



9th Book Back Questions

TERM-I

UNIT- 1. Measurement and Measuring Instruments

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Choose the correct one

a. **mm < cm < m < km**

b. mm > cm > m > km

c. km < m < cm < mm

d. mm > m > cm > km

2. Rulers, measuring tapes and metre scales are used to measure

a. Mass b. Weight

c. Time

d. Length

3. 1 metric ton is equal to

a. 100 quintals

b. 10 quintals

c. 1/10 quintals

d. 1/100 quintals

4. Distance between Chennai and Kanyakumari can be found in

a. Kilometres

b. Metres

c. Centimetres

d. Millimetres

5. Which among the following is not a device to measure mass?

a. Spring balance

b. Beam balance

c. Physical balance

d. Digital balance

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Metre is the unit of **length**

2. 1 kg of rice is weighed by **common beam balance**

3. The thickness of a cricket ball is measured by **Vernier calliper**

4. The radius of a thin wire is measured by **screw gauge**

5. A physical balance measures small differences in mass up to **1mg**

IV. Match the following

1. Column I Column II

Length	Kelvin
Mass	metre
Time	kilogram
Temperature	second

Ans: 2 3 4 1

2. Column I Column II

Screw gauge	Vegetables
Vernier calliper	Coins
Beam balance	Gold ornaments
Digital balance	Cricket ball

Ans: 2 4 1 3

3. Column I Column II

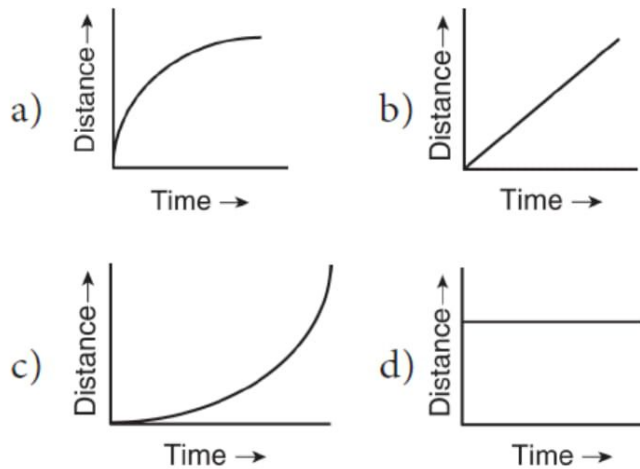
Temperature	Beam balance
Mass	Ruler
Length	Digital clock
Time	Thermometre

Ans: 4 1 2 3

UNIT 2. Motion

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- Slope of the velocity - time graph gives
a) speed b) displacement c) distance **d) acceleration**
- Which of the following graph represents uniform motion of a moving particle?



Ans: b)

3. A body moving with an initial velocity 5ms^{-1} and accelerates at 2ms^{-2} . Its velocity after 10s is

- a) 20ms^{-1} **b) 25ms^{-1}** c) 5ms^{-1} d) 22.55ms^{-1}

4. In a 100 m race, the winner takes 10s to reach the finishing point. The average speed of the winner is

- a) 5ms^{-1} b) 20ms^{-1} c) 40ms^{-1} **d) 10ms^{-1}**

5. The area under velocity – time graph represents

- a) velocity of the moving object
 b) displacement covered by the moving object
 c) speed of the moving object
d) acceleration of the moving object

6. A car is being driven at a speed of 20ms^{-1} when brakes are applied to bring it to rest in 5 s. The deceleration produced in this case will be

- a) $+4\text{ms}^{-2}$ **b) -4ms^{-2}** c) -0.25ms^{-2} d) $+0.25\text{ms}^{-2}$

7. Unit of acceleration is

- a) ms^{-1} **b) ms^{-2}** c) ms d) ms^2

8. Which one of the following is most likely not a case of uniform circular motion?

- a) Motion of the Earth around the Sun.

b) Motion of a toy train on a circular track.

c) Motion of a racing car on a circular track.

d) Motion of hours' hand on the dial of the clock.

9. The force responsible for drying of clothes in a washing machine is

a) Centripetal force

b) Centrifugal force

c) Gravitational force

d) Electro static force

10. The centrifugal force is

a) Real force

b) The force of reaction of centripetal force

c) Virtual force

d) Directed towards the centre of the circular path

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Speed is a **Scalar** quantity whereas velocity is a **Vector** quantity

2. The slope of the distance – time graph at any point gives **Speed**

3. Consider an object is rest at position $x = 20\text{m}$. Then its displacement – time graph will be straight line to **parallel to** the axis.

4. Negative acceleration is called **Deceleration**

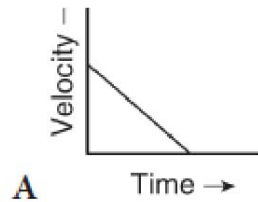
5. Area under velocity – time graph shows **Distance Travelled**

III. Match

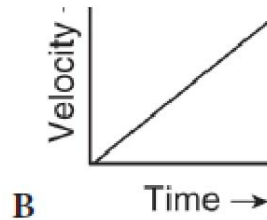
List I

Motion of a body covering equal distances in equal interval of time

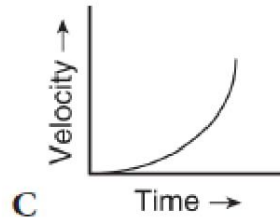
List II



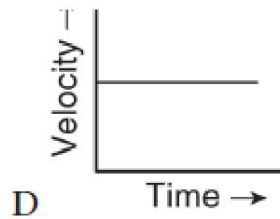
Motion with non uniform acceleration



Constant retardation



Uniform acceleration



Ans: 4 3 1 2

UNIT- 3. Light

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The field of view * is maximum for _____

- a) plane mirror b) concave mirror c) **convex mirror**

2. When a ray of light passes from one medium to another medium, refraction takes place when angle of incidence is

- a) 0° b) 45° c) 90°

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3. _____ is used as reflectors in torchlight
a) **concave mirror** b) convex mirror c) plane mirror
4. We can create enlarged, virtual images with
a) **concave mirror** b) convex mirror c) plane mirror
5. When the reflecting surface is curved outwards the mirror formed will be
a) concave mirror **b) convex mirror** c) plane mirror
6. The focal length of a concave mirror is 5cm. Its radius of curvature is
a) 5 cm **b) 10 cm** c) 2.5 cm
7. When a beam of white light passes through a prism it gets
a) Reflected **b) deviated and dispersed** c) only deviated
8. The speed of light is maximum in
a) **vacuum** b) glass c) diamond
9. A real and enlarged image can be obtained by using a
a) convex mirror b) plane mirror **c) concave mirror**
10. Which of the following statements about total internal reflection is true?
a) angle of incidence should be greater than critical angle
b) light must travel from a medium of higher refractive index to a medium of lower refractive index
c) both (a) and (b)

II. Fill in the blanks / complete the Sentence

1. In going from a rarer to denser medium, the ray of light bends **towards normal**
2. The ratio of sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of **Angle of refraction** is a constant.
3. The mirror used in search light is **concave mirror**
4. The angle of deviation of light ray in a prism depends on the angle of **Incidence**
5. The radius of curvature of a concave mirror whose focal length is 5cm is **10cm**
6. A spherical mirror whose reflecting surface is curved outwards is called **convex**

mirror

7. Large **concave** mirrors are used to concentrate sunlight to produce heat in solar furnaces

8. All distances parallel to the principal axis are measured from the **Pole** of the mirror

9. A negative sign in the value of magnification indicates that the image is **Real**

10. Light is refracted or bent while going from one medium to another because its **Speed and wavelength** changes.

III. Match the following

i) List I	List II
1. Ratio of height of image to height of object.	1. concave mirror
2. Used in hairpin bends in mountains	2. total internal reflection
3. Coin inside water appearing slightly raised	3. magnification
4. Mirage	4. convex mirror
5. Used as Dentist's mirror	5. refraction

Ans: 3 4 5 2 1

ii) Position of object	Position of image	Size and nature of image
1. Within focus	a) Between F and C	A) Magnified , Real, inverted
2. At focus F	b) At C	B) Magnified, virtual, erect
3. Between F and C	c) Behind the mirror	C) Diminished, Real, inverted
4. At C	d) Infinity	D) Highly Diminished, Real, inverted
5. Beyond C	e) At F	E) Highly Magnified , Real, inverted
6. At infinity	f) Beyond C	F) Same size, Real, inverted

Ans: 1-c-B, 2-d-E, 3-f-A, 4-b-F, 5-a-C, 6-e-D

UNIT- 4. Matter around us

I. Choose the correct answer

- The physical state of water at 373 K is _____
a) Solid b) liquid **c) vapour** d) plasma
- Among the following _____ is a mixture
a) Common Salt **b) Juice** c) Carbon dioxide d) Pure Silver
- When we mix a drop of ink in water we get a _____
a) Heterogeneous Mixture **b) Homogeneous Mixture**
c) Compound d) Suspension
- The constituents that form a mixture are also called
a) Elements b) Compounds c) Alloys d) Components
- _____ has the same properties throughout the sample
a) Pure substance b) Mixture c) Colloid d) Suspension

III. Match the following

S.No	A	B
i	Element	Settles down on standing
ii	Compound	Impure substance
iii	Colloid	Made up of molecules
iv	Suspension	Pure substance
v	Mixture	Made up of atoms

Ans : 54312

IV. Fill in the blanks

- Evaporation is always accompanied by **decrease** in temperature
- $150^{\circ}\text{C} = 423 \text{ K}$
- A **homogenous** mixture has no distinguishable boundary between its components.

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4. An example of a substance that sublimates is **Naphthalene**

5. Latent heat is the energy used for **Inter conversion of matter**

EXERCISE 2

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Difference in _____ is the principle used in fractional distillation

a) solubility b) melting point

c) boiling point d) adsorption

2. The separation of denser particles from lighter particles done by rotation at high speed is called _____

a) Filtration b) sedimentation c) decantation **d) centrifugation**

3. _____ is essential to perform separation by solvent extraction method.

a) Separating funnel b) centrifuge machine

c) filter paper d) sieve

4. Filtration method is effective in separating _____ mixture

a) Solid-solid b) solid-liquid c) liquid-liquid d) liquid-gas

5. For a simple distillation process we need to have

a) an evaporating dish. b) a separating funnel.

c) a filter with filter paper. **d) a Liebig condenser.**

III. Match the following

	A	B	C
i	Sand and camphor	i. Ink	a. Distillation
ii	Acetone and water	ii. Miscible liquids	b. Chromatography
iii	Pigments	iii. Immiscible liquids	c. Separating funnel
iv	Salt and water	iv. Mixture of two solids	d. Fractional distillation
v	Water and kerosene	v. Soluble	e. Sublimation

Ans: 1-iv-e; 2-ii-d; 3-i-b; 4-v-d; 5-iii-c

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IV. Fill in the blanks

1. Alcohol can be separated from water by **Distillation**
2. Sand is removed from naphthalene by **Sublimation** method.
3. In petroleum refining, the method of separation used is **Fractional Distillation**
4. Chromatography is based on the principle of **adsorption**
5. The solubility of solid in water **increases** with an increase in temperature

UNIT- 5. Atomic Structure

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Among the following the odd pair is

- a) ${}^{18}_8\text{O}$, ${}^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}$ b) ${}^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}$, ${}^{14}_7\text{N}$
c) ${}^{30}_{14}\text{Si}$, ${}^{31}_{15}\text{P}$ d) ${}^{54}_{24}\text{Cr}$, ${}^{39}_{19}\text{K}$

Ans: c)

2. Change in the number of neutrons in an atom changes it to

- a) an ion. **b) an isotope.** c) an isobar. d) another element.

3. The term nucleons refer to

- a) Protons and electrons b) only Neutrons
c) electrons and neutrons **d) Protons and neutrons**

4. The number of protons, neutrons and electrons present respectively in ${}^{80}_{35}\text{Br}$

- a) 80, 80, 35 b) 35, 55, 80 c) 35, 35, 80 **d) 35, 45, 35**

5. The correct electronic configuration of potassium is

- a) 2,8,9 b) 2,8,1 **c) 2,8,8,1** d) 2,8,8,3

II. Fill in the Blanks:-

1. Calcium and Argon are examples of a pair of **Isobars**

2. Total Number of electrons that can be accommodated in an orbit is given by $2n^2$
3. **Iodine - 131** isotope is used in the treatment of goiter
4. The number of neutrons present in ${}^7_3\text{Li}$ is **4**
5. The valency of Argon is **Zero**

III. Match the following

i)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| a) Dalton | 1. Hydrogen atom model |
| b) Thomson | 2. Planetary model |
| c) Rutherford | 3. First atomic theory |
| d) Neils Bohr | 4. Plum pudding model |
5. Discovery of neutrons

Ans: a -3, b -4, c -2, d - 1

ii)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Mass of proton | 1) $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ |
| b) Mass of electron | 2) $-1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ |
| c) Charge of electron | 3) $9.31 \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}$ |
| d) Charge of proton | 4) $1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$ |

Ans: a -4, b -3, c -2, d -1

UNIT- 6. Living World of Plants -Plant Physiology

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A big tree falls in a forest but its roots are still in contact with the soil. The branches of this fallen tree straight up. This happens in response to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) water and light | b) water and minerals |
| c) gravity and water | d) light and gravity |

2. The tropic movement that helps the climbing vines to find a suitable support is _____.

- a) phototropism b) geotropism **c) thigmotropism** d) chemotropism

3. The chemical reaction occurs during photosynthesis is _____.

a) CO₂ is reduced and water is oxidized

b) water is reduced and CO₂ is oxidized

c) both CO₂ and water are oxidized

d) both CO₂ and water are produced

4. Transpiration is best defined as _____.

a) loss of water by the plant

b) evaporation of water from the aerial surfaces from the plant

c) loss of water in the form of water vapour from the underground parts of the plant body

d) release of water from the plant into the atmosphere

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The shoot system grows upward in response to **Phototropism**

2. **Root** is positively hydrotropic as well as positively geotropic.

3. The green pigment present in the plant is **Chlorophyll**

4. The minerals like nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, are required in substantial quantity by the plants are called **Macronutrients**

IV. Match column A with column B

Column A

1. Roots growing downwards into soil
2. Shoots growing towards the light
3. Shoots growing upward
4. Roots growing downwards away from light

Column B

- a. Positive phototropism
- b. Negative geotropism
- c. Negative phototropism
- d. Positive geotropism

Ans: 1-d; 2-a; 3-b; 4-c

EXERCISE 2

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The bending of root of a plant in response to water is called _____.

a) thigmonasty b) phototropism **c) hydrotropism** d) photonasty

2. A growing seedling is kept in the dark room. A burning candle is placed near it for a few days. The top part of the seedling bends towards the burning candle. This is an example of _____.

a) chemotropism b) thigmotropism **c) phototropism** d) geotropism

3. The root of the plant is _____.

i) positively phototropic but negatively geotropic

ii) positively geotropic but negatively phototropic

iii) negatively phototropic but positively hydrotropic

iv) negatively hydrotropic but positively phototropic

a) (i) and (ii) **b) (ii) and (iii)** c) (iii) and (iv) d) (i) and (iv)

4. The plant part which exhibits negative geotropism is _____.

a) root **b) stem** c) branch d) leaves

5. The non-directional movement of a plant part in response to temperature is called _____.

a) thermotropism **b) Thermonasty** c) chemotropism d) thigmonasty

6. Dandelion flowers open the petals in bright light during the day time but close the petals in dark at night. This response of Dandelion flowers is called _____.

a) geonasty b) thigmonasty c) chemonasty **d) photonasty**

7. During photosynthesis plants exhale _____.

a) Carbon dioxide **b) oxygen** c) hydrogen d) helium

8. Chlorophyll in a leaf is required for _____.

a) photosynthesis b) transpiration

c) tropic movement d) nastic movement

9. A plant is kept in a dark room for about 24 hours before conducting any

experiment on photosynthesis in order to _____.

a) remove chlorophyll from the leaf

b) remove starch from the leaves

c) ensure that photosynthesis occurred

d) to prove transpiration

10. Transpiration takes place through _____.

a) fruit

b) seed

c) flower

d) stomata

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The solar tracking of sunflower in accordance with the path of sun is due to

heliotropism

2. The response of a plant part towards gravity is **geotropism**

3. When the leaves of a sensitive plant are touched with a finger, they fold up and when light fades at dusk the petals of a Dandelion flower close. These two plants show **Thigmonastic** and **photonastic** movements.

4. Opening and closing of Moon flower is not a tropism because the movement in this is **Non Directional Movement**

5. The raw materials for photosynthesis are **CO₂**, and **H₂O**

6. When iodine solution is added for testing starch, part of the leaf with **Starch** turn blue-black colour.

7. In leaves, the food is stored in the form of **Starch**

8. Plants may inhale carbon dioxide for photosynthesis but need **oxygen** for their living.

9. Plants utilize only **1%** of the absorbed water for photosynthesis and the other activities.

10. Plants inhale and exhale continuously through the **Stomata**

IV Match the following

S. No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
1.	Photonasty	a. Response to temperature	<i>A. Tulipa sp</i>
2.	Thigmonasty	b. Response to light	<i>B. Mimosa pudica</i>
3.	Thermonasty	c. Response to touch	C. Moon flower

Ans: 1-b-C; 2-c-B; 3-a-A

UNIT- 7. Living World of Animals - Diversity in Living Organism - Kingdom Animalia

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which is not an insect?

- (a) House fly (b) Bedbug (c) Mosquito **(d) Spider**

2. Find the group having only marine members

- (a) Mollusca (b) Porifera (c) Coelenterata **(d) Echinodermata**

3. Mesoglea is present in

- (a) Porifera **(b) Coelenterata** (c) Annelida (d) Arthropoda

4. Dysentery is caused by

- (a) Entamoeba** (b) Euglena (c) Plasmodium (d) Paramecium

5. Which one of the following pairs is not a poikilothermic animal

- (a) Fishes and Amphibians (b) Amphibians and Aves
(c) Aves and Mammals (d) Reptiles and mammals

6. Identify the animal having four chambered heart

- (a) Lizard (b) Snake **(c) Crocodile** (d) Calotes

7. Which is not a feature of chordates

- (a) Green glands** (b) Sweat glands
(c) Sebaceous gland (d) Mammary gland

8. The bilaterally symmetrical larvae which transform into radially symmetrical adult is

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(a) **Bipinnaria** (b) Trochophore (c) Tadpole (d) Polyp

9. The animal without skull is

(a) **Acrania** (b) Acephalia (c) Apterina (d) Acoelomate

10. Choose the correct terms related for Hemichordate

(a) **Vermiform, unsegmented, triploblastic, ciliary feeders**

(b) Vermiform, segmented, triploblastic, ciliary feeders

(c) Vermiform, unsegmented, diploblastic, ciliary feeders

(d) Vermiform, unsegmented, triploblastic, filter feeders

11. Hermaphrodite organisms are

(a) Hydra, Tape worm, Earthworm, Amphioxus

(b) **Hydra, Tape worm, Earthworm, Ascidian**

(c) Hydra, Tape worm, Earthworm, Balanoglossus

(d) Hydra, Tape worm, Ascaris, Earthworm

12. Poikilothermic organisms are

(a) Fish, Frog, lizard, man (b) Fish, Frog, lizard, cow

(c) **Fish, Frog, lizard, snake** (d) Fish, Frog, lizard, crow

13. Crop, gizzard and air sacs are seen in

(a) Fish (b) Frog (c) **Bird** (d) Bat

14. Excretory organ of tape worm is

(a) **Flame cells** (b) Nephridia

(c) Body surface (d) Solenocytes

15. Tube like alimentary canal is found in

(a) Hydra (b) Earth worm (c) Starfish (d) **Ascaris**

16. During ecdysis which of the following is shed off

(a) **Chitin** (b) Mantle (c) Scales (d) Operculum

17. Cephalization is related to

(a) **Head formation** (b) Gut formation

(c) Coelom formation (d) Gonad formation

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II. Fill in the blanks

1. The excretory opening of Porifera is **Osta or Osculum**
2. The second largest phylum of animal kingdom is **Mollusca**
3. In India National deworming day is observed on **February 10th in India**
4. Myotomes are seen in **Fishes**
5. The larvae of an amphibian is **Tadpole**
6. In birds the air sacs communicate with **Bones**
7. Placenta is the unique characteristic feature of **Mammals**
8. The binomial name of our National Bird is **Pavo Cristatus**
9. Blue revolution is the rearing of **Fishes and prawns**
10. In mammals testis are enclosed by **Scrotalsacs**

IV. Match the following

PHYLUM

- (A) Coelenterata
- (B) Platyhelminthes
- (C) Echinodermata
- (D) Mollusca

EXAMPLES

- (i) Snail
- (ii) Starfish
- (iii) Tapeworm
- (iv) Hydra

Ans: A - iv; B - iii; C - ii; D- i

UNIT- 8. Health and Hygiene - Food for living

I. Choose the best answer

1. The nutrient required in trace amounts to accomplish various body functions is

- a) Carbohydrate b) Protein c) **Vitamin** d) Fat

2. The physician who discovered that scurvy can be cured by ingestion of citrus fruits is _____

- a) **James Lind** b) Louis Pasteur c) Charles Darwin d) Isaac Newton

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2. FPO – **Fruit Process Order**
3. AGMARK – **Agricultural Marking**
4. FCI – **Food Corporation of India**
5. FSSAI – **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India**

TERM- II

UNIT-1 Heat

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Calorie is the unit of

- a) **heat** b) work c) temperature d) food

2. SI unit of temperature is

- a) Fahrenheit b) joule c) celsius d) **kelvin**

3. The Specific heat capacity of water is

- a) **4200 Jkg⁻¹K⁻¹** b) 420 Jg⁻¹K⁻¹ c) 0.42 Jg⁻¹K⁻¹ d) 4.2 Jkg⁻¹K⁻¹

4. Two cylindrical rods of same length have the area of cross section in the ratio 2:1.

If both the rods are made up of same material, which of them conduct heat faster?

- a) Both rods b) **Rod-2** c) Rod-1 d) None of them

5. Two cylinders of equal height and radius are made of copper and aluminium.

Which of them conducts heat faster?

- a) **Copper rod** b) Aluminium rod c) Both of them d) None of them

6. In which mode of transfer of heat, molecules pass on heat energy to neighbouring molecules without actually moving from their positions?

- a) Radiation b) Conduction c) Convection d) **Both B and C**

7. A device in which the loss of heat due to conduction, convection and radiation is minimized is

- a) Solar cell b) Solar cooker c) Thermometer d) **Thermos flask**

II. Fill in the blanks:

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1. The fastest mode of heat transfer is **radiation**.
2. During day time, air blows from to **sea to land**.
3. Liquids and gases are generally **(poor conductor) Convection** conductors of heat.
4. The fixed temperature at which matter changes state from solid to liquid is called **melting**

UNIT-2 Electric charge and electric current

1. In current electricity, a positive charge refers to,

a) presence of electron	b) presence of proton
c) absence of electron	d) absence of proton
2. Rubbing of comb with hair

a) creates electric charge	b) transfers electric charge
c) either (a) or (b)	d) neither (a) nor (b)
3. Electric field lines _____ from positive charge and _____ in negative charge.

a) start; start	b) start; end	c) end: start	d) end; end
-----------------	----------------------	---------------	-------------
4. Potential near a charge is the measure of its to bring a positive charge at that point.

a) force	b) ability	c) tendency	d) work
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5. In an electrolyte the current is due to the flow of,

a) electrons	b) positive ions
c) both (a) and (b)	d) neither (a) nor (b)
6. Heating effect of current is called,

a) Joule heating	b) Coulomb heating
c) voltage heating	d) Ampere heating
7. The following is not a safety device.

a) fuse	b) trip switch	c) ground connection	d) wire
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8. Electroplating is an example for
a) heating effect **b) chemical effect** c) flowing effect d) magnetic effect
9. Resistance of a wire depends on,
a) temperature b) geometry c) nature of material **d) all the above**
10. In India the frequency of alternating current is,
a) 220 Hz **b) 50 Hz** c) 5 Hz d) 100 Hz

II. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Electric Charge | (a) ohm |
| 2. Potential difference | (b) ampere |
| 3. Electric field | (c) coulomb |
| 4. Resistance | (d) Newton per coulomb |
| 5. Electric current | (e) volt |

Ans: c e d a b

III. Fill in the blanks

- Electrons move from high potential to low potential.
- The direction opposite to the movement of electron is called conventional current.
- The e.m.f of a cell is analogues to pump of a pipe line.
- The domestic electricity in India is an ac with a frequency of 50 Hz.
- Trip switch is a electro mechanical safety device.

UNIT- 3 Magnetism and Electromagnetism

I. Choose the correct answer.

- Which of the following converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.
a) motor b) battery c) generator d) switch
- An electric generator converts

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5. Electric generator (e) Faraday

Ans: b d c e a

UNIT-4 Periodic classification of elements

I. Choose the correct answer

1. If Dobereiner is related with 'law of triads', then Newlands is related with

- a) Modern periodic law b) Hund's rule
c) **law of octaves** d) Pauli's Exclusion principle

2. Modern periodic law states that the physical and chemical properties of elements are the periodic functions of their

- a) **atomic numbers** b) atomic masses
c) similarities d) anomalies

3. Elements in the modern periodic table are arranged in groups and periods.

- a) 7, 18 **b) 18,7** c) 17,8 d) 8, 17

4. The increasing order of the energy of subshells is

- a) $s > p > d > f$ **b) $s < p < d < f$**
c) $s < p < f < d$ d) $p < s < d < f$

5. If the electronic configuration of an element is $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^1$, then it will occupy block of the periodic table

- a) s **b) p** c) d d) f

II. Fill in the blanks

1. In Dobereiner's triads, the atomic weight of the middle element is the **Average** of the atomic masses of 1st and 3rd elements.

2. Noble gases belong to **18th** group of the periodic table.

3. The basis of the classifications proposed by Dobereiner, Newlands and Mendeleev was **Atomic mass**

4. B, Si, Ge and As are the examples of **metalloids**

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5. Example for liquid metal is mercury

III. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Triads | -Newlands |
| 2. Alkali metal | -Calcium |
| 3. Law of octaves | -Henry Moseley |
| 4. Alkaline earth metal | - Sodium |
| 5. Modern Periodic Law | -Dobereiner |

Ans: 5 4 1 2 3

UNIT- 5 Chemical bonding

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Number of valence electrons in carbon is

- a) 2 **b) 4** c) 3 d) 5

2. Sodium having atomic number 11, ready to _____ electron/ electrons to attain the nearest Noble gas electronic configuration.

- a) gain one b) gain two
c) lose one d) lose two

3. Atoms having 1,2 or 3 electrons in its valence shell will readily form _____

- a) Cation** b) anion

4. The element that would form anion by gaining electrons in a chemical reaction is _____

- a) Potassium b) Calcium **c) Fluorine** d) Iron

5. Bond formed between a metal and non metal atom is usually _____

- a) ionic bond** b) covalent bond c) Coordinate bond

6. _____ compounds have high melting and boiling points.

- a) Covalent b) Coordinate **c) Ionic**

7. Covalent bond is formed by _____

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a) transfer of electrons

b) sharing of electrons

c) sharing a pair of electrons

8. Oxidising agents are also called as _____ because they remove electrons from other substances.

a) electron donors

b) electron acceptors

9. Elements with stable electronic configurations have eight electrons in their valence shell. They are ____

a) Halogens

b) Metals

c) Noble gases

d) non metals

UNIT-6 Acids, Bases and Salts

I. Choose the correct answer

1. $\text{Zn} + 2 \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \dots \uparrow (\text{H}_2, \text{O}_2, \text{CO}_2)$

2. Apple contains malic acid. Orange contains _____ (citric acid, **ascorbic acid**)

3. Acids in plants and animals are organic acids. Whereas Acids in rocks and minerals are _____ (**Inorganic acids**, Weak acids)

4. Acids turn blue litmus paper to _____ (Green, **Red**, Orange)

5. Since metal carbonate and metal bicarbonate are basic they react with acids to give salt and water with the liberation of _____ (NO_2 , SO_2 , **CO_2**)

6. pH value of human blood is _____ (7.0, **7.4**, 7.6)

7. The nature of the tooth paste commonly used is _____ in nature (acidic, **basic**, neutral)

8. You are given pure water to test the pH value using pH paper. It shows _____ colour (White, black, **green**)

9. The hydrated salt of copper sulphate has _____ colour (Red, White, **Blue**)

UNIT – 7 Organization Of Tissues

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. A meristematic tissue consists of

a) Immature cells which are in a state of division and growth

b) Mature cells

c) Non-living cells

d) Sclerenchyma cells

2. The tissue composed of living thin walled polyhedral cell is

a) Parenchyma b) Collenchyma b) Sclerenchyma d) None of above

3. The fibres consists of

a) Parenchyma

b) Sclerenchyma

c) Collenchyma

d) None of above

4. Chlorenchyma is known to develop in the

a) cytoplasm of chlorella

b) mycelium of a green mould such as aspergillus

c) spore capsule of moss

d) pollen tube of pinus.

5. Companion cells are closely associated with

a) sieve elements.

b) vessel elements

c) Trichomes

d) guard cells.

6. Which of the following is a complex tissue.

a) parenchyma

b) collenchyma

c) xylem

d) sclerenchyma

7. Aerenchyma is found in

a) Epiphytes

b) hydrophytes

c) halophytes

d) xerophytes

8. Two long bones of the hand are dislocated in a person met who with an accident.

Which among the following may be the possible reason.

a) Tendon injury

b) Break of skeletal muscle

c) Ligament tear

d) Rupture of Areolar tissue

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II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The **Complex** tissues are made up of more than one type of cells and these work together as a unit.
2. **Sclerenchyma** tissues provides mechanical support to organs.
3. Parenchyma, collenchyma, Sclerenchyma are **Simple tissue** type of tissue
4. **Xylem** and **phloem** are complex tissues.
5. Epithelial cells with cilia are found in _____ of our body.

Ans: trachea of wind-pipe / bronchioles of respiratory tract/ kidney tubules / fallopian tubes of oviducts.

6. Lining of small intestine is made up of **Columnar epithelium tissue**
7. The two types of skeletal connective tissues are **Cartilage** and **bone**
8. Humans have 46 chromosomes. Their sperms and eggs will have 23 chromosomes each.
9. During pairing of chromosomes in meiosis, the **homologous** chromosomes come to lie side by side.

III. a) Match the following

- A. Sclereids - 1. Cholrenchyma
B. Chloroplast - 2. Sclerenchyma
C. Simple tissue - 3. Collenchyma
D. Companion cell - 4. Xylem
E. Trachieds - 5. Phloem

Ans: A-2, B-1, C-3, D-5, E-4

b) Match the following

Column I

- A. Columnar Epithelium
B. Bones
C. Neurons

Column II

1. Absorption
2. Axon
3. Body framework

Column III

1. Anchoring of muscle
2. Dendrites
3. Secretion

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| D. Areolar Tissue | 4. Ground substance | 4. Ciliated |
| E. Tongue | 5. Trachea | 5. Fibroblasts |
| F. Epithelium | 6. Striated muscle | 6. Visceral tissue |

Ans: A-5-4, B-3-1, C-2-2, D-4-5, E-6-6, F-1-c

UNIT – 8 Organ Systems In Animals

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following is not a salivary gland?
 a) sublingual **b) lachrymal** c) sub maxillary d) parotid
2. Stomach of man mainly digests _____
 a) carbohydrates **b) proteins** c) fat d) sucrose
3. To prevent the entry of food into the trachea, the opening is guarded by _____
a) epiglottis b) glottis c) hard palate d) soft palate
4. Bile helps in the digestion of _____
 a) proteins b) sugar **c) fats** d) carbohydrates
5. Excretion means _____
 a) taking in oxygen from the air and giving out carbon dioxide
 b) disposal of harmful germs and worms from our body
 c) distribution of digested food to the body tissues through blood
d) removal of nitrogenous wastes generated in the body
6. The structural and functional unit of the kidney is _____
 a) villi b) liver **c) nephron** d) ureter
7. Which one of the following substance is not a constituent of sweat?
 a) urea **b) protein** c) water d) salt
8. The common passage meant for transporting urine and sperms in male is _____
 a) ureter **b) urethra** c) vas deferens d) scrotum
9. Which of the following is not a part of female reproductive system?
 a) Ovary b) uterus **c) testes** d) fallopian tube

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II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The opening of the stomach into the intestine is called **pylorus**
2. The muscular and sensory organ which helps in mixing the food with saliva is **tongue**
3. Bile, secreted by liver is stored temporarily in **Gall bladder**
4. The longest part of alimentary canal is **small intestine**
5. Organs which are concerned with the formation, storage and elimination of urine constitute the **Excretory system**
6. The human body functions normally at a temperature of about **37**
7. In the process of urine formation, maximum amount of water from the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed in the **Proximal convoluted tubule**
8. The largest cell in the human body of a female is **ovum**

III. Match the following

Organ	Elimination
A. Skin	1. Urine
B. Lungs	2. Sweat
C. Intestine	3. Carbon dioxide
D. Kidneys	4. Undigested food

Ans: A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

TERM - III

UNIT - 1 - Fluids

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The size of an air bubble rising up in water
 - a) decreases
 - b) increases
 - c) remains same
 - d) may increase or decrease
2. Clouds float in atmosphere because of their low

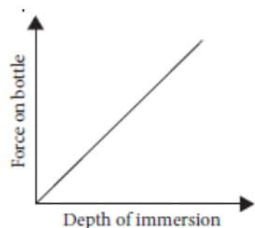
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- a) density b) pressure c) velocity d) mass

3. In a pressure cooker, the food is cooked faster because

- a) increased pressure lowers the boiling point
b) increased pressure raises the boiling point
c) decreased pressure raises the boiling point
d) increased pressure lowers the melting point

4. An empty plastic bottle closed with an airtight stopper is pushed down into a bucket filled with water. As the bottle is pushed down, there is an increasing force on the bottom as shown in graph. This is because



- a) more volume of liquid is displaced
b) more weight of liquid is displaced
c) pressure increases with depth
d) all the above

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In a fluid, buoyant force exists because pressure at the **Bottom** of an object is greater than the pressure at the top.
2. The weight of the body immersed in a liquid appears to be **less** than its actual weight
3. The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is **barometer**
4. The magnitude of buoyant force acting on an object immersed in a liquid depends on **density** of the liquid.
5. A drinking straw works on the existence of **Atmospheric pressure**

III. Match the following

- A. Density - 1. hpg
B. 1 gwt - 2. Milk
C. Pascal's law - 3. mass/ volume
D. Pressure exerted by a fluid - 4. Pressure
E. Lactometer - 5. 980 dyne

Ans: A- 3, B-5, C-4, D-1, E-2

UNIT – 2 Sound

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following vibrates when a musical note is produced by the cymbals in an orchestra?

- a) stretched strings b) stretched membranes
c) air columns **d) metal plates**

2. Sound travels in air:

- a) if there is no moisture in the atmosphere.
b) if particles of medium travel from one place to another.
c) if both particles as well as disturbance move from one place to another.

d) if disturbance moves.

3. A musical instrument is producing continuous note. This note cannot be heard by a person having a normal hearing range. This note must then be passing through

- a) wax **b) vacuum** c) water d) empty vessel

4. If the speed of a wave is 340 m s^{-1} and its frequency is 1700 Hz , then wavelength λ for this wave in cm will be

- a) 34 **b) 20** c) 15 d) 0.2

5. Which of the following statement best describes frequency?

a) the number of complete vibrations per second.

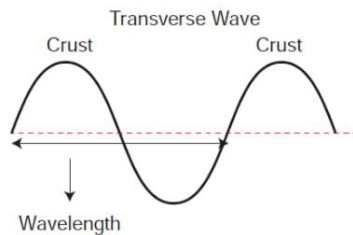
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- b) the distance travelled by a wave per second.
- c) the distance between one crest of wave and the next one.
- d) the maximum disturbance caused by a wave.

6. The maximum speed of vibrations which produces audible sound will be in

- a) seawater
- b) ground glass**
- c) dry air
- d) Human blood

7. In the sound wave produced by a vibrating tuning fork as shown in the diagram, half the wave length is represented by:



- a) **BD**
- b) AB
- c) AE
- d) DE

8. The sound waves travel faster

- a) in liquids
- b) in gases
- c) in solids**
- d) in vacuum

9. When the pitch of note by a harmonium is lowered, then the wave length of the note

- a) first decreases and then increases
- b) decreases
- c) remains the same
- d) increases**

10. The speeds of sound in four different media are given below. Which of the following is the most likely speed in $m\ s^{-1}$ with which the two under water whales in a sea can talk to each other when separated by a large distance?

- a) 5170**
- b) 1280
- c) 340
- d) 1530

11. Which of the following can produce longitudinal waves as well as transverse waves under different conditions?

- a) TV transmitter**
- b) tuning fork
- c) water
- d) slinky

12. The velocities of sound waves in four media P, Q, R and S are 18,00 km/h, 900 km/h, 0 km/h, and 1200 km/h respectively. Which could be a liquid medium?

- a) R b) Q c) P d) S

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Vibration of object produces **Sound**
2. Sound is a **mechanical** wave and needs a material medium to travel.
3. Number of vibrations produced in one second is **frequency**
4. The velocity of sound in solid is **greater** than the velocity of sound in air.
5. Loudness is proportional to the square of the **amplitude**
6. A sound wave has a frequency of 4 kHz and wavelength 2 m. Then the velocity of sound is **8000 ms⁻¹**
7. **Stethoscope** is a medical instrument used for listening to sounds produced in the body
8. The repeated reflection that results in persistence of sound is called **reverberation**
9. Ultrasounds can also be used to detect cracks and flows in **Metal blocks**
10. In the inner ear, the pressure variations are turned into electrical signals by the **cochlea**

III. Match the following

- A. Tuning fork -1. The point where density of air is maximum
B. Sound -2. Maximum displacement from the equilibrium position
C. Compressions -3. The sound whose frequency is greater than 20,000 Hz
D. Amplitude -4. Longitudinal wave
E. Ultrasonics 5. Production of sound

Ans: A-5, B-4, C-1, D-2, E-3

UNIT – 3 Universe

I. Choose the correct answer

- Which of the following statements is correct?
A. There are eight planets in our Solar System.
B. Except Mars, all other planets revolve around the Sun in elliptical orbits
a) A only b) B only c) Both A and B d) None
- Who proposed the heliocentric model of the universe?
a) Tycho Brahe **b) Nicolaus Copernicus**
c) Ptolemy d) Archimedes
- Which of the following is not a part of outer solar system?
a) Mercury b) Saturn c) Uranus d) Neptune
- Ceres is a _____.
a) Meteor b) Star c) Planet **d) Asteroid**
- The period of revolution of planet A around the Sun is 8 times that of planet B. How many times is the distance of planet A as great as that of planet B?
a) 4 b) 5 c) 2 d) 3
- The Big Bang occurred _____ years ago.
a) 13.7 billion b) 15 million c) 15 billion d) 20 million

II. Fill in the blanks:

- The speed of Sun in km/s is **250km/s**
- The rotational period of the Sun near its poles is **36 days**
- India's first satellite is **Aryabhata**
- The third law of Kepler is also known as the Law of **Harmonies**
- Triton** is the only moon in the solar system that moves in the opposite direction to the direction in which its planet spins
- The number of planets in our Solar System is **eight**

III. Match the following

- A. Jupiter - 1. 17.2 hours
B. Mercury - 2. 10.7 hours
C. Venus - 3. 87.97 days
D. Saturn - 4. 9 hours 55 min
E. Mars - 5. 243 days
- 6. 87.97 days
- 7. 24 hours 37 min

Ans: A-4, B-3, C-5, D-2, E-7

UNIT – 4 Carbon And Its Compounds

I. Choose the correct answer

1. A phenomenon in which an element exists in different modification in same physical state is called
a) Isomerism **b) Allotropy** c) Catenation d) Crystallinity
2. Number of free electron(s) in each carbon of graphite is
a) one b) Two c) Three d) Four
3. The carbon atoms in fullerene are arranged in mixed
a) Tetragon and Pentagon **b) Pentagon and Hexagon**
c) Hexagon and Heptagon d) Heptagon and Octagon
4. Carbon forms large number of organic compounds due to
a) Allotropy b) Isomerism c) Tetravalency **d) Catenation**
5. Diamond is not a good conductor of electricity because
a) it is very hard **b) it has no free electron**
c) its structure is uniform d) it is insoluble in water
6. Which of the following does not contain double bond
a) CO₂ b) C₂H₄ **c) HCl** d) O₂
7. Which of the following is highly toxic?

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II. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Antoine Lavoisier** named carbon.
2. Buckminster Fullerene contains **60** carbon atoms.
3. Compounds with same molecular formula and different structural formula are known as **Isomers**
4. Different methods of formation of carbon is the main reason for its

Catenation

5. There are **Seven** plastic resin codes.

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| A. Alkyne | - | 1. Bucky Ball |
| B. Andre Geim | - | 2. Oxidation |
| C. C ₆₀ | - | 3. Graphene |
| D. Thermocol | - | 4. Triple bond |
| E. Burning | - | 5. Polystyrene |

Ans: A-4, B-3, C-1, D-5, E-2

UNIT – 5 Applied Chemistry

I. Choose the correct answer

1. One Nanometre is
a) 10⁻⁷ metre b) 10⁻⁸ metre c) 10⁻⁶ metre **d) 10⁻⁹ metre**
2. The antibiotic Penicillin is obtained from _____
a) plant **b) microorganism** c) animal d) sunlight
3. 1% solution of Iodoform is used as
a) antipyretic b) antimalarial **c) antiseptic** d) ant
4. The cathode of an electrochemical reaction involves _____
a) oxidation **b) reduction** c) neutralisation d) catenation
5. The age of a dead animal can be determined by using an isotope of _____

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a) carbon b) iodine c) phosphorous d) oxygen

6. Which of the following does not contain natural dyes?

a) Potato b) Beetroot c) Carrot d) Turmeric

7. This type of food protect us from deficiency diseases.

a) Carbohydrates **b) Vitamins** c) Proteins d) Fats

8. Radiochemistry deals with

a) oxidants b) batteries **c) isotopes** d) nanoparticles

9. The groups responsible for the colour of an organic compound is called

a) isotopes b) auxochrome c) chromogen **d) chromophore**

10. Chlorinated hydrocarbons are used as

a) fertilizers **b) pesticides** c) food colourants d) preservatives

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Galvanic cell** is an electrochemical cell which converts electrical energy into chemical change (Reaction).

2. Painkiller drugs are called **Analgesics**

3. Aspirin is an **Antipyretics**

4. **Nitrogen, Phosphorus** and **Potassium** are macronutrients required for plant growth.

5. **Ninhydrin** is a chemical used in finger print analysis.

III. Match the following

A. Antipyretics	-1. Large surface area
B. Corrosion prevention	- 2. Iodine-131
C. Hyperthyroidism	- 3. Fever
D. Nanoparticle	- 4. Cancer cell identification
E. Nanorobotics	- 5. Electroplating

Ans: A-3, B-5, C-2, D-1, E-4

- a) to reduce transpiration rate
- b) to store water
- c) to reduce consumption of water
- d) all of the above**

8. Identify the incorrect statement with respect to adaptations of earthworm.

- a) Earthworm has a stream lined body with no antennae or fins.
- b) Each segment of earthworm has setae.
- c) Many earthworms become inactive in a process called hibernation, during winter season.**
- d) Earthworms remain in its burrow during day time, to avoid sunlight.

9. Which of the following is one of the strategies to conserve water?

- a) Water recycling**
- b) Using large overhead water tanks
- c) Increasing the number of bore wells
- d) Watering the plants using hose

10. Specific constituents such as nitrogen, phosphorus, suspended solids and heavy metals found in the wastewater are removed during _____ treatment of water recycling process.

- a) primary b) secondary **c) tertiary** d) none of the above

II. Match the following

Microorganism	Role player
A. Nitrogen fixation	1. Nitrosomonas
B. Ammonification	2. Azotobacter
C. Nitrification	3. Pseudomonas species
D. Denitrification	4. Putrefying bacteria

Ans: A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

UNIT- 7 Economic Biology

I. Choose the correct answer

- The production and management of fish is called
a) Pisciculture b) Sericulture c) Aquaculture d) Monoculture
- Which one of the following is not an exotic breed of cow?
a) Jersey b) Holstein-Friesan **c) Sahiwal** d) Brown Swiss
- Which one of the following is an Italian species of honey bee?
a) *Apis mellifera* b) *Apis dorsata* c) *Apis florea* d) *Apis cerana*
- Which of the following are Indian cattle?
i) *Bos indicus* ii) *Bos domesticus*
iii) *Bos bubalis* iv) *Bos vulgaris*
a) i and ii b) i and iii **c) ii and iii** d) iii and iv
- Which one of the following is not an Indian major carp?
a) Rohu b) Catla c) Mrigal **d) Singhara**
- Drones in the honey bee colony are formed from
a) unfertilized egg b) fertilized egg
c) parthenogenesis d) both b and c
- Which of the following is an high milk yielding variety of cow?
a) Holstein- Friesan b) Dorset
c) Sahiwal d) Red Sindhi
- Which one of the following is referred as red worms?
a) *Eudrilus fetida* b) *Eudrilus eugeniae*
c) *Perionyx excavates* d) *Lampito mauritii*.
- Which Indian variety of honey bee is commonly used for apiculture?
a. *Apis dorsata* b. *Apis florea*
c. *Apis mellifera* **d. *Apis indica***
- Mehsana is a breed of
a. Cow **b. Buffalo** c. Goat d. Sheep

III. Match the following

Column A

- A. Lobster -
- B. Catla -
- C. Sea bass -
- D. Oysters -
- E. Pokkali -
- F. Pleurotus sps -
- G. Sarpagandha -
- H. Olericulture -
- I. Wrighta tinctoria -

Column B

- 1. Marine fish
- 2. Pearl
- 3. Shell fish
- 4. Paddy
- 5. Fin fish
- 6. Psoriasis
- 7. Oyster mushroom
- 8. Reserpine
- 9. Vegetable farming

Ans: A-3, B-5, C-1, D-2, E-4, F-7, G-8, H-9, I-6

UNIT- 8 World Of Microbes

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Mycology is the branch of biology that deals with the study of
a) algae b) virus c) bacteria **d) fungi**
2. The major constituent of vinegar is
a) citric acid **b) acetic acid** c) oxalic acid d) hydrochloric acid
3. Bacteria involved in curd formation is
a) Lactobacillus acidophilus b) Nitosomonas
c) Bacillus ramosus d) none of the above
4. Which of the following is transmitted through air?
a) Tuberculosis b) Meningitis c) Typhoid d) Cholera
5. The most fatal form of Malaria is caused by
a) *Plasmodium ovale* **b) Plasmodium falciparum**
c) *Plasmodium malariae* d) *Plasmodium vivax*
6. One of the means of indirect transmission of a disease is

a) sneezing b) coughing **c) vectors** d) droplet infection

7. Syphilis is caused by

a) *Treponema pallidum* b) Leptospira
c) Pasteurella d) *Vibrio cholerae*

8. Mosquito borne viral diseases are

a) malaria and yellow fever **b) dengue and chikungunya**
c) filariasis and typhus d) kala azar and diphtheria

9. Diphtheria affects the

a) Lungs **b) Throat** c) Blood d) Liver

10. Which one of the following is a pair of viral disease?

a) Filariasis, AIDS **b) Common cold, AIDS**
c) Dysentery, Common cold d) Typhoid, Tuberculosis

11. Which of the following disease is spread by animal bite?

a) Pneumonia b) Tuberculosis c) Cholera **d) Rabies**

12. The primary organ infected during tuberculosis is

a) bone marrow b) intestine c) spleen **d) lungs**

13. Microbes that generally enter the body through nose are likely to affect

a) gut **b) lungs** c) liver d) lymph nodes

14. The organ affected by jaundice is

a) liver b) lungs c) kidney d) brain

15. Severity of disease symptom depends upon

a) number of microbes b) target organ
c) both a and b d) none of these.

16. Poliomyelitis virus which causes infantile paralysis enters the body through

a) skin **b) mouth and nose** c) ears d) eye

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Nitrifying bacteria and fungi (or) decomposing** break down organic matter

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and animal waste into ammonia.

2. The hyphae with branches form a complex network called **Azotobacter**
3. First antibiotic **Penicillin** was developed by **Alexander Fleming**
4. Baker's yeast is **Saccharomyces**
5. The two non symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria are **Nitrosomonas** and **Azotobacter**
6. Typhoid fever is caused by **Salmonella typhi**
7. H1N1 virus causes **Swineflue**
8. **Aedes aegypti** is a vector of viral disease dengue.
9. **BCG(Bacillus Calmette Guerin)** vaccine gives considerable™ protection against tuberculosis.
10. Cholera is caused by **Vibrio cholera** & malaria is caused by **Plasmodium sp**

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| A. Swine flu | - | 1. Human papilloma virus |
| B. Genital warts | - | 2. Human immunodeficiency virus |
| C. AIDS | - | 3. Mycobacterium |
| D. Tuberculosis | - | 4. Influeuza virus HINI |

Ans: A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

IV. Expand the following.

1. **ORS** - Oral Rehydration Solution
2. **HIV** - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
3. **DPT** - Diptheria Pertussis Tetanus
4. **WHO** - World Health Organisation
5. **BCG** - Bacillus Calmette Guerin