

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**(for 2nd Term)****CLASS: IV****SUBJECT: SCIENCE****Chapter – 5 [Adaptation in Plants]**

- Question) Multiple choice questions:
- Why do plants need to adapt?
 - to survive
 - both (a) and (b)
 - to protect
 - none of these
 - What is terrestrial plant?
 - plant grown on land
 - both (a) and (b)
 - plant grow in water
 - none of these
 - Tall, straight and needle – like leaves bearing plant grows on _____.
 - mountain
 - both (a) and (b)
 - plains
 - none of these
 - Pine, fir, deodar and spruce are good example of _____.
 - ornamental plant
 - both (a) and (b)
 - conifers
 - none of these
 - Conifers have strong smell that keeps _____ away and protect them.
 - insects
 - humans
 - animals
 - all of these
 - They shed their leaves in winter to protect themselves from cold weather.
 - conifers
 - evergreen
 - deciduous
 - none of these
 - _____ tree never shed their leaves.
 - conifers
 - evergreen
 - deciduous
 - none of these
 - Fleshy stem of cactus store _____ in it.
 - air
 - both (a) and (b)
 - water
 - none of these
 - Roots of this tree can go deep down, 30 metres
 - sugarcane
 - mesquite bush
 - bamboo
 - all of these
 - Which tree grows in marshy area?
 - Mango
 - both (a) and (b)
 - Mangrove
 - none of these
 - Which tree grows in marshy area?
 - Mango
 - both (a) and (b)
 - Mangrove
 - none of these
 - Plants grown in water, are called _____ plants.
 - wet
 - both (a) and (b)
 - aquatic
 - none of these
 - Water hyacinth is a _____ plant.
 - floating
 - underwater
 - fixed
 - none of these
 - Water lily is a _____ plant.
 - floating
 - underwater
 - fixed
 - none of these
 - Tape grass is a _____ plant.
 - floating
 - underwater
 - fixed
 - none of these
 - Tape grass has narrow leaves with _____ stomata.
 - many
 - very few
 - no
 - none of these
 - Fungus and mushroom are _____ plants.
 - floating
 - underwater
 - fixed
 - none of these
 - Which plant grows on stale bread?
 - mushroom
 - moulds
 - wheats
 - none of these
 - Pitcher plant and Venus flytrap are insectivorous plants which catch _____.
 - water
 - insects
 - air
 - all of these
 - Plants catch insects to get _____.
 - water
 - minerals
 - fun
 - protection
 - Poisonous ivy has _____ in them.
 - spines
 - both (a) and (b)
 - poison
 - none of these
 - Rose plants have _____ to protect them.
 - flower
 - leaves
 - root
 - spines

23. Which plants are used to make medicine antibiotic?
 (a) bacteria (b) fungi
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
24. Milkweed have hair on it's seed which help in _____ of seed.
 (a) dispersal (b) protection
 (c) germination (d) all of these
25. Non – green plants are also called _____ plants.
 (a) white (b) dirty
 (c) parasites (d) all of these

Chapter – 6 [Plants in the Surroundings and Entertain Environment]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

- A portion of plant that grows above the ground is called _____.
 (a) root (b) shoot
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
- The portion that grows below the soil is the _____.
 (a) root (b) shoot
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- In a _____ root, there is a main thick root growing from the end of stem.
 (a) fibrous (b) tap
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Plant like bean, pea, balsam and mustard have _____.
 (a) tap root (b) fibrous root
 (c) all of these (d) none of these
- A number of equal – sized root that grow from the end of a stem?
 (a) fibrous root (b) supporting root
 (c) top root (d) all of these
- Carrot and radish are example of _____ roots.
 (a) big (b) thick
 (c) tap (d) all of these
- _____ fix a plant firmly to the soil.
 (a) root (b) shoot
 (c) stone (d) none of these
- Type of root in grass _____.
 (a) fibrous root (b) tap root
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Which is eatable root?
 (a) carrot (b) radish
 (c) beet root (d) all of these
- The _____ has the stem, braches, leaves, buds flowers and fruits.
 (a) shoot (b) root
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Strong stem of big tree is called _____.
 (a) woody stem (b) black stem
 (c) trunk (d) all of these
- _____ has soft stem.
 (a) pea (b) balsam
 (c) mint (d) all of these
- Pumpkin, money plant and grass have weak stem. The _____ hold plant upright.
 (a) can (b) can not
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Ginger and potato are underground _____.
 (a) roots (b) fruits
 (c) stem (d) all of these
- Which transport food and water in plants?
 (a) root (b) stem
 (c) leaves (d) none of these
- Which is the fastest growing woody plant?
 (a) bamboo (b) sugarcane
 (c) mango (d) all of these
- What is called kitchen of plant?
 (a) root (b) shoot
 (c) leaf (d) none of these
- The flat part of a leaf is called the _____.
 (a) leaf blade (b) mid rib
 (c) side vein (d) none of these
- The plants take in and gives out air through the _____.
 (a) stomata (b) stem
 (c) root (d) none of these
- Leaves are mostly green in colour because of a substance called _____.
 (a) stomata (b) chlorophyll
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- 'Photo' means light and synthesis means _____.
 (a) cooking (b) heating
 (c) putting together (d) all of these

22. Plants make _____ during photosynthesis.
 (a) glucose (b) oxygen
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
23. Plants store extra food in their _____.
 (a) leaf (b) root
 (c) stem (d) all of these
24. Release of water vapour from stomata is called _____.
 (a) transpiration (b) transportation
 (c) photosynthesis (d) all of these
25. Paper, eraser, duster, we get from _____.
 (a) animals (b) plants
 (c) birds (d) none of these

Chapter – 7 [Air]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

- Air is a _____ of gases.
 (a) mixture (b) compound
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
- A thick blanket of air surrounding us is called _____.
 (a) nitrogen (b) atmosphere
 (c) cloud (d) none of these
- More than three – fourths of air is a gas called _____.
 (a) nitrogen (b) oxygen
 (c) carbon dioxide (d) helium
- Without the _____ there would be no life on earth.
 (a) road (b) river
 (c) atmosphere (d) all of these
- The amount of _____ in air varies from place to place and from time to time.
 (a) dust (b) smoke
 (c) water vapour (d) none of these
- The amount of water vapour in air is called _____.
 (a) moisture (b) humidity
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Our city's air has _____ humidity in the monsoon.
 (a) low (b) high
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- You cannot see air around you because it has _____ colour.
 (a) many (b) no
 (c) three (d) none of these
- When we blow air into a balloon, it increases its size because air occupies _____.
 (a) shop (b) space
 (c) volume (d) none of these
- A tight football is heavier than a loose football because air has _____.
 (a) shape (b) weight
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- _____ is needed for burning and breathing.
 (a) water (b) air
 (c) wind (d) water vapour
- Exhaled air contains _____ oxygen than inhaled air.
 (a) more (b) less
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Dust and smoke make the air dirty. It is called _____.
 (a) air pollution (b) air filtration
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- The substances that cause air pollution are called _____.
 (a) dirty things (b) pollutants
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- _____ is an air pollutant.
 (a) root (b) stem
 (c) leaves (d) none of these
- Electric vehicles produce _____ air pollutants.
 (a) more (b) no
 (c) less (d) none of these
- Air pollution mostly harms our _____ system.
 (a) digestive (b) excretory
 (c) respiratory (d) none of these
- Which disease is caused due to air pollution?
 (a) anaemia (b) head ache
 (c) asthma (d) none of these
- Burning of plastics, crackers, vehicles are responsible for _____ pollution.
 (a) air (b) water
 (c) noise (d) none of these
- Plant more and more trees because it _____ air pollution.
 (a) increase (b) reduce
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

21. Reduce, _____, and Recycle waste materials to control air pollution.
 (a) Restore (b) Reuse
 (c) Remain (d) none of these
22. Public transport, walking, cycling are also _____ to control air pollution.
 (a) helped (b) related
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
23. Water vapours _____ the air.
 (a) pollutes (b) do not pollute
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
24. Buy goods that have less packaging because it _____ garbage.
 (a) increase (b) reduce
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
25. Take a cloth bag with you when you go shopping because it reduce use of _____.
 (a) new (b) old
 (c) plastic (d) all of these

Chapter – 8 [Materials and Solutions]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

- In a sugar water, _____ is a solute.
 (a) sugar (b) water
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- In a sugar water, _____ is a solvent.
 (a) sugar (b) water
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Sand is _____ in water.
 (a) soluble (b) insoluble
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- _____ is soluble in water.
 (a) stone (b) plastic
 (c) salt (d) none of these
- What is called universal solvent?
 (a) water (b) petrol
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Mixture of solute and solvent is called _____.
 (a) sugar (b) juice
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Mud, turmeric, chalk and oil are _____ in water.
 (a) soluble (b) insoluble
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- In a mixture of sand and water, the sand that settles down is called _____.
 (a) stone (b) sediment
 (c) three (d) none of these
- The process of settling down of heavy insoluble particles in a liquid is called _____.
 (a) decantation (b) filtration
 (c) sedimentation (d) none of these
- Separation of tea leaves and water with the help of a sieve is called _____.
 (a) sedimentation (b) decantation
 (c) filtration (d) none of these
- After sedimentation, carefully pouring out the liquid is called _____.
 (a) sedimentation (b) decantation
 (c) filtration (d) none of these
- Oil soluble in petrol but insoluble in _____.
 (a) Kerosin (b) water
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Fizzy drinks are a solution of a gas _____ in water.
 (a) carbon dioxide (b) oxygen
 (c) hydrogen (d) all of these
- Fish breathe the gas _____ dissolved in water.
 (a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Soluble substances _____ separate from liquid through filtration.
 (a) cannot (b) can
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- We use sedimentation and decantation to separate _____, insoluble particles from a liquid.
 (a) light (b) heavy
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Soluble solid can be obtained from its solution by _____.
 (a) evaporation (b) filtration
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- We get salty from sea water by _____.
 (a) evaporation (b) filtration
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Floating insoluble solid can be separated from water by _____.
 (a) decantation (b) filtration
 (c) evaporation (d) none of these

20. Which things will not dissolve in water?
(a) stone (b) paper
(c) salt (d) both (a) and (b)
21. Which gas dissolve in water easily?
(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
22. How can you separate iron particles from sand?
(a) by filtration (b) by magnetic separation
(c) by evaporation (d) none of these
23. What happen when you mix water and cooking oil?
(a) oil floats on water (b) water floats on oil.
(c) they mix together (d) they dissolve together
24. Sea water us a solution of _____ in water.
(a) sand (b) salt
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
25. If you boil continuously sugar solution, what will happen?
(a) water will evaporates (b) sugar left behind
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

