Questions for High Section Classes

Ninth and Tenth Classes

(Section: Physics)

Q 1 . From which the word physics has been derived?

Ans: The word physics has been derived from Greek word physikos.

Q .2 .How many parts a physical quantity has?

Ans: A physical quantity has two parts (number and proper unit e.g. 10kg).

Q .3. From which century modern physics starts?

Ans: from 20^{th} century modern physics starts.

Q 4. How many types of physical quantity are there?

Ans: There are two types of physical quantity (Base and derived).

Q 5 .What is mechanics?

Ans: It is a branch of physics in which we study about motion with or without references of force.

Q.6. What is atomic physics?

Ans: It is a branch of physics in which we study about structure and properties of atom.

Q.7. From how many base units SI system is formed?

Ans: SI system is formed by three base units (Mass, length and time).

Q .8 . In which year the SI system is formed?

Ans: SI system is formed in 1960.

Q .9. What is the SI unit of intensity of light?

Ans: The SI unit of intensity of light is candela and it is denoted by cd.

Q.10 . What is prefix?

Ans: Prefixes are the words which are written before SI units and having a specific value in the form of power of 10.

Q.11 . What is the value of micro also write its symbol?

Ans: Its value is 10^{-6} and it is denoted by μ.

Q.12. What is the notation of scientific notation?

Ans: Its notation is $A \times 10^{n}$

Q.13. How many length measuring instruments are there?

Ans: There are four length measuring instruments (meter rule, measuring tape, Vernier caliper and screw gauge).

Q.14. How many significant figures the number 1.00×10^2 have?

Ans: It has three significant figures.

Q 15 .What is the cause of motion of any object?

Ans: The cause of motion of any object is force and it's mass.

Q 16 .What kind of motion is understood by movement of butterfly?

Ans: Random motion is understood by movement of butterfly.

Q 17 .What is scalar quantity?

Ans: The physical quantity which has only magnitude.

Q 18 .What is vector quantity?

Ans: The physical quantity which has both magnitude and direction.

Q 19. In how many ways a vector can be represented?

Ans: It can be represented in two methods (symbolically and graphically).

Q 20 .What is displacement?

Ans: It is the shortest path between two points.

Q 21 .What is the relation of speed and velocity?

Ans: Speed is the magnitude of velocity.

Q 22 .Write the second equation of motion?

Ans: It can be written as $s = vit + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

Q 23. What is acceleration?

Ans: acceleration is the change in velocity of an object with respect to time.

Q 24 .What is momentum?

Ans: It shows the quantity of motion of objects and it is the product of velocity and mass.

Q 25 .What is inertia?

Ans: Inertia is characteristic of object which resist the change in its state of rest or motion.

Q 26 .What is law of conservation of momentum?

Ans: Law of conservation of momentum states that "the total momentum of an isolated system remains same".

Q 27 .What is an isolated system?

Ans: The system where no external force is applied.

Q 28. What do you mean by friction?

Ans: It is the force between objects that opposes the relative motion of the objects.

Q 29. Is static friction greater than kinetic friction?

Ans: Yes static friction is greater than kinetic friction.

Q 30 .What is circular motion?

Ans: If an object having an equal distance from a certain point is moving in a circle, its motion is called circular motion.

Q 31 .Write formula of centripetal force?

Ans: It can be written as Fc= mv^2/r

Q 32 .How many methods are there for addition of vectors?

Ans: There are two methods of addition of vectors (head to tail rule and parallelogram method).

Q 33 .What is the SI unit of force?

Ans: the SI unit of force is newton.

Q 34. What is torque or moment of a force?

Ans: The turning effect of a force is known as torque or moment of force. It measures the rotational effect of a force.

Q 35. What is moment arm?

Ans: It is the shortest distance between axis of rotation and line of action of the force.

Q 36. What is equilibrium?

Ans: A body is said to be in equilibrium, if the body is at rest or moving with uniform velocity.

Q 37 .What is the mass of earth?

Ans: Mass of earth is$6 \times 10^{24} kg$.

Q 38 .How long does the sun rays take to reach the surface of earth?

Ans: It takes approximately 8 minutes.

Q 39 .What is satellite?

Ans: A satellite is an object which revolves around the planet in circular or elliptical orbit.

Q 40 . Write the formula of kinetic energy.

Ans: It can be written as $K.E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

Q 41 . What is thermal energy?

Ans: It is the kind of energy associated with the motion of atoms or molecules of an object.

Q 42 . What is density?

Ans: It can be defined as the ratio of mass of the object to the volume of the object.

Q 43 . Which device is used to measure the atmospheric pressure?

Ans: Barometer is used to measure the atmospheric pressure.

Q 44 . What is buoyancy?

Ans: Buoyancy is an upward force exerted by a liquid that opposes the weight of an immersed object.

Q 45 .What is temperature?

Ans: Temperature shows the degree of hotness or coldness of an object.

Q 46. How many scales are there for measurement of temperature?

Ans: There are three scales for measurement of temperature (Celsius or centigrade scale, Fahrenheit scale and Kelvin scale).

Q 47. What is the specific heat capacity of water?

Ans: The specific heat capacity of water is 4186.

Q 48. What is evaporation?

Ans: It is a process in which liquid changes into vapor state at a temperature below its boiling point.

Q 49. In how many methods transfer of heat can occurs?

Ans: There are three methods (Conduction, Convection and radiation) by which transfer of heat can take place.

Q 50. What is wave?

Ans: It is the disturbance in any object.

Q 51. What is simple harmonic motion?

Ans: It is the type of vibratory motion in which acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement from the mean position and always directed towards the mean position.

Q 52. What is the relation of time period and frequency?

Ans: Time period is inversely proportional to frequency.$T = \frac{1}{f}\ and\ f = \frac{1}{T}$

Q 53. How many types of waves are there basically?

Ans: Basically there are two types of waves (mechanical and electromagnetic).

Q 54. What is ripple tank?

Ans: It is a device that demonstrate the properties of wave.

Q 55. What is wavelength?

Ans: It is the distance between two consecutive crests or trough.

Q 56. What is crest?

Ans: The upper part of wave is called crest.

Q 57. What is trough?

Ans: the lower part of wave is called trough.

Q 58. What is amplitude?

Ans: The maximum distance of wave from the mean position is called amplitude.

Q 59. Is angle of incidence of equal to angle of reflection in reflection process?

Ans: Yes angle of incidence is equal to angle of reflection.

Q 60. How is sound produced?

Ans: Sound is produced by vibration.

Q 61. Name the three bones which are present in human ear?

Ans: Hammer, anvil and stirrup.

Q 62 . What is the relation between intensity and loudness of sound?

Ans: Loudness of sound is directly proportional to log of intensity ($L \infty log I$)

Q 63 . What is audible frequency range for human ear?

Ans: human ear can hear sound from 20hertz to 20.000hertz.

Q 64 . What is ultrasonic sound?

Ans: such sounds whose frequency is greater than 20.000hertz.

Q 65 . What is the speed of sound in air?

Ans: Speed of sound in air is $338 ms^{-1}$.

Q 66 . Which kind of image is formed by concave mirror?

Ans: Real image is formed by concave mirror.

Q 67 . What is principal axis?

Ans: The line which join the pole and Centre of curvature of spherical mirror is called principal axis.

Q 68 . What is the speed of light in vacuum?

Ans: Speed of light in vacuum is $3 \times 10^8 ms^{-1}$.

Q 69. What is critical angle?

Ans: The angle of incidence in the denser medium for which corresponding angle of refraction is 90^{O} in the rarer medium is called the critical angle.

Q 70. What is electric charge?

Ans: Electric charge is the characteristic of subatomic particle.

Q 71. What is capacitor?

Ans: Capacitor is a device which store electric charge permanently.

Q 72. What is conductor?

An: Conductor is a device through which electric charge passes.

Q 73. What do you mean inductor?

Ans: It is a device which stores magnetic lines of force.

Q 74. What do you mean electric current?

Ans: Electric charge passes through a cross- sectional area in a unit time is called electric current.

Q 75. What is resistance?

Ans: The property of substance which opposes the flow of current through it is called its resistance.

Q 76 . What is Galvanometer?

Ans: It is a very sensitive instrument by which we can detect the presence of current in a circuit.

Q 77 . What is Ammeter?

Ans: It is a device used to measure the current.

Q 78. What is Voltmeter.

Ans: It is used to measure the potential difference across two ends.

Q 79 .What is D.C motor?

Ans: D.C motor is used to convert electrical energy into mechanical energy.

Q 80. What is dynamo?

Ans: Dynamo converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Q 81. What is transformer?

Ans: It is an electrical device that is used to increase or decrease the value of alternating voltage.

Q 82 .What are the radioactive elements?

Ans: Radioactive elements are such elements, which emits rays automatically.

Q 83. What is the mass of proton and neutron?

Ans: The mass of proton and neutron are same approximately equal to$1.67 \times 10^{-31} kg$.

Q 84. Write Einstein's mass energy equation?

Ans: It can be written as$E = mc^2$. Where c denotes speed of light.

Q 85. What is nuclear fission reaction?

Ans: Breaking of a nucleus into two parts with the release of large amount of energy is called fission reaction.

Q 86. What are analogue quantities?

Ans: The quantities whose values changes continuously or remain constant are called analogue quantities.

Q 87. What is telecommunication?

Ans: The method of transmission of information for long distances is called telecommunication.

Q 89. What is telephone?

Ans: Telephone changes sound into electrical signals and sends to the receiver which changes these again to sound by a fitted system in the receiver.

Q 90. What is mobile phone?

Ans: It sends and receive the messages in the form of radio wave.

Q 91. What is remote control?

Ans: An instrument which controls the function of electronic devices without any cable is called remote control.

Q 92. How many meters are equal to one light year?

Ans: one light year is equal to$9.5 \times 10^{15} m$.

Q 93. What is the S.I unit of stress and pressure?

Ans: both are having same unit and it is Pascal (pa).

Q 94. Which physical quantity is represented by light year?

Ans: Distance is represented by light year?

Q 95. What is leap year?

Ans: The year in there are 366 days.

Q 96. Which physical quantity is present in all equation of motion?

Ans: Acceleration is present in all equation of motion.

Q 97. Which thing is the source of all kind of energy?

Ans: Sun is the source of all kind of energy.

Q 98. Can an object be at absolute rest?

Ans: No an object cannot be at absolute rest because rest and motion are relative to each other.

Q 99. What is kilowatt hour?

Ans: It is a unit of energy.

Q 100. What is the unit of power in British engineering system?

Ans: It is horsepower. (1hp=746watt)

Q 101. What are supplementary units?

Ans: Radian and steradian are called supplementary units.

SCIENCE RELATED ANSWER QUESTIONS
(Section: Biology)

1. **Thallophytes: -** The group of plants or plant like organisms i.e. fungi and algae whose body cannot be differentiated into stem, root and shoots are called thallophytes.

2**. Hyphae: -** The body of thallophytes are made up of thread like structure knowns as hyphae.

3**. MBBS: -** It stands for bachelor in medicine and bachelor in surgery.

4**. Medicine:-**It is concerned with diagnosis and treatment of human diseases. e.g.:- diagnosis and treatment of typhoid in a sick person.

5**. Surgery: -** It is concerned with repairing, replacement and removal of different parts of human being. E.g.:- repairing of bones, kidney transplant and removal of appendix from human body.

6. **Osmoregulation: -** The maintenance of water and solutes between living organism and its environment is called osmoregulation.

7**. Homeostasis: -** The maintenance of constants internal environment from fluctuation of external environment is called homeostasis.

8**. Uremia: -** The high degree kidney failure is known as uremia or end stage renal diseases. In this case dialysis is done endlessly until a matching donor kidney is surgically transplanted.

9**. Dialysis:-**In chronic renal failure, dialysis is used to clean to clean the blood either by passing it through an artificial kidney or by filtering it within abdomen. The wastes and excess water are removed during treatment as being done by healthy kidneys.

10. **Heat shock proteins:-**Most plants have adapted to survive in heat stress as their cells are able to produce large quantity of special protein known as heat shock proteins which prevent their enzymes from denaturation.

11. **Poikilotherms: -** These are cold blooded animals whose body temperature fluctuate more or less as the water or air temperature changes. E.g:- All invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles.

12. **Homeotherms: -** These are warm blooded animals, when exposed to changing air or water temperature, maintain their body temperature. E.g.: birds and mammals.

13**. Lithotripsy: -** Lithotripsy means non-surgical removal of kidney stones by directed high concentrated x-ray or ultrasound from machine outside the body to the stone inside the body. The shock waves breaks the stone into tiny pieces or into sand which are passed out of the body in urine.

14. **Shivering thermogenesis**: - the rate of heat production is increased by increased muscle contraction by movements or shivering therefore known as shivering thermogenesis.

15. **Blubber :-**Marine mammals such as whales and seals inhibit much colder water than their body temperature have a very thick layer of insulting fat inside their skin known as blubber.

16. **Cartilage: -** It is a form of connective tissue which is much softer than bone. It is present at joints and also support the flexible portion of nose and external ear. No blood vessel penetrate the cartilage.

17**. Digitigrade: -** The mammals which tend to walk on their digits only are called digitigrade. They run faster than plantigrade animals. E.g:- rabbit, rodent etc.

18. **Plantigrade: -** The mammals which use to walk on their soles with palm, wrist and digits all landing to rest more or less on ground such as monkeys, apes, man and bear etc.

19. **Unguligrade: -** The mammals who walk on their tips of toes modified into hoof such as deer, goat. It is the swiftest type of locomotion.

20. **Tendons: -** It is a type of connective tissue which attaches muscle with bone.

21**. Spondylosis:** It is the disease which causes immobility and fusion of vertebral joint.

22**. Molting or ecdysis**: - When arthropods have to grow they need to shed exoskeleton periodically and replace it with one of the larger size. The process is known as Moulting or ecdysis.

23. **Endoskeleton: -** The skeleton that lies internally to the muscles is called endoskeleton. It provides support, shape, protection and locomotion.

24:-**exoskeleton: -** An exoskeleton is hardened outer surface to which internal muscles can be attached.

25. **Stimulus: -** The change in the internal or external environment of a living organism which cause it to show response is called stimulus. E.g.:- light. Wind, hunger, thirst etc.

26**. COVID-19:-** It stands for corona virus disease 2019.

27**. Rickets: -** It is a bone disease in children with bowed legs and deformed pelvis. It is caused by lack of calcium in diet or vitamin D deficiency.

28. **Cleft palate: -** It is condition in which palatine processes of maxilla and palatine fail to fuse.

29. **Cranial nerve: -** The nerves which arise or lead to brain are called cranial nerve .There are 12 pairs of cranial nerves in human.

30**. Spinal nerves: -** The nerves which arise and lead to spinal cord are called spinal nerves. They are all mixes nerves i.e. having fibers of both sensory and motor neurons. They are 31 pairs in number.

31**. Parthenocarpy :-** The process in which development of fruit takes place without fertilization is called Parthenocarpy such fruits are without seeds e.g. :- banana, pineapples, grapes etc.

32. **Oviparous: -** Reptiles and birds lay shelled eggs to protect developing embryo from harsh environmental conditions such animals are called oviparous.

33**. viviparous :-** In mammals development of embryo is accomplished inside the female body which give birth to young one such animals are called viviparous.

34. **Gestation period: -** The duration of pregnancy is called gestation period. It is about 280 days in human beings.

35**. Fetus: -** After 3rd months of pregnancy the human embryo is referred is called fetus. Most of the major organs are being formed in it.

36. **Microcephaly: -** It is a defect in which individuals are born with small skull.

37. **DNA finger printing: -** It is method of identification that compares fragment of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

38**. Gene therapy: -** It is the insertion of genetic material into human cells for treatment of genetic disorder.

39**. Fossils: -** It is any remains, impression or traces of organisms of a formal geological era.

40. **Ecosystem: -** a natural area where living organism and physical environment interact and exchange material between so as to achieve functional stability is called ecosystem.

41. **Parthenogenesis: -** the process in which an individual is produced without fertilization of egg is called parthenogesis. E.g.: it takes place in some invertebrates.

42**. Nerve: -** It is a bundle of neurons which carry impulses to and from brain and spinal cord is called nerve. It is covered by a layer lipid.

43**. Mycology: -** The study of fungi is called mycology and the person who study fungi is known as mycologist.

44. **Phycology: -** The study of algae is called phycology and the one who study algae is known as phycologist.

45**. Bioenergetics: -** The study of energy relationships and its conversions in living organisms is called bioenergetics.

46**. Scurvy :-** A disease which is caused by lack of vitamin C whose symptoms are bleeding gums, tiredness , muscle weakness etc.

47**. SEM: -** It stands for scanning electron microscope. It provides a three dimensional view of surface of an object.

48**. TEM: -** It stands for transmission electron microscope. It is used to study internal ultra-structure of cells. It gives two dimensional image.

49. **Incubation period: -** The time period between the entry of parasite in host and appearance of symptoms of disease is called incubation period.

50**. Quinine: -** It is drug used for treatment of malaria. In ancient times it was obtained from bark of Quina-Quina tree that's why it is called quinine.

51**. Horticulture: -** the branch of biology in which we study about cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

52. **Thalassemia: -** It is derived from two Greek words i.e. Thalassa means sea and haemia means blood. It is genetically transmitted disease in which hemoglobin cannot transfer oxygen properly.

53**. Leukemia: -** It is a type of blood cancer in which blood contains high number of abnormal white blood cells. Its symptoms are fatigue, loss of appetite, weight loss, fever spleen and liver enlargement etc.

54**. Cranium: -** The part of skull which covers brain is called cranium.

55**. Meninges: -** Beneath the cranium and backbone brain and spinal cord is protected by three layered membrane known as meninges.

56. **CSF: -** It stands for cerebrospinal fluid. It is present between layers of meninges and cushions against bumps and jolts.

57. **Synapse: -** There is no cytoplasmic connection between two neurons and microscopic gap is left between them which is known as synapse.

58. **ECG: -** It stands for electrocardiograph. It is a machine which is used to perform electrocardiography and produces electrocardiogram.

59. **Skin: -** It is the largest organ of the body. It has many function like protection, sensation, heat regulation, control of evaporation, excretion.

60**. Organ transplant: -** It is medical procedure in which an organ is removed from donor body and placed in the body of recipient to replace a damaged or missing organ.

61. **Angiology: -** The study of diseases of cardiovascular system is called angiology.

62**. Appendicitis :-** It is an inflammation of appendix that occur due to entrapping of undigested food which on decomposition cause pain therefore must be removed through surgery before bursting.

63. **HIV:** It stands for human immune deficiency virus. It causes aids in human beings.

64**. Vaccine: -** Vaccine is a material containing weakened or killed pathogens and is used to produce immunity to a disease by stimulating the production of antibodies.

65**. Antibiotics: -** It is a drug that kills or retards the growth of bacteria. That are the chemicals produced or derived from micro-organisms i.e. fungi or bacteria.

66. **Analgesics: -** The drugs which is used to reduce pain is called analgesics. e.g.:- aspirin, paracetamol etc.

67. **Disinfectants: -** The chemicals which destroy micro-organisms found on nonliving objects.

68. **Global warming: -** The addition of greenhouse gases i.e. carbon dioxide, methane, ozone in the atmosphere increases the temperature of Earth because they do not allow solar radiation to radiate back into space. This is called global warming.

69. **Greenhouse effect: -** the phenomenon in which certain gases called greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere is called greenhouse effect. As these gases act like the glass in the green therefore known as greenhouse effect.

70. **Pollination: -** The process in which pollen grains are transferred from anther to stigma of carpel is known as pollination.

71**. BGC Test: -** BGC stands for Blood glucose concentration. The amount of glucose in the blood is measured by this test. It is used to diagnose diabetes. This test is conducted after 8 to 10 hours of fasting.

72. **Alkaptonuria: -** It is rare genetic metabolic disorder characterized by the accumulation of homogentisic acid in the body due to lack of functional enzyme to breakdown it. Affected individuals may have dark urine or urine that turns black on exposure to air.

73. **Arthritis: -** It is an inflammation of joints. It can effect one joint or multiple joints. There are more 100 different types of arthritis with different causes and methods of treatment.

74. **Obesity: -** A condition in which a person gains more weight than normal weight is called obesity. It is the mother of variety of diseases.

75. **Osteoporosis: -** A diseases of bone which is caused due to deficiency of calcium and vitamin D. Symptoms include fragile bones, thinning of bones etc.

76. **Taxonomy: -** The branch of biology in which we study about identification, naming and classification of living organisms is called taxonomy.

77. **Vitamins: -** These are special group of organic compounds which are essential in small amounts for proper functioning of our body.

78**. Ball and socket joint: -** The joint allows movement in several directions is called ball and socket joint. E.g.: hip and shoulder joint.

79. **Hematoma: -** A mass of clotted blood formed at the fracture site is called hematoma.

80. **Ethane: -** It is a plant hormone which is responsible for repining of fruits in plants.

81. **Biceps:-**The muscle which is present in front of upper arm between shoulder and elbow. It has two site of origin that's why called Biceps.

82**. Triceps: -** The muscle which is present at the back of upper arm. It is three site of origin that is why called Triceps.

83. **Auxins: -** They are plant hormones which are responsible for primary growth in plants.

84. **Axons: -** The cytoplasmic processes that arise from the neuron cell body and carry impulses away from cell body is called Axons.

85. **Nerve impulses: -** A wave of electrochemical changes which travel along the length of neuron involving chemical reactions and ion movements across the cell membrane is called nerve impulse.

86**. Central nervous system: -** The part of nervous system which receives and process information and initiate action is called central nervous system. It consist of brain and spinal cord.

87. **Neurotransmitter: -** The chemical messenger which transmit nerve impulses across the synapse from one neuron to another is called neurotransmitter.

88**. Hormones: -** They are organic compounds which are synthesized in endocrine glands, poured directly into blood and transported via blood to target tissue.

89. **Goiter: -** It is an abnormal enlargement of thyroid gland due to deficiency of iodine in diet.

90. **Growth: -** A programmed series of changes from simpler to complex form in the life of an organism is called growth.

91. **Xerophytes: -** a plant species which have adaptations to survive in regions with little liquid water such as desert ice or snow covered regions such as cactus is called xerophytes.

92**. Hemoglobin: -** It is red protein which is found in RBCs of mammals for transportation of oxygen to different parts of body.

93. **Hierarchy: -** It is the arrangement of organisms in the form of ladder in which each step is higher than the lower one.

94**. Heart rate: -** The number of heart beats/ minute is called heart rate which is about 72 beats/min in human beings in normal conditions.

95. **Extinct: -** Those living organisms who were living in past but they are not found in present time are called extinct. E.g.:- Dinosaurs.

96**. Kinetochores: -** Protein present at the Centro mere of a chromatid to which microtubule attach during cell division.

97**. Myocardial infraction: -** It is a general term used for damage or death of heart muscles which result in heart attack.

98. **Peristalsis: -** Involuntary wave of contraction and relaxation in smooth muscles of alimentary canal for movement of food.

99. **Emulsification: -** The process of breakdown of large fat molecules into smaller one by the action of bile juice is in intestine is called emulsification

100:- **Concept of special creation: -** According to this theory all living organisms came into existence in their present forms especially and specifically created by nature.

Section: Chemistry: -

1. Benzene is a polymer of what?

Ans: Acetylene

2. 'Mish Metal' is widely used in manufacture of what?

Ans: Cigarette lighters

3. What is used in storage batteries?

Ans: lead

4 .Higher concentration of nitrogen dioxide in atmosphere air causes what?

Ans: bronchitis

5 .What is used as anti – freeze for the automobile engine?

Ans: Ethylene glycol

6. The chemical used as a 'fixer' in Photography is:

Ans: Sodium tri sulphate

7 .What Portland cement does not contain?

Ans: $Ca_3 (PO_4)_2$ Calcium phosphate.

8 .Which acid is used for etching glass?

Ans: HF

9 .Which metal occurs in nature in Free State?

Ans: Gold

10 .What is the color of oxygen in solid state?

Ans: Pale yellow

11. What is an inert gas?

Ans: radon

12. Main ore of Mercury is?

Ans: Cinnabar

13. Egg shell is made of?

Ans: Calcium Carbonate

14. What is known as artificial silk?

Ans: Rayon

15. Water soluble vitamins are?

Ans: vitamin B and C

16. Fat soluble vitamins are?

Ans: vitamin A, d, e and K are fat soluble.

17. Common preservative in food processing industry is?

Ans: Benzoic acid

18. First organic compound synthesized in laboratory was what?

Ans: urea was synthesized in laboratory at first.

19. Gases used in welding are?

Ans: Acetylene and oxygen

20. Gases used by sea divers for breathing are?

Ans: oxygen and helium

21. Best sources for vitamin D are?

Ans: Sunlight and fish liver

22. Zinc phosphate is used as?

Ans: Rat poison

23. Fuse wire is made up of?

Ans: lead and tin

24. Vinegar is the trade name of?

Ans: acetic acid

25. Name a solution of potassium nitrate?

Ans: Alkaline

26. Vinegar has how much acetic acid?

Ans: 5-20% acetic acid

27. Sand contains what?

Ans; Si O2. Silicon oxide

28. Rain water helps to increase what in soil?

Ans: Nitrogen

29. What is not present in protein?

Ans: Sulphur

30. Heavy water is the name given to?

Ans: D2 O

31. Magnetron is used for production of what?

Ans: Microwaves

32. Fertilizer for the growth of tobacco is?

Ans: potassium nitrate

33. Which kind of product is used in beauty parlous for hair setting?

Ans: Sulphur based

34. Manganese' chemical symbol is?

Ans: Mn

35. Chemical symbol of iron is?

Ans; Fe

36. First atomic model was proposed by?

Ans: John Dalton

37. Honey contains

Ans: Glucose and fructose

38. What helps the fermentation process?

Ans: enzymes

39. What is the element that destroys the metallic property of copper?

Ans: Sulphur

40. The element used in lead pencil is?

Ans: Carbon (graphite)

41. Carbon monoxide is acidic or basic oxide?

Ans: none, it is Neutral oxide

42. Amount of nitrogen gas in air is?

Ans: 78%

43. Iodin with starch gives which color?

Ans: Blue

44. Bleaching powder contains?

Ans: chlorine

45. Water that does not produce good lather with soap is called what?

Ans: hard water

46. which gas is in high percentage in air?

Ans: Nitrogen

47. Gas used in preparation of vegetable ghee is?

Ans: Hydrogen

48. The word PVC used in plastic industry stands for?

Ans: polyvinyl chloride

49. Boiling point of water on kelvin scale is?

Ans: 373 Kelvin

50. For drinking purpose water can be purified by which method?

Ans: Chlorination