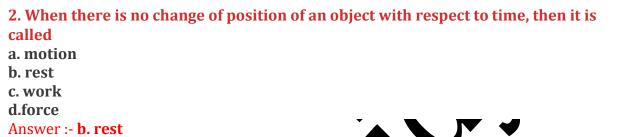
#### Unit-2 Forces and Motion Part – A

I.One Mark Questions. 1. When there is a change of position of an object with respect to time, then it is called a. motion b. rest c. work d.force Answer :- a. motion



## 3. What is called as the distance travelled by an object in unit time?

- a. speed b. average speed of the object c. motion
- d. force
- Answer :- **a. speed**



# 4. If an object covers uniform distances in uniform intervals, then the motion of the object is called......

- a. uniform motion
- b. Non Uniform Motion
- c. speed
- d. average speed of the object
- Answer :- a. uniform motion

# 5.If an object covers non-uniform distances in non-uniform intervals then the motion of the object is called\_\_\_\_\_

- a. Non Uniform Motion
- **b. Uniform Motion**
- c. speed
- d. average speed of the object
- Answer :- a. Non Uniform Motion

6. Unit of speed is\_\_\_\_\_. a.mm/s b.cm/s c.km/s d. m/s Answer :- **d. m/s** 

#### 7. Oscillatory motion among the following is

a. Rotation of the earth about its axis
b. Revolution of the moon about the earth
c. To and fro movement of a vibrating string
d. All of these.
Answer :- c. To and fro movement of a vibrating string



**A** ' **/ W** 

#### 8. The correct relation among the following is

a. Speed = distance × time
b. Speed = distance / time.
c. Speed = time / distance
d. Speed = 1 / (distance × time)
Answer :- b. Speed = distance / time.



#### 9. Average speed is calculated by

a. distance travelled / time taken (s= d/t)
b. time taken / distance travelled (s= t / d)
c. distance travelled *time taken* (s= dt)
d. time taken \* distance travelled (s= t \* d)
Answer :- a. distance travelled / time taken (s= d/t)

#### 10. The distance travelled is calculated by

a . speed × time. b. time× speed c. digital clock d. atomic clock Answer :- a speed × time.

#### Part - B

#### II. Short Answer.

#### **▲**1. Define force.

Forces are push or pull by an animate or inanimate agency

# 2. Name different types of motion based on the path.

- 1. Linear motion;
- 2. Curvilinear;
- 3. Circular motion;
- 4. Rotatory motion;
- 5. Oscillatory motion
- 6. Irregular motion.

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# 3. If you are sitting in a moving car, will you be at rest or motion with respect your friend sitting next to you?

I am in rest with respect to my friend, sitting inside the car.

#### 4. Rotation of the earth is a periodic motion. Justify.

Rotation of the earth is a periodic motion because it takes equal interval of time for all rotations.

#### 5. Differentiate between rotational and curvilinear motion.

Rotational motion:

- 1. A body moves along a circular path.
- 2. Without changing its position, about its own (fixed) axis.
- 3. Eg. Rotation of a spinning top.

Curvilinear motion:

- 1. A body moves along a curved path.
- 2. Changes its position with motion.
- 3. Eg. Throwing paper airplanes or paper darts.

#### Part – C

#### III.Write in detail.

# 1. What is motion? Classify different types of motion with examples Motion is a change in the position of an object with respect to time.

#### Types of motion based on the path:

- 1. Linear motion: moving in a straight line, like a person walking on a straight path.
- 2. Curvilinear motion: moving ahead by changing direction like a throwing ball.
- 3. Circular motion: moving in a circular path. Ex. Swirling store tied to the rope.
- 4. Rotatory motion: The movement of a body about its own axis. Ex. Revolution of the earth around the sun.
- 5. Oscillatory motion: Coming back to the same position after a fixed time interval. Ex pendulum.
- 6. Zigzag (irregular): like the motion of a bee or people walking in a crowded street.

#### Part-D

#### **IV.Activity**

# Identify the type of motion in the following pictures a. The movement of cradle.



It strikes the stationary spheres, transmitting a force through the stationary spheres that pushes the last sphere upward

#### b. A moving train





Train moving on a track follows a straight line, hence it undergoes linear motion. **C. A flying bird** 





A flying bird around the sky is a combination of all motion and the flight path is zigzag

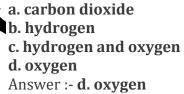
#### Unit-5 THE LIVING WORLD OF ANIMALS Part- A

#### I. One Mark Questions: 1. Dwelling pink of an organism is known as? a ecosystem b. habitat c. house d. rivers Answer :- b. habitat

## 2. Whice of th following s multicellular organism?

a. Amoeba b. Euglena c. bird d. Paramecium Answerenc, bird

# 3. Gills in fish helps to observe?



Which living being can see one object with one eye and the other object with other e? lizards Birds human beings Ants Iswer :- b. Birds	•
Camel's hump has fat for?	
cooling of the body	
feeding young Camels	
own nourishment	
protecting skin	
iswer :- c. own nourishment	
Minimum resistance to air in birds is provided by	
wings streamlined body	
light bones	
beaks	
iswer :- a. wings	
Unicellular Organisms have tissues	
organs	
organ system	
none of the above	
swer :- d. none of the above	
Living things are made up of small units called? tissues	
bones	
cells	
fibers	
Iswert-c. cells	

# 9.Unicellular organisms perform all the year physiological activities by

a. tissues b. organelles c. organ system d. none of the above Answer :- b. organelles

#### 10. Division of labour exists among cells in

a. unicellular organisms

b. only in human beings

c. unicellular and multi cellular organisms

d. multi cellularm organisms

Answer :- **d. multi cellularm organisms** 

#### Part - B

#### **II. Very Shor Answer**

#### 1. Define bio-diversity?

In the living world, a lot of diversity is seen both in animals and plants, Every plant and animal is unique. It is called biodiversity

#### 2. Write any two examples for Unicellular Organism?

- Amoeba
- Paramecium
- Euglena

#### 3. Write any four differences between unicellular and multi cellular organisms?

Unicellular	Multicellum
They are made up of a single cell	Shey are organisms that are made up many cells
They can perform all the functions of life	Division of labour exists among cells
These organisms are generally very small in size	They are mostly large in size
Growth occurs by an increase in the size of the cells	Growth occurs by an increase in the number of cons by cell divisiion
Eg, Amoeba, Parartecium	Eg, Fish, Frog

## 4. Write any two adaptations of Lizard?

Some lizard have the capacity to rotate the head around the head joint, they breath through lungs

## **5.** What is the ship of the desert?

Camel is called ship of the desert

#### Part- C

## III. Write in Detail

#### 1. Explain about animal adaptations?

All living thing can survise in a particular habit if its body is adapted to the conditions of that habitat.plants and animals develop special characteristics or features in their body in

order to survive in their habitat. The presence of specific body features for certain habits which enable a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat is called animal adaptation

#### Part D

#### **IV.Activity**

1. Do you walk easily on soft, hot sand? How camels walk easily on Soft sand?

- The long leg of camel helps to keep its body away from the desert
- Camel will drink large amount of water and store it in the body
- camel produce only small quantity of urine
- the stored fat in the hump can be break down for nourishment
- It can keep its hostrils closed to avoid dust