100				
The correct answ	er is option [C]			

8. The structures which	give strength ar	nd rigidity to anim	als are called _	·
A. cartilages				
B. muscles				
C. skeleton				
D. tendons				
The correct answer is o	ption (C)			
9. Which one of these is	a chemical sub	stance that helps	s to build the bo	ones?
A. Potassium				
B. Calcium				
C. Iron				
D. Silver				
The correct answer is o	otion [B]			
10. Which of the following	ng is NOT a com	nponent of a joint	?	
A. Diaphragm				
B. Synovial fluid	, 5 <sup>1</sup>			
C. Cartilage				
D. Synovial membrane				
The correct answer is o	ption [A]			
11. A major function of th	ne skeletal syste	em in the body is .	<u> </u>	
A. digestion				
B. shape				
C. support				
D. excretion				
The correct answer is o	otion [C]			

12. The muscles of internal organs	s are called muscles.	
A. cardiac		
B. triceps		
C. smooth		
D. skeletal		
The correct answer is option [C]		
13. The curved spine of the skelet	on is important because	
A. it enables man to stand erect		
B. it makes man to grow old		
C. it enables man to bend		
D. it protects the lungs		
The correct answer is option [A]		
14. The appendages consist of all	the following EXCEPT	
A. shoulders		
B. ribs	A STORY	
C. pelvis		
D. spine		
The correct answer is option [D]		
15. What makes a man stand uprig	ght when moving about?	
A. His developed brain		
B. His large skull		
C. His skeletal frame		
D. The muscle cover of the skelet	ton	
The correct answer is option [C]		

16. The human skeleton is made up of _	main parts.
A. 1	
B. 2	
C. 3	
D. 4	
The correct answer is option [B]	
17. What are the names of the bones tha	t make up the back bone of an animal?
A. Spinal cord	
B. Vertebra	
C. Cartilage	
D. Calcium	
The Correct answer is option [B].	
18. Which one of the following is NOT an	example of exoskeleton?
A. Hair	
B. Hoof	
C. Skull	
D. Shell	
The correct answer is option [C]	
	e connected in such a way as to form a hinge
is called	
A. ligament	
B. tendon	
C. joint	
D. cartilage	
The correct answer is option [C]	

20. Which one of the following is NO	OT a joint?
A. Condyloid	
B. Saddle	
C. Gliding	
D. Hoof	
The correct answer is option [D].	
21. The hinge joint is found in the fo	llowing EXCEPT the
A. knees	
B. fingers	
C. shoulders	
D. toes	
The correct answer is option [C]	
22. The two main parts of the human	n skeletal system are the and
A. central column of bones, append	lages
B. spine, muscles	
C. vertebral column, ribs	
D. vertebral column, girdles	
The correct answer is option [A]	
23 Which of the following is NOT a f	function of the human skeletal system?
A. Attachment	
B. Movement	
C. Support	
D. Storage	
The correct answer is option [D]	

24. In order to produce mover system in the body.	nent, the bones and the mu	scles form a
A. lever		
B. chord		
C. pulley		
D. force		
The correct answer is option [	Δ1	
The general answer is option [.	allis.	
25. An upset in the skeletal systs referred to as	stem in which the bones los	e their position at the joints
A. porosis		
B. osteomalacia		
C. fracture		
D. dislocation		
The correct answer is option [	D]	
26. The functions of the skull a	and ribs includes	
A. protection of the delicate of	organs of the body	
B. giving normal shape to the	body	
C. helping in the growth of the	100	
D. lubricating the body	,	
The correct answer is option [	Α1	
The correct anower is option [.	- C	
27. Joints are held together by known as	y brands and sheets of very	tough connective tissues
A. ligaments		
B. muscles		
C. cartilage		
D. tendons		
The correct answer is option [	A1	
	]	

28 is a strong wh	itish cord which attaches m	uscles to bones.
A. Aorta		
B. Bladder		
C. Tendon		
D. Cord		
The correct answer is option	n [C]	
29. A problem of the muscu is known as	lar system in which the mus	cles contract without relaxing
A. osteoporosis		
B. fracture		
C. muscular dystrophy		
D. muscular cramp		
The correct answer is option	n [D]	
30. There are more than	joints in the human s	skeleton.
A. 150		
B. 170	, 05th	
C. 200		
D. 250		
The correct answer is option	n [A]	
31. The skeletal and muscula	ar systems work together to	enable body
A. enlargement		
B. growth		
C. muscles		
D. movement		
The correct answer is option	n [D]	

32 is anothe	er name for pelv	vic girdle.		
A. Cartilage				
B. Hip				
C. Knee cap				
D. Spine				
The correct answer is o	option [B]			
33. Which one of the fo	ollowing is NOT	an organ of locor	notion?	
A. Cilia				
B. Fins				
C. Gills				
D. Legs				
The correct answer is o	option [C]			
34. Which one of the fo	ollowing is part	of the axial skelet	on?	
A. Skull				
B. Pectoral	X			
C. Pelvic girdle				
D. Arms				
The correct answer is o	option [A].			
	ly liquid that lub	oricates all the joi	nts in the body	to reduce
friction.				
A. Marrow				
B. Blood				
C. Synovial fluid				
D. Cartilage				
The correct answer is o	option [C]			

36. The skeleton is made up of	over bones.
A. 150	
B. 200	
C. 250	
D. 300	
The correct answer is option [B]	
37. Muscles are attached to bor	nes by means of
A. triceps	
B. biceps	
C. tendons	
D. cartilage	
The correct answer is option [C	]
38. What is the name of the bor	ny framework in the human body?
A. Frame	
B. Spirit	
C. Skeleton	
D. Soul	
The Correct answer is option [C	)].
39. Bones are made mainly of _	<del>-0</del> 0,
A. sodium compounds	
B. calcium compounds	
C. copper compounds	
D. iodine	
The correct answer is option [B]	1

40. The two kinds of muse	cles in our body are	and	·
A. voluntary, involuntary			
B. rough, smooth			
C. ventricle, auricle			
D. straight, crooked			
The correct answer is opt	ion [A]		
41. Which one of the follow	wing is NOT a functi	on of the mammaliar	n skeleton?
A. Protection			
B. Movement			
C. Excretion			
D. Support			
The correct answer is opt	ion [C]		
42. The muscles of the he	eart are also known a	as muscles.	
A. cardiac			
B. smooth			
C. biceps			
D. voluntary			
The correct answer is opt	ion [A]		
43. Another name for pate	ella is		
A. cartilage			
B. hip			
C. knee cap			
D. spine			
The correct answer is opt	ion [C]		

44. A joint which allow	vs movement i	n all directions is	s called a jo	oint.
A. hinge				
B. ball and socket				
C. compound				
D. slightly movable				
The correct answer is	option [B]			
45. The individual bor	nes of the spin	e are called		
A. skull				
B. pelvis				
C. ribs				
D. vertebrae				
The correct answer is	option [D]			
46. Which one of the malleolus of the fibula				the tibia, the
A. Ankle				
B. Knee				
C. Elbow				
D. Wrist				
The correct answer is	option [A]			
47. The knee is an exa	ample of a	joint.		
A. ball and hinge				
B. fixed				
C. hinge				
D. ball and socket				
The correct answer is	option [C]			

48. The ball and socket	joint can be f	ound between the	and
A. capsule, cartilage			
B. femur, tibia			
C. muscle, tendon			
D. pelvis, femur			
The correct answer is on	ption [D]		
49. A condition in which	a bone is bro	oken is known as	-6
A. dystrophy			
B. cramp			
C. fracture			
D. osteoporosis			
The correct answer is or	ption [C]		

## **TOPIC: WATER**

## DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following best defines a solution?

A. A heterogeneous mixture of	of a solute and a	solvent.	
B. A non-uniform mixture of a	solute and a so	olvent.	
C. A homogenous mixture of	a solute and a s	olvent.	
D. A residue obtained during	filtration.		
The correct answer is option [	C]		
2. Cycle is defined as	<u>@</u>		
A. the circulation of in the boo	dy		
B. the maintenance of body w	vith		
C. the circulation of between	the land, bodies	s and the atmosphere	CO.
D. the uses of by the primary	producers		
The correct answer is option (	C)		
3. Without a constant supply o	of water, the boo	dy can die of	
A. starvation			
B. malnutrition			
C. dehydration			
D. efflorescence			
The correct answer is option [	[C]		
<ul><li>4. The process involved for a vertical form.</li><li>A. percolation</li></ul>	wet cloth hung เ	under the sun to get o	dry is called
B. precipitation			
D. prodipitation			

C. evaporation		
D. transpiration		
The correct answer is option [C]		
5. Why is chlorinated?		
A. To remove dissolved particles.		
B. To destroy disease causing bacteria	1.	
C. To remove hardness.		
D. To make the taste nice.		
The correct answer is option [B]		
6. If potassium tetraoxosulphate (vii) is the colour of water, what is the most sa the experiment?	_	_
A. is a universal solvent.		
B. Matter is made up of particles.		
C. Potassium tetraoxomanganate (vii) i	is a matter.	
D. is a matter.		
The correct answer is option [A]		
7. Two thirds (2/3) of the body consists	s of	
A. Water		
B. vitamins		
C. carbohydrates		
D. mineral salts		
The correct answer is option [A]		

8. When sugar is dissolved in water	er, a is formed.
A. solute	
B. solvent	
C. solution	
D. colloid	
The correct answer is option [C]	
9. The removal of salt from is know	vn as
A. desolation	
B. salting	
C. salivating	
D. desalination	
The correct answer is option [D]	
10. Which one of the statements of	given below does NOT apply to a solution?
A. The particles in a solution can	pass through a fine filter paper.
B. The particles are evenly distrib	uted through the solvent.
C. The solution is clear and trans	parent.
D. It is a homogenous mixture of	the solute and the solvent.
The correct answer is option [A]	
11. Contaminated is boiled before	drinking to get rid of
A. clay suspension	
B. dissolved gases	
C. dust particles	
D. harmful microbes	
The correct answer is option [D]	

12. When tiny particles of a solid a mixture is a	are distributed in a liquid	d but NOT dissolved in it, the
A. colloid		
B. suspension		
C. solution		
D. solvent		
The correct answer is option [A]		
13 does NOT easily lathe	er with soap.	
A. Suspension		
B. Saturated solution		
C. Hard		
D. Acidulated		
The correct answer is option [C]		
14. Which one of the following is N substances?	NOT used during the ph	ysical separation of
A. Burette		
B. Filter paper	-5 <sup>(5)</sup>	
C. Beaker		
D. Funnel		
The correct answer is option [A]		
15. Few drops of tetraoxosulphate increase it's	e (iv) acid are added to	during the electrolysis of to
A. acidity		
B. alkalinity		
C. basicity		
D. conductivity		
The correct answer is option [D]		

16. Alum is added to	·		
A. make it taste nice			
B. colour the			
C. destroy bacteria			
D. induce sedimentation			
The correct answer is option	on [D]		
17. The changing of into va	pour or gas is c	alled	
A. humidity			
B. saturation			
C. condensation			
D. evaporation			
The correct answer is option	on [D]		
18. How many atoms of hyd	drogen are pres	ent in 3H2O?	
A. 9			
B. 6	15100		
C. 3			
D. 2			
The correct answer is option	on [B]		
19. Pure drinking should be	e and	200	
A. colourless, tasteless			
B. white, clear			
C. clear, tasty			
D. scenting, colourful			

The correct answer is option [A]

20. During electrolysis of using platinum are produced.	n anodes and cathodes	and
A. hydrogen, nitrogen		
B. oxygen, chlorine		
C. carbondioxide, sulphur		
D. hydrogen,		
The correct answer is option [D]		
21. The addition of permute is a used in	removing water.	
A. temporary soft		
B. permanent soft		
C. temporary hard		
D. permanent hard		
The correct answer is option [D]		
22. A liquid which contains particles whi bottom but looks cloudy in a beam of lig	- 1.7	not settle at the
A. suspension		
B. saturated solution		
C. hard		
D. colloid		
The correct answer is option [D]		
23. The process of removing salt from se	ea is called	
A. distillation		
B. fractional distillation		
C. desalination		
D. filtration		
The correct answer is option [C]		

24. A solution which	ı will not dissolve any	y more solid is called _	
A. a suspension			
B. a saturated solut	ion:		
C. a hard			
D. an acidulated			
The correct answer	is option [B]		
A solid is said to be in it but not dissolve	1.77	quid when small particl	es of it are distributed
A colloid is a liquid at the bottom	which contains parti	cles which are so small	that they do not settle
25 is use	d to purify water.		
A. Oxygen			
B. Chlorine			
C. Hydrogen			
D. Zinc			
The correct answer	is option [B]		
	-distr		
26. The body can di	e of if there i	is no constant supply o	f water.
A. starvation			
B. malnutrition			
C. dehydration			
D. efflorescence			
The correct answer	is option [C]		
		and, rivers and oceans t s and oceans is	
A. cycle			
B. river cycle			

C. ocean cycle	
D. cycle	
The correct answer is option [D]	
28. The process by which solutions are of electricity is called	e decomposed into their constituents by means
A. osmosis	
B. electrolysis	
C. peristalsis	
D. metamorphosis	
The correct answer is option [B]	
29. Which of the following is an example	e of condensation in the cycle?
A. Clouds forming in the atmosphere.	
B. Drops of falling through the air.	
C. Puddles disappearing on a hot day.	The state of the s
D. Streams flowing into rivers.	
The correct answer is option [A]	
30. Substances that do NOT dissolve in a beam of light are called	n to form a true solution but rather look cloudy
A. solutions	
B. solvents	
C. suspensions	
D. colloids	
The correct answer is option [D]	
Solvent is the liquid which dissolves th	e solid.
Solute is the solid that dissolves.	

Solution is the mixture of solvent and so When solute is dispersed in solvent, it is		on.
30	, SIL	
31. The decomposition of to give hydrog	en and occurs through	the process of
A. decantation		
B. filtration		
C. electrolysis		
D. distillation		
The correct answer is option [C]		
32. Hard causes		
I Wastage of fuel		
II Wastage of soap		
III Deposition of dirty scum on fabric		
IV Difficulty in dyeing clothing		
A. I and II		
B. I, II and III		
C. II, III and IV		
D. I, II and IV		
The correct answer is option [C]		
33. Soap and detergents in makes it eas	sier to wash clothes bed	cause they
A. make it lather		
B. increase its density		
C. increase its specific heat		
D. decrease the surface tension of the		
The correct answer is option [D]		

34. Substances which cause ha EXCEPT	ardness of can be removed by all o	f these methods
A. adding CaCO3		
B. adding Na2CO3		
C. adding NaOH		
D. adding Ca(OH)2		
The correct answer is option [D	)]	
35. Is a universal solvent becau	use it	
A. can dissolve substances		
B. can dissolve many substanc	es	
C. does not occur without a so	blute	
D. is colourless and odourless		
The correct answer is option [B	3]	
36. What percentage of the boo	dy is made up of water?	
A. 80 - 90%		
B. 40 - 50%	1055 T	
C. 60 - 70%		
D. 20 - 30%		
The correct answer is option [A	A].	
37 is a common proce	ess of purifying water.	
A. Distillation		
B. Diffusion		
C. Condensation		
D. Evaporation		
The correct answer is option [A	A)	

38. Which of these substar	nces can cause tempo	orary hardness of wa	ter?
A. Calcium hydrogen trioxo	ocarbonate (IV)		
B. Calcium tetraoxosulpha	te (IV)		
C. Calcium trioxocarbonat	e (IV)		
D. Sodium hydrogen trioxo	ocarbonate (IV)		
The correct answer is option	on [A]		
39. An example of a substa	ance that forms colloid	dal solution in is	
A. dye			
B. palm oil			
C. salt			
D. starch			
The correct answer is option	on [B]		
40. Which of the following	sources of provides t	he best drinking wat	er?
A. Ocean			
B. River	1500		
C. Sea			
D. Spring			
The correct answer is option	on [D]		
41. Hardness of is caused b	by ions of		
A. calcium			
B. ammonium			
C. potassium			
D. sodium			
The correct answer is option	on [A]		

42. When a liquid carries current, that is referred to as	he composition changes	due to a chemical effect
A. electrolysis		
B. electrodes		
C. anode		
D. cathode		
The correct answer is option [A]		