



ICT

Science and Elementary Technology



**PRIMARY
SIX (P6)**



PRIMARY SIX SET AND ICT EXERCISE BOOK.

› 100 QUESTIONS AT EACH UNIT.

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UNIT 1

MECHANICS

TOOLS



A. MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (50) – Horizontal

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

1. A tool is an object used to _____. A. play games B. make work easier C. decorate classrooms D. watch movies
2. A person who repairs cars and machines is called a _____. A. doctor B. mechanic C. teacher D. driver
3. A garage is a place where _____. A. students study B. vehicles are repaired C. animals are kept D. food is stored
4. A spanner is used for _____. A. cutting wires B. fastening nuts and bolts C. holding metals D. lifting cars
5. A hand drill is used for _____. A. measuring wood B. making holes C. lifting tyres D. sanding wood
6. A hack saw is mainly used for _____. A. cutting food B. cutting metals C. tightening nuts D. storing wires
7. Pliers are used for _____. A. holding metals and cutting wires B. driving screws C. painting walls D. lifting cars
8. A bench vice is used to _____. A. lift vehicles B. hold metals firmly C. cut wires D. repair tyres

9. A screw driver is used to _____. A. break metals B. drive screws into metals C. lift cars D. sharpen tools

10. A jack lifts the car when _____. A. washing the car B. replacing tyres C. painting the car D. filling fuel

11. Mechanics tools should be kept in a _____. A. cupboard B. toolbox C. refrigerator D. classroom

12. Maintenance means _____. A. destroy B. take care of C. hide D. forget

13. One way of maintaining tools is to _____. A. throw them away B. clean them C. step on them D. burn them

14. Repairing a tool means _____. A. breaking it B. fixing damaged parts C. storing it D. giving it away

15. Tools should be stored in a _____ place. A. dry and safe B. wet C. muddy D. dusty

16. Using a tool for its proper use is called _____. A. misuse B. correct use C. destroying D. wasting

17. Sharp tools must be used _____. A. carelessly B. dangerously C. carefully D. slowly

18. One danger when using tools is _____. A. getting bruises B. having fun C. playing games D. cleaning

19. Dangerous chemicals can enter our _____. A. clothes B. body through eyes or mouth C. pockets D. toolbox

20. Misusing tools can cause _____. A. injuries B. laughter C. playtime D. sleeping

21. When tools are used the wrong way, they can _____. A. improve B. break C. repair D. grow

22. Fire accidents can occur when tools are used near _____. A. water B. flammable items C. soil D. stones

23. Working without concentration may lead to _____. A. accidents B. success C. cleaning D. brushing

24. To avoid dangers, we must _____. A. ignore rules B. follow instructions C. sleep D. play

25. Wearing protective gear helps _____. A. to look smart B. protect the body
C. destroy tools D. slow work

26. Gloves protect the _____. A. legs B. hands C. head D. shoes

27. Safety goggles protect the _____. A. feet B. eyes C. ears D. hands

28. The right tool should be used for _____ task. A. any B. proper C. wrong
D. different

29. A clean workspace helps prevent _____. A. tripping B. learning C. running D.
resting

30. Tools should be _____ after use. A. hidden B. returned C. thrown away D. burned

31. Oiling tools helps prevent _____. A. rusting B. running C. thinking D. washing

32. Replacing worn out parts is part of _____. A. misuse B. tool maintenance C.
destroying tools D. playing

33. A mechanic hammer is used for _____. A. cutting metals B. shaping or breaking
metals C. repairing hoses D. holding screws

34. The tool used to lift a car is _____. A. pliers B. jack C. bench vice D. hack saw

35. A pupil must be _____ when using tools. A. serious B. playful C. careless D. joking

36. Pliers can be used to _____. A. hold metals B. shape tyres C. wash vehicles D. lift cars

37. A spanner has _____ ends. A. no B. single C. open and closed D. hidden

38. A carpenter uses a _____, but a mechanic often uses a _____. A. saw,
spanner B. pen, book C. mop, broom D. bike, jack

39. If tools are left on the floor, they may cause _____. A. dancing B. accidents
C. marks D. brightness

40. Wearing safety boots protects the _____. A. toes and feet B. brain C. shoulders
D. elbows

41. Tools in poor condition should be _____. A. ignored B. fixed C. hidden D. played with

42. Chemicals must _____ be directed to others. A. always B. never C. sometimes
D. rarely

43. Listening to the teacher ensures _____. A. safety B. danger C. noise D. confusion

44. A mechanic is a person who _____ machines. A. destroys B. repairs C. hides D. ignores

45. A hand drill is used to make holes in _____. A. fabrics B. wood or metals C. crops D. food

46. When not in use, tools should be _____. A. scattered B. stored properly C. dropped anywhere D. left on the floor

47. A screw driver is shaped to fit into _____. A. wires B. screws C. pipes D. wheels

48. Pliers can _____ wires. A. cut B. wash C. paint D. decorate

49. Safety rules help to _____. A. increase injuries B. avoid dangers C. destroy tools D. stop learning

50. Working in a well-ventilated area helps avoid inhaling _____. A. clean air B. harmful fumes C. water D. soil

B. OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS (50) – Vertical

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS WITH WRITING SPACE

1. What is a tool?

2. Who is a mechanic?

3. Define a garage.

4. Give one use of a spanner.

5. What is a hand drill used for?

6. List one item that a hack saw can cut.

7. State one use of pliers.

8. What is a bench vice used for?

9. What is the main use of a screw driver?

10. What does a jack do?

11. Give any one way of maintaining tools.

12. Why should tools be kept dry?

13. What does "maintenance" mean?

14. Write one danger of misusing tools.

15. What should you do when a tool gets damaged?

16. Give one example of protective gear.

17. Why should we listen to instructions when using tools?

18. What may happen if tools are left on the floor?

19. Why should we not play with tools?

20. Give one reason why tools should be stored properly.

21. List one safety precaution when using tools.

22. Why must tools be cleaned after use?

23. Why should we keep the workspace tidy?

24. What is meant by "using the right tool for the job"?

25. Give one reason for wearing gloves.

26. Why is it important to report damaged tools?

27. Mention one effect of inhaling fumes.

28. What is the importance of oiling tools?

29. Why is concentration important when using tools?

30. What are flammable items?

31. What happens when tools are misused?

32. Give one example of a tool that can cause cuts.

33. Why must tools be kept in a toolbox?

34. How can you avoid electrical shock?

35. Write one precaution for using tools with chemicals.

36. List two ways of maintaining tools.

37. Why should tools not be forced to do wrong tasks?

38.What type of tool is a spanner?

39.Define "repairing."

40.Mention one danger of careless use of tools.

41.Give one reason why we should wear safety goggles.

42.Why should damaged parts be replaced?

43.What protects the feet in a workshop?

44.How does tidiness help prevent accidents?

45.State one precaution when using hot tools.

46.List two dangers of misusing mechanic tools.

47.What should you do after using tools?

48.Give one reason why mechanics are important.

49. Why is a garage useful in the community?

50. Write three things you learned from this unit.

C. TRUE / FALSE (20)

1. A mechanic repairs cars. _____
2. A hack saw is used to lift a car. _____
3. Tools must be stored in a wet area. _____
4. Pliers are used to hold and cut wires. _____
5. A hand drill makes holes. _____
6. Screw drivers are used to tighten screws. _____
7. Jack is used to cut wires. _____
8. Tools should be cleaned and maintained. _____
9. Using tools carelessly can cause injuries. _____
10. A spanner is used for fastening bolts. _____
11. Never wear safety goggles while working. _____
12. Tools must be stored after use. _____
13. Oiling prevents rusting. _____
14. Working in a neat workspace prevents accidents. _____
15. A mechanic works in a hospital. _____
16. Bench vice is used to hold objects firmly. _____

17. Misusing tools can break them. _____

18. Protective shoes keep your feet safe. _____

19. Chemicals can harm the eyes or nose. _____

20. It is safe to play with tools. _____

D. CHOOSE FROM BRACKETS (20) — Horizontal

1. A _____ repairs vehicles. (mechanic / driver)
2. A hack saw is used for _____. (cutting metals / cooking food)
3. Tools should be kept in a _____. (toolbox / bucket)
4. A hand drill makes _____. (holes / bricks)
5. Pliers are used to ____ wires. (cut / eat)
6. Jack helps in ____ tyres. (replacing / washing)
7. We should ____ instructions. (follow / ignore)
8. Gloves protect _____. (hands / cars)
9. Clean tools to prevent _____. (rust / sleep)
10. A garage is where cars are _____. (repaired / cooked)
11. Screw driver drives _____. (screws / tyres)
12. Bench vice ____ metals. (holds / cooks)
13. Oiling helps prevent _____. (rusting / eating)
14. Safety goggles protect _____. (eyes / shoes)
15. Mechanic hammer is used to ____ metals. (shape / wash)
16. Dangerous fumes can be _____. (inhaled / eaten)
17. Misusing tools may cause _____. (injury / fun)
18. Tools should be stored in a ____ place. (dry / wet)
19. We must stay ____ when using tools. (focused / playful)
20. Using tools wrongly can ____ them. (damage / improve)

E. ADDITIONAL TRUE / FALSE (10)

1. Mechanics fix broken machines. _____
2. Tools should be thrown anywhere. _____
3. Wearing safety boots protects your feet. _____
4. A jack lifts heavy vehicles. _____
5. Pliers cannot hold metals. _____
6. Oiling prevents rusting. _____
7. Listening to instructions keeps you safe. _____
8. Misuse of tools can hurt others. _____
9. Screw drivers tighten screws. _____
10. Fire risks occur near flammable items. _____

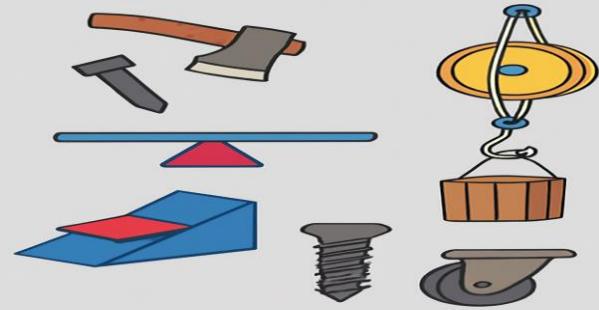
F. MATCHING (10) — Horizontal*Match A with B*

A (Tools) B (Uses)

1. Spanner A. Cutting metals
2. Jack B. Driving screws
3. Hack saw C. Lifting the car
4. Screw driver D. Fastening bolts
5. Bench vice E. Holding metals firmly
6. Hand drill F. Making holes
7. Pliers G. Cutting wires / Holding metals
8. Hammer H. Shaping or breaking metals
9. Toolbox I. Storing tools
10. Mechanic J. Repairs machines

UNIT 2

SIMPLE MACHINES



50 MCQs

1. Simple machines are tools that _____. A) Make work harder B) Make work easier C) Use fuel
2. Which of the following is a simple machine? A) Tractor B) Wheelbarrow C) Computer
3. Simple machines require ____ to do work. A) Human effort B) Fuel C) Electricity
4. Which example below is NOT a simple machine? A) Hammer B) Axe C) Generator
5. Work is equal to: A) Force + distance B) Force x distance C) Distance - Force
6. Work is measured in _____. A) Kilograms B) Liters C) Joules
7. A lever has how many parts? A) 1 B) 2 C) 3
8. The point on which a lever turns is called _____. A) Load B) Effort C) Fulcrum
9. In a first-class lever, the fulcrum is between: A) Load and effort B) Effort and wheel C) Effort and pulley
10. Which of these is a second-class lever? A) Scissors B) Wheelbarrow C) Fishing rod
11. Which of these is a third-class lever? A) Seesaw B) Crowbar C) Human arm
12. A wedge is used mainly for: A) Cutting B) Pushing C) Digging
13. A screw has a raised _____. A) Thread B) Wheel C) Hole
14. A pulley uses a _____. A) Belt B) Thread C) Rope
15. A block and tackle system is used to lift _____. A) Heavy loads B) Light materials C) Paper

16. Which simple machine is used in raising a flag? A) Inclined plane B) Pulley C) Wedge

17. A ladder is an example of _____. A) Pulley B) Inclined plane C) Screw

18. A knife is an example of _____. A) Wedge B) Wheel and axle C) Lever

19. A steering wheel is an example of _____. A) Pulley B) Wheel and axle C) Lever

20. Which simple machine helps reduce force? A) Electric motor B) Pulley C) Television

21. Inclined plane helps to: A) Reduce distance B) Reduce force C) Increase force

22. Air pollution is when _____.
A) Clean air blows B) Harmful materials enter air C) Water becomes dirty

23. Pollutants are _____. A) Clean air B) Harmful substances C) Plants

24. Smoke from cars is a _____. A) Pollutant B) Medicine C) Nutrient

25. Which gas is a pollutant? A) Oxygen B) Carbon monoxide C) Nitrogen

26. Major pollutant from factories: A) Smoke B) Water C) Sand

27. Effects of air pollution include: A) Good health B) Coughing C) Strong bones

28. Which machine reduces effort most? A) Block & tackle B) Hammer C) Wedge

29. Using damaged tools may cause _____. A) Increase skill B) Accidents C) Clean air

30. Which simple machine is used in a borehole? A) Screw B) Pulley C) Lever

31. A wedge is made of _____. A) Two inclined planes B) Two wheels C) Three screws

32. Work is measured in _____. A) Nm or Joules B) m^2 C) $^{\circ}C$

33. Distance in work formula is measured in _____. A) Meters B) Kilograms C) Joules

34. Which part of a lever applies force? A) Load B) Fulcrum C) Effort

35. Nut and bolt fasten _____. A) Paper B) Metals C) Fruits

36. A windlass is an example of _____. A) Wheel and axle B) Inclined plane C) Wedge

37. What reduces friction on machines? A) Watering B) Oiling C) Breaking

38. Which causes air pollution? A) Planting trees B) Burning rubbish C) Cleaning houses

39. Wearing protective gear prevents _____. A) Rain B) Injuries C) Movement

40. Cutting trees causes _____. A) Pollution B) Rain C) Safety

41. Which simple machine splits wood? A) Pulley B) Wedge C) Screw

42. A fulcrum is also called _____. A) Thread B) Pivot C) Load

43. Which machine changes direction of force? A) Pulley B) Screw C) Wedge

44. What should be inspected before use? A) Food B) Tools C) Uniform

45. Which class of lever has load between fulcrum and effort? A) First B) Second C) Third

46. Gentle slope requires ____ force. A) More B) Less C) Double

47. A spade is a _____. A) Lever B) Pulley C) Wedge

48. Which activity produces pollutant gas?
A) Sweeping B) Burning charcoal C) Washing clothes

49. Electricity is needed in ____ machines. A) Simple B) Complex C) All

50. What protects hands when working? A) Gloves B) Gumboots C) Goggles

50 OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS (Vertical)

 (Enough writing space provided)

1. Define a simple machine.

2. State two examples of simple machines.

3. How do simple machines make work easier?

4. What is work?

5. Write the formula of work.

6. What is force?

7. What is distance?

8. Give one unit used to measure work.

9. Define a lever.

10. State the three parts of a lever.

11. What is a fulcrum?

12. What is a load?

13. What is effort?

14. Give 4 examples of a first-class lever.

15. Give 4 examples of a second-class lever.

16. Give 4 examples of a third-class lever.

17. Define wheel and axle.

18. State one example of wheel and axle.

19. What is a pulley?

20. Mention one use of pulleys.

21. What is an inclined plane?

22. Write one example of an inclined plane.

23. Define a wedge.

24. Give one use of a wedge.

25. What is a screw?

26. What is meant by "pitch" of a screw?

27. Mention one use of a screw.

28. Define bolt and nut.

29. State one importance of lubricating machines.

30. Give one way of maintaining simple machines.

31. Why should we replace worn-out parts?

32. Write one danger of using damaged tools.

33. Write one safety rule when using pulleys.

34. Give one safety precaution when using sharp tools.

35. What is pollution?

36. Define air pollution.

37. What are air pollutants?

38. Mention two air pollutants.

39. State one cause of air pollution.

40. State one effect of air pollution.

41. Why is air pollution dangerous to humans?

42. Write one way to reduce air pollution at home.

43. How does planting trees reduce air pollution?

44. State one effect of fumes on health.

45. Why should we avoid burning rubbish?

46. Give one use of protective gear.

47. Why must we inspect tools before using them?

48. Explain why gentle slopes require less force.

49. Give a difference between simple machines and other tools.

50. What did you learn from this unit?

TRUE / FALSE (10 – Vertical)

1. A lever has two parts. _____
2. A ladder is an inclined plane. _____
3. Simple machines need fuel to work. _____
4. A wheelbarrow is a second-class lever. _____
5. Air pollution is always natural. _____
6. A pulley changes direction of force. _____
7. Work = force + distance. _____
8. Wedges are used for cutting. _____
9. Smoke is an air pollutant. _____
10. Helmets protect the feet. _____

MATCHING

Match Column A to Column B

Column A	Column B (Match)
A. Lever	1. Fishing rod

Column B (Match)

B. Pulley	2. Knife
C. Wedge	3. Join metals
D. Wheel & axle	4. Wheelbarrow
E. Inclined plane	5. Screwdriver
F. Screw	6. Crowbar
G. First-class lever	7. Ladder
H. Second-class lever	8. Flag pole
I. Third-class lever	9. Scissors
J. Bolt & nut	10. Steering wheel

CHOOSE FROM BRACKETS (10 – Horizontal)

(fulcrum / effort / wedge / pulley / wheel and axle / distance / force / Joules / screw / air pollution)

1. The force applied to move a load is called ____.
2. Work = force x ____.
3. Work is measured in ____.
4. A knife is a ____.
5. A lever turns on a ____.
6. A wheel fixed to a smaller rod is ____.
7. A groove that holds a rope is found on a ____.
8. A thread around a metal rod makes a ____.
9. ____ is harmful gases in the air.
10. Pushing or pulling is called ____.

ADDITIONAL TRUE / FALSE (10 – Vertical)

1. Inclined planes reduce effort. _____
2. Effort is the object being moved. _____
3. A machete is a wedge. _____

4. A pulley uses a string or rope. _____
5. Simple machines use high-level technology. _____
6. Using damaged machines can cause accidents. _____
7. Gentle slopes require more force. _____
8. Smoke from burning rubbish pollutes air. _____
9. A windlass is a pulley. _____
10. Oiling machines reduces friction. _____

SHORT FORMS (10 – Vertical)

1. Newton = _____
2. Joules = _____
3. Work = _____
4. Force = _____
5. Distance = _____
6. Wheel and axle = _____
7. Power = _____
8. Air Pollution = _____
9. Fulcrum = _____
10. Load = _____

UNIT 3

AIR POLLUTION



UNIT 3

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) — 50

1. Air pollution is the presence of harmful substances in the:
a) Soil b) Air c) Water d) Food
2. Substances that pollute the air are called:
a) Nutrients b) Air pollutants c) Vitamins d) Fertilizers
3. Which gas is responsible for global warming?
a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Carbon dioxide d) Helium
4. Smoke from factories is an example of:
a) Clean air b) Air pollution c) Water pollution d) Noise
5. Which of the following can cause air pollution?
a) Planting trees b) Burning trash c) Cleaning houses d) Drinking water
6. A major human-made source of air pollution is:
a) Vehicles b) Rain c) Clouds d) Birds
7. Which is a natural source of air pollution?
a) Factories b) Volcanic eruptions c) Cooking gas d) Cars

8. A harmful gas released by cars is:
 a) Carbon monoxide b) Oxygen c) Nitrogen d) Neon

9. Too much carbon dioxide causes:
 a) Flooding b) Global warming c) Earthquakes d) Volcanoes

10. Smoke and dust particles can be spread by:
 a) Water b) Wind c) Soil d) Trees

11. A major effect of air pollution on humans is:
 a) Fast running b) Breathing problems c) Good health d) Strong bones

12. Air pollution can cause diseases of the:
 a) Lungs b) Legs c) Nails d) Teeth

13. Which gas comes from burning coal and oil?
 a) Nitrogen b) Sulphur dioxide c) Helium d) Hydrogen

14. Which pollutant comes from cars and power plants?
 a) Nitrogen dioxide b) Water c) Oxygen d) Glucose

15. Air pollution can cause:
 a) Acid rain b) Sweet rain c) Pure rain d) Cold rain

16. Which action reduces air pollution?
 a) Burning garbage b) Recycling c) Cutting trees d) Wasting energy

17. Trees help reduce air pollution by:
 a) Producing dust b) Cleaning the air c) Producing smoke d) Causing rain

18. Which substance is found in cigarette smoke?
 a) Tar and nicotine b) Sugar and salt c) Iron and zinc d) Air and water

19. Global warming is the increase of the Earth's:
 a) Temperature b) Water c) Plants d) Soil

20. Which energy source reduces air pollution?
 a) Solar b) Petrol c) Diesel d) Charcoal

21. Which of the following is NOT a pollutant?
 a) Dust b) Clean air c) Smoke d) Chemicals

22. Burning plastics produces:
 a) Fresh air b) Harmful gases c) Perfume d) Fertilizer

23. Which of these can harm animals and plants?

- a) Air pollutants b) Water c) Soil d) Sunlight

24. What spreads smoke and dust?

- a) Fire b) Wind c) Snow d) Plastic

25. Air pollution affects mainly the:

- a) Heart and lungs b) Hair c) Teeth d) Nails

26. One environmental effect of air pollution is:

- a) Acid rain b) Faster growth of trees c) Good soil d) Rainbows

27. Air pollution from factories can be reduced by:

- a) Using filters b) Burning more fuel c) Cutting trees d) Adding smoke

28. Recycling helps reduce:

- a) Burning waste b) Food c) Toys d) Clothes

29. To save energy we should:

- a) Leave lights on b) Switch off unused appliances c) Burn charcoal d) Burn waste

30. Which pollutant comes from stoves and fireplaces?

- a) Carbon dioxide b) Milk c) Water vapor d) Soap

31. Air pollution causes:

- a) Eye irritation b) Good eyesight c) Better lungs d) Longer life

32. Nitrogen dioxide mainly comes from:

- a) Volcanoes b) Car engines c) Sea water d) Trees

33. Air pollutants make air:

- a) Safe b) Dirty c) Fresh d) Clean

34. Planting trees helps to:

- a) Increase smoke b) Clean the air c) Produce dust d) Destroy air

35. Using public transport helps to reduce:

- a) Cars on road b) Walking c) Cycling d) Bicycles

36. Increased temperature of Earth is called:

- a) Global warming b) Cooling c) Wind d) Air

37. A common harmful gas from cigarettes is:

- a) Tar b) Oxygen c) Water vapor d) Helium

38. To control air pollution we should avoid:

- a) Burning trash b) Planting trees c) Recycling d) Cycling

39. Which is a natural source of pollution?

- a) Dust storms b) Television c) Pencils d) Books

40. Burning fuel in factories produces:

- a) Air pollutants b) Candy c) Snow d) Salt

41. Polluted air harms the:

- a) Environment b) Television c) Shoes d) Books

42. Which power is safe for the environment?

- a) Solar b) Petrol c) Kerosene d) Diesel

43. Which causes coughing and asthma?

- a) Polluted air b) Clean water c) Fruits d) Exercise

44. The movement of harmful gases into air is called:

- a) Air pollution b) Washing c) Cooking d) Cleaning

45. Reducing smoke from factories means:

- a) Using filters b) Adding more fuel c) Burning waste d) Cutting trees

46. Which action protects air?

- a) Cycling b) Burning plastic c) Smoking d) Using many cars

47. Air pollution affects:

- a) Humans and environment b) Only animals c) Only cars d) Only bicycles

48. The gas from burning charcoal is:

- a) Carbon monoxide b) Nitrogen c) Hydrogen d) Oxygen

49. When harmful gases enter atmosphere we call it:

- a) Pollution b) Cooking c) Bathing d) Cleaning

50. Wearing masks reduces:

- a) Dust inhalation b) Noise c) Heat d) Sunlight

B. OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS – 50 (vertical + space)

1. Define air pollution.

.....
.....

2. What is a pollutant?

.....
.....

3. Give two natural sources of air pollution.

.....

4. Give two human-made sources of air pollution.

.....
.....

5. What is global warming?

.....
.....

6. Mention one harmful gas released by cars.

.....

7. State two effect of polluted air on humans.

.....
.....

8. What is acid rain?

.....
.....

9. List one effect of air pollution on the environment.

.....

10. How can planting trees reduce air pollution?

.....
.....

11. Define pollution.

.....
.....

12. Mention two effects of air pollution on plants.

13. What is carbon monoxide?

14. Why is smoke harmful to people?

15. What gas is responsible for climate change?

16. How does burning plastics harm the environment?

17. Mention one effect of air pollution on animals.

18. What are dust particles?

19. Why should we avoid burning trash?

20. Write one example of a pollutant.

21. How can recycling reduce air pollution?

22.What should factories use to reduce smoke?

23.What is meant by saving energy?

24.Give one example of clean energy.

25.What is nitrogen dioxide and where does it come from?

26.How does air pollution affect young children?

27.Why should we switch off lights when not in use?

28.Define carbon dioxide.

29.What is deforestation?

30.Name one harmful substance found in cigarette smoke.

31. Write one way to prevent global warming.

32.What happens when we breathe polluted air?

33. Define "clean air".

34. Why are trees called "air cleaners"?

35. What causes smoke on construction sites?

36. Give one source of sulphur dioxide.

37. How can public transport reduce air pollution?

38. What is meant by harmful dust?

39. Why is air pollution dangerous?

40. Explain why burning charcoal pollutes the air.

41. Write two ways to keep air clean.

42. How does air pollution affect soil and water?

43. What happens to dust in strong wind?

44. What are the effects of Tar and Nicotine?

.....
.....

45. Why should we avoid smoking?

.....

46. What is meant by "introduction of harmful substances"?

.....
.....

47. What is meant by "natural source of pollution"?

.....
.....

48. List one effect of acid rain.

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49. What happens when people use bicycles instead of cars?

.....

50. Write one thing you learned from this topic.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

C. TRUE / FALSE – 10 (vertical)

1. Air pollution affects human health. _____
2. Carbon monoxide is safe to breathe. _____
3. Burning trash causes air pollution. _____
4. Trees help make the air clean. _____
5. Global warming makes the Earth colder. _____
6. Air pollution can damage plants. _____
7. Smoke from factories is harmless. _____

8. Using public transport reduces pollution. _____

9. Acid rain is caused by air pollution. _____

10. Recycling increases pollution. _____

D. MATCHING – 10 (horizontal)

Match **Column A** with **Column B**

COLUMN A (Item)

1. Carbon monoxide

2. Sulphur dioxide

3. Nitrogen dioxide

4. Tar & Nicotine

5. Dust particles

6. Global warming

7. Burning plastic

8. Trees

9. Solar energy

10. Recycling

COLUMN B (Meaning / Source)

a) From burning coal and oil

b) From cars and power plants

c) From burning charcoal / gas stoves

d) From cigarette smoke

e) From construction sites

f) Earth gets hotter

g) Produces harmful gases

h) Clean the air

i) Clean energy

j) Reduces waste

E. CHOOSE FROM BRACKETS – 10 (horizontal)

1. Air pollution is caused by _____ (clean air / harmful substances)

2. Planting trees helps _____ the air. (clean / pollute)

3. Burning plastic releases _____ gases. (harmless / harmful)

4. Nitrogen dioxide comes from _____. (volcanoes / vehicle engines)

5. Carbon dioxide causes _____. (global warming / cooling)

6. Air pollutants include dust, smoke and _____. (cleaners / chemicals)

7. Acid rain damages _____. (plants / books)
8. Tar and nicotine are found in _____. (cigarette smoke / fresh air)
9. Recycling helps reduce _____. (burning waste / fresh air)
10. Solar and wind power are _____ energy. (clean / dirty)

F. ADDITIONAL TRUE / FALSE – 10 (vertical)

1. Vehicles do not pollute the air. _____
2. Smoke from burning trash is dangerous. _____
3. Factories should use filters to reduce smoke. _____
4. Air pollution can cause coughing and asthma. _____
5. Volcanic eruptions are natural pollution sources. _____
6. Using many cars reduces pollution. _____
7. We should switch off lights to save energy. _____
8. Polluted air is safe for children. _____
9. Solar power reduces air pollution. _____
10. Cigarette smoke is harmful. _____

G. SHORT FORMS – 10 (vertical)

(Write the full meaning)

1. CO – _____
2. CO₂ – _____
3. NO₂ – _____
4. SO₂ – _____
5. J – _____
6. Nm – _____
7. kg – _____
8. km – _____
9. TSP (Tiny particles of dust) – _____
10. PPE – _____

UNIT 4

CALVES AND COWS MANAGEMENT



UNIT 4

50 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

(Write the correct answer A, B, C or D)

1. A house where cows live is called a _____. A) Goat shelter B) Cowshed C) Cage D) Kennel
2. A good shelter must be _____ to prevent diseases. A) Dirty B) Clean and dry C) Dark D) Crowded
3. Goats live in a _____. A) Cowshed B) Kennel C) Goat shelter D) Poultry house
4. Good ventilation in the shelter helps animals _____.
A) Run faster B) Breathe fresh air C) Sleep less D) Eat more
5. Local cattle breeds are also called _____ breeds. A) Exotic B) Imported C) Indigenous D) Wild
6. Foreign cattle breeds are also called _____ breeds.
A) Local B) Exotic C) Native D) Rural
7. Zebu cattle have _____.
A) Big horns B) Short humps C) No humps D) Long legs only
8. Inyambo cattle are known for _____.
A) No horns B) Short legs C) Large horns D) Being very small
9. Friesian cattle mainly produce _____. A) Eggs B) Milk C) Wool D) Leather

10. The breed that produces the highest milk is _____. A) Jersey B) Friesian
C) Alpine D) Galla

11. Jersey cow originated from _____. A) England B) Holland C) France D) Scotland

12. Jersey cow produces about _____ liters of milk per day. A) 14 B) 10 C) 3 D) 20

13. Breeds kept for meat are called _____ breeds. A) Dairy B) Beef
C) Work Cattle D) Local

14. Charolais bulls weigh about _____ kg.
A) 100 B) 1200 C) 200 D) 300

15. Beef goat breed from South Africa is _____.
A) Alpine B) Boer C) Toggenburg D) Saanen

16. Galla goat originated from _____. A) Kenya B) England C) France D) Scotland

17. Dairy goat breeds produce _____. A) Milk B) Wool C) Eggs D) Minerals

18. Good cattle should be able to _____ easily. A) Fly B) Give birth C) Sleep D) Fight

19. Cows and goats need a balanced diet containing _____. A) Only grass B)
Carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, vitamins, water C) Sand D) Soil

20. Roughage is mainly found in _____. A) Milk B) Leaves and grass C) Water D) Salt

21. Energy feeds include _____. A) Banana leaves B) Maize C) Lucerne D) Bran only

22. Protein feeds include _____. A) Lucerne B) Sand C) Soil D) Water

23. Mineral blocks provide _____.
A) Carbohydrates B) Salt and minerals C) Milk D) Meat

24. Water given to animals must be _____.
A) Dirty B) Fresh and clean C) Warm D) Cold

25. Sanitation means keeping places _____.
A) Dirty B) Wet C) Free from dirt and diseases D) Blocked

26. Removing manure regularly helps prevent _____.
A) Selling animals B) Disease spread C) Sleeping D) Feeding

27. A common infectious disease with blisters in mouth and feet is _____.
A) TB B) Mastitis C) Foot and mouth disease D) Mange

28. Mastitis affects the _____. A) Tail B) Udder C) Horns D) Eyes

29. Brucellosis makes cattle have difficulty _____.
 A) Eating B) Sweating C) Having calves D) Walking

30. Anthrax spreads through _____. A) Air B) Soil spores C) Sunlight D) Water

31. Mange is caused by _____. A) Worms B) Mites C) Bacteria D) Viruses

32. Worms are examples of _____ parasites. A) Internal B) External C) Soil D) Plant

33. Tsetse flies spread _____. A) Mastitis B) Trypanosomiasis C) Mange D) Brucellosis

34. Sick animals should be _____. A) Mixed with others B) Isolated
 C) Tied outside D) Left to roam

35. Farmers vaccinate animals to _____ diseases.
 A) Increase B) Prevent C) Attract D) Ignore

36. One importance of goats and cattle is providing _____.
 A) Plastic B) Milk and meat C) Stones D) Cloth

37. Manure from animals helps _____.
 A) Cars move B) Crops grow C) Houses build D) Roads

38. Goat milk gives _____. A) Proteins and vitamins B) Sand C) Fuel D) Cement

39. Cattle can be used for _____. A) Swimming B) Ploughing fields C) Flying
 D) Climbing

40. Cattle skins are used to make _____. A) Plastic bags B) Leather belts and shoes
 C) Bricks D) Milk

41. Proper feeding keeps animals _____. A) Hungry B) Healthy C) Weak D) Sick

42. A good cattle breed should _____. A) Eat plastic B) Grow big for meat
 C) Stay thin D) Produce no milk

43. Bedding materials include _____. A) Dry straw B) Mud C) Water D) Cement

44. Farmers should call a vet when animals _____. A) Sleep B) Eat well
 C) Look sick D) Walk

45. Lice infestation causes _____. A) Hair loss B) Milk increase
 C) White spots D) More weight

46. The best goat for meat is _____. A) Alpine B) Boer C) Toggenburg D) Saanen

47. Salt blocks strengthen _____. A) Bones B) Fur C) Teeth D) Hooves

48. A shelter must have _____. A) Crowding B) Enough space
C) Wet floor D) Cold walls

49. Local goats are mainly kept for _____. A) Books B) Meat C) Roads D) Houses

50. A balanced diet contains _____. A) Only carbohydrates B) Only water
C) Carbs, proteins, minerals, vitamins, water D) Only grass

50 OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS – Vertical layout (leave space for answers)

Here is the **rewritten version**, neat and clear, with space for learners to write answers:

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define a cowshed.

2. List any three characteristics of a good shelter.

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

3. Why should shelters be dry?

4. What is ventilation?

5. Explain the term *local breeds*.

6. Give two examples of local cattle breeds.

a) _____
b) _____

7. Why are local breeds resistant to diseases?

8. Explain foreign cattle breeds.

9. Name two dairy cattle breeds.

a) _____

b) _____

10. How many litres of milk does the Jersey cow produce per day?

11. What is the main product from dairy cattle?

12. State two characteristics of Friesian cattle.

a) _____

b) _____

13. What are beef breeds used for?

14. Give two examples of beef cattle breeds.

a) _____

b) _____

15. What is the origin of Charolais cattle?

16. Define a goat shelter.

17. Name two exotic goat breeds.

a) _____

b) _____

18. Why are Boer goats preferred by farmers?

19. How much milk does a Toggenburg goat produce per day?

20. What does a balanced diet mean?

21. Give two examples of roughage.

a) _____

b) _____

22. What are energy feeds?

23. Give two examples of protein feeds.

a) _____

b) _____

24. Why are mineral blocks important?

25. Why should water be clean?

26. Define sanitation.

27. State two sanitation practices in animal houses.

a) _____

b) _____

28. What is foot-and-mouth disease?

29. What is brucellosis?

30. What causes mastitis?

31. What parasitic disease is caused by ticks?

32. Name two internal parasites.

a) _____
b) _____

33. How is sleeping sickness spread?

34. What should a farmer do when an animal is sick?

35. Why should sick animals be isolated?

36. Why do farmers vaccinate animals?

37. Give two importance of goats.

a) _____
b) _____

38. How do animals help in agriculture?

39. What do animals provide that helps in human nutrition?

40. How do cattle help farmers earn income?

41. What is manure used for?

42. List three products made from animal skins.

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

43. Write one economic benefit of cattle.

44. What is meant by *good breed to rear*?

45. Why should animals eat local feeds?

46. Explain the term *protein feeds*.

47. Write one characteristic of a goat breed to rear.

48. Why should bedding be changed regularly?

49. What is the importance of regular health checks?

50. Write two measures of disease control in animals.

a) _____
b) _____

10 TRUE / FALSE (Vertical)

1. Local breeds produce the highest milk. _____
2. Friesian is black and white. _____
3. Boer goat is a dairy goat. _____
4. Good shelters must be crowded. _____
5. Roughage helps digestion. _____
6. Anthrax can kill animals quickly. _____
7. Mineral blocks strengthen bones. _____
8. Mastitis affects the udder. _____
9. Cattle skins are used to make leather. _____
10. Sick animals should be isolated. _____

15 CHOOSE FROM BRACKETS (Horizontal)

1. A shelter must be (wet / clean).
2. Friesian produces more (milk / wool).
3. Local breeds are (native / exotic).
4. Boer goat is kept for (meat / milk).
5. Water given to animals must be (dirty / clean).
6. Mastitis affects the (udder / legs).
7. Zebu has a (short hump / no hump).
8. Dairy breeds are kept for (milk / manure).
9. Charolais originated from (France / Kenya).
10. Brucellosis affects (reproduction / horns).
11. Salt blocks provide (minerals / carbohydrates).
12. Alpine goat produces (meat / milk).
13. Cattle skins make (leather / soil).
14. Parasites cause (diseases / milk).
15. Good breeds reproduce (quickly / slowly).

MATCHING (Horizontal Format)

Match Column A with the correct answer from Column B.

Column A

1. Friesian
2. Boer goat
3. Charolais
4. Toggenburg

Column B

- A. Meat breed from South Africa
- B. High milk yield
- C. Internal parasites
- D. 3-4 litres of milk per day

Column A

5. Worm infection

6. Mastitis

7. Galla goat

8. Jersey

9. Zebu

10. Anthrax

Column B

E. 1200 kg bull

F. Udder infection

G. Origin: Kenya

H. 14 litres of milk per day

I. Short humps

J. Spread by soil spores

 15 ADDITIONAL TRUE / FALSE (Vertical)

1. Sanitation prevents disease spread. _____

2. Protein feeds help animals produce more milk. _____

3. Energy feeds include maize. _____

4. All cattle are milk producers. _____

5. Goats need balanced diet. _____

6. Sick animals must be isolated. _____

7. Vaccines prevent diseases. _____

8. Animal manure improves soil fertility. _____

9. Lice infestation causes skin itching. _____

10. Clean bedding prevents infection. _____

11. Roughage includes hay. _____

12. Trypanosomiasis is spread by ticks. _____

13. Good ventilation keeps shelter cool. _____

14. Charolais is a dairy cow. _____

15. Diseases reduce milk production. _____

5 SHORT FORMS – Vertical

Write the full meaning:

1. TB → _____
2. FMD → _____
3. Kg → _____
4. Litres (L) → _____
5. Vet → _____

UNIT 5**WORD
PROCESSING
AND
SPREADSHEET****UNIT 3****UNIT 5***** PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) – 50 Questions (Horizontal)**

Instruction: Choose the correct answer.

1. Word processing helps with _____. (A) Drawing pictures (B) Writing and editing text (C) Playing music (D) Browsing the internet)
2. The tool used to make text darker is _____. (A) Italic (B) Bold (C) Underline (D) Font size)
3. Italic text looks _____. (A) Underlined (B) Slanted (C) Big (D) Dark)
4. Underlined text has _____.
(A) A line above (B) A line below (C) A shadow (D) A color)
5. To make text bold in Word, click _____. (A) U (B) I (C) B (D) A)
6. B, I, U tools are found under the _____ tab.
(A) Insert (B) View (C) Home (D) Review)
7. AbiWord is used on _____. (A) Phones (B) XO laptops (C) Tablets (D) Smart TVs)
8. A spreadsheet is used for _____. (A) Drawing (B) Organizing data (C) Listening to songs (D) Reading emails)

9. A workbook contains _____. (A) One sheet only (B) Many worksheets (C) Web pages (D) Word art)

10. Examples of spreadsheet programs include Excel and _____. (A) AbiWord (B) Gnumeric (C) Notepad (D) Paint)

11. Default worksheets in a new Excel workbook are _____.
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Ten)

12. To add a worksheet, you _____.
(A) Right-click and insert (B) Delete the sheet (C) Restart computer (D) Press Esc)

13. To rename a worksheet, you _____. (A) Double-click the sheet name (B) Press space bar (C) Refresh page (D) Insert row)

14. To change column width, you _____. (A) Click Home → B (B) Drag the column border (C) Print preview (D) Turn off grid)

15. A row runs _____. (A) Up and down (B) Left to right (C) Diagonally (D) In circles)

16. A column runs _____. (A) Left to right (B) Up and down (C) In zig-zag (D) Completely flat)

17. To insert a row, right-click and choose _____. (A) Copy (B) Delete (C) Insert (D) Rename)

18. In Gnumeric, deleting a column is _____. (A) Delete 1 row (B) Delete 1 column (C) Insert row (D) Print)

19. Text alignment refers to _____. (A) Text shadows (B) Position inside a cell (C) Animation effects (D) Cell borders)

20. Text in a cell can be aligned to _____. (A) Only center (B) Left, center, right (C) Only bottom (D) Only top)

21. Font refers to _____. (A) Type/style of letters (B) Mouse settings (C) Screen brightness (D) Computer speed)

22. To change font type or size, go to _____. (A) Insert group (B) Font group (C) Layout group (D) Page group)

23. In Excel, formulas always start with _____. (A) + (B) - (C) = (D) /)

24. Addition in Excel uses _____. (A) - (B) + (C) * (D) /)

25. Multiplication sign in Excel is _____. (A) x (B) × (C) * (D) /)

26. Division sign in Excel is _____. (A) x (B) $/$ (C) $*$ (D) $+$

27. $=A1+B2$ means _____. (A) Formatting text (B) Adding two cell values (C) Saving file (D) Deleting text)

28. To apply a formula to many cells, you _____. (A) Re-write it (B) Drag down/fill handle (C) Press delete (D) Print sheet)

29. A spreadsheet organizes data using _____. (A) Pages (B) Rows and columns (C) Themes (D) Slides)

30. Teachers use spreadsheets to _____. (A) Play games (B) Add marks quickly (C) Watch videos (D) Design logos)

31. File saving helps _____. (A) To avoid losing work (B) To format text (C) To print faster (D) To change font)

32. A worksheet is _____. (A) A single page in a workbook (B) A printer (C) A picture (D) A tool bar)

33. Bold, Italic, and Underline are called _____. (A) Formatting styles (B) Formulas (C) Worksheets (D) Data)

34. Word processing is done in _____. (A) Excel (B) AbiWord / MS Word (C) VLC player (D) Notepad)

35. In Word, font color changes _____. (A) Size only (B) Color of letters (C) Shape of the page (D) Margins)

36. To underline text in Word, click _____. (A) A (B) B (C) I (D) U)

37. The part of Excel where data is typed is called a _____. (A) Cell (B) Printer (C) Folder (D) Page)

38. Each cell is identified by _____. (A) Color (B) Name using letters and numbers (C) Font size (D) File name)

39. "MS Word" means _____. (A) Microsoft Word (B) Main Screen Word (C) Mini Script Word (D) Mark Section Word)

40. To open Excel, you click _____. (A) Insert → New (B) Start → Excel (C) Exit → File (D) Delete)

41. A formula performs _____. (A) Formatting (B) Calculation (C) Drawing (D) Video playback)

42. The slanted formatting style is _____. (A) Bold (B) Italic (C) Underline (D) Copy

43. An equal sign means the system should _____. (A) Print (B) Calculate (C) Insert (D) Highlight

44. Drag + fill is also called _____. (A) Autofill (B) Autocorrect (C) Autotype (D) Autosave

45. The cursor becomes a small _____ when formula is ready to drag. (A) Arrow (B) Star (C) Text (D) Camera

46. A range refers to _____. (A) A group of cells (B) Only one cell (C) A folder (D) A printer

47. The main advantage of formulas is _____. (A) They make mistakes (B) They save time (C) They reduce memory (D) They erase data

48. A row is labeled with _____. (A) Numbers (B) Letters (C) Symbols (D) Colors

49. A column is labeled with _____. (A) Numbers (B) Letters (C) Icons (D) Fonts

50. Font color is changed using the _____ tool. (A) Alignment (B) Font color (C) Clipboard (D) Shapes

* PART B: OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS – 50 Questions (Vertical)

Instruction: Answer the questions in the space provided.

Here is the rewritten version with clear spacing for writing answers. Ready for printing or worksheet use.

WORD PROCESSING & SPREADSHEETS - QUESTIONS

1. What is word processing?

2. Give two examples of word processing programs.

a) _____

b) _____

3. Define **bold text**.

4. Define **italic text**.

5. Define **underline**.

6. Where are bold, italic, and underline found in Word?

7. How do you make text bold in Word?

8. How do you underline text in Word?

9. How do you italicize text in Word?

10. Explain how to make text bold in AbiWord.

11. What is a spreadsheet?

12. Give two examples of spreadsheet programs.

a) _____

b) _____

13. What is a workbook?

14. What is a worksheet?

15. How do you insert a worksheet in Excel?

16. How do you rename a worksheet?

17. Explain how to delete a worksheet.

18. Define **row**.

19. Define **column**.

20. How do you change the width of a column?

21. How do you insert a row?

22. How do you delete a column?

23. How do you change the font type in Excel?

24. Explain the meaning of **text alignment**.

25. Name three types of text alignment.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

26. Define a **formula**.

27. Write an example of a formula using addition.

28. Write the steps to apply a formula to many cells.

29. Explain how teachers benefit from spreadsheets.

30. What is the equal sign used for in spreadsheets?

31. What does the **fill handle** do?

32. What identifies each cell?

33. Why is saving important?

34. Name the four basic mathematical operations spreadsheets can perform.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

35. Explain the difference between a workbook and a worksheet.

36. Write the steps to change font color.

37. How do you change the font size?

38. What is the purpose of formatting in Word?

39. Why do we bold important words?

40. How do you center text in Excel?

41. How do you align text to the right?

42. What does "copying a formula" mean?

43. Why do spreadsheets save time?

44. Describe how to select text in AbiWord before formatting.

45. Why is word processing important?

46. List two uses of spreadsheets outside school.

a) _____

b) _____

47. What happens when you press Enter after writing a formula?

48. How do you open Microsoft Excel?

49. Who uses spreadsheets? Give examples.

50. Write one difference between AbiWord and Microsoft Word.

*** PART C: TRUE / FALSE – 10 Questions (Vertical)**

1. Bold text appears slanted. _____
2. Italic text is used to make words darker. _____
3. A worksheet is inside a workbook. _____
4. Rows run horizontally. _____
5. Columns run vertically. _____
6. Excel formulas begin with =. _____
7. Inserting a row is done by right-clicking. _____
8. You cannot delete columns in Excel. _____
9. Autofill helps apply formulas quickly. _____

Gnumeric is a word processor. _____

*** PART F: ADDITIONAL TRUE / FALSE – 15 Questions (Vertical)**

1. MS Word is a spreadsheet program. _____
2. A workbook contains several worksheets. _____
3. The equal sign tells Excel to calculate. _____
4. Autofill saves time. _____
5. Bold makes text slanted. _____
6. Italic makes text slightly slanted. _____
7. Excel can do multiplication. _____
8. You cannot rename worksheets. _____

9. A cell is the intersection of a row and a column. _____

10. Text alignment moves text inside a cell. _____

11. Changing font size makes letters bigger or smaller. _____

12. Spreadsheets help in organizing numbers. _____

13. Underline adds color to text. _____

14. Formulas can be copied to many cells. _____

15. Excel is used to watch movies. _____

 **PART D: MATCHING – 10 Questions (Horizontal)**

Match Column A with Column B.

Column A

1. Bold
2. Italic
3. Underline
4. Workbook
5. Worksheet
6. Excel
7. Formula
8. Row
9. Column
10. Font size

Column B

- A. Slanted text
- B. Spreadsheet software
- C. Line under text
- D. Darker text
- E. Group of sheets
- F. Inside workbook
- G. Does calculations
- H. Left to right
- I. Up and down
- J. Size of letters

*** PART E: CHOOSE FROM BRACKETS — 15 Questions (Horizontal)**

1. Bold makes text (slanted / darker / smaller).
2. Italic makes text (slanted / underlined / bigger).
3. Underline places a (box / line / color) under text.
4. Excel is used for (writing letters / making tables / drawing).
5. Font refers to (type of letters / number / folder).
6. A formula begins with (= / + / -).
7. Rows go (up-down / left-right / diagonal).
8. Columns go (sideways / up-down / circular).
9. To insert a row, right-click and choose (delete / insert / print).
10. Autofill helps (copy formulas / delete text / print papers).
11. Font color changes (background / letter color / page).
12. A worksheet is found in a (workbook / classroom / printer).
13. Saving prevents (losing work / formatting / inserting).
14. Text can be aligned (left-center-right / top only / bottom only).
15. In AbiWord, bold is done by selecting and clicking (A-bold / I / U).

*** PART G: SHORT FORMS — 5 Questions (Vertical)**

1. MS Word = _____
2. MS Excel = _____
3. XO Laptop = _____
4. ICT = _____
5. CPU = _____

UNIT 6

INTRODUCTION TO EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES



UNIT 6

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs – 50)

1. Emerging technologies are also known as: a) Old tools b) Future tools c) New technologies d) Slow tools
2. Which device delivers medical supplies using air? a) Robot b) Drone c) IoT fridge d) VR headset
3. VR stands for: a) Visual Reading b) Virtual Reality c) Visual Recorder d) Virtual Recorder
4. Which technology adds digital objects to the real world? a) VR b) Robot c) AR d) IoT
5. Which technology allows devices to communicate without human control? a) AI b) IoT c) VR d) Drone
6. An example of Artificial Intelligence is: a) Pencil b) ChatGPT c) Chalkboard d) Knife
7. Which emerging technology allows face unlocking on phones? a) AR b) IoT c) AI d) Robot
8. Robots can: a) Sleep b) Do tasks automatically c) Eat d) Drink
9. A smartwatch belongs to: a) IoT b) VR c) Drone d) AR
10. Which is used to explore a computer-created world? a) AR headset b) Phone c) VR glasses d) Tablet
11. Drones can be used to: a) Build houses b) Deliver medicine c) Teach in class d) Wash clothes
12. Smart lights turn on using: a) Voice or phone b) Water c) Paper d) Pen

13. Which is NOT an emerging technology? a) AI b) Robots c) VR d) Chalkboard

14. Which device helps factories work faster? a) Robot b) Car c) Desk d) Chair

15. New technologies are characterized by: a) Being old b) Being new and fast c) Never changing d) Being slow

16. AI helps doctors: a) Cut trees b) Diagnose diseases c) Clean houses d) Sew clothes

17. Where is VR commonly used? a) Games & learning b) Cooking c) Washing clothes d) Sleeping

18. IoT devices require: a) Soil b) Internet connection c) Water d) Battery only

19. Doctors can use robots to: a) Dance b) Help in surgeries c) Sing d) Play

20. Which technology creates 3D surgery practice? a) AR b) VR c) Drone d) IoT

21. Banks use AI to: a) Build houses b) Answer questions via chatbots c) Sweep floors d) Cook food

22. A drone is controlled by: a) Remote b) Wheel c) Keyboard d) Foot

23. Chatbots talk using: a) AR b) IoT c) AI d) VR

24. A fridge that sends notifications is part of: a) VR b) IoT c) Robot d) AI

25. Which is a benefit of new technologies? a) Slows down work b) Makes work faster and easier c) Brings confusion d) Reduces communication

26. VR helps students to: a) Travel physically b) Visit places virtually c) Sleep d) Run

27. Emerging technologies change: a) Slowly b) Every 100 years c) Quickly d) Never

28. A robot that works alone is called: a) Manual robot b) Automatic robot c) Sleeping robot d) Dead robot

29. Smart irrigation waters plants: a) At any time b) Only when needed c) Once per month d) Never

30. Which one keeps patient records? a) Robot b) Computers c) VR d) IoT bulbs

31. Smartwatches monitor: a) Games b) Health c) Dancing d) Singing

32. VR and AR improve learning because: a) They confuse students b) They make learning fun and realistic c) They remove teachers d) They delete books

33. IoT smart doorbells allow you to: a) Sweep floors b) See who is ringing remotely c) Eat faster d) Wash dishes

34. In banks, ATMs allow customers to: a) Dance b) Withdraw and deposit money c) Sleep d) Drive

35. AI is best defined as: a) Computer thinking and solving problems b) Robot dancing c) Old machine d) Manual system

36. Emerging technology used in self-driving cars is: a) VR b) AI c) Fan d) IoT

37. A benefit of robots in factories is: a) Slow work b) Fast and safe work c) Dirty work d) Wasteful work

38. Using VR helps students: a) Be scared b) Learn better c) Sleep d) Play alone

39. A new technology that can reduce accidents: a) Self-driving cars b) Bicycles c) Chalkboard d) Calendar

40. VR glasses are worn on the: a) Hands b) Eyes c) Legs d) Feet

41. IoT systems can send alarms when: a) A door opens b) Someone sleeps c) Lights are off d) Dogs bark

42. Which technology shows a moving lion through a device? a) VR b) AR c) Drone d) Robot

43. The main role of chatbots is: a) Cooking b) Answering questions c) Sleeping d) Singing

44. Robots can transport: a) Letters b) Objects and items c) Pets d) Shoes

45. AI helps students learn: a) Faster and independently b) Slowly c) Quietly d) Without thinking

46. Which is used to take pictures from the air? a) VR b) Drone c) IoT bulb d) AR

47. Robotics helps students learn: a) Cooking b) Coding c) Sleeping d) Games only

48. Smart traffic lights help: a) Create traffic jams b) Reduce traffic jams c) Remove roads d) Stop cars

49. 3D printing helps doctors to make: a) Toys b) Human body parts c) Shoes d) Bags

50. VR can allow students to: a) Visit space virtually b) Go to bed c) Eat food d) Cry

2. Open-Ended Questions (50 – vertical)

Here is the rewritten version with **clear spacing to allow learners to write their answers**. Ready for printing.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES - REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Define emerging technology in your own words.

2. Explain how robots help humans in daily life.

3. What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

4. Give two examples of where AI is used.

- a) _____
- b) _____

5. Describe Virtual Reality (VR).

6. How is VR different from AR?

7. Name three areas where emerging technologies are used.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

8. What is the Internet of Things (IoT)?

9. Give two examples of IoT devices.

a) _____

b) _____

10. Explain how drones improve healthcare.

11. Why are emerging technologies important?

12. How do VR glasses help students learn?

13. What happens when you use VR glasses?

14. How can smart traffic lights improve transportation?

15. Describe one good thing about robots in factories.

16. Give an example showing how AI helps doctors.

17. Why do we say emerging technologies grow fast?

18. What could happen without new technologies?

19. How do chatbots use AI?

20. Give two examples of emerging technologies at home.

a) _____

b) _____

21. Describe how IoT helps in security.

22. Write two benefits of AI in schools.

a) _____

b) _____

23. How can drones help in rural areas?

24. What emerging technology would you like to invent?

25. Explain one problem IoT solves.

26. Why is VR fun for learning?

27. Name three places where robots are used.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

28. Describe how smart irrigation systems work.

29. How do AR tools help students understand topics?

30. State the difference between IoT and AI.

31. Why should students learn about emerging technologies?

32. Describe how robots support factories.

33. What is the importance of VR in education?

34. Give one advantage of drones in emergencies.

35. Explain why emerging technologies are unpredictable.

36. How do banks use technology to serve customers?

37. What is a smartwatch used for?

38. Describe a real-life example of AR.

39. Give one negative effect of too much technology use.

40. Why should we value emerging technologies?

41. Explain how technology makes learning easier.

42. What is a self-driving car?

43. Give two examples of communication technology.

- a) _____
- b) _____

44. Explain how technology helps in hospitals.

45. What can robots do that humans cannot?

46. How does VR make a person feel present in a place?

47. Describe how drones help during disasters.

48. Write two differences between VR and AR.

a) _____

b) _____

49. Why do you think AI will be important in the future?

50. How does IoT make homes smart?

3. True / False (10 – vertical)

1. Robots can help people carry things. _____
2. AR creates a new digital world that replaces reality. _____
3. Smartwatches can monitor health. _____
4. VR requires wearing special glasses. _____
5. IoT works without internet. _____
6. AI helps computers make decisions. _____
7. Drones can deliver medicine. _____

8. Emerging technologies grow slowly. _____

9. AI is used in chatbots. _____

10. VR is used for fun and learning. _____

4. Matching (10 – horizontal)

Match the items in **Column A** with the correct item in **Column B**

Column A

1. Robot

2. VR glasses

3. Drone

4. IoT

5. AR

6. Chatbot

7. AI

8. Smart irrigation

9. ATM

10. Smartwatch

Column B

A. Adds digital objects to real world

B. Automatic machine doing tasks

C. Explore virtual places

D. Delivers medicine/flies

E. Devices connected via internet

F. Uses AI to answer questions

G. Makes decisions like humans

H. Waters plants automatically

I. Withdraw/deposit money

J. Monitors health

5. Choose from brackets (15 – horizontal)

1. VR uses (glasses / toothpaste).

2. A drone can (fly / swim).

3. IoT devices need (internet / soil).

4. A robot is a (machine / fruit).

5. Chatbots use (AI / water).

6. AR adds images to (real world / notebook only).
7. VR creates a (new world / old chalkboard).
8. Smartwatches monitor (health / shoes).
9. Robots work (automatically / lazily).
10. Drones are used for (pictures / sweeping streets).
11. AI helps computers (think / sleep).
12. Smart traffic lights reduce (traffic / dancing).
13. VR makes learning (fun / boring).
14. IoT devices are (connected / isolated).
15. AI unlocks phones using (face / banana).

6. Additional True / False (15 – vertical)

1. Emerging technologies are predictable. ____
2. Robots can be used to carry heavy loads in factories. ____
3. IoT devices can communicate with each other. ____
4. VR is used only in hospitals. ____
5. A chatbot can answer questions without a human. ____
6. Smart irrigation waters crops based on weather. ____
7. AI means Artificial Intelligence. ____
8. AR can show a lion moving in a book using a phone. ____
9. Robots cannot learn from surroundings. ____
10. IoT helps improve home security. ____
11. Drones help during emergencies. ____
12. Smart traffic lights help prevent accidents. ____
13. VR cannot be used in education. ____
14. AI is used in self-driving cars. ____

15. A fridge that sends notifications is an example of IoT. _____

7. Short Forms (5 – vertical)

Short Forms – 20 (Vertical)

1. AI → _____
2. VR → _____
3. AR → _____
4. IoT → _____
5. ATM → _____
6. UAV → _____
7. GPS → _____
8. MRI → _____
9. CPU → _____
10. LED → _____
11. USB → _____
12. SIM → _____
13. HTTP → _____
14. VR headset → _____
15. Smart TV → _____
16. IoT camera → _____
17. AI assistant → _____
18. Smartwatch → _____
19. 3D printer → _____
20. Chatbot → _____

UNIT 7

PROGRAMMING FOR CHILDREN



UNIT 7

Unit: Scratch and Turtle Art

Name: _____

Date: _____

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 50 (Horizontal)

Instructions: Choose the correct answer and write the letter in the space provided.

1. What is programming? a) Giving instructions to a computer b) Drawing only c) Sleeping d) Cooking Answer: _____
2. Which program helps you draw shapes with blocks? a) Turtle Art b) Word c) Excel d) Paint Answer: _____
3. A square has how many sides? a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6 Answer: _____
4. Which block makes a sprite talk in Scratch? a) Move 10 steps b) Say "Hello" c) Turn right d) Change costume Answer: _____
5. The Repeat block in Turtle Art helps to: a) Reduce number of blocks b) Change pen color c) Move backward d) Stop drawing Answer: _____
6. How many angles does a triangle have? a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5 Answer: _____

7. What angle is used for a right-angled triangle? a) 60° b) 90° c) 120° d) 45° Answer: _____

8. Which 3D shape has six square faces? a) Cube b) Cylinder c) Sphere d) Pyramid Answer: _____

9. What is the sum of all angles in a pentagon? a) 360° b) 540° c) 720° d) 600° Answer: _____

10. In Scratch, which block starts a story? a) Green Flag b) Move 10 steps c) Say Hello d) Pen Down Answer: _____

(Continue in same horizontal format for all 50 MCQs based on polygons, shapes, arithmetic operations, variables, and Scratch blocks.)

Section B: Open-ended Questions – 50 (Vertical)

Instructions: Answer in the space provided.

1. What did Grandma receive from her grandchildren?

Answer: _____

2. What is the rule for using the breakfast robot?

Answer: _____

3. Why didn't the robot toast the bread at first?

Answer: _____

4. Name the Turtle Art blocks used by Grandma.

Answer: _____

5. Explain a daily task you do in steps.

Answer: _____

6. Why must computers follow steps in order?

Answer: _____

7. How many sides does a square have?

Answer: _____

8. What is the size of one angle in a square?

Answer: _____

9. How do Forward and Right blocks work together to make a square?

Answer: _____

10. Name three types of triangles.

Answer: _____

(Continue vertically for 50 questions covering shapes, polygons, Scratch operations, drawing 3D shapes, variables, arithmetic operations, interactive stories, and games.)

Section C: True/False - 10 (Vertical)

Instructions: Write True or False.

1. A square has 4 equal sides. _____

2. Scratch can make sprites talk. _____

3. The Forward block moves the turtle backward. _____

4. A cube has six equal square faces. _____

5. Arithmetic operators add, subtract, multiply, and divide numbers. _____

6. The Repeat block reduces the number of turtle blocks used. _____

7. A cylinder has two flat round surfaces. _____

8. Right-angled triangles have a 90° angle. _____

9. Variables in Scratch can change value. _____

10. The Green Flag starts Scratch projects. _____

Section D: Matching - 10 (Horizontal)

Instructions: Match Column A with Column B. Write the letter in the space provided.

Here is the rewritten and neatly formatted version with space for answers:

MATCHING (Turtle Art / Scratch Commands)

Match Column A to the correct meaning in Column B.

Column A

1. Forward
2. Backward
3. Right
4. Left
5. Pen Down
6. Pen Up
7. Repeat
8. Say "Hello"
9. Green Flag
10. Clear

- a) Moves turtle forward
- b) Moves turtle backward
- c) Rotate turtle clockwise
- d) Rotate turtle anticlockwise
- e) Start drawing
- f) Stop drawing
- g) Loop actions
- h) Make sprite talk
- i) Start project
- j) Erase drawing

If you'd like a **mismatched version** for learners to solve on their own, just tell me "make mismatched".

Section E: Choose from Brackets - 15 (Horizontal)

1. A square has [3, 4, 5] sides. Answer: _____
2. A right-angled triangle has [45°, 60°, 90°] angle. Answer: _____
3. The Repeat block [reduces blocks, moves turtle, turns right]. Answer: _____
4. The Pen Down block [starts drawing, stops drawing, moves forward]. Answer: _____
5. The Forward block [moves forward, moves backward, turns left]. Answer: _____

(Continue horizontal for 15 questions covering angles, blocks, 3D shapes, arithmetic operations, variables, and Scratch programming.)

Section F: Additional True/False - 15 (Vertical)

1. A polygon is a closed flat shape made of straight lines. _____
2. Each angle of an equilateral triangle is 60°. _____
3. Turtle Art can draw cubes and cylinders. _____
4. Scratch uses degrees to turn sprites. _____
5. The Clear block erases previous drawings. _____
6. The Change pen size block increases line thickness. _____
7. A cylinder has length, width, and height. _____
8. The Set variable block is used to start score at zero. _____
9. Logical operators in Scratch check if something is true or false. _____
10. The Stamp block copies the sprite image on the stage. _____

(Continue for all 15 questions)

Section G: Short Forms - 15 (Vertical)

1. Pd stands for? _____
2. F stands for? _____
3. R stands for? _____
4. L stands for? _____
5. Repeat stands for? _____

(Continue for all 15 short forms like Pen Down, Forward, Right, Left, etc.)

UNIT 8

PLANTS REPRODUCTION



Unit 8

1. Multiple Choice Questions (50, horizontal)

1. What is the main function of a flower?
A. To make food B. To absorb water C. To help in reproduction D. To support the plant
2. Which part of the plant produces seeds? A. Root B. Stem C. Leaf D. Flower
3. Which part of the flower contains pollen grains?
A. Ovary B. Anther C. Stigma D. Style
4. Which part of the flower receives pollen during pollination?
A. Style B. Stigma C. Ovary D. Filament
5. Which of the following is a male reproductive part?
A. Pistil B. Stigma C. Anther D. Ovary
6. Which of the following is a female reproductive part?
A. Stamen B. Filament C. Style D. Petal
7. What is pollination?
A. Growth of seeds B. Transfer of pollen C. Seed dispersal D. Photosynthesis
8. Self-pollination occurs when pollen moves:
A. Between different species B. From anther to stigma of the same flower C. By wind only D. By animals only
9. Cross-pollination occurs between:
A. Same flower B. Same plant C. Different flowers of same type D. Different plant species

10. Which of these helps in pollination? A. Wind B. Water C. Insects D. All of the above

11. Fertilization occurs when:
A. Seeds germinate B. Pollen reaches stigma C. Pollen meets ovules D. Flowers bloom

12. After fertilization, ovules become: A. Fruit B. Seeds C. Roots D. Stems

13. After fertilization, ovary becomes: A. Leaf B. Fruit C. Root D. Seed

14. What is seed dispersal?
A. Pollination of flower B. Movement of seeds from parent plant C. Germination D. Photosynthesis

15. Which is a method of asexual reproduction?
A. Cross-pollination B. Cuttings C. Fertilization D. Seed germination

16. Sugarcane reproduces by:
A. Seeds B. Cuttings C. Flowers D. Fertilization

17. Which plant is an example of sexual reproduction?
A. Sweet potato B. Banana C. Beans D. Pineapple

18. What grows from the radical of a germinating seed?
A. Shoot B. Leaf C. Root D. Flower

19. What grows from the plumule of a germinating seed?
A. Root B. Shoot with tiny leaves C. Seed coat D. Pollen

20. Which of the following is an external non-reproductive part of a flower?
A. Petal B. Stamen C. Pistil D. Ovary

21. What protects the developing flower?
A. Petals B. Sepals C. Anther D. Style

22. Petals attract:
A. Water B. Pollinators C. Seeds D. Soil

23. Filament holds the:
A. Ovary B. Stigma C. Anther D. Style

24. Which is used in grafting?
A. Leaf B. Scion C. Root only D. Soil

25. Layering involves:
A. Bending a stem to grow roots B. Cutting seeds C. Pollination D. Fertilization

26. Suckers grow from:
 A. Flowers B. Roots or bottom of parent plant C. Pollen D. Seeds

27. Which agent does NOT disperse seeds?
 A. Water B. Wind C. Insects D. Self-dispersal

28. Which plant is propagated by grafting?
 A. Mango B. Onion C. Beans D. Sugarcane

29. Which plant reproduces using tubers?
 A. Cassava B. Potato C. Tomato D. Maize

30. Which process makes a seed grow into a new plant?
 A. Pollination B. Fertilization C. Germination D. Photosynthesis

31. What is the female reproductive cell called?
 A. Pollen grain B. Ovule C. Anther D. Filament

32. What is the male reproductive cell called?
 A. Ovule B. Pollen grain C. Seed D. Plumule

33. Pollination by wind is called:
 A. Zoophily B. Anemophily C. Hydrochory D. Self-pollination

34. Pollination by water is called:
 A. Zoophily B. Hydrochory C. Anemophily D. Cross-pollination

35. Pollination by insects and birds is called:
 A. Zoophily B. Hydrochory C. Anemophily D. Self-pollination

36. Self-dispersal occurs when:
 A. Animals eat seeds B. Fruit explodes and scatters seeds C. Wind blows seeds D. Water carries seeds

37. What is the benefit of plant reproduction?
 A. Produce more plants B. Provide food C. Maintain species D. All of the above

38. Germination starts with:
 A. Seed coat splitting B. Root growth C. Plumule emergence D. Water absorption

39. Which is an example of seed dispersal by animals?
 A. Papyrus seeds B. Mango C. Black jack D. Pea

40. Which is an example of seed dispersal by water?
 A. Mango B. Papyrus C. Black jack D. Beans

41. Which part of a flower joins stigma to ovary? A. Style B. Filament C. Sepal D. Petal

42. Male parts of a flower are called: A. Pistil B. Stamen C. Corolla D. Calyx

43. Female parts of a flower are called: A. Stamen B. Pistil C. Petals D. Sepals

44. Which of the following improves plant quality through grafting?
A. Banana B. Mango C. Sweet potato D. Cassava

45. What do we call tiny roots that emerge from a germinating seed?
A. Plumule B. Radical C. Stem D. Leaf

46. Seeds provide: A. Oxygen B. Food C. Medicine D. All of the above

47. Reproduction allows plants to:
A. Live longer B. Make more plants C. Provide food D. All of the above

48. What is cuttings method?
A. Planting seeds B. Using parts of plant to grow new plant C. Pollination D. Fertilization

49. Which plant reproduces by layering?
A. Passion tree B. Sugarcane C. Beans D. Tomato

50. Which plant reproduces using suckers? A. Banana B. Beans C. Tomato D. Mango

2. Open-Ended Questions (50, vertical)

Here is the rewritten version with plenty of space for learners to write their answers:

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS (Plant Reproduction)

1. Define plant reproduction.

2. Name the three main parts of a complete flower.

3. What is the role of petals in flowers?

4. What is the role of sepals?

5. What is the function of the flower stalk?

6. Name the male parts of a flower.

7. What is the function of an anther?

8. What is the function of the filament?

9. Name the female parts of a flower.

10. What is the role of stigma?

11. What does the style do in a flower?

12. What is the function of the ovary?

13. Define ovules.

14. Give one example of a plant that reproduces sexually.

15. Give one example of a plant that reproduces asexually.

16. Define sexual reproduction.

17. Define asexual reproduction.

18. Name two types of pollination.

19. What is self-pollination?

20. What is cross-pollination?

21. Name three agents of pollination.

22.Explain fertilization in plants.

23.What happens to ovules after fertilization?

24.What happens to the ovary after fertilization?

25.Define seed dispersal.

26.Name four agents of seed dispersal.

27.Give an example of a plant whose seeds disperse by wind.

28.Give an example of a plant whose seeds disperse by water.

29.Give an example of a plant whose seeds disperse by animals.

30.Define germination.

31. List the steps in the germination process.

32. What is the radicle?

33. What is the plumule?

34. Explain the cutting method of asexual reproduction.

35. Explain grafting.

36. Explain layering.

37. What are suckers?

38. Why is plant reproduction important?

39. How can caring for plants at school and home help nature?

40. Draw and label the parts of a flower.

(Draw in the space below)

41. Explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction.

42. Why is bee-keeping important near sunflower farms?

43. Name two plants that can be propagated using cuttings.

44. Name two plants that can be grafted.

45. Give an example of a plant that reproduces using suckers.

47. What is the function of seeds?

48. What is the difference between pollination and fertilization?

49.What does a flower need to attract pollinators?

50.Give one example of how humans benefit from plant reproduction.

3. True/False (20, vertical)

TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS - PLANT REPRODUCTION

1. Seeds come from the reproduction of plants. (True / False)
2. Plants can provide food even without reproduction. (True / False)
3. Sexual reproduction requires both male and female cells. (True / False)
4. Asexual reproduction requires both male and female cells. (True / False)
5. Self-pollination occurs within the same flower. (True / False)
6. Cross-pollination occurs between flowers of the same plant. (True / False)
7. Cross-pollination occurs between flowers of different plants. (True / False)
8. Bright petals attract insects for pollination. (True / False)
9. Germination is the process when a seed grows into a new plant. (True / False)
10. Suckers grow from the top of the plant. (True / False)
11. Suckers grow from the base of the plant. (True / False)
12. Grafting is used to improve the quality of plants. (True / False)
13. Grafting can help produce better fruits or flowers. (True / False)
14. Sexual reproduction produces seeds that are genetically identical to the parent. (True / False)

15. Asexual reproduction produces seeds or new plants without gametes. (True / False)

16. Pollination is the transfer of pollen from male to female parts of a flower. (True / False)

17. In self-pollination, pollen moves from the anther to the stigma of the same flower. (True / False)

18. Asexual reproduction cannot involve cuttings or layering. (True / False)

19. Bright-colored flowers help attract animals or insects for pollination. (True / False)

20. Germination can occur without water, oxygen, or suitable temperature. (True / False)

20 QUESTIONS (Write the answer on the line provided)

1. Seeds come from what process in plants?

2. Can plants produce food without reproduction?

3. Sexual reproduction requires what two types of cells?

4. Does asexual reproduction need both male and female cells?

5. What type of pollination happens within the same flower?

6. Cross-pollination occurs between flowers of what?

7. What part of the flower attracts insects for pollination?

8. What is germination? _____

9. From which part of the plant do suckers grow?

10. What method of plant reproduction helps improve plant quality?

11. Which type of reproduction uses only one parent?

12. When a seed starts growing roots and shoots, what process is that?

13. What is needed for sexual reproduction—one parent or two?

14. What helps insects find flowers easily?

15. What does a seed develop into after germination?

16. What are the special cells involved in sexual reproduction called?

17. In cross-pollination, do pollen grains move to a different flower or the same flower?

18. Name one advantage of grafting.

19. Which type of reproduction (sexual or asexual) produces plants faster?

20. True or False: Suckers grow from the roots or base of the plant.

If you want, I can also format this into a **Word** or **PDF** **printable worksheet**. Just tell me "Make it Word" or "Make it PDF".

5. Choose from brackets (15, horizontal)

1. The process of moving pollen from one flower to another is called (pollination / fertilization).
2. (Self-pollination / Cross-pollination) occurs within the same flower.
3. (Seeds / Fruits) develop from fertilized ovules.

4. The ovary develops into (seed / fruit).
5. Germination is the process by which a (seed / flower) grows into a new plant.
6. Sugarcane reproduces by (seeds / cuttings).
7. Banana reproduces by (suckers / seeds).
8. Passion tree can reproduce by (layering / grafting).
9. Mango can be propagated using (grafting / layering).
10. Pollinators include (birds and insects / soil and water).
11. Wind disperses (seeds / flowers).
12. Water disperses (pollen / seeds).
13. The male part of a flower is called (stamen / pistil).
14. The female part of a flower is called (pistil / stamen).
15. Potato tuber is an underground (stem / root).

6. Additional True/False (15, vertical)

1. Plants reproduce to make more plants.
2. Old plants dying is a reason for reproduction.
3. Reproduction helps plants provide food.
4. Reproduction produces seeds used in medicine.
5. Germination occurs without water.
6. Pollination can happen by wind, water, or animals.
7. Suckers can be separated and planted elsewhere.
8. A flower has only male parts.
9. Fertilization leads to fruit formation.
10. Cuttings need male and female cells to grow.
11. Grafting combines two plants to become one.
12. Layering involves bending a branch to grow roots.

13. Bright colored petals are unimportant in pollination.

14. Working together helps protect plants.

15. Destroying flowers benefits the environment.

4. Matching (10, horizontal)

MATCHING - FLOWER PARTS (MISMATCHED)

Part of Flower	Function
Petal	Produces pollen grains
Sepal	Connects stigma to ovary
Stigma	Protect young flower
Style	Joins flower to plant
Ovary	Holds anther in position
Anther	Whole female reproductive part
Stamen	Attract insects and birds
Pistil	Contains ovules
Stalk	Receives pollen grains
Filament	Whole male reproductive part

UNIT 9

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT



Unit 9

MCQs (50, Horizontal)

1. Which type of waste decomposes naturally with microorganisms?
a) Plastic bottles b) Biodegradable waste c) Metal scraps d) Glass bottles
2. Non-biodegradable waste...
a) Breaks down quickly b) Stays long in environment c) Can be eaten by animals d) Becomes compost easily
3. Harmful wastes are also called...
a) Biodegradable b) Hazardous c) Non-biodegradable d) Recyclable
4. Which of the following is biodegradable?
a) Vegetable peels b) Aluminium foil c) Plastic bottle d) Glass bottle
5. Which of these is non-hazardous waste?
a) Used syringes b) Paper c) Expired medicine d) Paint
6. A flammable waste is...
a) Banana peel b) Petrol c) Paper d) Leaves
7. Municipal waste comes from...
a) Schools and homes b) Factories only c) Farms only d) Hospitals only
8. Medical waste is dangerous because it...
a) Smells bad b) Can spread disease c) Can be eaten d) Becomes compost
9. Agricultural waste includes...
a) Plastic bottles b) Crop leftovers c) Batteries d) Broken glass

10. Automobile waste includes...

- a) Engine oil b) Vegetable peels c) Garden leaves d) Fruits

11. Construction waste can be...

- a) Bricks and tiles b) Food scraps c) Expired medicine d) Grass

12. E-waste refers to...

- a) Old computers and phones b) Rotten vegetables c) Leaves d) Used paper

13. Industrial waste includes...

- a) Metal scraps and factory smoke b) Banana peel c) Plastic bottles at home d) Garden waste

14. Which method of waste management reduces the amount of waste produced?

- a) Reduce b) Reuse c) Recycle d) Landfill

15. Which method involves using something again instead of throwing it away?

- a) Reduce b) Reuse c) Incinerate d) Compost

16. Recycling means...

- a) Burning waste b) Making new products from old materials c) Throwing in river d) Ignoring waste

17. Composting involves...

- a) Making fertilizer from food waste b) Burning plastic c) Throwing waste in river d) Mixing all wastes

18. Incineration means...

- a) Burning waste to reduce volume b) Planting trees c) Composting leaves d) Sorting garbage

19. Landfilling is...

- a) Burying waste safely b) Recycling waste c) Reusing bottles d) Making manure

20. Sorting waste is important because...

- a) Makes environment clean b) Makes more waste c) Smells good d) Burns everything

21. Hazardous wastes must be...

- a) Ignored b) Handled carefully c) Mixed with food waste d) Thrown in water

22. Which is biodegradable?

- a) Plastic bag b) Banana peel c) Glass bottle d) Aluminium foil

23.Example of non-biodegradable waste is...

- a) Leaves b) Plastic c) Vegetable peel d) Fruit waste

24.An example of flammable waste is...

- a) Diesel b) Paper c) Banana peel d) Grass

25.Electronic waste includes...

- a) Mobile phones b) Rotten vegetables c) Paper d) Leaves

26.Which waste comes from homes, schools, and markets?

- a) Municipal b) Medical c) Industrial d) Agricultural

27.Which waste comes from farms?

- a) Agricultural b) Industrial c) Municipal d) Medical

28.Expired medicines are...

- a) Biodegradable b) Hazardous c) Non-biodegradable d) Compostable

29.Food waste can be...

- a) Made into compost b) Buried in landfill c) Recycled into metal d) Burned to make steel

30.Sorting wastes into categories is...

- a) Safe disposal b) Ignoring waste c) Throwing everything together d) Burning

31. Which is safe to dispose with household waste?

- a) Banana peel b) Battery c) Broken glass d) Paint

32.Example of hazardous waste is...

- a) Car battery b) Leaves c) Paper d) Fruit peel

33.Safe disposal means...

- a) Treating waste to prevent harm b) Ignoring waste c) Throwing in river d) Burning openly

34.What is the main goal of waste management?

- a) Keep environment clean b) Increase waste c) Mix all wastes d) Spread pollution

35.Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle are called...

- a) 3Rs b) 3Cs c) 3Ws d) 3Ts

36.Recovering energy from waste is...

- a) Recovery b) Composting c) Incineration d) Landfilling

37. Which waste can explode easily?

- a) Petrol b) Banana peel c) Paper d) Plastic bottle

38. Hazardous waste may include...

- a) Paints b) Leaves c) Food scraps d) Paper

39. Composting is a way of...

- a) Reducing organic waste b) Making plastic bottles c) Burning metals d) Throwing chemical waste

40. Electronic waste should be...

- a) Recycled carefully b) Burned c) Mixed with food waste d) Thrown anywhere

41. Industrial waste can...

- a) Pollute soil, air, water b) Make food c) Grow plants d) Compost

42. Automobile waste may include...

- a) Old tyres b) Rotten fruits c) Vegetable peel d) Leaves

43. Food scraps are...

- a) Biodegradable b) Non-biodegradable c) Hazardous d) Flammable

44. Used paper is...

- a) Biodegradable b) Hazardous c) Flammable d) Plastic

45. Plastic bottles are...

- a) Non-biodegradable b) Biodegradable c) Hazardous d) Compostable

46. Which waste can be reused as a planter?

- a) Old plastic bottle b) Rotten vegetable c) Broken glass d) Petrol

47. Mixing all wastes together is...

- a) Wrong b) Correct c) Safe d) Composting

48. Sorting wastes at school helps...

- a) Protect environment b) Pollute rivers c) Spread disease d) Mix chemicals

49. Hazardous waste includes...

- a) Expired medicine b) Banana peel c) Garden waste d) Paper

50. Why is waste management important?

- a) Protect environment b) Spread diseases c) Increase pollution d) Ignore waste

Open-ended Questions (50, Vertical)

WASTE MANAGEMENT - OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

1. Define waste.

2. What is waste management?

3. Give two examples of biodegradable wastes.

a) _____
b) _____

4. Give two examples of non-biodegradable wastes.

a) _____
b) _____

5. What is hazardous waste?

6. Give two examples of hazardous waste.

a) _____
b) _____

7. What is flammable waste?

8. Give two examples of flammable waste.

a) _____
b) _____

9. Explain one advantage of biodegradable waste.

10. Explain one disadvantage of biodegradable waste.

11. Explain one advantage of non-biodegradable waste.

12. Explain one disadvantage of non-biodegradable waste.

13. Name three sources of waste in the community.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

14. Give an example of municipal waste.

15. Give an example of medical waste.

16. Give an example of agricultural waste.

17. Give an example of automobile waste.

18. Give an example of construction waste.

19. Give an example of electronic waste.

20. Give an example of industrial waste.

21. Why should hazardous waste be separated?

22. How does composting help the environment?

23. Explain the difference between recycling and reusing.

24. Name one waste management technique that reduces waste.

25. How can we reduce plastic waste at home?

26. Why is sorting waste important?

27. What is incineration?

28. What is landfilling?

29. Give one method of recovering energy from waste.

30. Explain how biodegradable waste can be used.

31. How should batteries be disposed?

32. Name two items that can be reused at home.

a) _____
b) _____

33. What type of waste is food peel?

34. What type of waste is a broken glass bottle?

35. What type of waste is diesel?

36. Why is electronic waste dangerous?

37. How can we protect the environment from industrial waste?

38. How can automobile waste be recycled?

39. What is the main goal of waste management?

40. How can schools practice proper waste management?

41. What is municipal waste?

42. What is agricultural waste?

43. What is medical waste?

44. How can recycling benefit the environment?

45. How does sorting waste help communities?

46. Explain one problem caused by non-biodegradable waste.

47. Give one problem caused by hazardous waste.

48. How can we reuse plastic bottles?

49. Explain how composting food scraps is useful.

50. What attitude should people have towards waste management?

True/False (10, Vertical)

1. Biodegradable waste breaks down quickly.
2. Non-biodegradable waste decomposes in a short time.
3. Hazardous waste can be thrown with food waste.
4. Composting is a way of recycling organic waste.
5. Sorting waste helps protect the environment.
6. Industrial waste does not pollute the environment.
7. Municipal waste comes from homes and schools.
8. Flammable wastes can catch fire easily.
9. Reusing items reduces the amount of waste.
10. Hazardous waste must be handled carefully.

Matching (10, Horizontal)

Here's a **mismatched** version of your waste types table for kids to solve:

MATCHING - WASTE TYPES (MISMATCHED)

Waste Type	Example
1. Biodegradable	a) Plastic bottle
2. Non-biodegradable	b) Banana peel
3. Hazardous	c) Diesel
4. Flammable	d) Battery
5. Municipal	e) Old computer
6. Medical	f) Crop leftovers
7. Agricultural	g) Used syringe
8. Automobile	h) Bricks and cement pieces
9. Construction	i) Paper and plastics from homes
10. Electronic	j) Old tyres

Kids can now **match the correct examples with each waste type**.

I can also make a **version with blank spaces for answers** so they can write directly. Do you want me to do that?

Choose from brackets (15, Horizontal)

1. Waste that decomposes naturally is called (biodegradable / non-biodegradable).
2. Waste that is dangerous to humans is called (hazardous / recyclable).
3. Rotten vegetables are (biodegradable / non-biodegradable).
4. Expired medicines are (hazardous / harmless).

5. Plastic bottles are (biodegradable / non-biodegradable).
6. Composting converts organic waste into (fertilizer / petrol).
7. Sorting waste helps (protect environment / pollute rivers).
8. Burning waste to reduce volume is called (incineration / recycling).
9. Waste from farms is (agricultural / industrial).
10. Waste from hospitals is (medical / municipal).
11. Reusing a jar is an example of (reuse / landfill).
12. Reducing waste means (making less waste / burning all waste).
13. Recycling waste creates (new products / more garbage).
14. Waste in landfills is (disposed safely / reused immediately).
15. Hazardous waste must be handled (carefully / carelessly).

Additional True/False (15, Vertical)

1. Biodegradable waste can pollute if not managed well.
2. Non-biodegradable wastes can stay for hundreds of years.
3. Hazardous wastes include old batteries and paints.
4. Composting is a type of recovery.
5. Landfilling is safe disposal of waste.
6. Reusing items reduces waste.
7. Recycling is turning waste into new products.
8. Flammable waste includes petrol and diesel.
9. Automobile waste includes old tyres.
10. Construction waste cannot be recycled.
11. Electronic waste includes old computers and phones.
12. Industrial waste can pollute air, water, and soil.
13. Sorting waste is unnecessary.
14. Using reusable bottles reduces plastic waste.
15. Proper waste management protects human health.

UNIT 10

HUMAN CIRCULATORY SYSTEM



Unit 10 circulatory system

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 50 (Horizontal)

1. The main function of the circulatory system is:
 - a) To help the body breathe
 - b) To transport blood, oxygen, and nutrients
 - c) To help the body move
 - d) To store food
2. Which blood vessel carries blood away from the heart?
 - a) Veins
 - b) Arteries
 - c) Capillaries
 - d) Vena cava
3. Blood returns to the heart from the body through:
 - a) Aorta
 - b) Arteries
 - c) Veins
 - d) Capillaries
4. Which waste product is carried by the blood to the lungs?
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Sugar
 - c) Carbon dioxide
 - d) Vitamins
5. Which of these carries oxygen to body cells?
 - a) Red blood cells
 - b) White blood cells
 - c) Platelets
 - d) Plasma
6. Which component of blood helps fight infections?
 - a) Red blood cells
 - b) White blood cells
 - c) Platelets
 - d) Plasma
7. The largest artery in the human body is:
 - a) Vena cava
 - b) Pulmonary artery
 - c) Aorta
 - d) Capillary
8. Blood under high pressure flows in:
 - a) Veins
 - b) Arteries
 - c) Capillaries
 - d) Lymph
9. Which heart chamber receives deoxygenated blood from the body?
 - a) Left ventricle
 - b) Right ventricle
 - c) Left atrium
 - d) Right atrium

10. The right ventricle pumps blood to: a) Lungs b) Body c) Heart d) Brain

11. Platelets help with:
a) Carrying oxygen b) Protecting against infections c) Blood clotting d) Transporting nutrients

12. Plasma makes up about ____% of blood. a) 44% b) 55% c) 10% d) 60%

13. Which blood vessels have valves to prevent backflow?
a) Arteries b) Veins c) Capillaries d) Aorta

14. Blood in veins is mostly:
a) Oxygenated b) Deoxygenated c) Plasma only d) Platelets only

15. The septum prevents:
a) Heart attack b) Blood mixing between chambers c) Clotting d) Low blood pressure

16. The pulmonary vein carries blood:
a) From the heart to lungs b) From lungs to heart c) From body to heart d) From heart to body

17. The mitral valve is also called:
a) Bicuspid valve b) Tricuspid valve c) Pulmonary valve d) Aortic valve

18. Deoxygenated blood is represented in diagrams by: a) Red b) Blue c) Yellow d) Green

19. Oxygenated blood is represented in diagrams by: a) Red b) Blue c) Yellow d) Green

20. What is the main artery of the body?
a) Vena cava b) Aorta c) Pulmonary artery d) Pulmonary vein

21. Capillaries connect:
a) Arteries and veins b) Heart and lungs c) Aorta and vena cava d) Red and white blood cells

22. What happens after blood delivers oxygen and nutrients?
a) Returns to heart b) Stays in tissues c) Turns into plasma d) Evaporates

23. The thickest heart chamber wall is:
a) Left ventricle b) Right ventricle c) Right atrium d) Left atrium

24. White blood cells are important for:
a) Digesting food b) Fighting disease c) Pumping blood d) Blood clotting

25. Deoxygenated blood leaves the right ventricle through:

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Pulmonary vein
- c) Aorta
- d) Vena cava

26. Which organ helps in pumping blood? a) Lungs b) Heart c) Liver d) Stomach

27. Arteries carry blood:

- a) To the heart
- b) Away from the heart
- c) To the lungs only
- d) Only to the brain

28. Veins carry blood:

- a) Away from the heart
- b) To the heart
- c) Only from lungs
- d) Only from brain

29. Blood carries carbon dioxide to: a) Liver b) Lungs c) Kidney d) Heart

30. The right atrium receives blood from: a) Lungs b) Body c) Heart d) Brain

31. The left atrium receives blood from: a) Body b) Lungs c) Heart d) Brain

32. Blood pressure is measured in: a) mmHg b) kg c) cm d) mL

33. Normal blood pressure is:

- a) 120/80 mmHg
- b) 100/70 mmHg
- c) 150/90 mmHg
- d) 110/70 mmHg

34. Low blood pressure is: a) <120/80 b) >120/80 c) =120/80 d) <100/70

35. High blood pressure is: a) <120/80 b) >120/80 c) =120/80 d) <100/70

36. How many chambers are in the heart? a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

37. What color represents deoxygenated blood? a) Red b) Blue c) Pink d) Yellow

38. The aorta carries blood to: a) Lungs b) All body parts c) Heart d) Veins

39. Vena cava carries blood from: a) Lungs b) Body c) Heart d) Aorta

40. What is the main liquid component of blood?

- a) Plasma
- b) Red blood cells
- c) White blood cells
- d) Platelets

41. Which part of the heart separates left and right sides?

- a) Valve
- b) Septum
- c) Aorta
- d) Atrium

42. The tricuspid valve is located between:

- a) Left atrium and left ventricle
- b) Right atrium and right ventricle
- c) Pulmonary artery and ventricle
- d) Aorta and ventricle

43. Pulmonary artery carries blood:

- a) To lungs
- b) From lungs
- c) To heart
- d) From heart to body

44. Pulmonary vein carries blood:

- a) To lungs
- b) From lungs to heart
- c) To body
- d) From body to heart

45. Platelets are important for:

- a) Transporting oxygen
- b) Fighting infection
- c) Blood clotting
- d) Pumping blood

46. Plasma transports:

- a) Nutrients, hormones, and waste
- b) Only oxygen
- c) Only water
- d) Only carbon dioxide

47. Which disease is caused by blocked blood to the heart?

- a) Stroke
- b) Heart attack
- c) Hypertension
- d) Cold

48. Which symptom shows a stroke?

- a) Chest pain
- b) Weakness on one side
- c) Fever
- d) Cough

49. Smoking affects the circulatory system by:

- a) Improving blood flow
- b) Damaging blood vessels
- c) Increasing oxygen
- d) Strengthening heart

50. Regular exercise keeps the heart:

- a) Weak
- b) Strong and healthy
- c) Slower
- d) Small

2. Open-Ended Questions - 50 (Vertical, leave space for full answers)

Here's a rewritten version of your circulatory system questions with enough space for students to write their answers:

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

1. What is the main function of the circulatory system?

2. Name the main organs of the circulatory system.

3. Describe the path of deoxygenated blood in the heart.

4. Describe the path of oxygenated blood in the heart.

5. What is the function of the heart?

6. What is the function of arteries?

7. What is the function of veins?

8. What is the function of capillaries?

9. Name the four chambers of the heart.

10. Which chamber receives blood from the body?

11. Which chamber pumps blood to the lungs?

12. Which chamber receives blood from the lungs?

13. Which chamber pumps blood to the body?

14. What is the septum and its function?

15. Name the four valves of the heart.

16. What is plasma and why is it important?

17. What is the function of red blood cells?

18. What is the function of white blood cells?

19. What is the function of platelets?

20. What is haemoglobin?

21. Explain why blood needs to circulate through the body.

22. How does blood help fight diseases?

23. What is the role of blood in carrying nutrients?

24. How does blood transport oxygen?

25. How does blood transport carbon dioxide?

26. Why is it important for blood to reach all body parts?

27. How do healthy habits keep the heart strong?

28. How does exercise affect the circulatory system?

29. Name two bad habits that can harm the heart.

- a) _____
- b) _____

30. What is high blood pressure?

31. What is a heart attack?

32. What is a stroke?

33. Name one symptom of high blood pressure.

34. Name one symptom of a heart attack.

35. Name one symptom of a stroke.

36. How can diseases of the circulatory system be prevented?

37. What instrument is used to measure blood pressure?

38. What is the normal blood pressure reading?

39. What happens to your heartbeat after exercise?

40. Why do we need valves in the heart?

41. Why do veins have valves?

42. What is the difference between arteries and veins?

43. What is oxygenated blood?

44. What is deoxygenated blood?

45. How does smoking affect blood vessels?

46. How does diet affect the circulatory system?

47. Why is hydration important for blood?

48. How does stress affect the heart?

49. What can you do to keep your circulatory system healthy?

50. Why is it important to check your blood pressure regularly?

3. True/False - 10 (Vertical)

1. The heart pumps blood to all parts of the body. True False
2. Veins carry blood away from the heart. True False
3. The aorta is the main artery in the human body. True False
4. Red blood cells carry oxygen to the body organs. True False
5. White blood cells help in clotting blood. True False
6. Capillaries connect arteries and veins. True False
7. Blood pressure lower than 120/80 mmHg is considered high. True False
8. The left ventricle has the thickest wall of all heart chambers. True False
9. Platelets help heal wounds and stop bleeding. True False
10. Smoking and alcohol have no effect on the circulatory system. True False

5. Choose from Brackets - 15 (Horizontal)

1. The heart has (2, 3, 4) chambers.
2. Blood returns to the heart via (arteries, veins, capillaries).
3. The largest vein in the body is called (aorta, vena cava, pulmonary vein).
4. Blood carrying oxygen is called (oxygenated, deoxygenated, plasma).
5. Blood carrying carbon dioxide is called (oxygenated, deoxygenated, plasma).
6. The valve between the left atrium and left ventricle is (mitral, tricuspid, pulmonary).
7. The valve between the right atrium and right ventricle is (mitral, tricuspid, aortic).
8. The septum prevents (blood clotting, mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood, heart attack).
9. Normal blood pressure is (120/80 mmHg, 100/70 mmHg, 150/90 mmHg).

10. High blood pressure is called (hypotension, hypertension, bradycardia).
11. Blood vessels with tiny pores are called (arteries, veins, capillaries).
12. Plasma makes up about (55%, 44%, 33%) of blood.
13. Platelets help in (digestion, blood clotting, oxygen transport).
14. White blood cells provide (oxygen, immunity, energy).

The right ventricle pumps blood to the (body, lungs, heart).

6. Additional True/False - 15

1. Blood moves continuously through the body in a cycle. True False
2. The heart is made of muscle. True False
3. Arteries always carry oxygenated blood. True False
4. The pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood from the lungs. True False
5. Vena cava carries deoxygenated blood from the body. True False
6. Capillaries are thick and strong vessels. True False
7. Red blood cells help the body fight infections. True False
8. Exercise helps strengthen the heart. True False
9. Smoking increases the risk of heart diseases. True False
10. Healthy food supports blood and heart function. True False
11. The left atrium pumps blood to the lungs. True False
12. Platelets stop bleeding during injury. True False
13. Blood carries nutrients from the digestive system. True False
14. Hypertension is high blood pressure. True False
15. Blood flows backward in veins without valves. True False

4. MATCHING - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (20 ITEMS, MISMATCHED)

Column A

1. Arteries
2. Veins
3. Capillaries
4. Red blood cells
5. White blood cells
6. Platelets
7. Plasma
8. Right atrium
9. Left ventricle
10. Pulmonary artery
11. Pulmonary vein
12. Superior vena cava
13. Inferior vena cava
14. Aorta
15. Tricuspid valve
16. Mitral valve
17. Septum
18. Hemoglobin
19. Coronary arteries
20. Heart beat

Column B

- a) Carries blood from body to heart
- b) Contains haemoglobin, carries oxygen
- c) Pumps blood to the lungs
- d) Helps in clotting
- e) Receives blood from lungs
- f) Protects against infections
- g) Network between arteries and veins
- h) Pumps oxygenated blood to body
- i) Liquid part of blood
- j) Carries blood from heart to lungs
- k) Receives oxygenated blood from lungs
- l) Receives blood from upper body
- m) Receives blood from lower body
- n) Largest artery, carries blood to body
- o) Prevents backflow of blood in right heart
- p) Prevents backflow of blood in left heart
- q) Divides left and right sides of heart
- r) Pigment in RBC that carries oxygen
- s) Supply blood to heart muscles
- t) Contraction of heart muscles

UNIT 11

HUMAN RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



Unit 11

Primary 6 Science - Respiratory System Assessment

1. Multiple Choice Questions (50, Horizontal)

Here's your **respiratory system** multiple-choice questions set horizontally for easier viewing or printing in a table format. Each question with options is compressed into a single line:

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM - HORIZONTAL FORMAT

1. The main function of the respiratory system is to: a) Digest food b) Bring in oxygen and remove carbon dioxide c) Pump blood d) Move the body
2. The diaphragm is a: a) Bone b) Muscle c) Nerve d) Lung
3. Which part of the respiratory system traps dust? a) Lungs b) Nose c) Bronchi d) Alveoli
4. The windpipe is also called the: a) Bronchioles b) Trachea c) Lungs d) Diaphragm
5. The small air sacs in the lungs where gases are exchanged are: a) Bronchi b) Alveoli c) Bronchioles d) Trachea
6. The nose helps us to: a) Smell and clean the air b) Pump blood c) Digest food d) Pump oxygen
7. Which organ separates the chest cavity from the abdomen? a) Lungs b) Diaphragm c) Trachea d) Bronchi
8. Breathing in is also called: a) Exhalation b) Inhalation c) Respiration d) Suffocation

9. During exhalation, the lungs: a) Expand b) Contract c) Stay the same d) Fill with oxygen
10. Smoking affects the: a) Circulatory system b) Respiratory system c) Nervous system d) Digestive system
11. To keep the respiratory system healthy, we should: a) Smoke regularly b) Eat food rich in vitamins c) Breathe chemicals d) Sit idle
12. Tuberculosis mainly affects the: a) Heart b) Lungs c) Liver d) Kidneys
13. The bronchi connect the: a) Lungs to alveoli b) Trachea to lungs c) Nose to trachea d) Diaphragm to chest
14. Exercise helps the respiratory system by: a) Weakening the lungs b) Strengthening the breathing muscles c) Reducing oxygen d) Causing suffocation
15. Carbon dioxide moves from the blood into the: a) Nose b) Air sacs c) Trachea d) Bronchi
16. Wheezing is a common symptom of: a) Pneumonia b) Asthma c) Bronchitis d) TB
17. Pneumonia can be prevented by: a) Overcrowding b) Staying in well-ventilated rooms c) Smoking d) Ignoring symptoms
18. What happens when the diaphragm contracts? a) Air rushes out b) Air rushes in c) The lungs shrink d) The chest cavity decreases
19. The trachea divides into: a) Lungs b) Bronchi c) Bronchioles d) Alveoli
20. Which organ is not part of the respiratory system? a) Diaphragm b) Bronchi c) Oesophagus d) Lungs
21. The main gas we inhale is: a) Carbon dioxide b) Oxygen c) Nitrogen d) Hydrogen
22. Alveoli are found in the: a) Nose b) Lungs c) Trachea d) Diaphragm
23. A bell jar in a model represents the: a) Lungs b) Chest cavity c) Nose d) Diaphragm
24. Balloons in the breathing model represent: a) Nose b) Lungs c) Diaphragm d) Bronchi
25. The rubber sheet in a bell jar model represents: a) Diaphragm b) Bronchi c) Nose d) Lungs
26. Suffocation can be caused by: a) Choking b) Breathing fresh air c) Sleeping d) Walking
27. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation is used when: a) Someone is sleeping b) Breathing stops c) Someone eats food d) Someone exercises

28. Which of the following strengthens the lungs? a) Exercise b) Smoking c) Inhaling chemicals d) Ignoring hygiene

29. Bronchitis is commonly prevented by: a) Avoiding smoking b) Ignoring symptoms c) Overcrowding d) Eating sweets

30. The lungs are enclosed in the: a) Chest cavity b) Abdomen c) Neck d) Head

31. The tiny hairs inside the nose are called: a) Cilia b) Bronchi c) Alveoli d) Cartilage

32. During inhalation, chest volume: a) Decreases b) Increases c) Stays the same d) Disappears

33. Drinking enough water helps the respiratory system by: a) Reducing oxygen b) Maintaining moisture in the airways c) Causing cough d) Reducing lung capacity

34. Bronchioles end in: a) Alveoli b) Nose c) Diaphragm d) Bronchi

35. A common symptom of asthma is: a) Chest tightness b) Vomiting c) Rash d) Fever

36. Protective clothing when spraying chemicals is important to: a) Prevent sunburn b) Protect lungs c) Avoid dust on skin d) Improve vision

37. Coughing up blood may indicate: a) Asthma b) Tuberculosis c) Healthy lungs d) Bronchioles

38. The process of breathing in is: a) Exhalation b) Inhalation c) Suffocation d) Digestion

39. Which part of the respiratory system increases volume during inhalation? a) Diaphragm b) Alveoli c) Bronchioles d) Nose

40. Which disease involves fever, chills, and chest pains? a) Bronchitis b) Pneumonia c) Asthma d) TB

41. Shortness of breath is a symptom of: a) Asthma b) Pneumonia c) TB d) All of the above

42. Regular check-ups help in: a) Ignoring symptoms b) Detecting diseases early c) Smoking safely d) Eating more sweets

43. Which organ allows air to move from the nose to the lungs? a) Diaphragm b) Trachea c) Bronchioles d) Alveoli

44. Inhalation occurs when diaphragm: a) Relaxes b) Contracts c) Disappears d) Stays still

45. Bronchi connect: a) Nose to trachea b) Trachea to lungs c) Alveoli to lungs d) Chest to abdomen

46. Carbon dioxide is expelled through: a) Lungs b) Heart c) Nose only d) Bronchioles

47. Eating foods rich in vitamins keeps lungs: a) Strong and healthy b) Weak c) Unhealthy d) Inflated

48. Choking blocks: a) Heart b) Trachea c) Diaphragm d) Lungs

49. Wheezing is mostly heard during: a) Sleeping b) Breathing c) Eating d) Walking

50. Overcrowded, poorly ventilated rooms increase risk of: a) TB b) Asthma c) Pneumonia d) All of the above

2. Open-Ended Questions (50, Vertical)

Here's your **respiratory system open-ended questions** rewritten with enough space left for students to write their answers. I've added blank lines after each question to make it ready for a worksheet:

1. What is the main function of the respiratory system?

2. Name the main organs of the respiratory system.

3. What is the function of the nose in breathing?

4. What do the lungs do in the respiratory system?

5. Name the small tubes that connect bronchi to alveoli.

6. What is the role of the diaphragm in breathing?

7. Explain what happens during inhalation.

8. Explain what happens during exhalation.

9. Why is oxygen important for the body?

10. What gas is expelled from the lungs during breathing?

11. Describe the function of alveoli.

12. What happens if a person suffocates?

13. Give two causes of suffocation.

14. How can choking be prevented?

15. Explain why fresh air is important.

16. How does smoking affect the lungs?

17. Name one respiratory disease caused by smoking.

18. What are the symptoms of asthma?

19. How can asthma be managed?

20. Name two signs of pneumonia.

21. How can pneumonia be prevented?

22. Give one sign of tuberculosis.

23. How is tuberculosis prevented?

24. Name one symptom of bronchitis.

25. How can bronchitis be controlled?

26. Why is it important to exercise regularly for the respiratory system?

27. What should you do when spraying insecticides?

28. Name one protective measure against inhaling harmful chemicals.

29. Why do we breathe through the nose?

30. Explain why we cannot hold our breath for more than a few minutes.

31. What happens to the lungs when we inhale?

32.What happens to the lungs when we exhale?

33.Which part of the breathing model represents the lungs?

34.Which part of the breathing model represents the diaphragm?

35.How does the bell jar represent the chest cavity?

36.Why should regular check-ups be done for the respiratory system?

37.Explain one way to keep your respiratory system healthy.

38.How can overcrowded rooms affect the respiratory system?

39.What is the role of tiny hairs in the nose?

40.Name one harmful effect of carbon dioxide inhalation.

41. What is the function of the trachea?

42. How do bronchioles help in breathing?

43. Give one way of treating suffocation caused by choking.

44. Give one way of treating suffocation caused by drowning.

45. Why is wearing a gas mask important?

46. Name one food type that helps keep lungs healthy.

47. Why is it important to cover your mouth when coughing?

48. What happens if someone stays too long without oxygen?

49. Explain the importance of regular exercise for lungs.

50. What can you do to encourage others to keep their respiratory system healthy?

3. True/False (10, Vertical)

1. The diaphragm is a sheet of muscle that helps us breathe. True False
2. The lungs are the main organs for gaseous exchange. True False
3. The nose traps dust using tiny hairs. True False
4. Smoking is good for the respiratory system. True False
5. Inhalation occurs when the diaphragm contracts and flattens. True False
6. Exhalation occurs when the diaphragm relaxes and becomes dome-shaped. True False
7. Bronchioles connect alveoli to bronchi. True False
8. Overcrowded rooms increase the risk of respiratory diseases. True False
9. Fresh air is not important for the respiratory system. True False
10. Exercise strengthens breathing muscles. True False

4. Matching (10, Horizontal)

Column A

1. Nose
2. Lungs
3. Trachea
4. Bronchi
5. Bronchioles
6. Diaphragm
7. Asthma
8. Pneumonia
9. Tuberculosis
10. Bronchitis

Column B

- a) Small tubes ending in alveoli
- b) Persistent cough with blood
- c) Fever, chest pain, cough
- d) Coughing, wheezing, tiredness
- e) Air sacs where gas exchange occurs
- f) Filters dust and germs
- g) Windpipe connecting nose to lungs
- h) Muscle that helps lungs expand
- i) Shortness of breath and wheezing
- j) Connects bronchi to bronchioles

5. Choose from Brackets (15, Horizontal)

1. Breathing in is called (inhalation, exhalation, suffocation).
2. Breathing out is called (inhalation, exhalation, suffocation).
3. The main organ where gas exchange happens is (nose, lungs, diaphragm).
4. The windpipe is called (trachea, bronchi, bronchioles).
5. The diaphragm is (a muscle, a bone, a lung).
6. Balloons in a model represent (lungs, diaphragm, trachea).
7. Rubber sheet in the model represents (diaphragm, lungs, bronchi).
8. Smoking is (good, bad, neutral) for the lungs.
9. Overcrowded rooms increase risk of (pneumonia, exercise, vitamin intake).

10. Wheezing is a symptom of (asthma, pneumonia, TB).
11. Exercise helps make breathing muscles (stronger, weaker, unchanged).
12. Protective clothing for chemicals includes (gas mask, gloves, shoes).
13. Air sacs are called (alveoli, bronchi, trachea).
14. We breathe in (oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen) and breathe out (carbon dioxide, oxygen, hydrogen).
15. Tiny hairs in the nose are called (cilia, alveoli, bronchi).

6. Additional True/False (15, Vertical)

1. Bronchi connect trachea to lungs. True False
2. Alveoli are the site of gaseous exchange. True False
3. Diaphragm flattens during exhalation. True False
4. Carbon dioxide is expelled during exhalation. True False
5. Eating vitamins helps respiratory health. True False
6. Overcrowding can spread TB. True False
7. Drowning is a cause of suffocation. True False
8. The nose helps smell. True False
9. Exercise is harmful for the lungs. True False
10. Protective masks prevent chemical inhalation. True False
11. Bronchioles are larger than bronchi. True False
12. Chest cavity volume increases during inhalation. True False
13. Pneumonia is caused by germs in overcrowded rooms. True False
14. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation can help someone who is suffocating. True False
15. Fresh air reduces risk of respiratory diseases. True False

UNIT 12

HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



Unit 12

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 50 (Horizontal)

- What is the main function of the human reproductive system? a) To help us breathe
b) To help living things have babies c) To help us eat food d) To help us move
- Which of the following is an external part of the male reproductive system? a) Ovary
b) Penis c) Uterus d) Fallopian tubes.
- Where does fertilization usually happen in the female reproductive system? a) Uterus b)
Vagina c) Fallopian tubes d) Cervix
- Which hormone is secreted by testes? a) Estrogen b) Progesterone
c) Testosterone d) Insulin
- What organ produces eggs in females? a) Ovary b) Urethra c) Vagina d) Uterus
- What is the function of the uterus? a) Produces sperm b) Where the baby grows c)
Transports eggs d) Prevents bacteria
- Which part protects the male testes? a) Penis b) Scrotum c) Vas deferens d) Epididymis
- What is the purpose of the hymen? a) Produce eggs b) Prevent bacteria entering vagina c)
Urination d) Produce hormones
- What is puberty? a) Birth of a baby b) Stage when body matures sexually c) Stage of old
age d) Stage of learning

10. Which of the following is a secondary sexual characteristic in girls? a) Broadening shoulders b) Voice breaking c) Breast enlargement d) Wet dreams
11. Which of the following is a secondary sexual characteristic in boys? a) Menstrual flow b) Deep voice c) Breast enlargement d) Wider hips
12. How can girls maintain genital hygiene? a) Wipe from back to front b) Wipe from front to back c) Share underwear d) Ignore cleaning
13. Which STI is caused by a fungus? a) Candidiasis b) Gonorrhea c) Syphilis d) Herpes
14. HIV can be transmitted through: a) Mosquito bites b) Sharing food c) Body fluids and unprotected sex d) Touching plants
15. How often should girls change sanitary towels? a) Once a week b) Two or more times a day c) Once a month d) Never
16. Abstinence means: a) Not eating b) Not exercising c) Not having sex before marriage d) Not drinking water
17. What is the function of the clitoris? a) Produces sperm b) Sexual pleasure c) Stores urine d) Protects testes
18. What is the role of fallopian tubes? a) Produces eggs b) Receives sperm c) Transports eggs to uterus d) Supports breasts
19. What is the function of epididymis? a) Transport eggs b) Store and mature sperm c) Protect penis d) Prevent infections
20. How can boys maintain genital hygiene? a) Share underwear b) Clean under foreskin gently if uncircumcised c) Never wash d) Use dirty water
21. Wet dreams occur during which stage? a) Infancy b) Puberty c) Adulthood d) Old age
22. What can happen in teenage pregnancy? a) Dropping out of school b) Improved career c) Better health d) Nothing happens
23. Which organ allows urine to leave the male body? a) Vagina b) Penis c) Uterus d) Ovary
24. What organ allows menstrual blood flow? a) Penis b) Cervix c) Ovary d) Urethra
25. Secondary sexual changes in girls include: a) Pimples b) Broadening hips c) Breast enlargement d) All of the above
26. Secondary sexual changes in boys include: a) Wet dreams b) Deepening voice c) Broadening shoulders d) All of the above

27. Which practice helps prevent STIs? a) Using condom b) Sharing razors c) Ignoring symptoms d) Unsafe sex

28. Which organ is the passage for childbirth? a) Ovary b) Vagina c) Urethra d) Penis

29. What should you do if you notice abnormal discharge? a) Ignore it b) Report to trusted adult c) Use dirty cloth d) Share with friends

30. How can a mother prevent HIV transmission to her baby? a) Avoid medication b) ART therapy c) No care d) Ignore medical advice

31. Which part regulates temperature for sperm production? a) Penis b) Scrotum c) Urethra d) Vas deferens

32. What fluid provides energy to sperm? a) Urine b) Seminal fluid c) Saliva d) Blood

33. What is the effect of risky behavior? a) Drug addiction b) Imprisonment c) Death d) All of the above

34. What is a safe behavior for boys and girls? a) Abstinence b) Making informed choices c) Avoiding risky behaviors d) All of the above

35. Which organ receives sperm during intercourse? a) Penis b) Vagina c) Urethra d) Scrotum

36. What is the role of cervix? a) Direct sperm into uterus b) Stores sperm c) Produces testosterone d) Produces milk

37. Which organ in males helps in sexual pleasure? a) Glans penis b) Testes c) Scrotum d) Epididymis

38. How are trichomoniasis infections spread? a) Sexual contact b) Mosquito bites c) Contaminated food d) Shared toys

39. How should boys clean under the foreskin? a) Roughly b) Gently c) Not at all d) With dirty water

40. What does responsible sexual behavior include? a) Abstinence b) Avoiding sexual exploitation c) Choosing good friends d) All of the above

41. Which hormone controls female secondary sexual characteristics? a) Testosterone b) Estrogen c) Insulin d) Adrenaline

42. When does puberty occur in boys? a) 5-8 years b) 9-14 years c) 15-20 years d) 6-8 years

43. When does puberty occur in girls? a) 8-13 years b) 14-17 years c) 5-8 years d) 15-18 years

44. What is the function of urethra in males? a) Store sperm b) Conduct sperm during ejaculation c) Produce testosterone d) Protect glans

45. What is a consequence of ignoring genital hygiene? a) STIs b) Unplanned pregnancy c) Discomfort d) All of the above

46. How should sanitary towels be disposed of? a) Flush in toilet b) Burn or wrap c) Throw anywhere d) Share with friends

47. What is the perineum? a) Area between vaginal opening and anus b) Ovary c) Penis tip d) Urethra

48. How can adolescents learn about puberty? a) From peers only b) From parents, teachers, books c) Ignore it d) From media only

49. Which STI can also be transmitted from mother to child? a) HIV b) Syphilis c) Gonorrhea d) All of the above

50. What does showing compassion mean? a) Ignoring others b) Judging others c) Caring and understanding d) Stigmatizing

2. Open-Ended Questions - 50 (Vertical)

1. Explain the main function of the human reproductive system.

.....

2. Name the external parts of the male reproductive system.

.....

3. Name the internal parts of the male reproductive system.

.....

4. State two functions of the testes.

.....

5. What is the function of the scrotum?

.....

6. What is the function of the penis?

.....

7. Name the external parts of the female reproductive system.

.....

8. Name the internal parts of the female reproductive system.

.....

9. State the function of the ovary.

.....

10. State the function of the uterus.

.....

11. What is the function of the fallopian tubes?

.....

12. State two functions of the vagina.

.....

13. Mention two hygiene practices for female genital organs.

.....

14. Mention two hygiene practices for male genital organs.

.....

15. What is puberty?

.....

16. At what age does puberty usually start in girls?

.....

17. At what age does puberty usually start in boys?

.....

18. List three secondary sexual changes in girls.

.....

19. List three secondary sexual changes in boys.

.....

20. Explain why menstruation occurs.

.....

21. What is wet dream?

.....

22. Define safe sexual responsible behavior.

.....

23. State two ways to prevent early pregnancy.

.....

24. Name three sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

.....

25. Explain how HIV can be transmitted.

.....

26. State two ways to prevent STIs.

.....

27. What is abstinence?

.....

28. How can teenagers make informed choices?

.....

29. Give two examples of risky behavior.

.....

.....

30. Explain why it is important to respect people living with HIV.

.....

.....

31. How can HIV-positive individuals live positively?

.....

.....

32. Name two ways to maintain male genital hygiene.

.....

.....

33. Name two ways to maintain female genital hygiene.

.....

.....

34. What is a responsible sexual behavior in boys?

.....

35. What is a responsible sexual behavior in girls?

36. Why is it important to seek medical attention if you notice abnormal discharge?

37. How does early pregnancy affect education?

38. How can sharing needles spread HIV?

39. State two effects of STI on health.

40. Why should girls avoid inserting objects into the vagina?

41. Give one way boys can avoid STI infection.

42. Give one way girls can avoid STI infection.

43. What is the importance of learning about puberty?

44. Name one organ that produces pheromones in females.

45. State one function of the hymen.

.....

46. Give one effect of unplanned pregnancy.

.....

47. What is the role of the glans penis?

.....

48. How can peers help in learning about puberty?

.....

49. State two practices to maintain hygiene during menstruation.

.....

.....

50. Mention two ways to live positively with HIV.

.....

.....

2. Open-Ended Questions - 50

1. Explain the main function of the human reproductive system.

.....

2. Name the external parts of the male reproductive system.

.....

3. Name the internal parts of the male reproductive system.

.....

4. State the functions of the testes.

.....

5. What is the function of the penis?

.....

6. Explain the role of the scrotum in male reproduction.

.....

7. What is the function of the prepuce?

.....

8. Name the external parts of the female reproductive system.

9. Name the internal parts of the female reproductive system.

10. State the function of the ovary.

11. What is the function of the uterus?

12. Describe the function of the fallopian tubes.

13. What does the cervix do?

14. Explain the function of the vagina.

15. How should girls maintain the hygiene of their genital organs?

16. How should boys maintain the hygiene of their genital organs?

17. Explain what puberty is.

18. List three secondary sexual changes in girls during puberty.

19. List three secondary sexual changes in boys during puberty.

20. At what age does puberty usually begin in girls?

21. At what age does puberty usually begin in boys?

22. Define abstinence.

23. Name two responsible sexual behaviors.

24. Give three examples of risky behaviors that should be avoided.

25. What is unplanned or early pregnancy?

26. List three consequences of teenage pregnancy.

27. Name three sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

28. How is HIV transmitted from person to person?

29. How can a pregnant mother prevent transmitting HIV to her baby?

30. Why is it important to respect people living with STIs or HIV?

31. What should someone do if they notice abnormal discharge in their genitals?

32. Name two hygiene practices for uncircumcised males.

33. What is wet dream and when does it occur?

34. How does the body of a girl change during puberty?

35. How does the body of a boy change during puberty?

36. Explain the social effects of early pregnancy.

37. Explain the health effects of early pregnancy.

38.What is the importance of understanding puberty?

39.How do young people make informed choices regarding sexual behavior?

40.Explain how to live positively with HIV.

41. Why is it important to take ART for HIV-positive individuals?

42.What role does exercise play for people living with HIV?

43.How can STI transmission be prevented?

44.List four physical changes that happen in girls during puberty.

45.List four physical changes that happen in boys during puberty.

46.Explain why sharing underwear or towels can be harmful.

47.Why should girls use sanitary towels during menstruation?

48.Name two ways to prevent early pregnancy.

49.Explain why it is important to avoid risky behaviors.

50.How can young people support peers living with HIV?

3. True/False - 10 (Vertical)

1. The main function of the human reproductive system is to help living things have babies.
(True/False)

2. The uterus is where eggs are produced in the female reproductive system. (True/False)
3. The scrotum regulates temperature for sperm production. (True/False)
4. The vagina serves as the birth canal. (True/False)
5. Boys and girls experience puberty at the same age. (True/False)
6. Abstinence means not having sex before marriage. (True/False)
7. Sharing underwear is a good hygiene practice. (True/False)
8. HIV can be transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse. (True/False)
9. Candidiasis is caused by a fungus. (True/False)
10. People living with HIV should avoid love and affection. (True/False)

4. Matching - 10

Column A	Column B
Penis	Tube where sperm mature and are stored
Ovary	Membrane that protects the vagina from bacteria
Testes	Tubes that transport eggs from the ovary to the uterus
Uterus	Small, sensitive female organ capable of erection
Vagina	External male organ used for urination and sexual intercourse
Epididymis	Female reproductive organ that produces eggs
Hymen	Sac that regulates temperature for sperm production
Scrotum	Birth canal
Fallopian tubes	Female organ where a baby develops
Clitoris	Male organs containing sperm-producing cells

5. Choose from Brackets - 15 (Horizontal)

1. The main function of the human reproductive system is to (breathe / have babies / eat / move).
2. The organ where the baby grows is the (uterus / ovary / penis).
3. The organ that produces sperm cells is the (testes / vagina / uterus).
4. The period when a person's body undergoes changes to prepare for adulthood is called (puberty / menstruation / menopause).
5. Abstinence means (having sex before marriage / not having sex before marriage / avoiding school).
6. The external female genitalia is called the (vulva / penis / scrotum).
7. Sanitary towels are used during (menstruation / pregnancy / puberty).
8. HIV is transmitted through (body fluids / clean water / air).
9. Wet dreams happen to (boys / girls / both) during puberty.
10. Hair growth under armpits and pubic area is a sign of (puberty / illness / sleep).
11. The organ that helps with sexual pleasure in males is the (glans penis / uterus / ovary).
12. Avoiding risky behavior like drug abuse is a (responsible / careless / dangerous) action.
13. The clitoris is a (male / female) organ.
14. The cervix allows flow of (urine / menstrual blood / sperm) from uterus to vagina.
15. Regular medical appointments for HIV-positive people help (manage health / worsen infection / ignore symptoms).

6. Additional True/False - 15 (Vertical)

1. The labia majora and labia minora protect the female reproductive organs. (True/False)
2. Boys' voices become deeper during puberty. (True/False)
3. Sharing a razor or toothbrush can spread STIs. (True/False)
4. Pregnancy can occur even without sexual intercourse. (True/False)
5. A young boy should clean under the foreskin if uncircumcised. (True/False)

6. Menstruation is a sign of puberty in girls. (True/False)
7. Abstaining from sexual activity helps prevent STIs. (True/False)
8. Candidiasis affects only the genitals. (True/False)
9. Unplanned pregnancy can disturb the emotions of teenagers. (True/False)
10. Early pregnancy has no effect on schooling. (True/False)
11. ART therapy helps people living with HIV. (True/False)
12. People living with HIV should avoid exercise. (True/False)
13. Risky behavior can lead to imprisonment or death. (True/False)
14. It is responsible to respect people with STIs. (True/False)
15. Puberty starts at the same age for all girls. (True/False)

7. Short Forms - 15 (Vertical)

1. HIV stands for _____
2. STI stands for _____
3. ART stands for _____
4. STD stands for _____
5. PMS stands for _____
6. AIDS stands for _____
7. DNA stands for _____
8. RNA stands for _____
9. BP stands for _____
10. BMI stands for _____
11. HPV stands for _____
12. WHO stands for _____
13. CDC stands for _____
14. HPV stands for _____
15. ECG stands for _____

UNIT 13

ENERGY MANAGEMENT



UNIT 13 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Primary 6 Science & Elementary Technology - Energy Unit Assessment

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 50

Here's a rewritten horizontal version of your quiz, making it compact and easy to read:

1. What is energy?
A) Ability to sleep B) Ability to do work or make things happen C) Ability to eat food
2. Which of these is a form of energy?
A) Chemical energy B) Water C) Paper
3. Solar panels convert sunlight into:
A) Heat energy B) Electrical energy C) Sound energy
4. The energy stored in food is called:
A) Kinetic energy B) Chemical energy C) Magnetic energy
5. Which energy is used when a running person moves?
A) Potential B) Kinetic C) Electrical
6. Which of these is a renewable source of energy?
A) Coal B) Sunlight C) Petrol
7. Which energy change happens when a torch is switched on?
A) Chemical → Light + Heat B) Electrical → Kinetic C) Kinetic → Sound
8. Which energy is produced when rubbing a matchstick on a box?
A) Light B) Heat C) Sound

9. Which type of energy is used by a fan?
A) Chemical B) Electrical C) Magnetic

10. Which energy change occurs in a moving car powered by fuel?
A) Chemical → Kinetic + Heat B) Electrical → Kinetic C) Heat → Light

B. Open-Ended Questions - 50 (Vertical)

1. Define energy.

2. List four forms of energy you know.

3. Explain chemical energy with an example.

4. What is kinetic energy? Give an example.

5. Describe potential energy with an example.

6. Name three devices that use electrical energy.

7. Explain how energy changes from one form to another with an example.

8. What is energy transformation?

9. Why is energy important for humans?

10. Give two examples of energy from the sun.

11. What type of energy is stored in a stretched rubber band?

12. Explain how a solar panel produces electricity.

13. Name two renewable energy sources.

14. Name two non-renewable energy sources.

15. What energy change occurs when a candle burns?

16. What energy change occurs in a guitar when strummed?

17. How does the human body get energy from food?

18. What type of energy is used by a radio?

19. Name a machine that uses electrical energy.

20. Explain the importance of energy in agriculture.

21. How do wind turbines generate electricity?

22. Explain hydropower energy production.

23. What is geothermal energy used for?

24. Why should we use renewable energy sources?

25. How can we save energy at home?

26. How can we save energy at school?

27. What energy transformation happens in an electric fan?

28. Give an example of chemical → heat + light energy.

29. How does energy help plants grow?

30. What are biofuels, and how are they produced?

31. Explain one advantage of using solar energy.

32. Explain one advantage of using wind energy.

33. Give two disadvantages of non-renewable energy.

34. What is nuclear energy?

35. Why is fossil fuel use harmful to the environment?

36. How is energy used in transport?

37. Name a household activity that uses electrical energy.

38. Explain the difference between potential and kinetic energy.

39. What energy is released when food is digested?

40. Describe magnetic energy with an example.

41. How does a torch produce light?

42. What happens to a vehicle without fuel?

43. Name two energy sources that can run out.

44. Name two energy sources that do not run out.

45. What is biogas, and how is it used?

46. Give an example of kinetic → sound energy.

47. Why should we not waste energy?

48. What energy is in coal?

49. What energy is in moving water?

50. How can renewable energy create jobs?

C. True/False – 10 (Vertical)

1. Energy is the ability to do work. (True/False)
2. Kinetic energy is the energy of moving objects. (True/False)
3. Coal is a renewable source of energy. (True/False)
4. Solar energy comes from the sun. (True/False)
5. Energy cannot change from one form to another. (True/False)
6. Using biogas helps protect the environment. (True/False)
7. Electrical energy is not used in homes. (True/False)
8. Energy is important for plant growth. (True/False)
9. Wind turbines produce electricity from wind. (True/False)
10. Energy is not needed for transportation. (True/False)

D. Matching - 10 (Horizontal)**Column A**

1. Chemical energy
2. Kinetic energy
3. Electrical energy
4. Potential energy
5. Magnetic energy
6. Heat energy
7. Sound energy
8. Solar energy
9. Wind energy
10. Hydropower

Column B

- A. Moving car
- B. Battery
- C. Sunlight
- D. Stretched rubber band
- E. Magnet
- F. Candle burning
- G. Guitar
- H. Solar panel
- I. Wind turbine
- J. Water flowing

E. Choose from brackets - 15 (Horizontal)

1. Energy stored in food is called (chemical / kinetic / heat).
2. Energy of a moving person is called (potential / kinetic / magnetic).
3. Energy from the sun is called (solar / wind / nuclear).
4. Energy produced from burning wood is (chemical / electrical / kinetic).
5. Hydropower converts (kinetic / heat / sound) energy to electricity.
6. Energy in a stretched rubber band is (potential / magnetic / electrical).
7. Electrical energy powers (fan / sunlight / wind).
8. Energy that makes things warm is (heat / light / chemical).
9. Energy transformation in a candle is (chemical → light + heat / electrical → kinetic / kinetic → sound).
10. Renewable energy is (fossil fuel / solar / petroleum).

11. Non-renewable energy is (coal / wind / sunlight).
12. Biogas comes from (animal waste / sun / wind).
13. Electricity can change into (kinetic / food / sunlight) energy.
14. Cars use (chemical / solar / wind) energy to move.
15. Using energy wisely means (wasting / conserving / ignoring) energy.

F. Additional True/False - 15 (Vertical)

1. Energy can be stored and used later. (True/False)
2. The sun is a renewable energy source. (True/False)
3. Nuclear energy is renewable. (True/False)
4. Using solar panels reduces pollution. (True/False)
5. Kinetic energy cannot be converted to heat. (True/False)
6. Coal is non-renewable. (True/False)
7. Biomass is a renewable source. (True/False)
8. Electricity can be converted into sound. (True/False)
9. Wind energy is finite. (True/False)
10. Geothermal energy comes from the Earth's heat. (True/False)
11. Energy is not necessary for humans. (True/False)
12. A fan changes electrical energy to kinetic energy. (True/False)
13. Food energy helps humans move. (True/False)
14. Renewable energy is harmful to nature. (True/False)
15. Energy can change from one form to another. (True/False)

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 50 (Horizontal)

1. What is energy? A) Ability to sleep B) Ability to do work or make things happen C) Ability to eat food
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7. Which energy change happens when a torch is switched on? A) Chemical → Light + Heat B) Electrical → Kinetic C) Kinetic → Sound
8. Which energy is produced when rubbing a matchstick on a box? A) Light B) Heat C) Sound
9. Which type of energy is used by a fan? A) Chemical B) Electrical C) Magnetic
10. Which energy change occurs in a moving car powered by fuel? A) Chemical → Kinetic + Heat B) Electrical → Kinetic C) Heat → Light
...(continue to 50, covering forms, transformations, sources, renewable/non-renewable, and importance)

B. Open-Ended Questions - 50 (Vertical)

Here's a **complete version of your 50 questions** with space left for answers, formatted for a worksheet:

1. Define energy.

2. List four forms of energy you know.

3. Explain chemical energy with an example.

4. What is kinetic energy? Give an example.

5. Describe potential energy with an example.

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23.What is geothermal energy used for?

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33.Give two disadvantages of non-renewable energy.

34.What is nuclear energy?

35.Why is fossil fuel use harmful to the environment?

36.How is energy used in transport?

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46.Give an example of kinetic → sound energy.

47.Why should we not waste energy?

48.What energy is in coal?

49.What energy is in moving water?

50.How can renewable energy create jobs?

C. True/False - 10 (Vertical)

1. Energy is the ability to do work. (True/False)
2. Kinetic energy is the energy of moving objects. (True/False)
3. Coal is a renewable source of energy. (True/False)
4. Solar energy comes from the sun. (True/False)
5. Energy cannot change from one form to another. (True/False)
6. Using biogas helps protect the environment. (True/False)
7. Electrical energy is not used in homes. (True/False)
8. Energy is important for plant growth. (True/False)
9. Wind turbines produce electricity from wind. (True/False)
10. Energy is not needed for transportation. (True/False)

D. Matching - 10 (Horizontal)

Column A

1. Chemical energy
2. Kinetic energy
3. Electrical energy
4. Potential energy
5. Magnetic energy
6. Heat energy
7. Sound energy
8. Solar energy
9. Wind energy
10. Hydropower

Column B

- A. Moving car
- B. Battery
- C. Sunlight
- D. Stretched rubber band
- E. Magnet
- F. Candle burning
- G. Guitar
- H. Solar panel
- I. Wind turbine
- J. Water flowing

E. Choose from brackets - 15 (Horizontal)

1. Energy stored in food is called (chemical / kinetic / heat).
2. Energy of a moving person is called (potential / kinetic / magnetic).
3. Energy from the sun is called (solar / wind / nuclear).
4. Energy produced from burning wood is (chemical / electrical / kinetic).
5. Hydropower converts (kinetic / heat / sound) energy to electricity.
6. Energy in a stretched rubber band is (potential / magnetic / electrical).
7. Electrical energy powers (fan / sunlight / wind).
8. Energy that makes things warm is (heat / light / chemical).
9. Energy transformation in a candle is (chemical → light + heat / electrical → kinetic / kinetic → sound).
10. Renewable energy is (fossil fuel / solar / petroleum).
11. Non-renewable energy is (coal / wind / sunlight).
12. Biogas comes from (animal waste / sun / wind).
13. Electricity can change into (kinetic / food / sunlight) energy.
14. Cars use (chemical / solar / wind) energy to move.
15. Using energy wisely means (wasting / conserving / ignoring) energy.

F. Additional True/False - 15 (Vertical)

1. Energy can be stored and used later. (True/False)
2. The sun is a renewable energy source. (True/False)
3. Nuclear energy is renewable. (True/False)
4. Using solar panels reduces pollution. (True/False)
5. Kinetic energy cannot be converted to heat. (True/False)
6. Coal is non-renewable. (True/False)
7. Biomass is a renewable source. (True/False)

8. Electricity can be converted into sound. (True/False)
9. Wind energy is finite. (True/False)
10. Geothermal energy comes from the Earth's heat. (True/False)
11. Energy is not necessary for humans. (True/False)
12. A fan changes electrical energy to kinetic energy. (True/False)
13. Food energy helps humans move. (True/False)
14. Renewable energy is harmful to nature. (True/False)
15. Energy can change from one form to another. (True/False)

6. Short Forms - 15 (Vertical)

1. Write the short form of Electrical energy: _____
2. Write the short form of Chemical energy: _____
3. Write the short form of Kinetic energy: _____
4. Write the short form of Potential energy: _____
5. Write the short form of Heat energy: _____
6. Write the short form of Light energy: _____
7. Write the short form of Magnetic energy: _____
8. Write the short form of Solar energy: _____
9. Write the short form of Wind energy: _____
10. Write the short form of Hydropower: _____
11. Write the short form of Geothermal energy: _____
12. Write the short form of Biogas: _____
13. Write the short form of Non-renewable energy: _____
14. Write the short form of Renewable energy: _____
15. Write the short form of Sound energy: _____

UNIT 14

MAGNETISM

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 50 (Horizontal) What is a magnet? a) An object that gives light b) An object that attracts materials made of iron or steel c) An object that attracts plastic

1. Which of the following is a natural magnet? a) Bar magnet b) Magnetite c) Refrigerator magnet
2. What are the two main types of magnets? a) Natural and artificial b) Big and small c) Soft and hard
3. A temporary magnet: a) Keeps its magnetism forever b) Loses magnetism after some time c) Cannot attract iron
4. Permanent magnets: a) Keep their magnetism b) Lose magnetism quickly c) Cannot be used in compasses
5. Magnets attract: a) Only plastics b) Magnetic materials c) Water
6. Which pole of a magnet points north when suspended? a) North pole b) South pole c) Middle
7. What happens when like poles of two magnets come close? a) They attract b) They repel c) Nothing happens
8. A bar magnet has: a) One pole b) Two poles c) Three poles
9. Magnetic force is strongest at: a) The middle b) The poles c) The edges
10. What type of materials are attracted to magnets? a) Iron, steel, cobalt, nickel b) Plastic, wood c) Glass, rubber

11. Non-magnetic materials include: a) Iron and steel b) Plastic and wood c) Cobalt and nickel
12. How can you make a temporary magnet? a) By heating the nail b) By rubbing a nail with a magnet in one direction c) By putting the nail in water
13. Which method can magnetize a nail temporarily? a) Electric current b) Freezing c) Sunlight
14. The first type of magnet discovered was: a) Artificial magnet b) Natural magnet c) Electromagnet
15. Magnets can attract objects: a) Only in direct contact b) Through thin objects like paper c) Only through metal
16. Magnetic field: a) The area where a magnet can be felt b) The center of a magnet c) The pole only
17. Magnetic compass shows: a) Temperature b) Direction c) Weight
18. Magnets are used in: a) Refrigerator doors b) Plastic cups c) Wooden chairs
19. Electromagnets are useful for: a) Carrying heavy loads b) Cooking c) Watering plants
20. Magnets are used in: a) TV screens b) Paper c) Plastic bottles
21. Magnets attract: a) Aluminum foil b) Paper clips c) Plastic spoons
22. Magnetic materials include: a) Glass, wood b) Iron, steel c) Plastic, paper
23. Non-magnetic materials include: a) Steel and cobalt b) Plastic and wood c) Iron and nickel
24. What happens when north poles of two magnets meet? a) Attract b) Repel c) Nothing
25. Temporary magnets can be made by: a) Water b) Rubbing with a permanent magnet c) Sand
26. Permanent magnets can be: a) Found naturally b) Made by humans c) Both a and b
27. Magnets are useful in: a) Music production b) Cooking c) Sleeping
28. Magnetic poles: a) Only North b) North and South c) North, South, and East
29. Magnetic force can pass through: a) Paper b) Plastic c) Both a and b
30. Magnetic materials: a) Attract magnets b) Repel magnets c) Do not interact

31. Non-magnetic materials: a) Are not attracted by magnets b) Attract magnets c) Become permanent magnets

32. Magnets in everyday life include: a) Compass, speakers b) Books, tables c) Water bottles

33. Artificial magnets are: a) Weaker than natural magnets b) Made in factories c) Only found in nature

34. The magnet in a compass points: a) Randomly b) South c) North

35. Magnets can be used to: a) Separate iron from flour b) Separate water and oil c) Heat food

36. Iron, steel, cobalt, and nickel are: a) Magnetic b) Non-magnetic c) Temporary magnets

37. Temporary magnets: a) Can attract metal only for a short time b) Can attract plastic c) Last forever

38. Magnetite is: a) Artificial b) Natural c) Plastic

39. Magnets help in: a) Navigation b) Cooking c) Sleeping

40. Electromagnets are powered by: a) Water b) Electric current c) Sunlight

41. Magnetic force is: a) Visible b) Invisible c) Hot

42. Magnets can be used in: a) Fridge doors b) Plastic cups c) Wood chairs

43. Temporary magnet loses its magnetism when: a) Rubbing stops b) Electricity stops c) Both a and b

44. Like poles: a) Attract b) Repel c) Merge

45. Unlike poles: a) Attract b) Repel c) Merge

46. The strongest part of a magnet is: a) The middle b) The ends c) The side

47. Iron fillings demonstrate: a) Magnetic field b) Electric current c) Heat

48. Materials magnetic or non-magnetic can be: a) Grouped b) Ignored c) Destroyed

49. Using magnets in waste helps: a) Recycling b) Pollution c) Cooking

B. Open-ended Questions - 50

1. *What is a magnet?*

2. *Name the two main types of magnets.*

3. *Give an example of a natural magnet.*

4. *Give an example of an artificial magnet.*

5. *Define temporary magnet.*

6. *Define permanent magnet.*

7. *How can you make a nail into a temporary magnet?*

8. *Name two methods to magnetize a nail temporarily.*

9. *What is magnetic force?*

10. Name four magnetic materials.

11. Name four non-magnetic materials.

12. How can you separate iron from sand using a magnet?

13. What is a magnetic field?

14. How can you observe a magnetic field?

15. What is the use of a magnetic compass?

16. Give three uses of magnets in daily life.

17. Explain what happens when like poles of magnets meet.

18. Explain what happens when unlike poles of magnets meet.

19. What is the strongest part of a magnet?

20. How can magnets attract objects through paper?

21. Explain the difference between temporary and permanent magnets.

22. What materials are used to make an artificial magnet?

23. What materials are attracted to magnets?

24. What materials are not attracted to magnets?

25. Name an experiment to show a magnetic field.

26. Explain how a nail becomes magnetized using electricity.

27. Why do magnets point north when suspended?

28. How do magnets help in navigation?

29. What is the use of electromagnets at ports?

30. Name two devices that use magnets to produce sound.

31. What happens to a magnet when rubbing stops?

32. Give an example of a magnet in electronics.

33. How can magnets be used in waste management?

34. Explain why magnets do not attract plastic.

35. What is the purpose of rubbing a nail with a magnet?

36. Explain why some metals are magnetic.

37. How can a magnet be used to separate mixtures?

38. Name a natural source of magnetic material.

39. What are the poles of a magnet called?

40. Explain why artificial magnets are stronger than natural magnets.

41. Give one similarity between temporary and permanent magnets.

42. Name a material that becomes a temporary magnet easily.

43. How do magnets help in telecommunication machines?

44. What do you observe when iron fillings are sprinkled on a magnet?

45. Name one property of a magnet.

46. What is the effect of a magnetic field on iron filings?

47. Why is it important to explore magnets in daily life?

48. How does a magnetic compass indicate direction?

49. What is the function of a bar magnet in experiments?

50. Explain why some materials are not attracted by magnets.

C. Matching - 10 (Horizontal)

Here's a mismatched version of your matching exercise for a quiz:

Column A

Temporary magnet

Permanent magnet

Column B

a. Keeps magnetism for a long time

b. Made from magnetite

Column A

Natural magnet
Artificial magnet
North pole
South pole
Magnetic materials
Non-magnetic materials
Electromagnet
Magnetic compass

Column B

c. Made by humans
d. Indicates directions
e. Repels north pole
f. Iron, steel, cobalt, nickel
g. Attracts south pole
h. Magnetized by electricity
i. Plastic, wood, glass
j. Loses magnetism after some time

D. True/False - 10 (Vertical)

1. Magnets can attract plastic.
2. A temporary magnet loses its magnetism after some time.
3. Permanent magnets can keep their magnetism for a long time.
4. Magnets always point their north pole to the south of the Earth.
5. Magnetic force is strongest at the poles.
6. Non-magnetic materials include plastic, wood, and glass.
7. Electromagnets cannot lift heavy objects.
8. Magnetic fields are visible to the naked eye.
9. Magnetic compasses are used for navigation.
10. Rubbing a nail in one direction with a magnet can make it a temporary magnet.

E. Choose from brackets - 15 (Horizontal)

1. A _____ is an object that can pull or push magnetic materials. (magnet / plastic / water)

2. Magnets have two special ends called _____. (poles / points / edges)
3. A _____ magnet loses magnetism after some time. (temporary / permanent / strong)
4. A _____ magnet keeps magnetism for a long time. (temporary / permanent / weak)
5. Iron, steel, cobalt, and nickel are _____. (magnetic / non-magnetic / plastic)
6. Wood, glass, and plastic are _____. (magnetic / non-magnetic / metals)
7. Magnets attract materials made of _____ or steel. (iron / plastic / wood)
8. Electromagnets are powered by _____. (electricity / water / heat)
9. The strongest part of a magnet is its _____. (poles / middle / edges)
10. Temporary magnet can be made by _____ a nail. (rubbing / heating / freezing)
11. Magnetic field is the _____ around a magnet where force is felt. (space / center / edge)
12. Magnetic compass is used to find _____. (direction / weight / temperature)
13. Artificial magnets are usually _____ than natural magnets. (stronger / weaker / same)
14. Magnets attract objects through _____ objects like paper. (thin / thick / heavy)
15. Iron fillings demonstrate the _____ of a magnet. (field / current / heat)

F. Additional True/False - 15 (Vertical)

1. Magnetite is a natural magnet.
2. Artificial magnets are made in laboratories.
3. Magnets can attract some non-metallic objects.
4. Temporary magnets last forever.
5. Permanent magnets do not need electricity.
6. Magnetic compasses use a magnetized steel bar.
7. Magnets repel non-magnetic materials.
8. Like poles of a magnet repel each other.

9. Unlike poles attract each other.
10. A bar magnet has only one pole.
11. Electromagnets cannot be made using a battery and wire.
12. Magnets are not used in speakers.
13. Magnetic force can pass through thin paper.
14. Magnets can be used in recycling metal waste.
15. Magnets are only found in nature.

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) - 50

Horizontally Arranged MCQs

1. What is a magnet? a) An object that gives light b) An object that attracts materials made of iron or steel c) An object that attracts plastic
2. Which of the following is a natural magnet? a) Bar magnet b) Magnetite c) Refrigerator magnet
3. What are the two main types of magnets? a) Natural and artificial b) Big and small c) Soft and hard
4. Which material is magnetic? a) Wood b) Plastic c) Iron
5. Which material is NOT magnetic? a) Steel b) Copper c) Iron
6. The ends of a magnet are called: a) Corners b) Poles c) Edges
7. A magnet has how many poles? a) One b) Two c) Three
8. The north pole of a magnet attracts: a) North pole b) South pole c) Wood
9. Like poles of a magnet: a) Attract b) Repel c) Do nothing
10. Unlike poles of a magnet: a) Repel b) Attract c) Break

Which device uses magnets? a) Radio b) Compass c) Spoon

11. A compass points to the: a) East b) North c) South
12. Magnets attract objects made of: a) Rubber b) Iron c) Glass
13. The force around a magnet is called a: a) Wind field b) Magnetic field c) Heat field

14. Magnetism is strongest at the: a) Middle b) Poles c) Back

15. Which one is an example of an artificial magnet? a) Magnetite b) Bar magnet c) Rock

16. Which is NOT a use of magnets? a) Holding notes on a fridge b) Sorting metals c) Making food

17. Temporary magnets are made by: a) Heating plastic b) Stroking iron with a magnet c) Freezing water

18. The process of making a temporary magnet is called: a) Magnetizing b) Boiling c) Freezing

19. Which object uses an electromagnet? a) Doorbell b) Clock c) Cup

20. Electromagnets work when: a) Light shines on them b) Electricity flows through a coil c) Water is added

21. Which is NOT needed to make an electromagnet? a) Battery b) Iron nail c) Plastic cup

22. A magnet can: a) Push only b) Pull only c) Push and pull

23. Which pole points north in a compass? a) South pole b) North pole c) Middle part

24. Which material is best for making a permanent magnet? a) Soft iron b) Hard steel c) Paper

25. A magnet loses strength when: a) Heated strongly b) Cleaned c) Stored properly

26. The area where the magnetic force acts is the: a) Magnetic field b) Sound field c) Water field

27. Magnets are used in recycling plants to: a) Pick up plastic b) Pick up iron and steel c) Pick up paper

28. A magnetic material is: a) Aluminum b) Rubber c) Steel

29. A non-magnetic material is: a) Steel b) Iron c) Wood

30. Which pole of the Earth attracts the north end of a compass? a) Earth's north magnetic pole b) Earth's south magnetic pole c) Earth's centre only

31. Iron nails become temporary magnets when: a) Heated b) Stroked with a magnet c) Bent

32. The neutral region of a magnet is found: a) At the centre b) At the poles c) Nowhere

33. Magnets are used in speakers to: a) Produce sound b) Produce electricity c) Produce heat

34. A horseshoe magnet is shaped like a: a) Circle b) U-shape c) Triangle

35. Which magnet is strongest? a) Bar magnet b) Horseshoe magnet c) Paper magnet

36. Which state of matter can magnets attract? a) Only liquids b) Only solids c) Magnetic solids

37. Earth acts like a: a) Big magnet b) Big battery c) Big stone

38. Which is a use of a magnet in hospitals? a) MRI scan b) X-ray c) Injection

39. Magnets lose strength when they are: a) Dropped repeatedly b) Stored with keepers c) Wrapped in cloth

40. Keepers are used to: a) Break magnets b) Store magnets safely c) Make magnets dirty

41. A magnet attracts pins because pins are: a) Magnetic b) Plastic c) Large

42. Which tool uses magnetism to show direction? a) Thermometer b) Compass c) Stopwatch

43. Magnetic force can act through: a) Paper b) Metal c) Wood

44. Magnets help in separating: a) Sand and stones b) Iron filings from sand c) Water from oil

45. A magnetic needle always comes to rest in the: a) North-south direction b) East-west direction c) Random direction

46. A bar magnet's poles are located at its: a) Ends b) Middle c) Top

47. Temporary magnets are usually made of: a) Hard steel b) Soft iron c) Glass

48. A permanent magnet is a magnet that: a) Works only sometimes b) Loses magnetism quickly c) Keeps its magnetism for a long time

49. Which of the following will a magnet NOT attract? a) Steel spoon b) Iron nail c) Aluminium can

B. Open-ended Questions - 50**Write your answers in the space provided:**

1. What is a magnet?

2. Name the two main types of magnets.

3. Give an example of a natural magnet.

4. Give an example of an artificial magnet.

5. Define temporary magnet.

6. Define permanent magnet.

7. How can you make a nail into a temporary magnet?

8. Name two methods to magnetize a nail temporarily.

9. What is magnetic force?

10. Name four magnetic materials.

11. Name four non-magnetic materials.

12. How can you separate iron from sand using a magnet?

13. What is a magnetic field?

14. How can you observe a magnetic field?

15. What is the use of a magnetic compass?

16. Give three uses of magnets in daily life.

17. Explain what happens when like poles of magnets meet.

18. Explain what happens when unlike poles of magnets meet.

19. What is the strongest part of a magnet?

20. How can magnets attract objects through paper?

21. Explain the difference between temporary and permanent magnets.

22. What materials are used to make an artificial magnet?

23. What materials are attracted to magnets?

24. What materials are not attracted to magnets?

25. Name an experiment to show a magnetic field.

26.Explain how a nail becomes magnetized using electricity.

27.Why do magnets point north when suspended?

28.How do magnets help in navigation?

29.What is the use of electromagnets at ports?

30.Name two devices that use magnets to produce sound.

31.What happens to a magnet when rubbing stops?

32.Give an example of a magnet in electronics.

33.How can magnets be used in waste management?

34.Explain why magnets do not attract plastic.

35.What is the purpose of rubbing a nail with a magnet?

36.Explain why some metals are magnetic.

37.How can a magnet be used to separate mixtures?

38.Name a natural source of magnetic material.

39.What are the poles of a magnet called?

40.Explain why artificial magnets are stronger than natural magnets.

41. Give one similarity between temporary and permanent magnets.

42.Name a material that becomes a temporary magnet easily.

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44.What do you observe when iron filings are sprinkled on a magnet?

45.Name one property of a magnet.

46.What is the effect of a magnetic field on iron filings?

47.Why is it important to explore magnets in daily life?

48.How does a magnetic compass indicate direction?

49.What is the function of a bar magnet in experiments?

50.Explain why some materials are not attracted by magnets.

C. True/False - 10

D. Matching – 10

Match Column A with Column B:

Here's a **paraphrased and mismatched version** of your matching exercise suitable for a quiz:**Column A**

Temporary magnet

Permanent magnet

Natural magnet

Artificial magnet

North pole

South pole

Magnetic materials

Non-magnetic materials

Electromagnet

Magnetic compass

Column B

a. Maintains magnetic force for a long time

b. Created from magnetite

c. Loses its magnetic effect after some time

d. Shows directions

e. Made by humans

f. Iron, cobalt, nickel, steel

g. Opposite pole is attracted

h. Magnetic when connected to electricity

i. Plastic, wood, or glass

j. Repels the north pole

Here are **10 True or False** questions, written clearly and ready for worksheets:**Write True or False**

1. Magnets can attract plastic. _____
2. A temporary magnet loses its magnetism after some time. _____
3. Permanent magnets can keep their magnetism for a long time. _____
4. Magnets have two poles called North and South. _____
5. Like poles of a magnet attract each other. _____
6. A compass uses a magnet to show direction. _____

7. Magnets can attract materials made of iron and steel. _____
8. Heating a magnet can make it lose its strength. _____
9. The Earth acts like a big magnet. _____
10. All metals are magnetic. _____

E. Choose from Brackets - 15

Select the correct option:

1. A _____ is an object that can pull or push magnetic materials. (magnet / plastic / water)
2. Magnets have two special ends called _____. (poles / points / edges)
3. A _____ magnet loses magnetism after some time. (temporary / permanent / strong)
4. A _____ magnet keeps its magnetism for a long time. (temporary / permanent / weak)
5. _____ is a natural magnet found in rocks. (Magnetite / Iron / Steel)
6. _____ magnets are made by humans. (Artificial / Natural / Temporary)
7. The _____ pole of a magnet points north when suspended freely. (north / south / middle)
8. The _____ pole repels the north pole of another magnet. (south / north / temporary)
9. _____ materials are attracted to magnets. (Iron, steel / Plastic, wood / Glass, rubber)
10. _____ materials are not attracted to magnets. (Plastic, wood / Iron, steel / Nickel, cobalt)
11. _____ is used to magnetize a nail temporarily. (Rubbing with a magnet / Water / Heat only)
12. A _____ can show direction using a magnetic needle. (compass / fan / ruler)
13. Electromagnets work when _____ flows through a wire. (electricity / water / air)
14. Magnets attract each other when their _____ poles meet. (unlike / like / temporary)
15. The strongest part of a bar magnet is at its _____. (poles / middle / edges)

F. Additional True/False - 15

Write True or False:

1. Magnetite is a natural magnet. _____
2. Artificial magnets are made in laboratories. _____
3. Magnets can attract some non-metallic objects. _____
4. Temporary magnets lose their magnetism after some time. _____
5. Permanent magnets keep their magnetism for a long time. _____
6. Electromagnets are magnetized by electricity. _____
7. Magnetic materials include iron, steel, cobalt, and nickel. _____
8. Non-magnetic materials include wood, plastic, and glass. _____
9. A magnetic compass shows directions. _____
10. Like poles of a magnet repel each other. _____
11. Unlike poles of a magnet attract each other. _____
12. A bar magnet has only one pole. _____
13. Magnetic force is strongest at the poles of a magnet. _____
14. Magnets can attract objects through paper. _____
15. Artificial magnets are always weaker than natural magnets. _____

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Science, Elementary Technology, and ICT are exciting subjects that help you discover how the world works and how you can shape the future. Every time you explore a new idea, test an experiment, or use a computer, you become a young inventor who can solve real-life problems. These subjects help you think creatively, work smart, and build confidence in using tools and technology. Keep learning, keep asking questions, and keep imagining big—because with Science and ICT, you have the power to create, explore, and change the world!