

ANSWERS

1. Ans. C.
Heredity relation- members in the family are related to each other by heredity.
Social security – family provides social security to its member.
Marriage – marriage helps in carrying the family and lineage forward from one generation to other.
2. Ans. A.
According to Aristotle friendship can be classified into 3 types i.e. friendship of utility, friendship of pleasure, friendship of good.
3. Ans. B.
Relatives are the individuals in a society or family who are connected to each other by blood relation, marriage, feelings or emotions etc. Relatives and relationship are the persons who influences the in growth and development.
4. Ans. B.
A family where mother, father, one child and other relative is living is a joint family. Joint/extended family - it is a family in which married couple lives with his parents, grandparents, children and other relatives. Nuclear family - a family in which married couple live with their unmarried children. It is sometimes called conjugal family. Patrilocal family - a family where father heads the family and in this family couples live with or near the males family after marriage. Consanguineous family - consanguineous mean 'of same blood' it means in this kind of family individual who have descended from the same ancestors lives together.
5. Ans. B.
Thematic map – these maps show selected features only. these are helpful in studying relationship between variables in a region. They are important than general map in studying environment relationships, e.g. weather map, population map, road map, vegetation map etc.
6. Ans. A.
Invertebrates are the animals those do not have backbone is known as invertebrates. In like insects, crabs, snails, starfish backbone is absent. while in vertebrate's backbone is present ex- mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians are included.
7. Ans. A.
Drip irrigation is a type of micro-irrigation system that has the potential to save water and nutrients by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either from above the soil surface or buried below the surface. The goal is to place water directly into the root zone and minimize evaporation.
8. Ans. C.
Sariska Tiger Reserve is a national park and tiger reserve located in the Alwar district of the state of Rajasthan, India. is well nestled in the Aravali Hills covering 800 sq km area divided into the grasslands, dry deciduous forests, sheer cliffs and rocky landscape.
9. Ans. B.
Loktak Lake is the largest fresh water lake in the north east India of Manipur district. It is home to the only floating national park of India, supporting 240 species of aquatic plants, over 200 birds, 455 animal species including the Sambar and Indian python.
10. Ans. A.
Diseases like influenza, diphtheria, cholera, typhoid, malaria, etc. are communicable diseases. The germs of these diseases are transferred from a sick person to a healthy person by air, water and food or through an insect, like houseflies and mosquitoes or by physical contact with an infected person.
11. Ans. C.
Malaria is caused through the bite of an infected Female Anopheles mosquito. When a mosquito bites a person with malaria, it sucks up germs along with the blood. These germs grow in the body of mosquito in 7 to 10 days. Infected mosquitoes carry the plasmodium parasite in their salivary glands. When these mosquitoes bite the person, the parasite enters into the bloodstream of the person. This is how malaria spreads.

12. Ans. A.
Macronutrients are required by the body in large amount e.g. carbohydrates, fats, proteins etc.
13. Ans. C.
The process of curd production from milk is known as fermentation. It is the chemical breakdown of a substance by bacteria, yeasts, or other microorganisms, typically involving effervescence and the giving off of heat.
14. Ans. B.
The other names of Vitamin A are beta-carotene and retinol. It was given name of "Retinol" because of its importance in vision.
15. Ans. C.
Roughage is a fiber present in some food items like fruits and vegetables. Though roughage is not a food, it forms an important part of our diet. Roughage consists mainly of cellulose. Some functions of roughage are
- it helps in bowel movement
 - it cleans our digestive tracts and protects from digestive ailments.
 - it prevents constipation.
 - it helps in retaining water in the body.
 - it helps in maintaining optimum levels of blood sugar and cholesterol.
16. Ans. A.
Dove makes its nest among the thorn or in a mehndi hedge.
17. Ans. C.
Stone houses are found in the cold desert of Ladakh and other hilly desert areas. These houses are kept one over the other.
18. Ans. C.
'Cotopaxi' is an active volcano situated in Andes. Cotopaxi is one of South America's most famous volcanoes and one of its most active ones.
19. Ans. A.
- Metallic minerals are the minerals that contains metallic elements.
- Metallic minerals are hard having a shiny appearance of their own. They are malleable and ductile. For example – iron, manganese, copper, lead etc.
20. Ans. D.
India is ranked 10th in the world with 24.4% of land area under forests cover and tree cover.
21. Ans. B.
In physics, force is a push or pull on an object. A force can cause an object to accelerate, slow down, remain in place, or change shape.
22. Ans. B.
Friction is the resistance of motion when one object rubs against another. Anytime two objects rub against each other, they cause friction. Friction works against the motion and acts in the opposite direction. When one object is sliding on another it starts to slow down due to friction.
23. Ans. B.
In this process, liquid is heated at different temperature and vapor is collected and condensed in separate container for each temperature. Crude petroleum is heated at different temperature to get petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. So, process of fractional distillation is used in separating petroleum product.
24. Ans. B.
In physics, force is a push or pull on an object. A force can cause an object to accelerate, slow down, remain in place, or change shape. The unit of measure for force is the Newton which is abbreviated as "N".
25. Ans. C.
The river rises 4,361 metres (14,308 ft) above sea-level on the southern face of Rohtang Pass in Kullu.
26. Ans. C.
The Ganges, also known as Ganga, is a trans-boundary river of Asia which flows through the nations of India and Bangladesh. The 2,525 km river rises in the western Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, and flows south and east through the Gangetic Plain of North India.
27. Ans. C.
Camel Cart is used in desert area where there is hot weather and sand all around. Camel pulls camel cart. Camel cart is mostly used in Rajasthan.

28. Ans. B.

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is situated in Hyderabad. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is an international airport that serves Hyderabad, the capital of the Indian state of Telangana. It is located in Shamshad, about 24 kilometres south of Hyderabad.

29. Ans. A.

Water is consumed by the plant during process of photosynthesis

plants break water to provide oxygen.

30. Ans. D.

'22nd March' is celebrated as 'World Water Day'. World Water Day is an annual UN observance day that highlights the importance of freshwater. The day is used to advocate for the sustainable management of freshwater resources.
