NATIONAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD
ROUND-I PAST PAPER 2023
GENERAL SCIENCE
(FOR ALL CLASSES)

1. Introduction

This document would help users easily find the past papers and understand the different topics. There may be some errors in past papers in their answers or questions. Student should verify all answers through teachers, Google etc.

Moreover, to understand these papers & other scenarios of the Olympiads links YouTube tutorials are given below. Watch the videos and clear your understanding.

Click to Watch Video about Syllabus https://youtu.be/ZH2Ad8tGAXo

Click to Watch Video about Model Paper
https://youtu.be/6yNQNLkC1RA

Click to Watch Video about Past Papers https://youtu.be/iG8htCRrW4I

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

1. Which planet is known as the "Evening Star"?
a) Earth
b) Venus
c) Mars
d) Jupiter
Answer: b)

2. What is the largest planet in our solar system?
a) Earth
b) Venus
c) Jupiter
d) Saturn
Answer: c)

3. What is the process of a liquid turning into a solid called?
a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
c) Freezing
d) Melting
Answer: c)

4. Which gas do plants absorb from the air to make their food during photosynthesis?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b)

5. What is the force that opposes the motion of objects when they rub against each other called?
a) Attraction
b) Repulsion
c) Gravity
d) Friction
Answer: d)

6. Which of the following is NOT a form of precipitation?
a) Rain
b) Snow
c) Hail
d) Lightning
Answer: d)

7. What is the chemical symbol for gold?
a) Gd
b) Go
c) Au
d) Ag
Answer: c)

8. What is the process by which water vapor in the air turns into liquid water called?

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
c) Precipitation
d) Sublimation
Answer: b)

9. What is the hardest natural substance on Earth?
a) Iron
b) Diamond
c) Gold
d) Silver
Answer: b)

10. Which of the following is a simple machine used to lift heavy objects?
a) Lever
b) Bicycle
c) Wheelbarrow
d) Screwdriver
Answer: a)

11. What gas do we breathe in, which is essential for all living organisms?
a) Carbon dioxide
b) Oxygen
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b)

12. What is the process of the Earth spinning on its axis called?
a) Rotation
b) Revolution
c) Oscillation
d) Refraction
Answer: a)

13. Which of the following is a natural source of light?
a) Candle
b) Moon
c) Television
d) Flashlight
Answer: b)

14. Which of the following is NOT a type of cloud?
a) Cumulus
b) Stratus
c) Nimbus
d) Solaris
Answer: d)

15. Which force keeps the planets in our solar system in their orbits around the Sun?
a) Magnetism

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

b) Gravitational force
c) Electric force
d) Tension
Answer: b)

16. What is the study of fossils called?
a) Geology
b) Paleontology
c) Astronomy
d) Botany
Answer: b)

17. What is the layer of gases surrounding the Earth called?
a) Lithosphere
b) Troposphere
c) Exosphere
d) Mesosphere
Answer: b)

18. Which gas do humans exhale when they breathe out?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b)

19. Which sense allows you to taste things?
a) Hearing
b) Smell
c) Taste
d) Touch
Answer: c)

20. What is the name of the process by which plants take in water and nutrients through their roots?
a) Photosynthesis
b) Transpiration
c) Respiration
d) Absorption
Answer: d)

21. What is the largest organ in the human body?
a) Heart
b) Brain
c) Skin
d) Lungs
Answer: c)

22. Which of the following animals is a reptile?
a) Frog
b) Snake

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

c) Dolphin
d) Cat
Answer: b)

23. What gas do plants release during photosynthesis?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: a)

24. What is the process by which a caterpillar turns into a butterfly called?
a) Metamorphosis
b) Evolution
c) Germination
d) Fermentation
Answer: a)

25. Which of the following is a type of simple machine used to cut or split objects?
a) Wheel
b) Wedge
c) Pulley
d) Spring
Answer: b)

26. What gas do plants use to carry out photosynthesis?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Helium
Answer: b)

27. Which of the following is NOT a sense organ?
a) Eyes
b) Ears
c) Brain
d) Nose
Answer: c)

28. What is the process of an animal shedding its skin called?
a) Hibernation
b) Moulting
c) Migration
d) Evolution
Answer: b)

29. Which of the following is a renewable energy source generated from the movement of air?
a) Coal
b) Wind
c) Natural gas

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

d) Oil
Answer: b)

30. What gas do we inhale when we breathe in?
a) Carbon dioxide
b) Oxygen
c) Nitrogen
d) Helium
Answer: b)

31. What is the process of a liquid turning into a gas called?
a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
c) Freezing
d) Melting
Answer: a)

32. What is the force that pulls objects toward the center of the Earth called?
a) Magnetic force
b) Gravity
c) Friction
d) Air pressure
Answer: b)

33. What is the outermost layer of the Earth's atmosphere called?
a) Thermosphere
b) Mesosphere
c) Exosphere
d) Troposphere
Answer: c)

34. What is the name of the process by which plants make their food using sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water?
a) Respiration
b) Digestion
c) Photosynthesis
d) Germination
Answer: c)
35. Which of the following is NOT a form of matter?
a) Solid
b) Liquid
c) Gas
d) Light
Answer: d)

36. What is the unit of measurement for temperature in the Celsius scale?
a) Kelvin
b) Fahrenheit
c) Celsius
d) Centigrade

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

Answer: c)

37. What is the process of a gas turning into a liquid called?
a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
c) Sublimation
d) Vaporization
Answer: b)

38. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?
a) Earth
b) Mars
c) Venus
d) Jupiter
Answer: b)

39. Which of the following is a type of rock that forms from the cooling of molten lava?
a) Sedimentary
b) Igneous
c) Metamorphic
d) Fossilized
Answer: b)

40. What is the process by which plants and animals release waste materials called?
a) Respiration
b) Digestion
c) Excretion
d) Transpiration
Answer: c) Excretion

41. Which gas is essential for combustion to occur?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: a)

42. Which of the following is a device used to measure temperature?
a) Compass
b) Thermometer
c) Telescope
d) Microscope
Answer: b)

43. What gas do plants give off when they respire at night?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Helium
Answer: b)

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

44. Which of the following is a source of clean drinking water?
a) Pond water
b) Ocean water
c) Rainwater
d) Saltwater
Answer: c)

45. Which of the following is a type of renewable energy obtained from the sun's rays?
a) Geothermal energy
b) Solar energy
c) Nuclear energy
d) Fossil fuels
Answer: b)

46. What is the process of liquid turning into a gas at the surface of a liquid called?
a) Melting
b) Boiling
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation
Answer: c)

47. Which of the following is NOT a primary color in the subtractive color model?
a) Red
b) Blue
c) Yellow
d) Green
Answer: d)

48. What is the process of plants losing water through tiny openings in their leaves called?
a) Transpiration
b) Respiration
c) Photosynthesis
d) Germination
Answer: a)

49. What is the Earth's closest celestial body, which orbits around our planet?
a) Moon
b) Sun
c) Mars
d) Venus
Answer: a)

50. Which part of the plant is responsible for anchoring it to the ground and absorbing water and nutrients?
a) Leaves
b) Stem
c) Roots
d) Flowers
Answer: c)

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

51. What gas is used in photosynthesis and is produced by green plants?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b)

52. What is the study of the Earth's physical structure and the processes that shape it called?
a) Astronomy
b) Geology
c) Meteorology
d) Biology
Answer: b)

53. Which planet is known for its beautiful rings around it?
a) Earth
b) Mars
c) Venus
d) Saturn
Answer: d)

54. What is the main function of the lungs in the human body?
a) Pumping blood
b) Digesting food
c) Breathing
d) Filtering waste
Answer: c)

55. Which of the following is NOT a form of energy?
a) Light
b) Sound
c) Mass
d) Heat
Answer: c)

56. What is the force that attracts objects with mass toward one another called?
a) Magnetism
b) Gravitational force
c) Electric force
d) Friction
Answer: b)

57. Which gas is produced when an antacid tablet reacts with stomach acid?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b)

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

58. Which of the following is the largest organ in the human body?
a) Heart
b) Brain
c) Skin
d) Lungs
Answer: c)

59. What is the force that opposes the motion of objects when they move through the air called?
a) Attraction
b) Repulsion
c) Gravity
d) Air resistance
Answer: d)

60. What gas do plants release during respiration?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Helium
Answer: b)

61. What is the process by which plants make their own food using sunlight?
a) Photosynthesis
b) Respiration
c) Digestion
d) Germination
Answer: a)

62. Which of the following is NOT a mammal?
a) Dog
b) Snake
c) Cat
d) Rabbit
Answer: b)

63. What is the chemical symbol for oxygen?
a) O2
b) H2O
c) N2
d) O
Answer: d)

64. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?
a) Earth
b) Mars
c) Venus
d) Jupiter
Answer: b)

65. Which of the following is a source of renewable energy?

Class 4th General Science Past Papers

a) Coal
b) Solar power
c) Natural gas
d) Oil
Answer: b)

66. What is the process of water changing from a liquid to a gas called?
a) Freezing
b) Melting
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation
Answer: c)

67. Which of the following is a herbivore?
a) Lion
b) Rabbit
c) Tiger
d) Wolf
Answer: b)

68. What is the primary function of the heart in the human body?
a) Pumping blood
b) Digesting food
c) Filtering waste
d) Breathing
Answer: a)

69. Which of the following is a conductor of electricity?
a) Wood
b) Rubber
c) Copper
d) Plastic
Answer: c)

70. What force pulls objects toward the center of the Earth?
a) Magnetic force
b) Gravity
c) Friction
d) Air pressure
Answer: b)

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

1. What is the term for the number of oscillations (vibrations) per unit of time?

a) Amplitude
b) Frequency
c) Wavelength
d) Intensity
Correct answer: b) Frequency

2. Which part of the ear is responsible for converting sound vibrations into electrical signals that are sent to the brain?

a) Cochlea
b) Ear canal
c) Eardrum
d) Semicircular canals
Correct answer: a) Cochlea

3. Which of the following is an example of a percussion instrument?

a) Trumpet
b) Flute
c) Drum
d) Violin
Correct answer: c) Drum

4. What is the term for the bouncing back of sound waves from a surface?

a) Refraction
b) Reflection
c) Diffraction
d) Absorption
Correct answer: b) Reflection

5. Which part of the ear is responsible for directing sound waves to the eardrum?

a) Cochlea
b) Ear canal
c) Eardrum
d) Semicircular canals
Correct answer: b) Ear canal

6. Which musical instrument belongs to the woodwind family?

a) Trumpet
b) Flute
c) Violin
d) Piano
Correct answer: b) Flute

7. What is the term for the quality of a sound that allows us to distinguish between different musical instruments or voices?

a) Volume
b) Timbre
c) Pitch
d) Harmony

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

Correct answer: b) Timbre

8. How does the temperature of the medium affect the speed of sound?

a) Higher temperature increases the speed of sound
b) Lower temperature increases the speed of sound
c) Temperature has no effect on the speed of sound
d) Higher temperature decreases the speed of sound
Correct answer: a) Higher temperature increases the speed of sound

9. What is the term for the bending of sound waves around corners or obstacles?

a) Refraction
b) Reflection
c) Diffraction
d) Absorption
Correct answer: c) Diffraction

10. Which of the following is an example of a wind instrument?

a) Trumpet
b) Piano
c) Violin
d) Drum
Correct answer: a) Trumpet

11. What is the term for the distance between one point on a wave and the identical point on the next wave?

a) Amplitude
b) Frequency
c) Wavelength
d) Intensity
Correct answer: c) Wavelength

12. What is the purpose of the inner ear?

a) Balance
b) Hearing
c) Spatial orientation
d) Transmitting sound vibrations to the brain
Correct answer: b) Hearing

13. Which of the following is an example of a membrane instrument?

a) Trumpet
b) Piano
c) Violin
d) Drum
Correct answer: d) Drum

14. What is the term for the distance traveled by a sound wave in one second?

a) Amplitude
b) Frequency
c) Wavelength

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

d) Speed
Correct answer: d) Speed

15. Which of the following is a measure of the strength or power of a sound wave?
a) Pitch
b) Amplitude
c) Frequency
d) Wavelength
Correct answer: b) Amplitude

16. What is the term for the perception of the highness or lowness of a sound?
a) Volume
b) Timbre
c) Pitch
d) Harmony
Correct answer: c) Pitch

17. What is at the center of our solar system?
a) Earth
b) Moon
c) Sun
d) Mars
Correct answer: c) Sun

18. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?
a) Venus
b) Mars
c) Jupiter
d) Saturn
Correct answer: b) Mars

19. Which planet is the largest in our solar system?
a) Earth
b) Jupiter
c) Neptune
d) Uranus
Correct answer: b) Jupiter

20. What is the smallest planet in our solar system?
a) Earth
b) Mercury
c) Mars
d) Venus
Correct answer: b) Mercury

21. What is the Earth's closest natural satellite?
a) Mars
b) Sun

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

c) Moon
d) Jupiter
Correct answer: c) Moon

22. What is the name of the imaginary line that divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

a) Tropic of Cancer
b) Equator
c) Prime Meridian
d) Tropic of Capricorn
Correct answer: b) Equator

23. Which layer of the Earth's atmosphere is closest to the surface?

a) Mesosphere
b) Thermosphere
c) Troposphere
d) Stratosphere
Correct answer: c) Troposphere

24. What is the Earth's primary source of energy for weather and climate?

a) Wind
b) Oceans
c) Sun
d) Moon
Correct answer: c) Sun

25. What causes day and night on Earth?

a) Rotation of the Moon
b) Revolution around the Sun
c) Rotation of the Earth on its axis
d) Tilt of the Earth's axis
Correct answer: c) Rotation of the Earth on its axis

26. Which of the following is a gas?

a) Water
b) Oxygen
c) Iron
d) Wood
Answer: b) Oxygen

27. What is the chemical symbol for water?

a) W
b) H2O
c) O2
d) H2
Answer: b) H2O

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

28. What is the main gas in the air we breathe?

a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b) Nitrogen

29. Which of the following is a metal?

a) Glass
b) Plastic
c) Copper
d) Wood
Answer: c) Copper

30. What happens when you mix baking soda and vinegar?

a) Fire
b) Explosion
c) Fizzing
d) Nothing
Answer: c) Fizzing

31. What is the process of turning a liquid into a gas called?

a) Melting
b) Freezing
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation
Answer: c) Evaporation

32. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

a) Coal
b) Sunlight
c) Oil
d) Natural gas
Answer: b) Sunlight

33. What is the chemical symbol for gold?

a) G
b) Au
c) Ag
d) Fe
Answer: b) Au

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

34. What is the hardest natural substance on Earth?

a) Gold
b) Diamond
c) Iron
d) Wood
Answer: b) Diamond

35. What do plants take in from the air during photosynthesis?

a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b) Carbon dioxide

36. What is the chemical symbol for oxygen?

a) O2
b) O3
c) N2
d) CO2
Answer: a) O2

37. Which of the following is a liquid?

a) Air
b) Ice
c) Water
d) Rock
Answer: c) Water

38. What is the chemical symbol for helium?

a) H
b) He
c) Ha
d) Ho
Answer: b) He

39. What is the process of a solid turning into a liquid called?

a) Melting
b) Freezing
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation
Answer: a) Melting

40. Which of the following is a non-metal?

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

a) Copper
b) Oxygen
c) Iron
d) Silver
Answer: b) Oxygen

41. What is the chemical formula for carbon dioxide?

a) CO
b) CO2
c) O2
d) C2H6
Answer: b) CO2

42. Which gas do plants release during photosynthesis?

a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: a) Oxygen

43. What is the chemical symbol for silver?

a) S
b) Si
c) Ag
d) Au
Answer: c) Ag

44. Which of the following statements is true about SMOG?
    A) SMOG is derived from the fog
    B) SMOG is derived from smoke
    C) SMOG is derived from water vapour
    D) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke

Answer: d)

45. What type of precautions should be taken to survive when the ozone level is high?
    A) Drive less
    B) Stay hydrated
    C) Both A and B
    D) Go for a long walk

Answer: (c)

46. What is the process of plants releasing water vapor into the air?

A) Transpiration
B) Respiration
C) Perspiration

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

D) Inspiration
Answer: A)

47. Which part of the flower contains the pollen?
A) Stamen
B) Pistil
C) Petal
D) Sepal
Answer: A)

48. What is the function of the liver in the human body?
A) Pumping blood
B) Digesting food
C) Filtering waste from the blood
D) Producing enzymes and detoxifying
Answer: D)

49. What is the process of plants making seeds without the involvement of seeds?
A) Germination
B) Fertilization
C) Pollination
D) Asexual reproduction
Answer: D)

50. Which gas do plants absorb from the air during photosynthesis?
A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Carbon dioxide
D) Hydrogen
Answer: C)

51. What is the main function of the pancreas in the human body?
A) Pumping blood
B) Digesting food
C) Filtering waste from the blood
D) Regulating blood sugar levels
Answer: D)

52. What is the main function of the kidneys in the human body?
A) Pumping blood
B) Digesting food
C) Filtering waste from the blood
D) Producing hormones
Answer: C)

53. Which of the following is a sense organ for smelling?
A) Eyes
B) Nose
C) Ears

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

D) Tongue
Answer: B)

54. What is the largest planet in our solar system?
A) Earth
B) Mars
C) Jupiter
D) Saturn
Answer: C)

55. What is the function of the nervous system in the human body?
A) Pumping blood
B) Digesting food
C) Transmitting signals and controlling body activities
D) Filtering waste from the blood
Answer: C)

56. What do we call the tiny living things that can only be seen through a microscope?
A) Bacteria
B) Insects
C) Birds
D) Mammals
Answer: A)

57. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?
A) Coal
B) Solar power
C) Oil
D) Natural gas
Answer: B)

58. What is the function of the respiratory system in the human body?
A) Pumping blood
B) Digesting food
C) Breathing air
D) Filtering waste from the blood
Answer: C)

59. What is the outer protective covering of the body in humans?
A) Fur
B) Skin
C) Scales
D) Feathers
Answer: B)

60. What is the smallest unit of life?
A) Cell
B) Organ
C) Tissue

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

D) Organism
Answer: A)

61. Which of the following senses is responsible for taste?
A) Sight
B) Hearing
C) Touch
D) Taste
Answer: D)

62. What is the purpose of the skeletal system in the human body?
A) Pumping blood
B) Providing support and protection
C) Digesting food
D) Producing hormones
Answer: B)

63. What is the green pigment in plant leaves that helps in photosynthesis?
A) Melanin
B) Hemoglobin
C) Chlorophyll
D) Carotene
Answer: C)

64. Which gas do humans breathe out during respiration?
A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Carbon dioxide
D) Hydrogen
Answer: C)

65. What is the main function of the digestive system in humans?
A) Pumping blood
B) Breathing air
C) Breaking down and absorbing food
D) Producing energy
Answer: C)

66. Which sense organ is responsible for hearing?
A) Eyes
B) Nose
C) Ears
D) Tongue
Answer: C)

67. What is the process of the gradual change of a caterpillar into a butterfly?
A) Metamorphosis
B) Evolution
C) Adaptation

Class 5th General Science Past Papers

D) Hibernation
Answer: A)

68. What is the process by which plants make their own food using sunlight?

A) Respiration
B) Photosynthesis
C) Digestion
D) Circulation
Answer: B)

69. Which of the following particles is called the particulate pollutants?
    A) Ozone
    B) Radon
    C) Fly Ash
    D) Ethylene

Answer: c)

70. Which of the following agents is responsible for turning the Taj Mahal yellow?
    A) Sulphur
    B) Chlorine
    C) Sulphur dioxide
    D) Nitrogen dioxide

Answer: c)

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

1. What is the atomic number of carbon?

a) 6
b) 12
c) 14
d) 18
Answer: a)

2. Which of the following is a halogen?

a) Sodium
b) Chlorine
c) Calcium
d) Iron
Answer: b)

3. What is the chemical formula for sulfuric acid?

a) HCl
b) H2SO4
c) HNO3
d) H3PO4
Answer: b)

4. What is the process of a substance changing directly from a solid to a gas called?

a) Sublimation
b) Condensation
c) Evaporation
d) Melting
Answer: a)

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of bases?

a) Sour taste
b) Turns litmus paper blue
c) Reacts with metals to produce hydrogen gas
d) Has a high concentration of H+ ions
Answer: b)

6. What is the chemical symbol for potassium?

a) P
b) K
c) Ko
d) Pt
Answer: b)

7. What is the formula for methane?

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

a) CH_4
b) CO_2
c) H_2O
d) O_2
Answer: a)

8. Which of the following is a noble gas?
a) Helium
b) Fluorine
c) Sodium
d) Sulfur
Answer: a)

9. What is the chemical formula for ammonia?
a) NH_3
b) N_2H_4
c) HNO_3
d) H_2SO_4
Answer: a)

10. What is the process of breaking down complex substances into simpler ones called?
a) Synthesis
b) Decomposition
c) Combustion
d) Oxidation
Answer: b)

11. Which of the following is a transition metal?
a) Zinc
b) Aluminum
c) Magnesium
d) Potassium
Answer: a)

12. What is the chemical formula for hydrochloric acid?
a) HCl
b) H_2SO_4
c) NaOH
d) HI
Answer: a)

13. What is the chemical symbol for iron?
a) I

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

b) Fe
c) Ir
d) In
Answer: b)

14. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?
a) Oxygen
b) Methane
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: b)

15. What is the process of a gas turning into a liquid called?
a) Melting
b) Freezing
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation
Answer: d)

16. What is the chemical symbol for mercury?
a) Me
b) Mg
c) Mn
d) Hg
Answer: d)

17. Which of the following is a property of acids?
a) Turns blue litmus paper red
b) Bitter taste
c) Slippery feel
d) Turns red litmus paper blue
Answer: a)

18. What is the chemical formula for carbon tetrachloride?
a) CCl4
b) CHCl3
c) C2H5Cl
d) C6H12Cl2
Answer: a)

19. What is the chemical symbol for silver?
a) S
b) Si

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

c) Ag
d) Au
Answer: c)

20. Which of the following is a metalloid?
a) Silicon
b) Sodium
c) Sulfur
d) Silver
Answer: a)

21. What is the chemical formula for glucose?
a) C6H12O6
b) CO2
c) H2O
d) O2
Answer: a)

22. What is the process of a liquid turning into a gas called?
a) Melting
b) Freezing
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation
Answer: c)

23. What is the chemical symbol for neon?
a) Ne
b) Na
c) Ni
d) No
Answer: a)

24. Which of the following is a non-metal?
a) Calcium
b) Sodium
c) Chlorine
d) Iron
Answer: c)

25. What is the chemical formula for nitric acid?
a) HCl
b) H2SO4
c) HNO3

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

d) H3PO4
Answer: c)

26. Which layer of the soil profile contains weathered rock particles and minerals?
a) Topsoil
b) Subsoil
c) Bedrock
Answer (b)

27. What is the term for the vertical section through all the soil horizons?
a) Soil column
b) Soil profile
c) Soil layer
Answer (b)

28. Which horizon is rich in minerals and nutrients and is crucial for plant growth?
a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (a)

29. What is the organic layer at the top of the soil profile called?
a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) O horizon
Answer (c)

30. Which horizon is also known as the zone of accumulation?
a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (b)

31. Which process contributes to the formation of the O horizon?
a) Decomposition of organic matter
b) Erosion
c) Weathering of rocks
Answer (a)

32. What is the bedrock layer composed of?
a) Unweathered rock
b) Decomposed organic matter

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

c) Topsoil
Answer(a)

33. Which horizon is sometimes referred to as the "illuviation" horizon?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (b)

34. What does the C horizon primarily consist of?

a) Weathered rock fragments
b) Organic material
c) Topsoil
Answer (a)

35. In which horizon does leaching of minerals usually occur?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (a)

36. What is the term for the process by which minerals are dissolved and carried downward through the soil?

a) Leaching
b) Weathering
c) Decomposition
Answer (a)

37. Which horizon is most affected by human activities like plowing or excavation?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer(a)

38. What is the primary source of organic material in the O horizon?

a) Weathered rocks
b) Dead plant material
c) Minerals
Answer (b)

39. Which layer is closest to the Earth's surface in the soil profile?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

c) O horizon
Answer (c)

40. Which horizon contains both minerals leached from above layers and minerals accumulated from above layers?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (b)

41. What is the importance of studying soil profiles?

a) To identify different soil types
b) To understand nutrient availability
c) Both a and b
Answer (c)

42. Which substance in the stomach helps to kill bacteria in ingested food?

a) Mucus
b) Hydrochloric acid
c) Bile
Answer (b)

43. Where is the appendix located in the human body?

a) Stomach
b) Small intestine
c) Large intestine
Answer (c)

44. What is the name of the wavelike muscular contractions that move food through the digestive system?

a) Peristalsis
b) Digestion
c) Absorption
Answer (a)

45. What is the term for the semi-liquid mixture of food and digestive juices in the stomach?

a) Chyme
b) Feces
c) Bile
Answer (a)

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

46. What is the main purpose of mitosis?
a) Growth and repair
b) Production of gametes
c) Genetic variation
Answer (a)

47. In which phase of the cell cycle does mitosis occur?
a) G1 phase
b) S phase
c) M phase
Answer (c)

48. How many daughter cells are produced in mitosis?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 4
Answer (b)

49. What is the end result of mitosis?
a) Haploid cells
b) Diploid cells
c) Gametes
Answer (b)

50. During which phase of mitosis do the chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell?
a) Prophase
b) Metaphase
c) Anaphase
Answer (b)

51. Which of the following is an example of a situation where unbalanced forces are acting?
a) A car moving at a constant speed
b) A person standing still
c) A kite flying in the sky
d) A sled accelerating down a hill
Correct answer: d)

52. If an object is not moving, what can you say about the forces acting on it?
a) Unbalanced forces are acting on it
b) Balanced forces are acting on it
c) There are no forces acting on it
d) It is impossible to determine
Correct answer: b)

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

53. What is the force that pulls objects towards the center of the Earth and gives weight to physical objects?

a) Friction
b) Gravity
c) Tension
d) Elastic force
Correct answer: b)

54. If you push a swing, what force keeps it moving back and forth?

a) Gravity
b) Tension
c) Friction
d) Inertia
Correct answer: d)

55. When an object is in motion, what force tries to stop it?

a) Friction
b) Tension
c) Gravity
d) Air resistance
Correct answer: a)

56. A force that can pull objects towards each other without touching is called:

a) Friction
b) Tension
c) Magnetic force
d) Gravity
Correct answer: c)

57. If you apply a force to an object and it moves in the direction of the force, what type of work are you doing?

a) Negative work
b) Positive work
c) Zero work
d) Scalar work
Correct answer: b)

58. Which of the following is an example of kinetic energy?

a) A ball at the top of a hill
b) A stretched rubber band
c) A moving car
d) A stationary book
Correct answer: c)

59. Which planet is known as the "Blue Dot" and is often described as the "Pale Blue Dot" in reference to a famous photograph taken from space?

a) Mars
b) Venus

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

c) Earth
d) Mercury
Correct answer: c)

60. What is the term for the imaginary line that marks the Sun's highest point in the sky during the day at the Tropic of Cancer or Tropic of Capricorn?

a) Zenith
b) Ecliptic
c) Meridian
d) Equator
Correct answer: a)

61. Which planet is known for its prominent system of colorful and narrow rings?

a) Jupiter
b) Saturn
c) Uranus
d) Neptune
Correct answer: b)

62. What is the name of the layer of the Earth's atmosphere where weather balloons and airplanes fly?

a) Troposphere
b) Stratosphere
c) Mesosphere
d) Thermosphere
Correct answer: b)

63. Which natural satellite is the largest moon in our solar system and orbits Jupiter?

a) Europa
b) Titan
c) Ganymede
d) Io
Correct answer: c)

64. What is the name of the process by which a liquid turns into a gas?

a) Melting
b) Sublimation
c) Condensation
d) Evaporation
Correct answer: d)

65. Which planet is known for its prominent system of faint rings and a distinctive blue-green color?

a) Jupiter
b) Saturn
c) Uranus
d) Neptune
Correct answer: c)

Class 6th General Science Past Papers

66. What is the name of the layer of the Earth's atmosphere where the Northern Lights (Auroras) occur?

a) Mesosphere
b) Thermosphere
c) Troposphere
d) Stratosphere
Correct answer: b)

67. Which planet is often referred to as the "Ice Giant" and has a distinct bluish color?

a) Jupiter
b) Saturn
c) Uranus
d) Neptune
Correct answer: d)

68. What is the term for the day when the Sun is directly over the Tropic of Capricorn, resulting in the longest day in the Southern Hemisphere?

a) Equinox
b) Solstice
c) Perihelion
d) Aphelion
Correct answer: b)

69. Which of the following is a characteristic of the gas giants in our solar system?

a) Small size
b) Rocky composition
c) Numerous moons
d) Lack of atmosphere
Correct answer: c)

70. What is the name of the imaginary line that marks the Sun's highest point in the sky during the day at the Tropic of Capricorn or Tropic of Cancer?

a) Zenith
b) Ecliptic
c) Meridian
d) Equator
Correct answer: a)

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

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

a) Breathing
b) Digesting food
c) Pumping blood
Answer (b)

2. Where does the process of digestion begin?

a) Stomach
b) Mouth
c) Small intestine
Answer (b)

3. What is the function of saliva in the mouth?

a) To cool down food
b) To break down carbohydrates
c) To store food
Answer: (b)

4. What is the tube that connects the mouth to the stomach?

a) Trachea
b) Esophagus
c) Bronchus
Answer (b)

5. In which organ does most of the digestion and nutrient absorption take place?

a) Stomach
b) Liver
c) Small intestine
Answer (c)

6. What is the role of the stomach in digestion?

a) Absorbing nutrients
b) Breaking down proteins
c) Storing food
Answer (b)

7. Which digestive organ produces bile?

a) Pancreas
b) Gallbladder
c) Liver
Answer (c)

8. What is the function of bile in digestion?

a) Break down proteins

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

b) Emulsify fats
c) Digest carbohydrates
Answer (b)

9. Where is water absorbed in the digestive system?
a) Stomach
b) Small intestine
c) Large intestine
Answer (c)

10. What is the main function of the pancreas in digestion?
a) Producing insulin
b) Producing enzymes for digestion
c) Storing bile
Answer (b)

11. What is the role of the small intestine in digestion?
a) Absorb nutrients
b) Break down proteins
c) Store food
Answer (a)

12. What is the function of mucus in the stomach lining?
a) Break down food
b) Protect the stomach lining
c) Absorb nutrients
Answer (b)

13. Where does undigested food go after leaving the small intestine?
a) Large intestine
b) Liver
c) Stomach
Answer (a)

14. What is the final stage of digestion?
a) Stomach
b) Small intestine
c) Large intestine
Answer (c)

15. What is the function of the rectum in the digestive system?
a) Absorb nutrients
b) Store waste temporarily
c) Produce bile

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

Answer (b)

16. Which enzyme in the stomach helps break down proteins?

a) Amylase
b) Lipase
c) Pepsin
Answer (c)

17. What is the name of the process where nutrients pass through the walls of the small intestine into the bloodstream?

a) Absorption
b) Digestion
c) Assimilation
Answer (a)

18. What is the primary role of the large intestine in digestion?

a) Absorb water and salts
b) Break down proteins
c) Produce bile
Answer (a)

19. What is the waste material expelled from the body called?

a) Feces
b) Chyme
c) Bile
Answer (a)

20. Which of the following is not a part of the digestive system?

a) Kidney
b) Esophagus
c) Stomach
Answer (a)

21. What is the function of the gallbladder in digestion?

a) Producing bile
b) Storing bile
c) Breaking down carbohydrates
Answer (b)

22. What is the top layer of the soil called?

a) Bedrock
b) Subsoil
c) Topsoil
Answer (c)

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

23. Which of the following statements about gases is true?
a. Gases have definite shape and volume.
b. Gases have definite shape but no definite volume.
c. Gases have no definite shape but definite volume.
d. Gases have neither definite shape nor volume.
Answer: d.

24. What is the state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures and consists of charged particles?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: d.

25. What happens to the particles of a substance when it changes from a gas to a solid without passing through the liquid state?
a. Melting
b. Freezing
c. Sublimation
d. Condensation
Answer: c.

26. What is the term for the change of a substance from a liquid to a gas at its boiling point?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Fusion
Answer: b.

27. Which of the following is an example of a physical change?
a. Burning wood
b. Rusting iron
c. Boiling water
d. Baking a cake
Answer: c.

28. What is the unit of pressure in the metric system?
a. Pascal
b. Newton
c. Joule

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

d. Kilogram
Answer: a.

29. What is the term for the resistance of a liquid to flow?
a. Viscosity
b. Conductivity
c. Elasticity
d. Density
Answer: a.

30. Which of the following is an example of a chemical change?
a. Cutting paper
b. Dissolving salt in water
c. Burning wood
d. Melting ice
Answer: c.

31. What is the process of a gas changing directly into a solid without passing through the liquid state called?
a. Melting
b. Sublimation
c. Freezing
d. Condensation
Answer: b.

32. What is the term for the change of a substance from a solid to a liquid at its melting point?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Fusion
Answer: d.

33. Which state of matter has a definite volume but takes the shape of its container?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: b.

34. What is the term for the change of a substance from a gas to a solid without passing through the liquid state?
a. Melting
b. Freezing
c. Sublimation

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

d. Condensation
Answer: c.

35. What is the temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas at a given pressure called?
a. Boiling point
b. Melting point
c. Freezing point
d. Sublimation point
Answer: a.

36. Which of the following is an example of a liquid?
a. Oxygen
b. Mercury
c. Helium
d. Nitrogen
Answer: b.

37. What is the process of a solid changing directly into a gas without passing through the liquid state called?
a. Melting
b. Sublimation
c. Freezing
d. Evaporation
Answer: b.

38. In which state of matter do particles have the least energy and are closely packed together?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: a.

39. What is the term for the change of a substance from a liquid to a solid at its freezing point?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Freezing
Answer: d.

51. What is the term for the change of a substance directly from a gas to a solid without passing through the liquid state?
a. Melting
b. Sublimation

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

c. Freezing
d. Condensation
Answer: b.

52. In which state of matter do particles have a definite volume but take the shape of their container?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: c.

53. What is the process by which plants make their own food using sunlight?
a) Respiration
b) Photosynthesis
c) Transpiration
d) Germination
Correct answer: b) Photosynthesis

54. What is the term for the regular rising and falling of the Earth's ocean surface caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun?
a) Tides
b) Currents
c) Waves
d) Tsunamis
Correct answer: a) Tides

55. Which gas makes up the majority of Earth's atmosphere?
a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Hydrogen
Correct answer: b) Nitrogen

56. What is the name of the layer of the Earth's atmosphere where weather events occur?
a) Mesosphere
b) Stratosphere
c) Troposphere
d) Thermosphere
Correct answer: c) Troposphere

57. What is the outermost layer of the Earth's atmosphere called?
a) Exosphere
b) Thermosphere
c) Mesosphere
d) Stratosphere
Correct answer: a) Exosphere

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

58. Which planet is known for its prominent rings?
a) Jupiter
b) Saturn
c) Uranus
d) Neptune
Correct answer: b) Saturn

59. What is the name of the imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole, passing through Greenwich, England?
a) Equator
b) Tropic of Cancer
c) Prime Meridian
d) Tropic of Capricorn
Correct answer: c) Prime Meridian

60. Which of the following is a natural satellite of Mars?
a) Europa
b) Titan
c) Phobos
d) Ganymede
Correct answer: c) Phobos

61. What is the term for the spinning of a planet on its axis?
a) Revolution
b) Orbit
c) Rotation
d) Axial tilt
Correct answer: c) Rotation

62. What is the layer of the Earth's atmosphere where the ozone layer is located?
a) Troposphere
b) Stratosphere
c) Mesosphere
d) Thermosphere
Correct answer: b) Stratosphere

63. What is the name of the path an object in space takes as it revolves around another object?
a) Axis
b) Rotation
c) Orbit
d) Equator
Correct answer: c) Orbit

64. Which planet is known as the "Gas Giant" and has a prominent Great Red Spot?
a) Jupiter
b) Saturn
c) Uranus
d) Neptune
Correct answer: a) Jupiter

Class 7th General Science Past Papers

65. What is the name of the layer of the Earth's atmosphere where meteors burn up upon entering from space?

a) Troposphere
b) Stratosphere
c) Mesosphere
d) Thermosphere
Correct answer: c) Mesosphere

66. Which planet is often referred to as the "Blue Planet" due to its abundant water?

a) Earth
b) Venus
c) Mars
d) Neptune
Correct answer: a) Earth

67. What is the name of the process by which ice directly turns into water vapor without becoming a liquid?

a) Melting
b) Sublimation
c) Condensation
d) Evaporation
Correct answer: b) Sublimation

68. Which layer of the Earth's atmosphere is responsible for the Northern and Southern Lights (Auroras)?

a) Mesosphere
b) Thermosphere
c) Troposphere
d) Stratosphere
Correct answer: b) Thermosphere

69. What is the term for the apparent path the Sun takes across the sky during the day?

a) Orbit
b) Rotation
c) Zenith
d) Ecliptic
Correct answer: d) Ecliptic

70. Which of the following is a characteristic of a gas giant planet?

a) Solid surface
b) Prominent rings
c) Small size
d) Rocky composition
Correct answer: b) Prominent rings

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

1. What is the smallest unit of an element that retains the chemical properties of that element?
a. Atom
b. Molecule
c. Ion
d. Compound
Answer: a.

2. In which group of the periodic table is the noble gases located?
a. Group 1
b. Group 2
c. Group 17
d. Group 18
Answer: d.

3. How many elements are there in the modern periodic table?
a. 92
b. 103
c. 118
d. 140
Answer: c.

4. Which element has the chemical symbol "O"?
a. Oxygen
b. Osmium
c. Gold
d. Uranium
Answer: a.

5. What is the atomic number of carbon?
a. 6
b. 8
c. 12
d. 14
Answer: a.

6. Elements in the same group of the periodic table have the same number of:
a. Neutrons
b. Electrons
c. Protons
d. Isotopes
Answer: b.

7. What is the chemical symbol for gold?
a. Gd

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

b. Au
c. Ag
d. Ge
Answer: b.

8. Which element is a halogen?
a. Fluorine
b. Sodium
c. Calcium
d. Aluminum
Answer: a.

9. The elements in Group 1 of the periodic table are known as:
a. Noble gases
b. Halogens
c. Alkali metals
d. Alkaline earth metals
Answer: c.

10. What is the chemical symbol for helium?
a. H
b. He
c. Li
d. Be
Answer: b.

11. Which element is the most abundant in the Earth's crust?
a. Oxygen
b. Silicon
c. Aluminum
d. Iron
Answer: a.

12. The elements in Group 17 of the periodic table are known as:
a. Alkali metals
b. Halogens
c. Transition metals
d. Noble gases
Answer: b.

13. What is the chemical symbol for silver?
a. Sg
b. Si
c. Sr

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

d. Ag
Answer: d.

14. Which element is a noble gas with the chemical symbol "Kr"?
a. Krypton
b. Kryptonite
c. Kryptonium
d. Kraken
Answer: a.

15. The element with atomic number 1 is:
a. Hydrogen
b. Helium
c. Lithium
d. Beryllium
Answer: a.

16. What is the chemical symbol for iron?
a. Ir
b. Fe
c. In
d. F
Answer: b.

17. Elements in the same period of the periodic table have the same number of:
a. Electrons
b. Protons
c. Neutrons
d. Valence electrons
Answer: a.

18. Which element is a metalloid with the chemical symbol "Si"?
a. Silicon
b. Selenium
c. Sulfur
d. Sodium
Answer: a.

19. What is the atomic number of uranium?
a. 88
b. 92
c. 96
d. 100
Answer: b.

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

20. Which element is a noble gas with the chemical symbol "Xe"?
a. Xenon
b. Xerium
c. Xeon
d. Xylite
Answer: a.

21. What is the state of matter that does not have a fixed shape or volume?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: c.

22. What is the term for the change of a substance from a gas to a liquid?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Fusion
Answer: a.

23. Which of the following statements about gases is true?
a. Gases have definite shape and volume.
b. Gases have definite shape but no definite volume.
c. Gases have no definite shape but definite volume.
d. Gases have neither definite shape nor volume.
Answer: d.

24. What is the state of matter that occurs at extremely high temperatures and consists of charged particles?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: d.

25. What happens to the particles of a substance when it changes from a gas to a solid without passing through the liquid state?
a. Melting
b. Freezing
c. Sublimation
d. Condensation
Answer: c.

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

26. What is the term for the change of a substance from a liquid to a gas at its boiling point?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Fusion
Answer: b.

27. Which of the following is an example of a physical change?
a. Burning wood
b. Rusting iron
c. Boiling water
d. Baking a cake
Answer: c.

28. What is the unit of pressure in the metric system?
a. Pascal
b. Newton
c. Joule
d. Kilogram
Answer: a.

29. What is the term for the resistance of a liquid to flow?
a. Viscosity
b. Conductivity
c. Elasticity
d. Density
Answer: a.

30. Which of the following is an example of a chemical change?
a. Cutting paper
b. Dissolving salt in water
c. Burning wood
d. Melting ice
Answer: c.

31. What is the process of a gas changing directly into a solid without passing through the liquid state called?
a. Melting
b. Sublimation
c. Freezing
d. Condensation

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

Answer: b.

32. What is the term for the change of a substance from a solid to a liquid at its melting point?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Fusion
Answer: d.

33. Which state of matter has a definite volume but takes the shape of its container?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: b.

34. What is the term for the change of a substance from a gas to a solid without passing through the liquid state?
a. Melting
b. Freezing
c. Sublimation
d. Condensation
Answer: c.

35. What is the term for the condition in which an object has gained or lost electrons, resulting in an imbalance of electric charge?
a. Magnetization
b. Electrostatic discharge
c. Electrification
d. Conduction

Correct answer: c) Electrification

36. Which device is used to change the voltage of an alternating current?
a. Capacitor
b. Transformer
c. Diode
d. Resistor

Correct answer: b) Transformer

37. What is the term for the property of a material that determines the ease with which it can be magnetized?
a. Magnetization
b. Magnetic permeability
c. Magnetic induction

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

d. Magnetic reluctance

Correct answer: b) Magnetic permeability

38. Which component in a circuit allows current to flow in one direction only?
    a. Resistor
    b. Capacitor
    c. Diode
    d. Transformer

Correct answer: c) Diode

39. What is the term for the ability of a material to attract iron or steel?
    a. Magnetization
    b. Magnetic permeability
    c. Magnetic induction
    d. Ferromagnetism

Correct answer: d) Ferromagnetism

40. What is the phenomenon where a material becomes magnetized in the opposite direction when exposed to an external magnetic field?
    a. Temporary magnetism
    b. Electromagnetism
    c. Ferromagnetism
    d. Magnetic opposition

Correct answer: d) Magnetic opposition

41. Which law states that the induced electromotive force (EMF) in any closed circuit is equal to the rate of change of the magnetic flux through the circuit?
    a. Ohm's Law
    b. Ampere's Law
    c. Coulomb's Law
    d. Faraday's Law

Correct answer: d) Faraday's Law

42. What is the term for a continuous flow of electric charge in one direction?
    a. Direct Current (DC)
    b. Alternating Current (AC)
    c. Static Current
    d. Magnetic Current

Correct answer: a) Direct Current (DC)

43. Which material is often used as a core in transformers due to its high magnetic permeability?
    a. Copper
    b. Aluminum

c. Iron
d. Silver

Correct answer: c) Iron

44. What is the term for the phenomenon where a material becomes magnetized only while exposed to an external magnetic field?
    a. Temporary magnetism
    b. Electromagnetism
    c. Ferromagnetism
    d. Magnetic opposition

Correct answer: a) Temporary magnetism

45. Which type of circuit has multiple paths for the flow of electric current?
    a. Series circuit
    b. Parallel circuit
    c. Complex circuit
    d. Open circuit

Correct answer: b) Parallel circuit

46. What is the process of creating an electric current by moving a magnet through a coil of wire called?
    a. Induction
    b. Conduction
    c. Resistance
    d. Insulation

Correct answer: a) Induction

47. What is the term for a region around a magnet where magnetic forces are exerted?
    a. Magnetic field
    b. Electric field
    c. Conductive field
    d. Inductive field

Correct answer: a) Magnetic field

48. Which type of magnet can be turned on and off by controlling the electric current flowing through a coil of wire?
    a. Permanent magnet
    b. Temporary magnet
    c. Electromagnet
    d. Induced magnet

Correct answer: c) Electromagnet

49. What is the term for the property of a material that retains its magnetism for a long time after being removed from an external magnetic field?

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

a. Magnetization
b. Magnetic permeability
c. Magnetic induction
d. Permanent magnetism

Correct answer: d) Permanent magnetism

50. Which component in a circuit is used to store electrical energy in the form of a magnetic field?
    a. Resistor
    b. Capacitor
    c. Inductor
    d. Transformer

Correct answer: c) Inductor

51. Which of the following particles is considered a lepton?

a. Proton
b. Neutron
c. Electron
d. Positron

Correct Answer: C)

52. What is the primary product of the nuclear reaction in the Sun, where hydrogen nuclei fuse to form helium?

a. Deuterium
b. Tritium
c. Helium-3
d. Helium-4

Correct Answer: D)

53. In a nuclear reactor, what is the moderator's role?
    a. Absorb neutrons
    b. Increase reactor temperature
    c. Slow down neutrons
    d. Control chain reactions

Correct Answer: C)

54. Which radioactive isotope is commonly used in carbon dating?
    a. Uranium-235
    b. Carbon-14
    c. Thorium-232
    d. Potassium-40

Correct Answer: B)

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

55. Which state of matter has particles that are vibrating and sliding past each other?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: b.

56. What is the temperature at which a substance changes from a gas to a liquid called at a given pressure?
a. Boiling point
b. Melting point
c. Freezing point
d. Sublimation point
Answer: a.

57. Which of the following is an example of a gas?
a. Gold
b. Oxygen
c. Sugar
d. Plastic
Answer: b.

58. What is the term for the measure of the average kinetic energy of particles in a substance?
a. Temperature
b. Pressure
c. Volume
d. Density
Answer: a.

59. What is the process of a gas changing into a liquid due to a decrease in temperature called?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Fusion
Answer: a.

60. Which state of matter has particles that are tightly packed and vibrate in fixed positions?
a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: a.

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

61. What is the term for the change of a substance from a liquid to a gas at temperatures below its boiling point?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Fusion
Answer: b.

62. Which of the following is an example of a physical property?
a. Flammability
b. Boiling point
c. Reactivity
d. Corrosiveness
Answer: b.

63. What is the unit of volume in the metric system?
a. Liter
b. Gram
c. Meter
d. Second
Answer: a.

64. What is the process of a liquid changing into a gas at temperatures below its boiling point called?
a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Sublimation
d. Freezing
Answer: b.

65. Which of the following is an example of a physical change?
a. Digesting food
b. Burning paper
c. Rusting iron
d. Decomposing leaves
Answer: b.

66. What is the term for the ability of a substance to conduct electricity?
a. Solubility
b. Viscosity
c. Conductivity
d. Density
Answer: c.

67. Which state of matter has particles that are highly energized and ionized?

Class 8th General Science Past Papers

a. Solid
b. Liquid
c. Gas
d. Plasma
Answer: d.

68. What is the temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid at a given pressure called?
a. Boiling point
b. Melting point
c. Freezing point
d. Sublimation point
Answer: b.

69. What is the term for the ability of a substance to be hammered into thin sheets?
a. Malleability
b. Ductility
c. Solubility
d. Conductivity
Answer: a.

70. Which of the following is an example of a gas?
a. Ice
b. Water
c. Steam
d. Salt
Answer: c.

Class 9th General Science Past Papers

1. What is the name of the largest volcano in our solar system, located on Mars?

A) Olympus Mons
B) Mauna Kea
C) Mount Everest
D) Krakatoa
Correct Answer: A)

2. In which year was the first human-made object, Sputnik 1, launched into space?

A) 1957
B) 1961
C) 1971
D) 1981
Correct Answer: A)

3. What is the approximate age of the universe?

A) 4.5 million years
B) 4.5 billion years
C) 13.8 billion years
D) 13.8 million years
Correct Answer: C)

4. Which force is responsible for shaping the structure of the universe on large scales?

A) Electromagnetic Force
B) Gravitational Force
C) Strong Nuclear Force
D) Weak Nuclear Force
Correct Answer: B)

5. The concept of black holes is a prediction of which theory of physics?

A) Quantum Mechanics
B) General Relativity
C) Special Relativity
D) Electromagnetism
Correct Answer: B)

6. Which spacecraft was the first to successfully land on Mars and transmit data back to Earth?

A) Viking 1
B) Pathfinder
C) Spirit
D) Opportunity
Correct Answer: A)

Class 9th General Science Past Papers

7. What is the name of the region of space where gravitational forces are so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape?

A) Event Horizon
B) Singularity
C) Wormhole
D) Quasar
Correct Answer: A)

8. Which moon of Saturn is known for its geysers that shoot out icy particles into space?

A) Titan
B) Enceladus
C) Iapetus
D) Rhea
Correct Answer: B)

9. What is the name of the point in an orbit where a satellite is closest to Earth?

A) Apogee
B) Perigee
C) Zenith
D) Nadir
Correct Answer: B)

10. Which planet has the longest day, lasting more than 243 Earth days?

A) Venus
B) Jupiter
C) Saturn
D) Mars
Correct Answer: A)

11. What is the name of the process by which a star exhausts its nuclear fuel and collapses under its own gravity?

A) Supernova
B) Black Hole Formation
C) Nebula Formation
D) Red Giant Phase
Correct Answer: A)

12. The Oort Cloud is believed to be the source of:

A) Comets
B) Asteroids
C) Meteoroids
D) Planets
Correct Answer: A)

Class 9th General Science Past Papers

13. Which space mission successfully landed the first humans on the Moon?

A) Apollo 8
B) Apollo 11
C) Apollo 13
D) Apollo 17
Correct Answer: B)

14. What is the name of the process by which a star transforms helium into heavier elements?

A) Fusion
B) Fission
C) Nucleosynthesis
D) Ionization
Correct Answer: C)

15. Which gas is the most abundant in Earth's atmosphere?

A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Carbon Dioxide
D) Argon
Correct Answer: B)

16. What is the name of the region of space where the gravitational pull of a celestial body is so strong that nothing can escape, not even light?

A) Event Horizon
B) Singularity
C) Photon Sphere
D) Accretion Disk
Correct Answer: A)

17. The Great Red Spot is a prominent feature on which planet?

A) Earth
B) Mars
C) Jupiter
D) Saturn
Correct Answer: C)

18. What is the fundamental particle found in the nucleus of an atom?

A) Proton
B) Electron
C) Neutron
D) Positron
Correct Answer: A)

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19. Which force is responsible for holding the nucleus of an atom together?

A) Gravitational Force
B) Electromagnetic Force
C) Strong Nuclear Force
D) Weak Nuclear Force
Correct Answer: C)

20. What is the process by which a heavy nucleus splits into two lighter nuclei?

A) Nuclear Fusion
B) Beta Decay
C) Nuclear Fission
D) Alpha Decay
Correct Answer: C)

21. In a nuclear reaction, what is the term for the mass that is converted into energy?

A) Binding Energy
B) Rest Mass
C) Kinetic Energy
D) Potential Energy
Correct Answer: A)

22. Which particle is emitted during the process of alpha decay?

A) Proton
B) Neutron
C) Alpha Particle
D) Beta Particle
Correct Answer: C)

23. What is the half-life of a radioactive substance?

A) The time it takes for half of the substance to decay
B) The time it takes for the substance to double its activity
C) The time it takes for the substance to lose all of its radioactivity
D) The time it takes for the substance to reach equilibrium
Correct Answer: A)

24. Which element is commonly used as fuel in nuclear reactors?

A) Uranium-235
B) Plutonium-239
C) Thorium-232
D) Radium-226
Correct Answer: A)

Class 9th General Science Past Papers

25. What is the process by which a nucleus captures an electron and converts a proton into a neutron?

A) Electron Capture
B) Beta Decay
C) Alpha Decay
D) Positron Emission
Correct Answer: A)

26. Which scientist proposed the famous equation $E=mc^2$, relating energy and mass?

A) Isaac Newton
B) Albert Einstein
C) Niels Bohr
D) Marie Curie
Correct Answer: B)

27. What is the name for the process in which a high-energy photon interacts with matter, producing an electron-positron pair?

A) Pair Annihilation
B) Pair Production
C) Beta Decay
D) Electron Capture
Correct Answer: B)

28. Which particle is equivalent to an electron but has a positive charge?

A) Positron
B) Neutrino
C) Antineutrino
D) Muon
Correct Answer: A)

29. What is the term for the minimum amount of fissionable material required to sustain a nuclear chain reaction?

A) Critical Mass
B) Subcritical Mass
C) Supercritical Mass
D) Equilibrium Mass
Correct Answer: A)

30. In a nuclear power plant, what is the purpose of the control rods?

A) To absorb neutrons and control the rate of the reaction
B) To produce electricity directly
C) To shield workers from radiation
D) To cool the reactor core

Class 9th General Science Past Papers

Correct Answer: A)

31. Which type of radiation consists of high-energy photons without mass or charge?

A) Alpha Radiation
B) Beta Radiation
C) Gamma Radiation
D) Neutron Radiation
Correct Answer: C)

32. What is the primary fuel used in hydrogen bombs (thermonuclear bombs)?

A) Uranium-235
B) Plutonium-239
C) Deuterium
D) Tritium
Correct Answer: C)

33. What is the process by which a nucleus gains a proton, changing into a different element?

A) Alpha Decay
B) Beta Decay
C) Gamma Decay
D) Proton Emission
Correct Answer: D)

34. Which phenomenon is responsible for the "cooling" of a star as it converts hydrogen into helium in its core?

A) Nuclear Fusion
B) Gravitational Contraction
C) Nuclear Fission
D) Neutrino Emission
Correct Answer: A)

35. What is the term for the process by which a nucleus spontaneously emits a particle or radiation?

A) Nuclear Fusion
B) Nuclear Fission
C) Radioactive Decay
D) Neutron Activation
Correct Answer: C)

36. Which element is commonly used as a moderator in nuclear reactors to slow down neutrons?

A) Boron
B) Graphite

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C) Heavy Water (Deuterium)
D) Cadmium
Correct Answer: B)

37. What is the primary product of the fusion reactions that power the sun?
A) Helium-3
B) Helium-4
C) Carbon-12
D) Oxygen-16
Correct Answer: B)

38. Which subatomic particle is emitted during beta decay?
A) Proton
B) Neutron
C) Electron
D) Positron
Correct Answer: C)

39. What is the term for a region of an atom where an electron is likely to be found?
A) Nucleus
B) Orbital
C) Quark
D) Hadron
Correct Answer: B)

40. The phenomenon of nuclear fusion powers the energy emitted by:
A) Stars
B) Black Holes
C) Neutron Stars
D) Quasars
Correct Answer: A)

41. Which isotope of uranium is commonly used as fuel in nuclear reactors?
A) Uranium-235
B) Uranium-238
C) Uranium-234
D) Uranium-236
Correct Answer: A)

42. Who is credited with the development of the periodic table?
A) Dmitri Mendeleev
B) Marie Curie
C) Antoine Lavoisier

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D) Robert Boyle

Correct Answer: A

43. Which element is named after the Greek word for "hidden"?

A) Xenon

B) Krypton

C) Helium

D) Neodymium

Correct Answer: A

44. Which group of elements is known as the "noble gases"?

A) Group 1

B) Group 2

C) Group 17

D) Group 18

Correct Answer: D

45. What is the symbol for the element with the highest atomic number currently recognized?

A) Uub

B) Uuo

C) Uus

D) Uuh

Correct Answer: B

46. In which period is the element fluorine located?

A) 1st period

B) 2nd period

C) 3rd period

D) 4th period

Correct Answer: B

47. Which element has the highest electronegativity?

A) Fluorine

B) Oxygen

C) Chlorine

D) Nitrogen

Correct Answer: A

48. What is the common oxidation state of hydrogen in compounds?

A) -1

B) 0

C) +1

D) +2

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Correct Answer: C

49. Which element has the highest ionization energy?
A) Lithium
B) Beryllium
C) Helium
D) Neon

Correct Answer: C

50. What is the total number of electrons in a water (H_2O) molecule?
A) 2
B) 4
C) 6
D) 8

Correct Answer: D

51. How many valence electrons does carbon have?
A) 2
B) 4
C) 6
D) 8

Correct Answer: B

52. Which of the following elements is commonly found in organic molecules?
A) Sodium (Na)
B) Carbon (C)
C) Oxygen (O)
D) Fluorine (F)

Correct Answer: B

53. What is the molecular formula for methane?
A) CH_4
B) C_2H_6
C) CO_2
D) H_2O

Correct Answer: A

54. How many covalent bonds does a nitrogen (N_2) molecule have?
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

Correct Answer: B

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55. Which of the following is a diatomic molecule?
A) CO_2
B) O_2
C) CH_4
D) H_2O
Correct Answer: B

56. What is the shape of a methane (CH_4) molecule?
A) Linear
B) Trigonal planar
C) Tetrahedral
D) Octahedral
Correct Answer: C

57. Which element is common to all organic compounds?
A) Hydrogen (H)
B) Carbon (C)
C) Oxygen (O)
D) Nitrogen (N)
Correct Answer: B

58. What is the bond angle in a water (H_2O) molecule?
A) 90 degrees
B) 109.5 degrees
C) 120 degrees
D) 180 degrees
Correct Answer: B

59. Which type of bond involves the sharing of electrons between atoms?
A) Ionic bond
B) Covalent bond
C) Metallic bond
D) Hydrogen bond
Correct Answer: B

60. What is the only letter not used as a symbol for an element in the periodic table?
A) J
B) Q
C) X
D) W
Correct Answer: A

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61. In which block of the periodic table are the transition metals located?
A) s-block
B) p-block
C) d-block
D) f-block
Correct Answer: C

62. Which element is essential for all known forms of life?
A) Carbon
B) Oxygen
C) Hydrogen
D) Nitrogen
Correct Answer: A

63. Which element has the highest melting point?
A) Tungsten
B) Rhenium
C) Osmium
D) Platinum
Correct Answer: A

64. What is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust?
A) Silicon
B) Oxygen
C) Aluminum
D) Iron
Correct Answer: B

65. Which element is named after the Norse god of thunder?
A) Thorium
B) Uranium
C) Thorium
D) Cobalt
Correct Answer: C

66. Which organelle is responsible for the final steps of aerobic respiration in eukaryotic cells?
A) Nucleus
B) Ribosome
C) Mitochondrion
D) Golgi apparatus
Answer: C)

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67. In cellular respiration, what is the net gain of ATP molecules produced per molecule of glucose in glycolysis?

A) 2 ATP
B) 4 ATP
C) 8 ATP
D) 12 ATP
Answer: A)

68. What is the final product of glycolysis?

A) Pyruvate
B) Acetyl-CoA
C) Lactic acid
D) Carbon dioxide
Answer: A)

69. Which stage of cellular respiration produces the majority of NADH molecules?

A) Glycolysis
B) Krebs cycle
C) Electron transport chain
D) Fermentation
Answer: B)

70. In anaerobic respiration, what is the end product in animal cells?

A) Ethanol
B) Lactic acid
C) Pyruvate
D) Carbon dioxide
Answer: B)

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

1. What is the top layer of the soil called?

a) Bedrock
b) Subsoil
c) Topsoil
Answer (c)

2. Which horizon contains a mixture of organic material and minerals?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) O horizon
Answer (a)

3. What is the layer below the topsoil that often contains minerals leached down from above layers?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (b)

4. Which horizon is also known as the parent material?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer(c)

5. Which layer of the soil profile contains weathered rock particles and minerals?

a) Topsoil
b) Subsoil
c) Bedrock
Answer (b)

6. What is the term for the vertical section through all the soil horizons?

a) Soil column
b) Soil profile
c) Soil layer
Answer (b)

7. Which horizon is rich in minerals and nutrients and is crucial for plant growth?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (a)

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

8. What is the organic layer at the top of the soil profile called?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) O horizon
Answer (c)

9. Which horizon is also known as the zone of accumulation?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (b)

10. Which process contributes to the formation of the O horizon?

a) Decomposition of organic matter
b) Erosion
c) Weathering of rocks
Answer (a)

11. What is the bedrock layer composed of?

a) Unweathered rock
b) Decomposed organic matter
c) Topsoil
Answer (a)

12. Which horizon is sometimes referred to as the "illuviation" horizon?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (b)

13. What does the C horizon primarily consist of?

a) Weathered rock fragments
b) Organic material
c) Topsoil
Answer (a)

14. In which horizon does leaching of minerals usually occur?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (a)

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

15. What is the term for the process by which minerals are dissolved and carried downward through the soil?

a) Leaching
b) Weathering
c) Decomposition
Answer (a)

16. Which horizon is most affected by human activities like plowing or excavation?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (a)

17. What is the primary source of organic material in the O horizon?

a) Weathered rocks
b) Dead plant material
c) Minerals
Answer (b)

18. Which layer is closest to the Earth's surface in the soil profile?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) O horizon
Answer (c)

19. Which horizon contains both minerals leached from above layers and minerals accumulated from above layers?

a) A horizon
b) B horizon
c) C horizon
Answer (b)

20. What is the importance of studying soil profiles?

a) To identify different soil types
b) To understand nutrient availability
c) Both a and b
Answer (c)

21. What is the term for the long-term patterns of temperature, humidity, wind, and precipitation in an area?

a) Weather
b) Climate
c) Atmosphere

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

Answer (b)

22. Which of the following factors does climate include?

a) Short-term weather conditions
b) Long-term weather patterns
c) Both a and b
Answer (b)

23. Which climate zone is characterized by hot temperatures and heavy rainfall throughout the year?

a) Tropical
b) Temperate
c) Polar
Answer(a)

24. Animals with thick fur and layers of blubber are adapted to which type of climate?

a) Tropical
b) Arctic
c) Desert
Answer(b)

25. Which adaptation helps animals stay cool in hot climates?

a) Hibernation
b) Camouflage
c) Sweating
Answer (c)

26. In which climate zone would you find animals with adaptations for surviving in extreme cold?

a) Tropical
b) Temperate
c) Polar
Answer (c)

27. What is the process by which animals enter a state of inactivity to survive harsh conditions?

a) Migration
b) Hibernation
c) Camouflage
Answer (b)

28. Animals with large ears are often found in which type of climate?

a) Tropical
b) Desert

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

c) Polar
Answer (b)

29. Which adaptation allows animals to blend in with their surroundings?
a) Hibernation
b) Camouflage
c) Migration
Answer (b)

30. Which climate zone experiences distinct seasons with cold winters and warm summers?
a) Tropical
b) Temperate
c) Polar
Answer (b)

31. What is the term for the seasonal movement of animals from one region to another?
a) Hibernation
b) Migration
c) Camouflage
Answer(b)

32. How do animals in the desert often conserve water?
a) Hibernation
b) Camouflage
c) Nocturnal behavior
Answer (c)

33. Animals in the arctic tundra often have which adaptation to prevent heat loss?
a) Thick fur
b) Large ears
c) Layers of blubber
Answer (c)

34. Which climate zone is characterized by moderate temperatures with distinct seasons?
a) Tropical
b) Temperate
c) Polar
Answer (b)

35. What is the primary adaptation of animals in the temperate rainforest to the high levels of rainfall?
a) Thick fur
b) Gills for breathing underwater

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c) Water-resistant fur or feathers
Answer (c)

36. Animals in the temperate grasslands often have adaptations for dealing with what environmental factor?

a) Limited water availability
b) Harsh winters
c) Frequent wildfires
Answer (a)

37. Which adaptation allows certain animals to survive in conditions of low oxygen, such as high altitudes?

a) Hibernation
b) Aestivation
c) Specialized respiratory systems
Answer (c)

38. What is the term for the shedding of leaves by trees in response to seasonal changes?

a) Migration
b) Hibernation
c) Deciduous
Answer (c)

39. Animals with the ability to enter a state of dormancy during hot, dry periods are said to undergo:

a) Hibernation
b) Estivation
c) Camouflage
Answer (b)

40. Which climate zone is characterized by extremely cold temperatures and a lack of vegetation?

a) Tropical
b) Temperate
c) Polar
Answer (c)

41. In which climate zone would you find animals with adaptations for conserving water due to high temperatures and low rainfall?

a) Tropical
b) Desert
c) Temperate
Answer (b)

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

42. Animals in the rainforest often have adaptations for life in the:

a) Hot and dry climate
b) Cold and icy climate
c) Hot and wet climate
Answer (c)

43. Which adaptation is common in animals living in cold climates to prevent heat loss?

a) Burrowing
b) Sweating
c) Countercurrent heat exchange
Answer (c)

44. Which of the following materials is commonly used as an electrical insulator?
    a) Copper
    b) Aluminum
    c) Glass

Answer: c.

45. In insulating materials, what happens to electrons when an electric field is applied?

a) They move freely
b) They are attracted to positive charges
c) They remain stationary
Answer: c.

46. What is the primary purpose of insulators in electrical systems?

a) Conduct electricity
b) Control current flow
c) Prevent electrical leakage
Answer: c.

47. Which insulating material is commonly used for high-voltage applications such as power lines?
    a) Rubber
    b) PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
    c) Porcelain
    d) Glass

Answer: c.

48. In an insulator, what is the energy band gap typically like?
    a) Small
    b) Large
    c) Constant

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

Answer: b.

49. Which of the following is an example of a naturally occurring insulator?
a) Copper
b) Wood
c) Aluminum
d) Silver

Answer: b.

50. What happens to the resistance of an insulator as temperature increases?
a) Increases
b) Decreases
c) Remains constant
d) Becomes zero

Answer: a.

51. Which insulating material is commonly used to coat electrical wires for protection?
a) Rubber
b) Glass
c) PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
d) Porcelain

Answer: c.

52. What is the primary role of insulators in electronic circuits?
a) Facilitate current flow
b) Store electrical energy
c) Prevent current leakage
d) Increase conductivity

Answer: c.

53. Which property of insulators makes them suitable for applications requiring electrical insulation?
a) High thermal conductivity
b) High electrical conductivity
c) Low thermal conductivity
d) Low resistivity

Answer: c.

54. What is the primary factor that determines the electrical breakdown strength of an insulator?
a) Thickness
b) Color
c) Density

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

d) Temperature

Answer: a.

55. Which insulator is commonly used for thermal insulation in buildings?
a) PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
b) Fiberglass
c) Rubber
d) Porcelain

Answer: b.

56. What is the primary function of insulating materials in transformers?
a) Increase voltage
b) Decrease voltage
c) Store electrical charge
d) Prevent electrical leakage

Answer: d.

57. In the context of insulators, what does the term "dielectric strength" refer to?
a) Ability to conduct electricity
b) Ability to store charge
c) Ability to withstand high voltages
d) Ability to generate heat

Answer: c.

58. Which property of insulators makes them suitable for protecting electrical equipment from moisture?
a) Hydrophobicity
b) Hydrophilicity
c) Porosity
d) Conductivity

Answer: a.

59. What is the primary function of insulators in high-voltage transmission lines?
a) Increase current flow
b) Decrease resistance
c) Prevent electrical leakage
d) Facilitate heat dissipation

Answer: c.

60. Which insulating material is commonly used in the manufacture of capacitors?
a) Glass
b) PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
c) Rubber

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

d) Mica

Answer: d.

61. In electrical circuits, what is the purpose of insulating sleeves on wires and cables?
a) Increase conductivity
b) Provide mechanical strength
c) Facilitate current flow
d) Prevent short circuits

Answer: d.

62. Which of the following materials is commonly used as an insulator in electronic devices?
a) Copper
b) Silicon
c) Aluminum
d) Gold

Answer: b.

63. What is the primary advantage of using insulators in the construction of electrical devices and systems?
a) High conductivity
b) Low cost
c) Safety from electric shock
d) High thermal conductivity

Answer: c.

64. Which property of insulators makes them suitable for use in high-frequency applications?
a) Low dielectric constant
b) High dielectric constant
c) Low resistivity
d) High thermal conductivity

Answer: b.

65. What is the term for the maximum electric field that an insulating material can withstand without electrical breakdown?
a) Dielectric constant
b) Dielectric strength
c) Resistivity
d) Conductivity

Answer: b.

66. Which insulator is commonly used for insulating electrical wires in homes?
a) Rubber
b) PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)

Class 10th General Science Past Papers

c) Glass
d) Porcelain

Answer: b.

67. What is the chemical symbol for the element named after the planet Uranus?
    a) Un
    b) Ur
    c) Uuq
    d) Uub

Correct Answer: D

68. Which element has the highest atomic radius?

a) Francium
b) Cesium
c) Radium
d) Barium

Correct Answer: A

69. What is the only nonmetal in Group 17 (halogens)?
    a) Chlorine
    b) Fluorine
    c) Bromine
    d) Iodine

Correct Answer: B

70. In which group is the element with the highest electronegativity found?
    a) Group 1
    b) Group 14
    c) Group 17
    d) Group 18

Correct Answer: C

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

1. Which semiconductor material is commonly used in solar cells?

a. Silicon
b. Germanium
c. Gallium arsenide
d. Indium phosphide
Answer: a.

2. What is the primary function of a Zener diode in a semiconductor circuit?

a. Voltage regulation
b. Rectification
c. Signal amplification
d. Switching
Answer: a.

3. In a P-N junction diode, what happens when a forward bias is applied?

a. Current flows easily
b. Current is blocked
c. Reverse current flows
d. No effect on current
Answer: a.

4. Which of the following materials is a common dopant for creating P-type semiconductors?

a. Phosphorus
b. Arsenic
c. Boron
d. Antimony
Answer: c.

5. What is the primary purpose of a semiconductor diode in electronic circuits?

a. Store electrical charge
b. Control current flow
c. Amplify signals
d. Increase resistance
Answer: b.

6. Which semiconductor device is commonly used as an amplifier in audio circuits?

a. Diode
b. Transistor
c. Capacitor
d. Resistor
Answer: b.

7. What is the term for a semiconductor device that allows current to flow in one direction only?

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

a. Diode
b. Transistor
c. Capacitor
d. Resistor
Answer: a.

8. What is the primary purpose of a semiconductor rectifier in electronic circuits?

a. Amplify signals
b. Store electrical charge
c. Control current flow
d. Convert AC to DC
Answer: d.

9. Which semiconductor material is commonly used in the manufacturing of integrated circuits (ICs)?

a. Silicon
b. Germanium
c. Gallium arsenide
d. Indium phosphide
Answer: a.

10. What is the primary characteristic of an insulator?

a. High electrical conductivity
b. Low electrical conductivity
c. Variable electrical conductivity
d. Superconductivity
Answer: b.

11. Which of the following materials is commonly used as an electrical insulator?

a. Copper
b. Aluminum
c. Glass
d. Silver
Answer: c.

12. In insulating materials, what happens to electrons when an electric field is applied?

a. They move freely
b. They are attracted to positive charges
c. They remain stationary
d. They are repelled by positive charges
Answer: c.

13. What is the primary purpose of insulators in electrical systems?

a. Conduct electricity

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

b. Store electrical charge
c. Control current flow
d. Prevent electrical leakage
Answer: d.

14. Which insulating material is commonly used for high-voltage applications such as power lines?

a. Rubber
b. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
c. Porcelain
d. Glass
Answer: c.

15. In an insulator, what is the energy band gap typically like?

a. Small
b. Large
c. Nonexistent
d. Constant
Answer: b.

16. Which of the following is an example of a naturally occurring insulator?

a. Copper
b. Wood
c. Aluminum
d. Silver
Answer: b.

17. What happens to the resistance of an insulator as temperature increases?

a. Increases
b. Decreases
c. Remains constant
d. Becomes zero
Answer: a.

18. Which insulating material is commonly used to coat electrical wires for protection?

a. Rubber
b. Glass
c. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
d. Porcelain
Answer: c.

19. What is the primary role of insulators in electronic circuits?

a. Facilitate current flow
b. Store electrical energy

c. Prevent current leakage
d. Increase conductivity
Answer: c.

20. Which property of insulators makes them suitable for applications requiring electrical insulation?

a. High thermal conductivity
b. High electrical conductivity
c. Low thermal conductivity
d. Low resistivity
Answer: c.

21. What is the primary factor that determines the electrical breakdown strength of an insulator?

a. Thickness
b. Color
c. Density
d. Temperature
Answer: a.

22. Which insulator is commonly used for thermal insulation in buildings?

a. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
b. Fiberglass
c. Rubber
d. Porcelain
Answer: b.

23. What is the primary function of insulating materials in transformers?

a. Increase voltage
b. Decrease voltage
c. Store electrical charge
d. Prevent electrical leakage
Answer: d.

24. In the context of insulators, what does the term "dielectric strength" refer to?

a. Ability to conduct electricity
b. Ability to store charge
c. Ability to withstand high voltages
d. Ability to generate heat
Answer: c.

25. Which property of insulators makes them suitable for protecting electrical equipment from moisture?

a. Hydrophobicity

b. Hydrophilicity
c. Porosity
d. Conductivity
Answer: a.

26. What is the primary function of insulators in high-voltage transmission lines?
a. Increase current flow
b. Decrease resistance
c. Prevent electrical leakage
d. Facilitate heat dissipation
Answer: c.

27. Which insulating material is commonly used in the manufacture of capacitors?
a. Glass
b. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
c. Rubber
d. Mica
Answer: d.

28. In electrical circuits, what is the purpose of insulating sleeves on wires and cables?
a. Increase conductivity
b. Provide mechanical strength
c. Facilitate current flow
d. Prevent short circuits
Answer: d.

29. Which of the following materials is commonly used as an insulator in electronic devices?
a. Copper
b. Silicon
c. Aluminum
d. Gold
Answer: b.

30. What is the primary advantage of using insulators in the construction of electrical devices and systems?
a. High conductivity
b. Low cost
c. Safety from electric shock
d. High thermal conductivity
Answer: c.

31. Which property of insulators makes them suitable for use in high-frequency applications?
a. Low dielectric constant
b. High dielectric constant

c. Low resistivity
d. High thermal conductivity
Answer: b.

32. What is the term for the maximum electric field that an insulating material can withstand without electrical breakdown?

a. Dielectric constant
b. Dielectric strength
c. Resistivity
d. Conductivity
Answer: b.

33. Which insulator is commonly used for insulating electrical wires in homes?

a. Rubber
b. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
c. Glass
d. Porcelain
Answer: b.

34. What is the primary role of insulators in electrical switches?

a. Increase resistance
b. Facilitate current flow
c. Prevent electrical leakage
d. Store electrical charge
Answer: c.

35. Which insulator is commonly used for high-temperature applications, such as in ovens and furnaces?

a. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
b. Rubber
c. Glass
d. Ceramic
Answer: d.

36. What is the primary function of insulators in power transformers?

a. Increase voltage
b. Decrease voltage
c. Store electrical charge
d. Prevent electrical leakage
Answer: d.

37. Which insulator is commonly used for insulating electrical cables buried underground?

a. Rubber
b. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

c. Glass
d. Porcelain
Answer: b.

38. What is the term for the process of removing electrons from an insulating material by exposure to high voltage?

a. Ionization
b. Discharge
c. Polarization
d. Breakdown
Answer: b.

39. In the IUPAC nomenclature system, what is the prefix for a six-carbon chain?
    a. Hex-
    b. Pent-
    c. Hept-
    d. Oct-

Correct Answer: A

40. What is the hybridization of the carbon atom in a carbocation?
    a. sp
    b. sp2
    c. sp3
    d. sp3d

Correct Answer: B

41. Which of the following is an example of a tertiary amine?
    a. Ethylamine
    b. Dimethylamine
    c. Trimethylamine
    d. Aniline

Correct Answer: C

42. Which acellular agent is associated with "mad cow disease" in animals?

a. Virus
b. Bacterium
c. Viroid
d. Prion
Answer: d.

43. What is the role of reverse transcriptase in the life cycle of retroviruses?

a. Synthesizing DNA from RNA
b. Synthesizing RNA from DNA
c. Facilitating translation

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

d. Aiding in cell attachment
Answer: a.

44. What is a characteristic feature of retroviruses?
a. Double-stranded DNA genome
b. Single-stranded RNA genome
c. Lack of a protein coat
d. Presence of ribosomes
Answer: b.

45. What is the primary target of a bacteriophage?
a. Plant cells
b. Animal cells
c. Bacterial cells
d. Fungal cells
Answer: c.

46. Which statement is true about prions?
a. They have a lipid envelope.
b. They are composed of nucleic acids.
c. They primarily infect plants.
d. They cause misfolding of proteins.
Answer: d.

47. What is the genetic material of a viroid?
a. DNA
b. RNA
c. Proteins
d. Lipids
Answer: b.

48. What is the function of neuraminidase in influenza viruses?
a. Attachment to host cells
b. Protein synthesis
c. Viral release from host cells
d. RNA replication
Answer: c.

49. Which acellular agent is associated with causing diseases in plants?
a. Viroid
b. Prion
c. Retrovirus
d. Bacteriophage
Answer: a.

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50. What is the function of the envelope in certain viruses?
a. Protection of genetic material
b. Host cell recognition
c. Replication of RNA
d. Protein synthesis
Answer: b.

51. Which of the following is an example of an RNA virus with a helical capsid?
a. Influenza virus
b. Herpes simplex virus
c. Tobacco mosaic virus
d. Adenovirus
Answer: a.

52. How do prions cause disease in organisms?
a. Disrupting cellular functions
b. Inducing apoptosis
c. Inhibiting protein synthesis
d. Stimulating immune response
Answer: a.

53. What is the primary function of the protein coat in a virus?
a. Facilitate viral attachment to host cells
b. Protect the genetic material
c. Promote protein synthesis
d. Act as an enzyme
Answer: b.

54. Which statement is true about bacteriophages?
a. They infect eukaryotic cells.
b. They have a lipid envelope.
c. They target bacteria.
d. They lack genetic material.
Answer: c.

55. What is the primary target of prions in the human body?
a. Nervous system
b. Respiratory system
c. Cardiovascular system
d. Immune system
Answer: a.

56. Which acellular agent is responsible for causing the common cold in humans?

a. Adenovirus
b. Rhinovirus
c. Influenza virus
d. Coronavirus
Answer: b.

57. What is the primary function of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase in RNA viruses?
a. Synthesizing DNA
b. Synthesizing RNA from DNA
c. Synthesizing RNA from RNA
d. Synthesizing proteins
Answer: c.

58. Which statement is true about the genetic material of bacteriophages?
a. Double-stranded RNA
b. Single-stranded RNA
c. Double-stranded DNA
d. Single-stranded DNA
Answer: c.

59. What is the primary function of the enzyme lysozyme in bacteriophages?
a. Protein synthesis
b. Host cell recognition
c. Viral release from host cells
d. Cell wall degradation in bacteria
Answer: d.

60. Which of the following is an example of a retrovirus?
a. Herpes simplex virus
b. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
c. Adenovirus
d. Papillomavirus
Answer: b.

61. What is the primary function of reverse transcriptase in retroviruses?
a. Synthesizing DNA from RNA
b. Synthesizing RNA from DNA
c. Facilitating translation
d. Breaking down RNA
Answer: a.

62. Which of the following is an example of a prion disease in animals?
a. Scrapie
b. Influenza

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

c. Dengue fever
d. Ebola
Answer: a.

63. How do viroids differ from viruses?
a. Viroids have a lipid envelope.
b. Viroids lack genetic material.
c. Viroids lack a protein coat.
d. Viroids infect only animals.
Answer: c.

64. Which acellular agent is associated with causing diseases in humans such as kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease?
a. Viroid
b. Prion
c. Retrovirus
d. Bacteriophage
Answer: b.

65. What is the primary function of the enzyme neuraminidase in influenza viruses?
a. Facilitate viral attachment to host cells
b. Protein synthesis
c. Viral release from host cells
d. RNA replication
Answer: c.

66. Which acellular agent is responsible for causing AIDS in humans?
a. Influenza virus
b. Human papillomavirus
c. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
d. Epstein-Barr virus
Answer: c.

67. What is the primary genetic material of prions?
a. DNA
b. RNA
c. Proteins
d. Lipids
Answer: c.

68. Which of the following is a function of the envelope in certain viruses?
a. Protection of genetic material
b. Host cell recognition
c. Replication of RNA

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

d. Protein synthesis
Answer: b.

69. How do prions cause disease in organisms?
a. Disrupting cellular functions
b. Inducing apoptosis
c. Inhibiting protein synthesis
d. Stimulating immune response
Answer: a.

70. What is the primary function of the protein coat in a virus?
a. Facilitate viral attachment to host cells
b. Protect the genetic material
c. Promote protein synthesis
d. Act as an enzyme
Answer: b.

71. In the E2 elimination reaction, what is the stereochemistry of the product?
A. Retention of configuration
B. Inversion of configuration
C. No change in configuration
D. Racemization
Correct Answer: B

72. What is the major product of the reaction between an alkene and bromine in the presence of water?
A. Vicinal dihalide
B. Halohydrin
C. Alkene oxide
D. Carbocation
Correct Answer: B

73. Which of the following is a chiral molecule?
A. 2,2-dimethylpentane
B. 2-butanol
C. 1,2-dichloroethane
D. 1-phenylethanol
Correct Answer: D

74. In a Diels-Alder reaction, what type of compounds react to form a cyclic product?
A. Alkynes and alkanes

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

B. Alkynes and alkenes
C. Alkenes and dienes
D. Alkanes and dienes
Correct Answer: C

75. Which functional group is present in a thioester?
A. Carbonyl
B. Sulfhydryl
C. Ester
D. Thiol
Correct Answer: A

76. What is the IUPAC name for the compound CH3CH2CH(CH3)2?
A. 2-methylbutane
B. 2,2-dimethylbutane
C. 2-ethylpentane
D. 3-methylpentane
Correct Answer: C

77. Which reaction converts an alkene into an alkane by adding hydrogen in the presence of a metal catalyst?
A. Hydrohalogenation
B. Hydrogenation
C. Halogenation
D. Dehydrogenation
Correct Answer: B

78. What is the IUPAC name for the compound with the structure CH3-C≡C-CH2-CH3?
A. Propyne
B. 2-butyne
C. 1-butyne
D. 1-pentyne
Correct Answer: B

79. Which reagent is commonly used for the reduction of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols?
A. NaBH4 (sodium borohydride)
B. LiAlH4 (lithium aluminum hydride)
C. H2O2 (hydrogen peroxide)
D. PCC (pyridinium chlorochromate)
Correct Answer: B

80. What is the product of the ozonolysis of an alkyne with two triple bonds?
A. Aldehyde
B. Carboxylic acid

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

C. Ketone
D. Peroxide
Correct Answer: C

81. Which of the following is a common method for the synthesis of ethers?
A. Dehydration of alcohols
B. Halogenation of alkanes
C. Williamson ether synthesis
D. Hydrogenation of alkenes
Correct Answer: C

82. What is the name for a reaction in which a nucleophile attacks the carbon of a carbonyl group, leading to the formation of a tetrahedral intermediate?
A. Aldol condensation
B. Nucleophilic substitution
C. Esterification
D. Friedel-Crafts acylation
Correct Answer: B

83. Which of the following is a common method for the synthesis of esters?
A. Grignard reaction
B. Fischer esterification
C. Wittig reaction
D. Hofmann rearrangement
Correct Answer: B

84. What is the IUPAC name for the compound CH3CH2CH2OH?
A. Ethanol
B. Propanol
C. Butanol
D. Isopropanol
Correct Answer: C

85. In which type of isomerism do molecules have the same molecular formula but different spatial arrangements?
A. Structural isomerism
B. Geometric isomerism
C. Conformational isomerism
D. Optical isomerism
Correct Answer: B

86. Which class of organic compounds is characterized by a triple bond between carbon atoms?
A. Alkynes
B. Alkenes

Class 11th General Science Past Papers

C. Alkanes
D. Aromatics
Correct Answer: A

87. What is the product of the reaction between an alcohol and a carboxylic acid in the presence of an acid catalyst?
A. Ester
B. Ether
C. Aldehyde
D. Ketone
Correct Answer: A

88. What is the reaction mechanism involved in the S N 2 reaction?
A. Nucleophilic substitution
B. Electrophilic addition
C. Elimination
D. Radical reaction
Correct Answer: A

89. Which of the following is an example of a meso compound?
A. (R)-2-chlorobutane
B. (S)-2-chlorobutane
C. (R,S)-2-chlorobutane
D. (R,R)-2-chlorobutane
Correct Answer: C

90. Which functional group is present in an amide?
A. Carbonyl
B. Amino
C. Ester
D. Nitrile
Correct Answer: A

91. What is the IUPAC name for the compound with the structure CH3-CH2-C≡CH?
A. Propyne
B. Butyne
C. 2-butyne
D. 1-butyne
Correct Answer: C

92. In a Fischer esterification reaction, what is the role of the acid catalyst?
A. Increase reaction rate
B. Act as a nucleophile
C. Act as a reducing agent

D. Generate a leaving group
Correct Answer: A

93. Which of the following is an example of an electrophilic aromatic substitution reaction?
A. Hydrogenation of benzene
B. Friedel-Crafts alkylation
C. Diels-Alder reaction
D. Wittig reaction
Correct Answer: B

Class 12th General Science Past Papers

1. What is the primary function of reverse transcriptase in retroviruses?
    A. Synthesizing DNA from RNA
    B. Synthesizing RNA from DNA
    C. Facilitating translation
    D. Breaking down RNA

Answer: a.

2. Which of the following is an example of a prion disease in animals?
    A. Scrapie
    B. Influenza
    C. Dengue fever
    D. Ebola

Answer: a.

3. How do viroids differ from viruses?

A. Viroids have a lipid envelope.
B. Viroids lack genetic material.
C. Viroids lack a protein coat.
D. Viroids infect only animals.

Answer: c.

4. Which acellular agent is associated with causing diseases in humans such as kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease?
    A. Viroid
    B. Prion
    C. Retrovirus
    D. Bacteriophage

Answer: b.

5. What is the primary function of the enzyme neuraminidase in influenza viruses?
    A. Facilitate viral attachment to host cells
    B. Protein synthesis
    C. Viral release from host cells
    D. RNA replication

Answer: c.

6. Which acellular agent is responsible for causing AIDS in humans?
    A. Influenza virus
    B. Human papillomavirus
    C. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
    D. Epstein-Barr virus

Answer: c.

7. What is the primary genetic material of prions?

A. DNA
B. RNA
C. Proteins
D. Lipids

Answer: c.

8. Which of the following is a function of the envelope in certain viruses?
A. Protection of genetic material
B. Host cell recognition
C. Replication of RNA
D. Protein synthesis

Answer: b.

9. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of viroids?
A. Double-stranded DNA genome
B. Enveloped structure
C. Lack of protein coat
D. Multicellularity

Answer: c.

10. What is the primary target of bacteriophages during infection?
A. Animal cells
B. Plant cells
C. Fungal cells
D. Bacterial cells

Answer: d.

11. Which of the following acellular agents is known for causing diseases in animals, including humans?
A. Prion
B. Viroid
C. Retrovirus
D. Bacteriophage

Answer: a.

12. How do retroviruses differ from other RNA viruses in terms of their replication process?
A. They replicate in the host cytoplasm.
B. They replicate using RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.
C. They replicate in the host nucleus.
D. They replicate using reverse transcriptase.

Answer: c.

13. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of prions?
A. Enveloped structure

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B. Protein-based infectious agents
C. Presence of a capsid
D. Viroid-like structure

Answer: b.

14. In the context of acellular life, what is a bacteriophage's tail composed of?

A. Lipids
B. Proteins
C. Nucleic acids
D. Polysaccharides

Answer: b.

15. Which of the following is an example of an enveloped virus?

A. Tobacco mosaic virus
B. Adenovirus
C. Influenza virus
D. Rhinovirus

Answer: c.

16. How do viroids primarily cause diseases in plants?

A. By disrupting cellular functions
B. By inducing apoptosis
C. By inhibiting protein synthesis
D. By causing misfolding of proteins

Answer: a.

17. What is the primary greenhouse gas released from the decomposition of organic waste in landfills?

A. Methane
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Nitrous oxide
D. Water vapor

Correct Answer: A

18. Which of the following pollutants is a component of fine particulate matter and can penetrate deep into the lungs?

A. Nitrogen dioxide
B. Sulfur dioxide
C. Carbon monoxide
D. PM2.5

Correct Answer: D

19. What is the primary contributor to ocean acidification, impacting marine life and ecosystems?

A. Carbon monoxide
B. Sulfur dioxide
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Nitrogen dioxide
Correct Answer: C

20. Which functional group is present in an alcohol?

A. Carbonyl
B. Hydroxyl
C. Amine
D. Ester
Correct Answer: B

21. What is the name of the process where a double bond in an alkene is converted into a single bond with the addition of hydrogen?

A. Halogenation
B. Hydrolysis
C. Hydrogenation
D. Dehydration
Correct Answer: C

22. What is the general formula for alkanes?

A. CnH2n+2
B. CnH2n
C. CnH2n-2
D. CnHn
Correct Answer: A

23. Which functional group is present in a carboxylic acid?

A. Carbonyl
B. Hydroxyl
C. Carboxyl
D. Alkene
Correct Answer: C

24. What is the process of breaking down large molecules into smaller ones by the addition of water molecules?

A. Hydrolysis
B. Dehydration
C. Esterification
D. Oxidation
Correct Answer: A

25. Which class of organic compounds is characterized by a closed-ring structure?

A. Alkanes
B. Alkenes
C. Aromatic compounds
D. Alkynes
Correct Answer: C

26. What is the name of the reaction where a molecule loses water to form a double bond?

A. Dehydration
B. Hydrolysis
C. Halogenation
D. Reduction
Correct Answer: A

27. Which type of isomerism occurs when the atoms are bonded in a different order in the carbon chain?

A. Geometric isomerism
B. Structural isomerism
C. Optical isomerism
D. Conformational isomerism
Correct Answer: B

28. What is the functional group in an ester?

A. Carbonyl
B. Hydroxyl
C. Ester group
D. Amine
Correct Answer: C

29. In the IUPAC nomenclature system, what is the prefix for a six-carbon chain?

A. Hex-
B. Pent-
C. Hept-
D. Oct-
Correct Answer: A

30. What is the hybridization of the carbon atom in a carbocation?

A. sp
B. sp2
C. sp3
D. sp3d
Correct Answer: B

31. Which of the following is an example of a tertiary amine?

A. Ethylamine

Class 12th General Science Past Papers

B. Dimethylamine
C. Trimethylamine
D. Aniline
Correct Answer: C

32. In the E2 elimination reaction, what is the stereochemistry of the product?
A. Retention of configuration
B. Inversion of configuration
C. No change in configuration
D. Racemization
Correct Answer: B

33. What is the major product of the reaction between an alkene and bromine in the presence of water?
A. Vicinal dihalide
B. Halohydrin
C. Alkene oxide
D. Carbocation
Correct Answer: B

34. Which of the following is a chiral molecule?
A. 2,2-dimethylpentane
B. 2-butanol
C. 1,2-dichloroethane
D. 1-phenylethanol
Correct Answer: D

35. In a Diels-Alder reaction, what type of compounds react to form a cyclic product?
A. Alkynes and alkanes
B. Alkynes and alkenes
C. Alkenes and dienes
D. Alkanes and dienes
Correct Answer: C

36. Which functional group is present in a thioester?
A. Carbonyl
B. Sulfhydryl
C. Ester
D. Thiol
Correct Answer: A

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A. 2-methylbutane
B. 2,2-dimethylbutane

Class 12th General Science Past Papers

C. 2-ethylpentane
D. 3-methylpentane
Correct Answer: C

38. Which reaction converts an alkene into an alkane by adding hydrogen in the presence of a metal catalyst?

A. Hydrohalogenation
B. Hydrogenation
C. Halogenation
D. Dehydrogenation
Correct Answer: B

39. What is the IUPAC name for the compound with the structure CH3-C≡C-CH2-CH3?

A. Propyne
B. 2-butyne
C. 1-butyne
D. 1-pentyne
Correct Answer: B

40. Which reagent is commonly used for the reduction of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols?

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C. H2O2 (hydrogen peroxide)
D. PCC (pyridinium chlorochromate)
Correct Answer: B

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C. Esterification
D. Friedel-Crafts acylation
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C. Conformational isomerism
D. Optical isomerism
Correct Answer: B

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C. Alkanes
D. Aromatics
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Class 12th General Science Past Papers

C. Elimination
D. Radical reaction
Correct Answer: A

50. Which of the following is an example of a meso compound?

A. (R)-2-chlorobutane
B. (S)-2-chlorobutane
C. (R,S)-2-chlorobutane
D. (R,R)-2-chlorobutane
Correct Answer: C

51. Which semiconductor material is commonly used in solar cells?
    A. Silicon
    B. Germanium
    C. Gallium arsenide
    D. Indium phosphide

Answer: a.

52. What is the primary function of a Zener diode in a semiconductor circuit?
    A. Voltage regulation
    B. Rectification
    C. Signal amplification
    D. Switching

Answer: a.

53. In a P-N junction diode, what happens when a forward bias is applied?
    A. Current flows easily
    B. Current is blocked
    C. Reverse current flows
    D. No effect on current

Answer: a.

54. Which of the following materials is a common dopant for creating P-type semiconductors?
    A. Phosphorus
    B. Arsenic
    C. Boron
    D. Antimony

Answer: c.

55. What is the primary purpose of a semiconductor diode in electronic circuits?
    A. Store electrical charge
    B. Control current flow
    C. Amplify signals
    D. Increase resistance

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Answer: b.

56. Which semiconductor device is commonly used as an amplifier in audio circuits?
A. Diode
B. Transistor
C. Capacitor
D. Resistor

Answer: b.

57. What is the term for a semiconductor device that allows current to flow in one direction only?
A. Diode
B. Transistor
C. Capacitor
D. Resistor

Answer: a.

58. What is the primary purpose of a semiconductor rectifier in electronic circuits?
A. Amplify signals
B. Store electrical charge
C. Control current flow
D. Convert AC to DC

Answer: d.

59. Which semiconductor material is commonly used in the manufacturing of integrated circuits (ICs)?
A. Silicon
B. Germanium
C. Gallium arsenide
D. Indium phosphide

Answer: a.

60. What is the primary characteristic of an insulator?
A. High electrical conductivity
B. Low electrical conductivity
C. Variable electrical conductivity
D. Superconductivity

Answer: b.

61. Which of the following materials is commonly used as an electrical insulator?
A. Copper
B. Aluminum
C. Glass
D. Silver

Answer: c.

62. In insulating materials, what happens to electrons when an electric field is applied?
A. They move freely
B. They are attracted to positive charges
C. They remain stationary
D. They are repelled by positive charges

Answer: c.

63. What is the primary purpose of insulators in electrical systems?
A. Conduct electricity
B. Store electrical charge
C. Control current flow
D. Prevent electrical leakage

Answer: d.

64. Which insulating material is commonly used for high-voltage applications such as power lines?
A. Rubber
B. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
C. Porcelain
D. Glass

Answer: c.

65. In an insulator, what is the energy band gap typically like?
A. Small
B. Large
C. Nonexistent
D. Constant

Answer: b.

66. Which of the following is an example of a naturally occurring insulator?
A. Copper
B. Wood
C. Aluminum
D. Silver

Answer: b.

67. What happens to the resistance of an insulator as temperature increases?
A. Increases
B. Decreases
C. Remains constant
D. Becomes zero

Answer: a.

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68. Which insulating material is commonly used to coat electrical wires for protection?

A. Rubber
B. Glass
C. PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)
D. Porcelain

Answer: c.

69. What is the primary role of insulators in electronic circuits?

A. Facilitate current flow
B. Store electrical energy
C. Prevent current leakage
D. Increase conductivity

Answer: c.

70. Which property of insulators makes them suitable for applications requiring electrical insulation?

A. High thermal conductivity
B. High electrical conductivity
C. Low thermal conductivity
D. Low resistivity

Answer: c.

O-Levels General Science Past Papers

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B. Marie Curie
C. Antoine Lavoisier
D. Robert Boyle
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C. Helium
D. Neodymium
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C. Group 17
D. Group 18
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D. Uuh
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B. Oxygen
C. Aluminum

O-Levels General Science Past Papers

D. Iron
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C. Thorium
D. Cobalt
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C. Uuq
D. Uub
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C. Radium
D. Barium
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A. Chlorine
B. Fluorine
C. Bromine
D. Iodine
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C. Platinum
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O-Levels General Science Past Papers

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D. Mt
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B. Curium
C. Californium
D. Berkelium
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C. Argon
D. Xenon
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C. Arsenic
D. Antimony
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C. 7th period
D. 8th period
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C. Volume
D. Density
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C. Gas
D. Plasma
Correct Answer: A

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B. Decreases
C. Remains constant
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A. 0°C
B. 100°C
C. 273 K
D. 373 K
Correct Answer: B

31. What is the process by which a substance changes directly from a gas to a solid without passing through the liquid state?

A. Sublimation
B. Condensation
C. Deposition
D. Fusion
Correct Answer: C

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32. Which of the following is an example of a colloid?

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B. Milk
C. Vinegar
D. Oxygen
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33. What is the primary source of energy for the Sun?
    A. Nuclear Fusion
    B. Nuclear Fission
    C. Solar Flares
    D. Solar Wind

Correct Answer: A)

34. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?
    A. Venus
    B. Mars
    C. Jupiter
    D. Saturn

Correct Answer: B)

35. What is the largest moon of Jupiter?
    A. Europa
    B. Ganymede
    C. Callisto
    D. Io

Correct Answer: B)

36. The Hubble Space Telescope observes the universe in which part of the electromagnetic spectrum?
    A. X-rays
    B. Infrared
    C. Ultraviolet
    D. Radio waves

Correct Answer: C)

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    A. Solar Winds
    B. Volcanic Activity
    C. Earth's Magnetic Field
    D. Global Warming

Correct Answer: A)

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A. 9.8 m/s²
B. 11.2 km/s
C. 299,792 km/s
D. 1,000 m/s
Correct Answer: B)

39. Which space probe provided the first close-up images of Pluto in 2015?
A. Voyager 1
B. New Horizons
C. Cassini
D. Curiosity
Correct Answer: B)

40. What is the main component of the atmospheres of Venus and Mars?
A. Nitrogen
B. Oxygen
C. Carbon Dioxide
D. Hydrogen
Correct Answer: C)

41. The Kuiper Belt is a region of the solar system that is found beyond the orbit of which planet?
A. Jupiter
B. Neptune
C. Mars
D. Saturn
Correct Answer: B)

42. Which law of planetary motion states that a planet orbits the Sun in an elliptical shape?
A. Kepler's First Law
B. Kepler's Second Law
C. Kepler's Third Law
D. Newton's Law of Gravitation
Correct Answer: A)

43. What is the name of the galaxy that contains our solar system?
A. Andromeda
B. Milky Way
C. Triangulum
D. Sombrero
Correct Answer: B)

44. Which phenomenon occurs when the Moon passes directly between the Sun and Earth, casting a shadow on Earth?

A. Solar Eclipse
B. Lunar Eclipse
C. Equinox
D. Solstice

Correct Answer: A)

45. The process by which a star converts hydrogen into helium is known as:

A. Fusion
B. Fission
C. Combustion
D. Sublimation

Correct Answer: A)

46. What is the name of the largest volcano in our solar system, located on Mars?

A. Olympus Mons
B. Mauna Kea
C. Mount Everest
D. Krakatoa

Correct Answer: A)

47. In which year was the first human-made object, Sputnik 1, launched into space?

A. 1957
B. 1961
C. 1971
D. 1981

Correct Answer: A)

48. What is the approximate age of the universe?

A. 4.5 million years
B. 4.5 billion years
C. 13.8 billion years
D. 13.8 million years

Correct Answer: C)

49. Which force is responsible for shaping the structure of the universe on large scales?

A. Electromagnetic Force
B. Gravitational Force
C. Strong Nuclear Force
D. Weak Nuclear Force

Correct Answer: B)

50. The concept of black holes is a prediction of which theory of physics?

A. Quantum Mechanics
B. General Relativity

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C. Special Relativity
D. Electromagnetism

Correct Answer: B)

51. Which spacecraft was the first to successfully land on Mars and transmit data back to Earth?

A. Viking 1
B. Pathfinder
C. Spirit
D. Opportunity

Correct Answer: A)

52. What is the name of the region of space where gravitational forces are so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape?

A. Event Horizon
B. Singularity
C. Wormhole
D. Quasar

Correct Answer: A)

53. Which moon of Saturn is known for its geysers that shoot out icy particles into space?

A. Titan
B. Enceladus
C. Iapetus
D. Rhea

Correct Answer: B)

54. What is the name of the point in an orbit where a satellite is closest to Earth?

A. Apogee
B. Perigee
C. Zenith
D. Nadir

Correct Answer: B)

55. Which planet has the longest day, lasting more than 243 Earth days?

A. Venus
B. Jupiter
C. Saturn
D. Mars

Correct Answer: A)

56. What is the name of the process by which a star exhausts its nuclear fuel and collapses under its own gravity?

A. Supernova
B. Black Hole Formation

C. Nebula Formation
D. Red Giant Phase

Correct Answer: A)

57. The Oort Cloud is believed to be the source of:
    A. Comets
    B. Asteroids
    C. Meteoroids
    D. Planets

Correct Answer: A)

58. Which space mission successfully landed the first humans on the Moon?
    A. Apollo 8
    B. Apollo 11
    C. Apollo 13
    D. Apollo 17

Correct Answer: B)

59. What is the name of the process by which a star transforms helium into heavier elements?
A. Fusion
B. Fission
C. Nucleosynthesis
D. Ionization

Correct Answer: C)

60. Which gas is the most abundant in Earth's atmosphere?
A. Oxygen
B. Nitrogen
C. Carbon Dioxide
D. Argon

Correct Answer: B)

61. What is the name of the region of space where the gravitational pull of a celestial body is so strong that nothing can escape, not even light?
A. Event Horizon
B. Singularity
C. Photon Sphere
D. Accretion Disk

Correct Answer: A)

62. The Great Red Spot is a prominent feature on which planet?
A. Earth
B. Mars
C. Jupiter

D. Saturn

Correct Answer: C)

63. What is the fundamental particle found in the nucleus of an atom?
A. Proton
B. Electron
C. Neutron
D. Positron

Correct Answer: A)

64. Which force is responsible for holding the nucleus of an atom together?
A. Gravitational Force
B. Electromagnetic Force
C. Strong Nuclear Force
D. Weak Nuclear Force

Correct Answer: C)

65. What is the process by which a heavy nucleus splits into two lighter nuclei?
A. Nuclear Fusion
B. Beta Decay
C. Nuclear Fission
D. Alpha Decay

Correct Answer: C)

66. In a nuclear reaction, what is the term for the mass that is converted into energy?
A. Binding Energy
B. Rest Mass
C. Kinetic Energy
D. Potential Energy

Correct Answer: A)

67. Which particle is emitted during the process of alpha decay?
A. Proton
B. Neutron
C. Alpha Particle
D. Beta Particle

Correct Answer: C)

68. What is the half-life of a radioactive substance?
A. The time it takes for half of the substance to decay
B. The time it takes for the substance to double its activity
C. The time it takes for the substance to lose all of its radioactivity
D. The time it takes for the substance to reach equilibrium

Correct Answer: A)

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69. Which element is commonly used as fuel in nuclear reactors?
A. Uranium-235
B. Plutonium-239
C. Thorium-232
D. Radium-226

Correct Answer: A)

70. What is the process by which a nucleus captures an electron and converts a proton into a neutron?
A. Electron Capture
B. Beta Decay
C. Alpha Decay
D. Positron Emission

Correct Answer: A)

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1. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of viroids?

A. Double-stranded DNA genome
B. Enveloped structure
C. Lack of protein coat
D. Multicellularity

Answer: c.

2. What is the primary target of bacteriophages during infection?

A. Animal cells
B. Plant cells
C. Fungal cells
D. Bacterial cells

Answer: d.

3. Which of the following acellular agents is known for causing diseases in animals, including humans?

A. Prion
B. Viroid
C. Retrovirus
D. Bacteriophage

Answer: a.

4. How do retroviruses differ from other RNA viruses in terms of their replication process?

A. They replicate in the host cytoplasm.
B. They replicate using RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.
C. They replicate in the host nucleus.
D. They replicate using reverse transcriptase.

Answer: c.

5. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of prions?

A. Enveloped structure
B. Protein-based infectious agents
C. Presence of a capsid
D. Viroid-like structure

Answer: b.

6. In the context of acellular life, what is a bacteriophage's tail composed of?

A. Lipids
B. Proteins
C. Nucleic acids
D. Polysaccharides

Answer: b.

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7. Which of the following is an example of an enveloped virus?

A. Tobacco mosaic virus
B. Adenovirus
C. Influenza virus
D. Rhinovirus

Answer: c.

8. How do viroids primarily cause diseases in plants?

A. By disrupting cellular functions
B. By inducing apoptosis
C. By inhibiting protein synthesis
D. By causing misfolding of proteins

Answer: a.

9. What is the primary genetic material of prions?

A. DNA
B. RNA
C. Proteins
D. Lipids

Answer: c.

10. Which of the following is a function of the envelope in certain viruses?

A. Protection of genetic material
B. Host cell recognition
C. Replication of RNA
D. Protein synthesis

Answer: b.

11. Which type of respiration is more efficient in terms of ATP production: aerobic or anaerobic?

A. Aerobic
B. Anaerobic
C. Both are equally efficient
D. Depends on the organism

Answer: A)

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B. Marie Curie
C. Antoine Lavoisier
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D. Io

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C. Cassini

D. Curiosity

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B. Gravitational Force
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D. Weak Nuclear Force

Correct Answer: B)

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A. Quantum Mechanics
B. General Relativity
C. Special Relativity
D. Electromagnetism

Correct Answer: B)

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C. Spirit
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A-Levels General Science Past Papers

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B. Jupiter
C. Saturn
D. Mars

Correct Answer: A)

67. What is the name of the process by which a star exhausts its nuclear fuel and collapses under its own gravity?

E. Supernova
F. Black Hole Formation
G. Nebula Formation
H. Red Giant Phase

Correct Answer: A)

68. The Oort Cloud is believed to be the source of:

I. Comets
J. Asteroids
K. Meteoroids
L. Planets

Correct Answer: A)

A-Levels General Science Past Papers

69. Which space mission successfully landed the first humans on the Moon?
    A. Apollo 8
    B. Apollo 11
    C. Apollo 13
    D. Apollo 17

Correct Answer: B)

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1. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of viroids?

A) Double-stranded DNA genome
B) Enveloped structure
C) Lack of protein coat
D) Multicellularity

Answer: c.

2. What is the primary target of bacteriophages during infection?

A) Animal cells
B) Plant cells
C) Fungal cells
D) Bacterial cells

Answer: d.

3. Which of the following acellular agents is known for causing diseases in animals, including humans?

A) Prion
B) Viroid
C) Retrovirus
D) Bacteriophage

Answer: a.

4. How do retroviruses differ from other RNA viruses in terms of their replication process?

A) They replicate in the host cytoplasm.
B) They replicate using RNA-dependent RNA polymerase.
C) They replicate in the host nucleus.
D) They replicate using reverse transcriptase.

Answer: c.

5. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of prions?

A) Enveloped structure
B) Protein-based infectious agents
C) Presence of a capsid
D) Viroid-like structure

Answer: b.

6. In the context of acellular life, what is a bacteriophage's tail composed of?

A) Lipids
B) Proteins
C) Nucleic acids
D) Polysaccharides

Answer: b.

7. Which of the following is an example of an enveloped virus?

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A) Tobacco mosaic virus
B) Adenovirus
C) Influenza virus
D) Rhinovirus

Answer: c.

8. How do viroids primarily cause diseases in plants?
    A) By disrupting cellular functions
    B) By inducing apoptosis
    C) By inhibiting protein synthesis
    D) By causing misfolding of proteins

Answer: a.

9. What is the primary genetic material of prions?
    A) DNA
    B) RNA
    C) Proteins
    D) Lipids

Answer: c.

10. Which of the following is a function of the envelope in certain viruses?
    A) Protection of genetic material
    B) Host cell recognition
    C) Replication of RNA
    D) Protein synthesis

Answer: b.

11. Which type of respiration is more efficient in terms of ATP production: aerobic or anaerobic?

A) Aerobic
B) Anaerobic
C) Both are equally efficient
D) Depends on the organism

Answer: A)

12. In which respiratory structure does the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide take place in the human respiratory system?

A) Trachea
B) Bronchi
C) Alveoli
D) Diaphragm

Answer: C)

13. What is the role of mucus in the respiratory system?

A) Facilitate gas exchange

B) Produce sound during speech
C) Trap and remove particles
D) Generate ATP
Answer: C)

14. Which gas is the primary product of cellular respiration and needs to be removed from the body during gas exchange?

A) Oxygen
B) Carbon dioxide
C) Nitrogen
D) Hydrogen
Answer: B)

15. What is the process by which oxygen enters the bloodstream from the alveoli?

A) Diffusion
B) Osmosis
C) Active transport
D) Filtration
Answer: A)

16. Which respiratory disorder is characterized by inflammation and narrowing of the airways, leading to difficulty in breathing?

A) Pneumonia
B) Asthma
C) Bronchitis
D) Tuberculosis
Answer: B)

17. What is the role of hemoglobin in the process of gas exchange?

A) Transport of oxygen
B) Production of carbon dioxide
C) Formation of mucus
D) Regulation of lung volume
Answer: A)

18. Which muscle is primarily responsible for the expansion of the chest cavity during inhalation?

A) Diaphragm
B) Intercostal muscles
C) Abdominal muscles
D) Quadriceps
Answer: A)

19. What is the function of the epiglottis during swallowing?

A) Facilitate gas exchange
B) Close the trachea to prevent food entry
C) Produce sound during speech
D) Filter particles from the air
Answer: B)

20. Which gas is more abundant in the atmosphere and diffuses into the lungs during inhalation?

A) Oxygen
B) Carbon dioxide
C) Nitrogen
D) Hydrogen
Answer: C)

21. What is the primary factor that drives the diffusion of gases during gas exchange?

A) Atmospheric pressure
B) Lung volume
C) Temperature
D) Concentration gradient
Answer: D)

22. In which part of the respiratory system does the process of external respiration occur?

A) Nose
B) Trachea
C) Alveoli
D) Bronchi
Answer: C)

23. What is the function of surfactant in the alveoli?

A) Trapping dust particles
B) Regulating airflow
C) Facilitating gas exchange
D) Producing mucus
Answer: C)

24. During exhalation, what happens to the diaphragm?

A) Contracts
B) Relaxes
C) Stays unchanged
D) Expands
Answer: B)

25. Which respiratory volume represents the maximum amount of air a person can exhale forcefully after a maximum inhalation?

A) Tidal volume
B) Inspiratory reserve volume
C) Expiratory reserve volume
D) Vital capacity
Answer: C)

26. What is the primary stimulus for the regulation of breathing rate and depth?
A) Oxygen levels in the blood
B) Carbon dioxide levels in the blood
C) pH of the blood
D) Hemoglobin concentration
Answer: B)

27. What is the term for the volume of air inspired and expired with each normal breath at rest?
A) Tidal volume
B) Vital capacity
C) Residual volume
D) Expiratory reserve volume
Answer: A)

28. In which part of the respiratory system are cilia present to help move mucus?
A) Trachea
B) Bronchi
C) Alveoli
D) Larynx
Answer: B)

29. Which gas is transported in the blood primarily bound to hemoglobin?
A) Oxygen
B) Carbon dioxide
C) Nitrogen
D) Hydrogen
Answer: A)

30. What is the role of the medulla oblongata in the regulation of breathing?
A) Monitoring oxygen levels
B) Initiating inhalation
C) Producing mucus
D) Facilitating gas exchange
Answer: B)

31. What is the function of the pleural membranes in the lungs?
A) Facilitate gas exchange
B) Provide mechanical support

C) Produce mucus
D) Create a fluid-filled space for reduced friction
Answer: D)

32. During exercise, what happens to the respiratory rate and tidal volume?
A) Decrease
B) Stay the same
C) Increase
D) Fluctuate randomly
Answer: C)

33. Which blood vessel carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart?
A) Pulmonary artery
B) Pulmonary vein
C) Aorta
D) Vena cava
Answer: B)

34. What is the primary role of the alveolar macrophages in the lungs?
A) Facilitate gas exchange
B) Produce mucus
C) Remove dust and debris
D) Regulate airflow
Answer: C)

35. What is the name of the process by which oxygen is bound to hemoglobin in red blood cells?
A) Osmosis
B) Diffusion
C) Phagocytosis
D) Oxygenation
Answer: D)

36. Which of the following respiratory volumes cannot be measured directly with a spirometer?
A) Tidal volume
B) Inspiratory reserve volume
C) Expiratory reserve volume
D) Residual volume
Answer: D)

37. What is the primary function of the respiratory center in the brainstem?
A) Production of mucus
B) Regulation of breathing
C) Facilitation of gas exchange
D) Synthesis of hemoglobin

Answer: B)

38. Which component of tobacco smoke is responsible for reducing the ability of blood to carry oxygen?

A) Nicotine
B) Carbon monoxide
C) Tar
D) Hydrogen cyanide
Answer: B)

39. What is the term for the maximum volume of air a person can inhale after a normal inhalation?

A) Tidal volume
B) Inspiratory reserve volume
C) Expiratory reserve volume
D) Vital capacity
Answer: B)

40. Which respiratory disorder is characterized by the inflammation of the bronchial tubes?

A) Pneumonia
B) Asthma
C) Bronchitis
D) Emphysema
Answer: C)

41. What is the primary role of the ribcage in the process of breathing?

A) Production of mucus
B) Regulation of blood pH
C) Protection of the lungs
D) Expansion and contraction during respiration
Answer: D)

42. What is the term for a disease-causing agent, such as a bacterium or virus?

A) Pathogen
B) Antibody
C) Antigen
D) Leukocyte
Answer: A)

43. Which of the following is a primary function of the immune system?

A) Transport of oxygen
B) Regulation of temperature
C) Defense against pathogens
D) Nutrient absorption

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Answer: C)

44. What is the role of antibodies in the immune system?

A) Attack pathogens directly
B) Recognize and neutralize antigens
C) Produce mucus
D) Regulate blood pressure
Answer: B)

45. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and digesting pathogens in a process called phagocytosis?

A) T cells
B) B cells
C) Macrophages
D) Plasma cells
Answer: C)

46. Which element has the highest density at room temperature?
    A) Osmium
    B) Iridium
    C) Platinum
    D) Gold

Correct Answer: A

47. What is the chemical symbol for the element named after the physicist Marie Curie?
    A) Mc
    B) Cu
    C) Md
    D) Mt

Correct Answer: C

48. Which element is commonly used in smoke detectors?
        A) Americium
        B) Curium
        C) Californium
        D) Berkelium

Correct Answer: A

49. What is the only noble gas that does not have eight electrons in its outer shell?
        A) Helium
        B) Neon
        C) Argon
        D) Xenon

Correct Answer: A

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50. Which element has the highest first ionization energy?
    A) Fluorine
    B) Oxygen
    C) Helium
    D) Neon

Correct Answer: C

51. Which element is a metalloid and is commonly used in the semiconductor industry?
A) Silicon
B) Germanium
C) Arsenic
D) Antimony

Correct Answer: A

52. In which period is the element iodine located?
A) 5th period
B) 6th period
C) 7th period
D) 8th period

Correct Answer: B

53. What is the primary factor that determines the state of matter?
A) Temperature
B) Pressure
C) Volume
D) Density

Correct Answer: A

54. In which state of matter do particles have the least amount of energy and the most ordered arrangement?
A) Solid
B) Liquid
C) Gas
D) Plasma

Correct Answer: A

55. What happens to the volume of a gas when the pressure is increased while the temperature is kept constant?
A) Increases
B) Decreases
C) Remains constant
D) Depends on the gas

Correct Answer: B

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56. Which state of matter has a definite volume but no definite shape?
A) Solid
B) Liquid
C) Gas
D) Plasma
Correct Answer: B

57. At what temperature does water boil at standard atmospheric pressure?
A) 0°C
B) 100°C
C) 273 K
D) 373 K
Correct Answer: B

58. What is the process by which a substance changes directly from a gas to a solid without passing through the liquid state?
A) Sublimation
B) Condensation
C) Deposition
D) Fusion
Correct Answer: C

59. Which of the following is an example of a colloid?
A) Saltwater
B) Milk
C) Vinegar
D) Oxygen
Correct Answer: B

60. In which state of matter are particles close together but can slide past each other?
A) Solid
B) Liquid
C) Gas
D) Plasma
Correct Answer: B

61. What is the phase transition from a gas to a liquid called?
A) Sublimation
B) Condensation
C) Deposition
D) Fusion
Correct Answer: B

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62. Which of the following statements is true about plasma?
A) It has a definite shape and volume.
B) It is the most common state of matter on Earth.
C) It is composed of charged particles.
D) It only exists at extremely low temperatures.
Correct Answer: C

63. What happens to the pressure of a gas if its volume is increased while the temperature is kept constant?
A) Increases
B) Decreases
C) Remains constant
D) Depends on the gas
Correct Answer: B

64. At what temperature does absolute zero occur?
A) 0°C
B) -273.15°C
C) 100°C
D) 273 K
Correct Answer: B

65. Which state of matter has neither a definite shape nor a definite volume?
A) Solid
B) Liquid
C) Gas
D) Plasma
Correct Answer: C

66. What is the process by which a solid changes directly into a gas without passing through the liquid state?
A) Sublimation
B) Condensation
C) Deposition
D) Fusion
Correct Answer: A

67. What is the critical point of a substance?
A) The highest temperature at which it can exist as a solid
B) The lowest temperature at which it can exist as a gas
C) The combination of temperature and pressure beyond which it cannot exist as a liquid
D) The point at which it becomes plasma
Correct Answer: C

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68. What is the most common semiconductor material used in electronic devices?

A) Silicon
B) Copper
C) Aluminum
D) Gold

Answer: a.

69. In which state is a semiconductor's conductivity between that of a conductor and an insulator?

A) High
B) Low
C) Variable
D) Constant

Answer: c.

70. Which of the following is a typical dopant for creating n-type semiconductors?

A) Boron
B) Phosphorus
C) Aluminum
D) Gallium

Answer: b.

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1. The turns required to match a 50Ω source to 200Ω load is
    a) 0.25
    b) 0.5
    c) 4
    d) 2

Correct Answer: D

2. When a 12 V battery is connected across the primary of a transformer with a turns Ratio of 4, the secondary voltage is
    a) 0 V
    b) 12 V
    c) 48 V
    d) 3 V

Correct Answer: C

3. What is the powerhouse of the cell?
    a) Nucleus
    b) Mitochondria
    c) Endoplasmic reticulum
    d) Golgi apparatus

Answer: b.

4. Which of the following is a monosaccharide?
    a) Glucose
    b) Sucrose
    c) Starch
    d) Cellulose

Answer: a.

5. Which blood type is considered the universal donor?
    a) A
    b) B
    c) AB
    d) O

Answer: d.

6. What is the largest organ in the human body?

a) Liver
b) Skin
c) Heart
d) Lungs

Answer: b.

7. Which gas is responsible for the greenhouse effect on Earth?

a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Carbon dioxide

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d) Hydrogen

Answer: c.

8. What is the process by which plants make their own food?
   a) Respiration
   b) Photosynthesis
   c) Transpiration
   d) Fermentation

Answer: b.

9. context of spectroscopy, the Fano resonance profile is associated with:

a) Vibrational transitions
b) Electronic transitions
c) Raman scattering
d) Autoionization transitions

Answer: d)

10. The Nernst equation relates the standard cell potential to the:

a) Concentration of reactants and products
b) Temperature of the reaction
c) Pressure of the reaction
d) pH of the solution

Answer: a)

11. The Marcus theory is concerned with the kinetics of:

a) Chemical reactions
b) Electron transfer reactions
c) Phase transitions
d) Acid-base reactions

Answer: b)

12. The Virial equation is used to describe the behavior of real gases and is an expansion in terms of:

a) Pressure
b) Volume
c) Temperature
d) Compressibility factor

Answer: b)

13. The Prigogine-Defay ratio is related to the stability of:

a) Liquids
b) Gases
c) Solids
d) Solutions

Answer: a)

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14. Which statistical ensemble considers both energy and volume as constant?

a) Canonical ensemble
b) Microcanonical ensemble
c) Grand canonical ensemble
d) Isothermal-isobaric ensemble
Answer: d)

15. The concept of "activity" in thermodynamics is most closely related to the:

a) Concentration of a substance in a solution
b) Pressure of a gas
c) Temperature of a system
d) Work done by a system
Answer: a)

16. Which quantum number is not associated with the energy of an electron in an atom?

a) Principal quantum number (n)
b) Azimuthal quantum number (l)
c) Magnetic quantum number (m_l)
d) Spin quantum number (m_s)
Answer: c)

17. The concept of the Born-Oppenheimer approximation is most closely related to the separation of:

a) Nuclear and electronic motion
b) Translational and rotational motion
c) Vibrational and rotational motion
d) Electronic and vibrational motion
Answer: a)

18. Which of the following statements is true for a spontaneous process at constant temperature and pressure?

a) $\Delta G = 0$
b) $\Delta H = 0$
c) $\Delta S < 0$
d) $\Delta S > 0$
Answer: d)

19. The Schrödinger equation describes the behavior of:

a) Electrons in a magnetic field
b) Electrons in an electric field
c) Electrons in a gravitational field
d) Electrons in an atom
Answer: d)

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20. The uncertainty principle is a fundamental concept in quantum mechanics, formulated by:
a) Werner Heisenberg
b) Erwin Schrödinger
c) Max Planck
d) Louis de Broglie
Answer: a)

21. The partition function in statistical mechanics is used to calculate the:
a) Entropy
b) Enthalpy
c) Internal energy
d) Gibbs free energy
Answer: a)

22. The Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution describes the:
a) Distribution of speeds of gas molecules
b) Distribution of energy levels in a crystal lattice
c) Distribution of electron spins in an atom
d) Distribution of vibrational frequencies in a molecule
Answer: a)

23. Which of the following statements is true for a reversible adiabatic process?
a) $\Delta U = 0$
b) $\Delta H = 0$
c) $q = 0$
d) $w = 0$
Answer: c)

24. The Brønsted coefficient (β) in the context of chemical kinetics is related to:
a) Reaction order
b) Activation energy
c) Temperature dependence
d) Solvent effect
Answer: d)

25. The Kramers-Kronig relations connect the real and imaginary parts of a:
a) Wave function
b) Refractive index
c) Absorption spectrum
d) Electron density
Answer: c)

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26. Which of the following is a postulate of quantum mechanics?

a) The principle of least action
b) The equipartition theorem
c) The de Broglie wavelength of matter
d) The ideal gas law
Answer: c)

27. The concept of "effective nuclear charge" is crucial in understanding the:

a) Ionization energy of an atom
b) Electron affinity of an atom
c) Electron distribution in a molecule
d) Bond dissociation energy
Answer: a)

28. What is the significance of the point where the tangent to the curve of a van't Hoff plot intersects the x-axis?

a) Reaction order
b) Equilibrium constant (K)
c) Activation energy
d) Reaction enthalpy
Answer: c)

29. The Ramsay-Young rule is related to the determination of:

a) Bond length
b) Bond angle
c) Ionization energy
d) Magnetic susceptibility
Answer: d)

30. In the context of statistical mechanics, the equipartition theorem states that each degree of freedom contributes:

a) kT/2 to the energy
b) kT to the energy
c) 2kT to the energy
d) Zero to the energy
Answer: a)

31. The concept of "molecular chirality" is most relevant in the study of:

a) Vibrational spectroscopy
b) NMR spectroscopy
c) Optical activity
d) Photochemistry
Answer: c)

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32. What is chirality in the context of molecules?
a) Aromaticity
b) Planarity
c) Handedness
d) Linearity
Answer: c)

33. Enantiomers are molecules that:
a) Have the same molecular formula
b) Are mirror images of each other
c) Have the same physical properties
d) Have the same chemical properties
Answer: b)

34. Which of the following is not a chiral center?
a) Carbon with four different substituents
b) Carbon with three different substituents
c) Carbon with two identical substituents
d) Nitrogen with four different substituents
Answer: c)

35. The term "heterochirality" refers to:
a) The presence of different elements in a molecule
b) The presence of different chiral centers in a molecule
c) The presence of different chirality in a molecule
d) The presence of different functional groups in a molecule
Answer: c)

36. A molecule with one chiral center can have:
a) Two diastereomers
b) Two enantiomers
c) Multiple stereoisomers
d) All of the above
Answer: b)

37. What is the relationship between diastereomers?
a) They are mirror images.
b) They are non-superimposable stereoisomers.
c) They have the same molecular formula.
d) They have the same physical properties.
Answer: c)

38. What is the term for a molecule that is superimposable on its mirror image?

a) Achiral
b) Diastereomer
c) Enantiomer
d) Mesomer
Answer: a)

39. Which of the following statements about meso compounds is true?
a) They are always chiral.
b) They have an internal plane of symmetry.
c) They cannot have stereoisomers.
d) They are optically active.
Answer: b)

40. The notation R and S is used to describe:
a) The direction of light rotation by a chiral compound.
b) The configuration of a chiral center.
c) The cis-trans isomerism in a molecule.
d) The E-Z isomerism in a molecule.
Answer: b)

41. What is the term for a pair of enantiomers that are not superimposable and are not mirror images of each other?
a) Constitutional isomers
b) Conformers
c) Diastereomers
d) Identical enantiomers
Answer: c)

42. What is a common technique for separating enantiomers?
a) Distillation
b) Chromatography
c) Crystallization
d) Extraction
Answer: b)

43. What is the specific rotation of an optically active compound?
a) A measure of its molar mass
b) A measure of its optical purity
c) A measure of its optical activity
d) A measure of its concentration
Answer: c)

44. How does a racemic mixture differ from a pure enantiomer sample?
a) A racemic mixture has no optical activity.

b) A racemic mixture has a positive optical rotation.
c) A racemic mixture has a negative optical rotation.
d) A racemic mixture has higher molar mass.
Answer: a)

45. What is the purpose of a chiral auxiliary in asymmetric synthesis?
a) To increase the reactivity of a reaction
b) To facilitate purification of the product
c) To introduce chirality in a specific position
d) To reduce the overall yield of the reaction
Answer: c)

46. The term "optical purity" refers to:
a) The concentration of a chiral compound.
b) The percentage of enantiomers in a mixture.
c) The amount of light rotation by a chiral compound.
d) The ratio of R to S configurations in a molecule.
Answer: c)

47. What is the role of a chiral ligand in asymmetric catalysis?
a) To increase the reaction rate
b) To selectively form one enantiomer over the other
c) To stabilize the transition state
d) To reduce the overall yield of the reaction
Answer: b)

48. How does the specific rotation of an enantiomer relate to its mirror image?
a) They have the same specific rotation.
b) They have opposite specific rotations.
c) The specific rotation is always zero for both.
d) The specific rotation depends on the solvent.
Answer: b)

49. Which technique is commonly used to determine the absolute configuration of a chiral compound?
a) NMR spectroscopy
b) Mass spectrometry
c) X-ray crystallography
d) Infrared spectroscopy
Answer: c)

50. What is the relationship between a molecule and its enantiomer with opposite configuration (e.g., R and S)?
a) They are constitutional isomers.

b) They are enantiomers.

c) They are diastereomers.

d) They are identical.

Answer: c)

51. Which class of molecules is often used as chiral selectors in chiral chromatography?

a) Chiral alcohols

b) Chiral amines

c) Chiral acids

d) Chiral hydrocarbons

Answer: c)

52. A Norton ac equivalent circuit always consists of
    a) an equivalent ac current source in series with an equivalent impedance
    b) an equivalent ac current source in parallel with an equivalent reactance
    c) an equivalent ac current source in parallel with an equivalent impedance
    d) an equivalent ac voltage source in parallel with an equivalent impedance

Correct Answer: C

53. The Norton equivalent current is
    a) the total current from the source
    b) the short circuit current
    c) the current to an equivalent load
    d) none of the above

Correct Answer: B

54. In order to get maximum power transfer from a capacitive source, the load must
    a) have a capacitance equal to the source capacitance
    b) have an impedance equal in magnitude to the source impedance
    c) be inductive
    d) have an impedance that is the complex conjugate of the source impedance
    e) answers A and D.

Correct Answer: D

55. The maximum output voltage of a certain low-pass filter is 10 V. The output voltage at the critical frequency is
    a) 10V
    b) 0V
    c) 7.07V
    d) 1.414V

Correct Answer: C

56. At the critical frequency, the output of a filter is down from its maximum by
    a) 0dB
    b) -3dB
    c) -20dB
    d) -6Db

Correct Answer: B

57. At the critical frequency, the phase shift through a high pass filter is
    a) 90◦
    b) 0◦
    c) 45◦
    d) Dependant on reactance

Correct Answer: C

58. At series resonance,
    a) $X_c=X_L$
    b) $X_c>X_L$
    c) $X_c<X_L$

Correct Answer: A

59. In a band-pass filter the output voltage at the resonant frequency is
    a) minimum
    b) maximum
    c) 70.7% of maximum
    d) 70.7% of minimum

Correct Answer: B

60. The total reactance of a series RLC circuit at resonance is
    a) zero
    b) equal to the resistance
    c) infinity
    d) capacitive

Correct Answer: B

61. The impedance at the resonant frequency of a series RLC circuit with L=15mH, C=0.015 μF and Rw=80 Ω is
    a) 15Kω
    b) 80Ω
    c) 30Ω
    d) 0 Ω

Correct Answer: B

62. If the value of C in a series RLC circuit is increased the resonant frequency
    a) is not affected
    b) increases
    c) remains the same
    d) decreases

Correct Answer: D

63. To tune a parallel resonance circuit to a lower frequency, the capacitance should be
    B. increased
    C. decreased
    D. left alone
    E. replaced with inductance

Correct Answer: A

64. When the frequency of the voltage applied to a series RL circuit is increased, the
    a) Impedance
    b) Decreases
    c) Increases
    d) does not change

Correct Answer: C

65. To reduce the current in a series RL circuit, the frequency should be
    a) increased
    b) decreased
    c) constant

Correct Answer: A

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66. In a series RL circuit, 10 Vrms is measured across the resistor, and 10 Vrms is measured across the inductor. The peak value of the source voltage is
    a) 14.14 V
    b) 28.28 V
    c) 10 V
    d) 20 V

Correct Answer: A

67. In a parallel RL circuit, there are 2 A rms in the resistive branch and 2 A rms in the inductive branch. The total rms current is
    a) 4 A
    b) 5.656 A
    c) 2 A
    d) 2.828 A

Correct Answer: D

68. Which of the following power factors results in less energy being converted to heat in an RL circuit?
    a) 1
    b) 0.9
    c) 0.5
    d) 0.1

Correct Answer: A

a) For a certain load, the true power is 10W and the reactive power is 10VAR. The apparent power is
b) 5VA
c) 20VA
d) 14.14VA
e) 100VA

Correct Answer: C

69. Which one of the following is affected by the turns ratio of a transformer?
    a) primary voltage
    b) dc voltage
    c) secondary voltage
    d) none of these

Correct Answer: C

70. When the turns ratio of a transformer is 10 and the primary voltage is 6 Volts, the secondary voltage is

    a) 60 V
    b) 0.6 V
    c) 6 V
    d) 36 V

Correct Answer: A

Masters General Science Past Papers

1. context of spectroscopy, the Fano resonance profile is associated with:

a) Vibrational transitions
b) Electronic transitions
c) Raman scattering
d) Autoionization transitions
Answer: d)

2. The Nernst equation relates the standard cell potential to the:

a) Concentration of reactants and products
b) Temperature of the reaction
c) Pressure of the reaction
d) pH of the solution
Answer: a)

3. The Marcus theory is concerned with the kinetics of:

a) Chemical reactions
b) Electron transfer reactions
c) Phase transitions
d) Acid-base reactions
Answer: b)

4. The Virial equation is used to describe the behavior of real gases and is an expansion in terms of:

a) Pressure
b) Volume
c) Temperature
d) Compressibility factor
Answer: b)

5. The Prigogine-Defay ratio is related to the stability of:

a) Liquids
b) Gases
c) Solids
d) Solutions
Answer: a)

6. Which statistical ensemble considers both energy and volume as constant?

a) Canonical ensemble
b) Microcanonical ensemble
c) Grand canonical ensemble
d) Isothermal-isobaric ensemble
Answer: d)

7. The concept of "activity" in thermodynamics is most closely related to the:

Masters General Science Past Papers

a) Concentration of a substance in a solution
b) Pressure of a gas
c) Temperature of a system
d) Work done by a system
Answer: a)

8. Which quantum number is not associated with the energy of an electron in an atom?

a) Principal quantum number (n)
b) Azimuthal quantum number (l)
c) Magnetic quantum number (m_l)
d) Spin quantum number (m_s)
Answer: c)

9. The concept of the Born-Oppenheimer approximation is most closely related to the separation of:

a) Nuclear and electronic motion
b) Translational and rotational motion
c) Vibrational and rotational motion
d) Electronic and vibrational motion
Answer: a)

10. Which of the following statements is true for a spontaneous process at constant temperature and pressure?

a) $\Delta G = 0$
b) $\Delta H = 0$
c) $\Delta S < 0$
d) $\Delta S > 0$
Answer: d)

11. The Schrödinger equation describes the behavior of:

a) Electrons in a magnetic field
b) Electrons in an electric field
c) Electrons in a gravitational field
d) Electrons in an atom
Answer: d)

12. The uncertainty principle is a fundamental concept in quantum mechanics, formulated by:

a) Werner Heisenberg
b) Erwin Schrödinger
c) Max Planck
d) Louis de Broglie
Answer: a)

13. The partition function in statistical mechanics is used to calculate the:

a) Entropy
b) Enthalpy
c) Internal energy
d) Gibbs free energy
Answer: a)

14. The Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution describes the:
a) Distribution of speeds of gas molecules
b) Distribution of energy levels in a crystal lattice
c) Distribution of electron spins in an atom
d) Distribution of vibrational frequencies in a molecule
Answer: a)

15. Which of the following statements is true for a reversible adiabatic process?
a) $\Delta U = 0$
b) $\Delta H = 0$
c) $q = 0$
d) $w = 0$
Answer: c)

16. The Brønsted coefficient (β) in the context of chemical kinetics is related to:
a) Reaction order
b) Activation energy
c) Temperature dependence
d) Solvent effect
Answer: d)

17. The Kramers-Kronig relations connect the real and imaginary parts of a:
a) Wave function
b) Refractive index
c) Absorption spectrum
d) Electron density
Answer: c)

18. Which of the following is a postulate of quantum mechanics?
a) The principle of least action
b) The equipartition theorem
c) The de Broglie wavelength of matter
d) The ideal gas law
Answer: c)

19. The concept of "effective nuclear charge" is crucial in understanding the:
a) Ionization energy of an atom

b) Electron affinity of an atom
c) Electron distribution in a molecule
d) Bond dissociation energy
Answer: a)

20. What is the significance of the point where the tangent to the curve of a van't Hoff plot intersects the x-axis?

a) Reaction order
b) Equilibrium constant (K)
c) Activation energy
d) Reaction enthalpy
Answer: c)

21. The Ramsay-Young rule is related to the determination of:

a) Bond length
b) Bond angle
c) Ionization energy
d) Magnetic susceptibility
Answer: d)

22. In the context of statistical mechanics, the equipartition theorem states that each degree of freedom contributes:

a) kT/2 to the energy
b) kT to the energy
c) 2kT to the energy
d) Zero to the energy
Answer: a)

23. The concept of "molecular chirality" is most relevant in the study of:

a) Vibrational spectroscopy
b) NMR spectroscopy
c) Optical activity
d) Photochemistry
Answer: c)

24. What is chirality in the context of molecules?

a) Aromaticity
b) Planarity
c) Handedness
d) Linearity
Answer: c)

25. Enantiomers are molecules that:

a) Have the same molecular formula
b) Are mirror images of each other
c) Have the same physical properties
d) Have the same chemical properties
Answer: b)

26. Which of the following is not a chiral center?
a) Carbon with four different substituents
b) Carbon with three different substituents
c) Carbon with two identical substituents
d) Nitrogen with four different substituents
Answer: c)

27. The term "heterochirality" refers to:
a) The presence of different elements in a molecule
b) The presence of different chiral centers in a molecule
c) The presence of different chirality in a molecule
d) The presence of different functional groups in a molecule
Answer: c)

28. A molecule with one chiral center can have:
a) Two diastereomers
b) Two enantiomers
c) Multiple stereoisomers
d) All of the above
Answer: b)

29. What is the relationship between diastereomers?
a) They are mirror images.
b) They are non-superimposable stereoisomers.
c) They have the same molecular formula.
d) They have the same physical properties.
Answer: c)

30. What is the term for a molecule that is superimposable on its mirror image?
a) Achiral
b) Diastereomer
c) Enantiomer
d) Mesomer
Answer: a)

31. Which of the following statements about meso compounds is true?
a) They are always chiral.
b) They have an internal plane of symmetry.

c) They cannot have stereoisomers.
d) They are optically active.
Answer: b)

32. The notation R and S is used to describe:
a) The direction of light rotation by a chiral compound.
b) The configuration of a chiral center.
c) The cis-trans isomerism in a molecule.
d) The E-Z isomerism in a molecule.
Answer: b)

33. What is the term for a pair of enantiomers that are not superimposable and are not mirror images of each other?
a) Constitutional isomers
b) Conformers
c) Diastereomers
d) Identical enantiomers
Answer: c)

34. What is a common technique for separating enantiomers?
a) Distillation
b) Chromatography
c) Crystallization
d) Extraction
Answer: b)

35. What is the specific rotation of an optically active compound?
a) A measure of its molar mass
b) A measure of its optical purity
c) A measure of its optical activity
d) A measure of its concentration
Answer: c)

36. How does a racemic mixture differ from a pure enantiomer sample?
a) A racemic mixture has no optical activity.
b) A racemic mixture has a positive optical rotation.
c) A racemic mixture has a negative optical rotation.
d) A racemic mixture has higher molar mass.
Answer: a)

37. What is the purpose of a chiral auxiliary in asymmetric synthesis?
a) To increase the reactivity of a reaction
b) To facilitate purification of the product
c) To introduce chirality in a specific position

d) To reduce the overall yield of the reaction
Answer: c)

38. The term "optical purity" refers to:
a) The concentration of a chiral compound.
b) The percentage of enantiomers in a mixture.
c) The amount of light rotation by a chiral compound.
d) The ratio of R to S configurations in a molecule.
Answer: c)

39. What is the role of a chiral ligand in asymmetric catalysis?
a) To increase the reaction rate
b) To selectively form one enantiomer over the other
c) To stabilize the transition state
d) To reduce the overall yield of the reaction
Answer: b)

40. How does the specific rotation of an enantiomer relate to its mirror image?
a) They have the same specific rotation.
b) They have opposite specific rotations.
c) The specific rotation is always zero for both.
d) The specific rotation depends on the solvent.
Answer: b)

41. Which technique is commonly used to determine the absolute configuration of a chiral compound?
a) NMR spectroscopy
b) Mass spectrometry
c) X-ray crystallography
d) Infrared spectroscopy
Answer: c)

42. What is the relationship between a molecule and its enantiomer with opposite configuration (e.g., R and S)?
a) They are constitutional isomers.
b) They are enantiomers.
c) They are diastereomers.
d) They are identical.
Answer: c)

43. Which class of molecules is often used as chiral selectors in chiral chromatography?
a) Chiral alcohols
b) Chiral amines
c) Chiral acids

d) Chiral hydrocarbons

Answer: c)

44. A Norton ac equivalent circuit always consists of
    a) an equivalent ac current source in series with an equivalent impedance
    b) an equivalent ac current source in parallel with an equivalent reactance
    c) an equivalent ac current source in parallel with an equivalent impedance
    d) an equivalent ac voltage source in parallel with an equivalent impedance

Correct Answer: C

45. The Norton equivalent current is
    a) the total current from the source
    b) the short circuit current
    c) the current to an equivalent load
    d) none of the above

Correct Answer: B

46. In order to get maximum power transfer from a capacitive source, the load must
    a) have a capacitance equal to the source capacitance
    b) have an impedance equal in magnitude to the source impedance
    c) be inductive
    d) have an impedance that is the complex conjugate of the source impedance
    e) answers A and D.

Correct Answer: D

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47. The maximum output voltage of a certain low-pass filter is 10 V. The output voltage at the critical frequency is
    a) 10V
    b) 0V
    c) 7.07V
    d) 1.414V

Correct Answer: C

48. At the critical frequency, the output of a filter is down from its maximum by
    a) 0dB
    b) -3dB
    c) -20dB
    d) -6Db

Correct Answer: B

49. At the critical frequency, the phase shift through a high pass filter is
    a) 90◦
    b) 0◦
    c) 45◦
    d) Dependant on reactance

Correct Answer: C

50. At series resonance,
    a) $X_c=X_L$
    b) $X_c>X_L$
    c) $X_c<X_L$

Correct Answer: A

51. In a band-pass filter the output voltage at the resonant frequency is
    a) minimum

b) maximum
c) 70.7% of maximum
d) 70.7% of minimum

Correct Answer: B

52. The total reactance of a series RLC circuit at resonance is
    a) zero
    b) equal to the resistance
    c) infinity
    d) capacitive

Correct Answer: B

53. The impedance at the resonant frequency of a series RLC circuit with L=15mH, C=0.015 μF and Rw=80 Ω is
    a) 15Kω
    b) 80Ω
    c) 30Ω
    d) 0 Ω

Correct Answer: B

54. If the value of C in a series RLC circuit is increased the resonant frequency
    a) is not affected
    b) increases
    c) remains the same
    d) decreases

Correct Answer: D

55. To tune a parallel resonance circuit to a lower frequency, the capacitance should be
    A. increased
    B. decreased
    C. left alone
    D. replaced with inductance

Correct Answer: A

56. When the frequency of the voltage applied to a series RL circuit is increased, the
    a) Impedance
    b) Decreases
    c) Increases
    d) does not change

Correct Answer: C

57. To reduce the current in a series RL circuit, the frequency should be
    a) increased
    b) decreased
    c) constant

Correct Answer: A

58. In a series RL circuit, 10 Vrms is measured across the resistor, and 10 Vrms is measured across the inductor. The peak value of the source voltage is
    a) 14.14 V
    b) 28.28 V
    c) 10 V
    d) 20 V

Correct Answer: A

59. In a parallel RL circuit, there are 2 A rms in the resistive branch and 2 A rms in the inductive branch. The total rms current is
    a) 4 A

b) 5.656 A
c) 2 A
d) 2.828 A

Correct Answer: D

60. Which of the following power factors results in less energy being converted to heat in an RL circuit?
    a) 1
    b) 0.9
    c) 0.5
    d) 0.1

Correct Answer: A

a) For a certain load, the true power is 10W and the reactive power is 10VAR. The apparent power is
b) 5VA
c) 20VA
d) 14.14VA
e) 100VA

Correct Answer: C

61. Which one of the following is affected by the turns ratio of a transformer?
    a) primary voltage
    b) dc voltage
    c) secondary voltage
    d) none of these

Correct Answer: C

62. When the turns ratio of a transformer is 10 and the primary voltage is 6 Volts, the secondary voltage is

    a) 60 V
    b) 0.6 V
    c) 6 V
    d) 36 V

Correct Answer: A

63. A certain transformer has 500 turns in the primary winding and 2500 turns in the secondary winding. The turns ratio is
    a) 0.2
    b) 2.5
    c) 5
    d) 0.5

Correct Answer: C

64. When a 1kΩ load resistor is connected across the secondary of a transformer with a turns ratio of 2, the source 'sees' a reflected load of
    a) 250Ω
    b) 2kΩ
    c) 4kΩ
    d) 1.0Kω

Correct Answer: A

65. The turns required to match a 50Ω source to 200Ω load is
    a) 0.25
    b) 0.5
    c) 4

Masters General Science Past Papers

d) 2

Correct Answer: D

66. When a 12 V battery is connected across the primary of a transformer with a turns Ratio of 4, the secondary voltage is
    a) 0 V
    b) 12 V
    c) 48 V
    d) 3 V

Correct Answer: C

67. What is the powerhouse of the cell?
    a) Nucleus
    b) Mitochondria
    c) Endoplasmic reticulum
    d) Golgi apparatus

Answer: b.

68. Which of the following is a monosaccharide?
    a) Glucose
    b) Sucrose
    c) Starch
    d) Cellulose

Answer: a.

69. Which blood type is considered the universal donor?
    a) A
    b) B
    c) AB
    d) O

Answer: d.

70. What is the largest organ in the human body?

a) Liver
b) Skin
c) Heart
d) Lungs

Answer: b.

NATIONAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD
ROUND-II PAST PAPER 2023
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
(FOR ALL CLASSES)

1. Introduction

This document would help users easily find the past papers and understand the different topics. There may be some errors in past papers in their answers or questions. Student should verify all answers through teachers, Google etc.

Moreover, to understand these papers & other scenarios of the Olympiads links YouTube tutorials are given below. Watch the videos and clear your understanding.

Click to Watch Video about Syllabus https://youtu.be/ZH2Ad8tGAXo

Click to Watch Video about Model Paper
https://youtu.be/6yNQNLkC1RA

Click to Watch Video about Past Papers https://youtu.be/iG8htCRrW4I

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

1. The peacock is our national bird. Subject of the sentence is?
   a. The peacock
   b. National bird
   c. Both of them
   d. None of these

Answer: A

2. What is your father name? The statement is
   a. interrogative
   b. assertive
   c. imperative
   d. None of these

Answer: A

3. Get me a piece of paper. This statement is
   a. exclamatory
   b. assertive
   c. interrogative
   d. imperative

Answer: D

4. The bird _____ I caught flew away
   a. what
   b. this
   c. which
   d. their

Answer: C

5. Get me a piece of paper. This statement is
   a. exclamatory
   b. assertive
   c. interrogative
   d. imperative

Answer: D

6. Which word is a preposition in the sentence: “The cat jumped _____ the fence.”
   a. The
   b. Cat
   c. Jumped
   d. Over

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

Answer: D

7. Choose the correct plural form of "lady":
a. ladys
b. ladies
c. ladie
d. lady's

Answer: B

1. Which word is a preposition in the sentence: "The cat is _____ the table."
a. The
b. Cat
c. Is
d. under

Answer: D

9. Identify the noun in the sentence: “The sunshine made me happy.”
a. The
b. made
c. happy
d. sunshine

Answer: D

10. Which pronoun can replace the underlined words in the sentence: "My brother and I enjoy playing games.
a. We
b. us
c. them
d. their

Answer: We

11. Which sentence is in the future tense?
a. They are playing soccer now
b. She read a book yesterday
c. We will go to the beach next weekend
d. He is eating lunch.

Answer: C

12. Which sentence is in the present continuous tense?
a. They are playing soccer now
b. She read a book yesterday
c. We will go to the beach next weekend
d. He was eating lunch.

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

Answer: A

13. Which sentence is in the future tense?
    a. They are playing soccer now
    b. She read a book yesterday
    c. We will go to the beach next weekend
    d. He is eating lunch.

Answer: C

14. Father /my/me/trusts
    a. Trusts me my father
    b. Father my me trusts
    c. Trusts father me my
    d. My father trusts me

Answer: D

15. They _____ the movie last night. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence.
    a. watched
    b. watching
    c. watches
    d. watch

Answer: A

16. They _____ the movie last night. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence.
    a. watched
    b. watching
    c. watches
    d. watch

Answer: A

17. What is past tense of the verb eat?
    a. eating
    b. eats
    c. ate
    d. eat

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

Answer: C

18. They _____ the movie last night. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentence.
    a. watched
    b. watching
    c. watches
    d. watch

Answer: A

19. What is the correct way to write the abbreviation for "Monday"?
    a. MO.
    b. Mon
    c. mond
    d. Mond.

Answer: B

20. Which word is an adjective in the sentence: “The happy children played in the park.”
    a. children
    b. park
    c. happy
    d. played

Answer: C

21. Which word is a conjunction in the sentence: "I wanted to go swimming, so I put on my swimsuit."
    a. I
    b. swimming
    c. wanted
    d. so

Answer: D

22. Choose the synonyms for the word “Eager.”
    a. Interested
    b. Finish
    c. Terminate
    d. Just

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

Answer: A

23. Choose the synonyms for the word “Smart.”
    a. Slow
    b. Finish
    c. Intelligent
    d. Just

Answer: C

24. Choose the antonyms for the word “Abound.”
    a. destitute
    b. rival
    c. intelligent
    d. Just

Answer: A

25. _____ is used for two peoples.
    a. between
    b. among
    c. None of them
    d. Both a and b

Answer: A

26. My favorite movie will be _____ television tonight.
    a. on
    b. at
    c. over
    d. of

Answer: A

27. He is bathing _____ the river.
    a. in
    b. on
    c. at
    d. under

Answer: A

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

28. She carried an umbrella _____ her head
    a. over
    b. on
    c. under
    d. none of them

Answer: A

29. There is some milk in the fridge. Change the sentence into negative sentence.
    a. There is no milk in the fridge
    b. There were no milk in the fridge
    c. Were there some milk in the fridge
    d. All of them

Answer: A

30. Feminine of wizard is?
    a. Witch
    b. sir
    c. lizard
    d. nephew

Answer: A

31. Appreciation is related to Reward in the same way as Disgrace is related to _____?
    (A) Crime
    (B) Guilt
    (C) Allegation
    (D) Punishment
    Answer: D

32. Retirement is related to Service in the same way as Dismissal is related to _____?
    (A) Agreement
    (B) Communication
    (C) Discipline
    (D) Adoption
    Answer: C

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

33. Drummer is related to Orchestra in the same way as Minister is related to _____?
(A) Voter
(B) Constituency
(C) Cabinet
(D) Department
Answer: C

34. Starvation is related to Nutrition in the same way as Exhaustion is related to _____?
(A) Energy
(B) Bravery
(C) Freshness
(D) Courage
Answer: A

35. Accident is related to Carefulness in the same way as Disease is related to _____?
(A) Sanitation
(B) Treatment
(C) Medicine
(D) Doctor
Answer: A

36. Author is related to Book in the same way as Choreographer related to _____?
(A) Drama
(B) Dance
(C) Masque
(D) Opera
Answer: B

37. Thick is related to Thin in the same way as Idle is related to _____?
(A) Virtuous
(B) Business
(C) Active
(D) Activity
Answer: C

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

38. Court is related to Justice in the same way as School is related to?
    (A) Teacher
    (B) Student
    (C) Ignorance
    (D) Education
    Answer: A

39. Choose the best word to fill in the blank. Hira _____ to know which languages are spoken in Ecuador.
    (A) Wants
    (B) Wanted
    (C) Want

Answer: A

40. "Mort" means _____.
    (A) dead
    (B) dieing
    (C) death

Answer: A

41. The details of the accident were hard for the driver to _____ because it happened so fast.
    (A) narrative
    (B) Fable
    (C) mythical
    (D) recount

Answer: D

42. “Complete or humiliating failure” is described as
    (A)MSUE
    (B)SUBSEQUENTLY
    (C)Racket
    (D)Fiasco

Answer: D

43. Which of the following is an oxymoron?
    (A)Eat your broccoli
    (B)Agree to disagree
    (C)Hide and seek
    (D)Play the field

Answer: B

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

44. What is the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same or similar in their construction, sound, meaning or meter called:
(A) Parallelism
(B) Foreshadowing
(C) Alliteration
(D) Suspense
Answer: A

45. A _____ looks like a winking child who still has something to say.
(A)Semicolon
(B)Comma
(C)Quotation
(D)Colon
Answer: D

46. Use a _____ before FANBOYS when it joins independent clauses in a compound sentence.
(A)Semicolon
(B)Comma
(C)Quotation
(D)Colon
Answer: B

47. The root SENT, SENS means:
(A)to think, determine
(B)to believe, trust
(C) to feel
(D) to believe
Answer: C

48. What is the term for a word that is spelled the same but has different meanings and pronunciations?
(A) Homonym
(B) Synonym
(C) Antonym
(D) Homophone
Answer: A

49. Identify the sentence with a misplaced modifier:

(A) Running quickly, the finish line was crossed by the athlete.
(B) The athlete crossed the finish line quickly.
(C) Quick as lightning, the finish line was crossed by the athlete.
(D) The finish line was crossed by the athlete, running quickly.

Answer: A

50. Choose the correct sentence:
(A) Neither of the answers are correct.
(B) Neither of the answers is correct.
(C) Neither of the answers were correct.
(D) Neither of the answers was correct.

Answer: B

51. What literary device involves a part representing the whole or the whole representing a part?
(A) Hyperbole
(B) Metonymy
(C) Synecdoche
(D) Oxymoron

Answer: C

52. Identify the sentence with a subjunctive mood:
(A) If I was you, I would study harder.
(B) If I were you, I would study harder.
(C) If I have been you, I would study harder.
(D) If I am you, I would study harder.

Answer: b) If I were you, I would study harder.

53. What is an anaphora?
(A) A type of metaphor
(B) The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses
(C) A figure of speech that combines contradictory words
(D) A type of rhyme scheme

Answer: b) The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses

54. Which sentence uses an ellipsis correctly?
(A) The cat...jumped over the fence.
(B) The cat jumped...over the fence.
(C) The cat jumped over...the fence.
(D) The cat jumped over the fence....

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

Answer: a) The cat...jumped over the fence.

55. In the phrase "tooth and nail," what literary device is being used?
    (A) Simile
    (B) Alliteration
    (C) Oxymoron
    (D) Hyperbole

Answer: c) Oxymoron

56. Identify the correct use of a semicolon:
    (A) I enjoy hiking; it's relaxing.
    (B) I enjoy hiking, it's relaxing.
    (C) I enjoy hiking: it's relaxing.
    (D) I enjoy hiking - it's relaxing.

Answer: a) I enjoy hiking; it's relaxing.

57. What is the term for a word that is imitative of the sound it represents?
    (A) Metaphor
    (B) Onomatopoeia
    (C) Allusion
    (D) Euphemism

Answer: b) Onomatopoeia

58. Choose the sentence with the correct use of a dangling participle:
    (A) Walking to class, the rain started to fall.
    (B) While walking to class, the rain started to fall.
    (C) Walking to class, I got caught in the rain.
    (D) Walking to class, umbrellas were opened.

Answer: C

59. What is the term for a play on words that relies on multiple meanings or similar sounds of words?
    (A) Pun
    (B) Irony
    (C) Hyperbole
    (D) Allegory

Answer: A

60. Identify the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement:
    (A) The group of students is excited for the field trip.
    (B) The group of students are excited for the field trip.

(C) The group of students were excited for the field trip.
(D) The group of students was excited for the field trip.

Answer: A

61. What is a zeugma?
(A) A type of metaphor
(B) The repetition of similar vowel sounds
(C) A figure of speech in which a word applies to multiple parts of the sentence
(D) A type of parallelism

Answer: C

62. Choose the sentence with the correct use of "affect" and "effect":
(A) The medicine had a positive affect on his health.
(B) The medicine had a positive effect on his health.
(C) His attitude had an affect on the outcome.
(D) His attitude had an effect on the outcome.

Answer: B

63. What is the term for a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing, or idea of historical, cultural, literary, or political significance?
(A) Paradox
(B) Symbolism
(C) Allusion
(D) Allegory

Answer: C

64. Identify the sentence with correct parallel structure:
(A) She enjoys reading, hiking, and to travel.
(B) She enjoys to read, hike, and travel.
(C) She enjoys reading, hiking, and traveling.
(D) She enjoys reading, to hike, and traveling.

Answer: C

65. What is the term for a statement that contradicts itself?
(A) Paradox
(B) Irony
(C) Hyperbole
(D) Oxymoron

Answer: A

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

66. Choose the sentence with the correct use of a comma splice:
    (A) The book was fascinating, I couldn't put it down.
    (B) The book was fascinating; I couldn't put it down.
    (C) The book was fascinating: I couldn't put it down.
    (D) The book was fascinating I couldn't put it down.

Answer: B

67. What is the term for the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human?
    (A) Anthropomorphism
    (B) Personification
    (C) Allegory
    (D) Parody

Answer: C

68. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the subjunctive mood:
    (A) If she would have known, she could have helped.
    (B) If she knows, she can help.
    (C) If she knew, she could have helped.
    (D) If she had known, she could have helped.

Answer: D

69. What is the term for a comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as"?
    (A) Allegory
    (B) Simile
    (C) Paradox
    (D) Synecdoche

Answer: B

70. Choose the sentence with the correct use of "their," "there," and "they're":
    (A) Their going to the park over there because they're excited.
    (B) They're going to the park over their because there excited.
    (C) They're going to the park over there because they're excited.
    (D) There going to the park over they're because their excited.

Answer: C

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

71. What is the term for the repetition of initial consonant sounds in a series of words?

(A) Alliteration
(B) Assonance
(C) Consonance
(D) Onomatopoeia

Answer: A

72. Identify the sentence with correct capitalization:

(A) The sun sets in the West, doesn't it?
(B) The Sun sets in the west, doesn't it?
(C) The sun sets in the west, Doesn't it?
(D) The sun sets in the west, doesn't It?

Answer: A

73. What is a chiasmus?

(A) A type of rhyme scheme
(B) A figure of speech involving exaggeration
(C) A rhetorical device in which words or concepts are repeated in reverse order
(D) A type of parallel structure

Answer: C

74. Choose the sentence with the correct use of "fewer" and "less":

(A) There were fewer people at the concert than I expected.
(B) There were less people at the concert than I expected.
(C) There were fewer amount of people at the concert than I expected.
(D) There were less amount of people at the concert than I expected.

Answer: A

75. What is the term for a figure of speech in which a part is substituted for a whole or a whole for a part?

(A) Metaphor
(B) Synecdoche
(C) Alliteration
(D) Oxymoron

Answer: B

76. Identify the sentence with correct punctuation:

(A) She said; "I'll be there in five minutes."
(B) She said "I'll be there in five minutes."
(C) She said, "I'll be there in five minutes."
(D) She said "I'll be there in five minutes".
Answer: C

77. What is a cacophony?
(A) A harmonious blend of sounds
(B) A harsh, discordant mixture of sounds
(C) A type of rhetorical question
(D) A form of rhyme scheme
Answer: B

78. What is the term for a word that is spelled the same but has different meanings and pronunciations?
a) Homonym
b) Synonym
c) Antonym
d) Homophone
Answer: a

79. Identify the sentence with a misplaced modifier:
a) Running quickly, the finish line was crossed by the athlete.
b) The athlete crossed the finish line quickly.
c) Quick as lightning, the finish line was crossed by the athlete.
d) The finish line was crossed by the athlete, running quickly.
Answer: a

80. Choose the correct sentence:
a) Neither of the answers are correct.
b) Neither of the answers is correct.
c) Neither of the answers were correct.
d) Neither of the answers was correct.
Answer: b

81. What literary device involves a part representing the whole or the whole representing a part?
a) Hyperbole
b) Metonymy
c) Synecdoche
d) Oxymoron
Answer: c

82. Identify the sentence with a subjunctive mood:
a) If I was you, I would study harder.
b) If I were you, I would study harder.
c) If I have been you, I would study harder.

d) If I am you, I would study harder.
Answer: b

83. What is an anaphora?
a) A type of metaphor
b) The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses
c) A figure of speech that combines contradictory words
d) A type of rhyme scheme
Answer: b

84. Which sentence uses an ellipsis correctly?
a) The cat...jumped over the fence.
b) The cat jumped...over the fence.
c) The cat jumped over...the fence.
d) The cat jumped over the fence....
Answer: a

85. In the phrase "tooth and nail," what literary device is being used?
a) Simile
b) Alliteration
c) Oxymoron
d) Hyperbole
Answer: c

86. Identify the correct use of a semicolon:
a) I enjoy hiking; it's relaxing.
b) I enjoy hiking, it's relaxing.
c) I enjoy hiking: it's relaxing.
d) I enjoy hiking - it's relaxing.
Answer: a

87. What is the term for a word that is imitative of the sound it represents?
a) Metaphor
b) Onomatopoeia
c) Allusion
d) Euphemism
Answer: b

88. Choose the sentence with the correct use of a dangling participle:
a) Walking to class, the rain started to fall.
b) While walking to class, the rain started to fall.
c) Walking to class, I got caught in the rain.
d) Walking to class, umbrellas were opened.
Answer: c

89. What is the term for a play on words that relies on multiple meanings or similar sounds of words?
a) Pun
b) Irony

c) Hyperbole
d) Allegory
Answer: a

90. Identify the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement:
a) The group of students is excited for the field trip.
b) The group of students are excited for the field trip.
c) The group of students were excited for the field trip.
d) The group of students was excited for the field trip.
Answer: a

91. What is a zeugma?
a) A type of metaphor
b) The repetition of similar vowel sounds
c) A figure of speech in which a word applies to multiple parts of the sentence
d) A type of parallelism
Answer: c

92. Choose the sentence with the correct use of "affect" and "effect":
a) The medicine had a positive affect on his health.
b) The medicine had a positive effect on his health.
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Answer: c

94. Identify the sentence with correct parallel structure:
a) She enjoys reading, hiking, and to travel.
b) She enjoys to read, hike, and travel.
c) She enjoys reading, hiking, and traveling.
d) She enjoys reading, to hike, and traveling.
Answer: c

95. What is the term for a statement that contradicts itself?
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b) Irony
c) Hyperbole
d) Oxymoron
Answer: a

96. Choose the sentence with the correct use of a comma splice:
a) The book was fascinating, I couldn't put it down.

Round-II Past Paper of National Science Olympiad

b) The book was fascinating; I couldn't put it down.
c) The book was fascinating: I couldn't put it down.
d) The book was fascinating I couldn't put it down.
Answer: b

97. What is the term for the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human?
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c) Allegory
d) Parody
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98. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the subjunctive mood:
a) If she would have known, she could have helped.
b) If she knows, she can help.
c) If she knew, she could have helped.
d) If she had known, she could have helped.
Answer: d

99. What is the term for a comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as"?
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b) Simile
c) Paradox
d) Synecdoche
Answer: b

100. Choose the sentence with the correct use of "their," "there," and "they're":
a) Their going to the park over there because they're excited.
b) They're going to the park over their because there excited.
c) They're going to the park over there because they're excited.
d) There going to the park over they're because their excited.
Answer: c

NATIONAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD
ROUND-III PAST PAPER 2023
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
(FOR ALL CLASSES)

1. Introduction

This document would help users easily find the past papers and understand the different topics. There may be some errors in past papers in their answers or questions. Student should verify all answers through teachers, Google etc.

Moreover, to understand these papers & other scenarios of the Olympiads links YouTube tutorials are given below. Watch the videos and clear your understanding.

Click to Watch Video about Syllabus https://youtu.be/ZH2Ad8tGAXo

Click to Watch Video about Model Paper
https://youtu.be/6yNQNLkC1RA

Click to Watch Video about Past Papers https://youtu.be/iG8htCRrW4I

Final Round (Round-III) Past Papers of National Science Olympiad

1. Who was the first President of Pakistan?

a) Allama Iqbal
b) Liaquat Ali Khan
c) Iskander Mirza
d) Ayub Khan
Answer: c

2. The Lahore Resolution, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan, was passed in which year?

a) 1937
b) 1940
c) 1947
d) 1949
Answer: b

3. The Indus Valley Civilization is primarily associated with which modern-day country?

a) India
b) Pakistan
c) Bangladesh
d) Nepal
Answer: b

4. Who is known as the founder of Pakistan?

a) Allama Iqbal
b) Liaquat Ali Khan
c) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Answer: c

5. The Pakistan Resolution was presented at which session of the All-India Muslim League?

a) Lucknow Session
b) Karachi Session
c) Lahore Session
d) Delhi Session
Answer: c

6. The first constitution of Pakistan was adopted in which year?

a) 1947
b) 1956
c) 1962
d) 1973
Answer: b

7. Which mountain range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan?

a) Himalayas
b) Karakoram Range
c) Hindu Kush
d) Pamir Mountains
Answer: c

8. Which of the following rivers does not flow through Pakistan?
a) Indus
b) Jhelum
c) Chenab
d) Yamuna
Answer: d

9. What was the name of the capital city of Pakistan before Islamabad?
a) Lahore
b) Karachi
c) Rawalpindi
d) Quetta
Answer: b

10. The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in which year?
a) 1965
b) 1971
c) 1972
d) 1974
Answer: c

11. The Battle of Plassey, a significant event in the history of British India, took place in which year?
a) 1757
b) 1857
c) 1947
d) 1965
Answer: a

12. Which Pakistani leader was known as the "Iron Lady"?
a) Fatima Jinnah
b) Benazir Bhutto
c) Asma Jahangir
d) Hina Rabbani Khar
Answer: b

13. The historic "March 23 Resolution" demanding a separate state for Muslims of India was passed by the All-India Muslim League in which year?
a) 1940
b) 1942
c) 1945
d) 1947
Answer: a

14. The Rann of Kutch dispute was a territorial conflict between Pakistan and which country?
a) China
b) Afghanistan
c) India

d) Iran
Answer: c

15. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
a) Liaquat Ali Khan
b) Iskander Mirza
c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
d) Ayub Khan
Answer: a

16. The province of Balochistan shares its border with which two countries?
a) India and Afghanistan
b) Afghanistan and Iran
c) China and Iran
d) Afghanistan and China
Answer: b

17. The "Red Fort" in Delhi was the site of the trial of which historic figure?
a) Allama Iqbal
b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
c) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
Answer: d

18. The "Tashkent Agreement" signed in 1966 was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan after which conflict?
a) First Kashmir War
b) Second Kashmir War
c) 1965 War
d) Bangladesh Liberation War
Answer: c

19. Which famous Pakistani scientist won the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the photoelectric effect?
a) Abdul Qadeer Khan
b) Pervez Hoodbhoy
c) Abdus Salam
d) Atta-ur-Rahman
Answer: c

20. The largest desert in Pakistan is known as:
a) Thar Desert
b) Cholistan Desert
c) Kharan Desert
d) Nara Desert
Answer: b

21. Who was the first President of Pakistan?
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c) Rawalpindi
d) Quetta
Answer: b

30. The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed in which year?
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b) 1971
c) 1972
d) 1974
Answer: c

31. Which famous scientist formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation?
a) Isaac Newton
b) Albert Einstein
c) Galileo Galilei
d) Marie Curie
Correct Answer: a

32. What is the largest bone in the human body?
a) Femur
b) Humerus
c) Tibia
d) Radius
Correct Answer: a

33. Which continent is known as the "Dark Continent"?
a) Europe
b) Asia
c) Africa
d) South America
Correct Answer: c

34. Who painted the famous artwork "Starry Night"?
a) Pablo Picasso
b) Vincent van Gogh
c) Leonardo da Vinci
d) Michelangelo
Correct Answer: b

35. What is the process by which water vapor turns into water droplets?
a) Evaporation
b) Condensation
c) Sublimation
d) Precipitation
Correct Answer: b

36. What is the chemical symbol for gold?
a) Ag
b) Au
c) Go
d) Gd
Correct Answer: b

37. Which gas do humans primarily inhale and use for respiration?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon Dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Correct Answer: a

38. Who wrote the play "Romeo and Juliet"?
a) William Shakespeare
b) Mark Twain
c) Charles Dickens
d) Jane Austen
Correct Answer: a

39. What is the largest land animal on Earth?
a) Elephant
b) Blue Whale
c) Giraffe
d) Hippopotamus
Correct Answer: a

40. Which gas do humans exhale during respiration?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon Dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Correct Answer: b

41. Who is known as the "Father of Modern Physics"?
a) Isaac Newton

b) Albert Einstein
c) Galileo Galilei
d) Marie Curie
Correct Answer: b

42. What is the capital of Australia?
a) Sydney
b) Melbourne
c) Canberra
d) Brisbane
Correct Answer: c

43. What is the process by which rocks are broken down into smaller particles by wind, water, or other natural forces?
a) Erosion
b) Sedimentation
c) Deposition
d) Subduction
Correct Answer: a

44. Who discovered penicillin, the first antibiotic?
a) Alexander Fleming
b) Louis Pasteur
c) Robert Koch
d) Jonas Salk
Correct Answer: a

45. What is the smallest planet in our solar system?
a) Mercury
b) Venus
c) Mars
d) Jupiter
Correct Answer: a

46. Which famous scientist proposed the heliocentric model of the solar system?
a) Isaac Newton
b) Albert Einstein
c) Nicolaus Copernicus
d) Galileo Galilei
Correct Answer: c

47. What is the chemical symbol for water?
a) H2O
b) CO2

c) O2
d) N2
Correct Answer: a

48. Which planet has the most visible rings?
a) Earth
b) Mars
c) Jupiter
d) Saturn
Correct Answer: d

49. Who wrote the novel "To Kill a Mockingbird"?
a) Harper Lee
b) J.K. Rowling
c) George Orwell
d) Mark Twain
Correct Answer: a

50. What is the largest type of shark?
a) Great White Shark
b) Hammerhead Shark
c) Tiger Shark
d) Whale Shark
Correct Answer: d

51. What is the capital of France?
a) London
b) Paris
c) Madrid
d) Berlin
Answer: b

52. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?
a) Venus
b) Mars
c) Jupiter
d) Saturn
Answer: b

53. What is the smallest prime number?
a) 0
b) 1
c) 2

d) 3
Answer: c

54. How many sides does a triangle have?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
Answer: b

55. Which is the longest river in the world?
a) Nile
b) Amazon
c) Mississippi
d) Yangtze
Answer: a

56. What is the process by which plants make their own food?
a) Respiration
b) Photosynthesis
c) Digestion
d) Circulation
Answer: b

57. What is the largest planet in our solar system?
a) Earth
b) Venus
c) Saturn
d) Jupiter
Answer: d

58. What is the main gas that humans breathe in?
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Hydrogen
Answer: a

59. Which is the largest ocean on Earth?
a) Atlantic Ocean
b) Indian Ocean
c) Pacific Ocean
d) Arctic Ocean
Answer: c

60. What is the capital of China?
a) Tokyo
b) Beijing
c) Seoul
d) Shanghai
Answer: b

61. How many continents are there on Earth?
a) 4
b) 6
c) 7
d) 8
Answer: c

62. Which is the largest land mammal?
a) Lion
b) Elephant
c) Giraffe
d) Rhino
Answer: b

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Answer: c

72. The largest desert in Pakistan is known as:
a) Thar Desert
b) Cholistan Desert
c) Kharan Desert

d) Nara Desert
Answer: b

73. The concept of "natural rights" was advocated by:
A) Karl Marx
B) John Locke
C) Vladimir Lenin
D) Adam Smith
Answer: B

74. The political ideology that emphasizes the abolition of social classes and the establishment of a classless society is known as:
A) Capitalism
B) Feudalism
C) Socialism
D) Anarchism
Answer: C

75. The famous "Boston Tea Party" was a protest against:
A) Taxation without representation
B) British monarchy
C) French influence
D) Religious discrimination
Answer: A

76. Which river is associated with the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia?
A) Nile
B) Ganges
C) Tigris and Euphrates
D) Yangtze
Answer: C

77. The system of apartheid was a policy of racial segregation implemented in:
A) India
B) United States
C) South Africa
D) Brazil
Answer: C

78. The "Treaty of Versailles," signed after World War I, placed heavy reparations and restrictions on which country?
A) Italy
B) France
C) Germany
D) United Kingdom
Answer: C

79. The "Cuban Missile Crisis" of 1962 was a confrontation between:
A) USA and Soviet Union
B) Cuba and Mexico

C) France and Germany
D) China and Japan
Answer: A

80. The caste system is most closely associated with the social structure of:
A) Ancient Egypt
B) Ancient Greece
C) Medieval Europe
D) Ancient India
Answer: D

81. The term "Enlightenment" refers to a period in history marked by:
A) Scientific advancements
B) Religious conflicts
C) Technological innovations
D) Philosophical and intellectual growth
Answer: D

82. Which famous scientist developed the theory of relativity?
a) Isaac Newton
b) Albert Einstein
c) Galileo Galilei
d) Nikola Tesla

Answer: b)

83. The Great Barrier Reef is located in which country?
a) Australia
b) Brazil
c) India
d) South Africa

Answer: a)

84. Which ocean is the largest?
a) Atlantic Ocean
b) Indian Ocean
c) Arctic Ocean
d) Pacific Ocean

Answer: d)

85. What is the capital city of France?
a) Berlin
b) London
c) Paris

d) Rome

Answer: c)

86. Who painted the Mona Lisa?
    a) Vincent van Gogh
    b) Leonardo da Vinci
    c) Pablo Picasso
    d) Michelangelo

Answer: b)

87. What is the process by which plants make their own food using sunlight?
    a) Respiration
    b) Photosynthesis
    c) Digestion
    d) Fermentation

Answer: b)

88. Which mountain is the tallest in the world?
    a) Mount Kilimanjaro
    b) Mount Everest
    c) Mount McKinley
    d) Mount Fuji

Answer: b)

89. What is the largest mammal on Earth?
    a) African Elephant
    b) Blue Whale
    c) Polar Bear
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    b) Charles Dickens
    c) Jane Austen
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    c) Nitrogen
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    c) Jupiter
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Answer: b)

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    a) Isaac Newton
    b) Galileo Galilei
    c) Albert Einstein
    d) Nikola Tesla

Answer: a)

94. What is the currency of Japan?
    a) Yen
    b) Won
    c) Euro
    d) Rupee

Answer: a)

95. What is the world's longest river?
    a) Amazon River
    b) Nile River
    c) Mississippi River
    d) Yangtze River

Answer: b)

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    a) Europe
    b) Africa
    c) Asia
    d) Australia

Answer: b)

97. What is the largest type of shark?
    a) Hammerhead Shark
    b) Tiger Shark
    c) Great White Shark
    d) Bull Shark

Answer: c)

98. Which planet is known for its beautiful rings?
    a) Mars
    b) Jupiter
    c) Saturn
    d) Uranus

Answer: c)

99. Who is the author of the Harry Potter book series?
    a) J.R.R. Tolkien
    b) George R.R. Martin
    c) J.K. Rowling
    d) C.S. Lewis

Answer: c)

100. What famous historic event is commemorated on July 4th in the United States?
    a) Thanksgiving
    b) Independence Day
    c) Veterans Day
    d) Labor Day

Answer: b)

THANKS