

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****(for 3<sup>rd</sup> Term)****CLASS: IV****SUBJECT: SCIENCE****Chapter – 9 [Light]**

- Question) Multiple choice questions:
- Objects that do not produce their own light are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Luminous objects (b) Non-Luminous Objects
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is the natural source of light.  
(a) electric bulb (b) candle (c) sun
  - Which is the artificial source of light?  
(a) sun (b) stars (c) electric bulb
  - Light travels in a \_\_\_\_\_ line.  
(a) zig-zag (b) straight (c) none of these
  - Objects that give out their own light are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Luminous objects (b) Non-Luminous Objects
  - A \_\_\_\_\_ is formed when the path of light is blocked.  
(a) opaque (b) shadow (c) transparent
  - A substance that allows only some of the light to pass through it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Translucent substance (b) Opaque substance (c) Transparent substance
  - Substances that do not allow any light to pass through them are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Translucent substance (b) Opaque substance (c) Transparent substance
  - Which amongst these are transparent objects?  
(a) thin plastic sheet (b) window pane (c) both of these
  - When the path of light is blocked by anything a \_\_\_\_\_ of that thing is formed.  
(a) transparent (b) shadow (c) opaque
  - We are able to see things because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) work (b) energy (c) light
  - The Sun, Stars and glow worms are \_\_\_\_\_ sources of light.  
(a) Natural (b) Artificial
  - Who has made the artificial sources of light?  
(a) animals (b) human beings
  - Metal, brick, and thick plastics are \_\_\_\_\_ object.  
(a) opaque object (b) transparent object (c) translucent object
  - Which of the following allows the light to pass through them?  
(a) table (b) computer (c) glass window
  - Which of the following is translucent?  
(a) tracing paper (b) brick (c) book
  - Tracing paper is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) translucent (b) transparent (c) opaque
  - Which of these is not a source of light?  
(a) book (b) sun (c) stars
  - We see things when light from a source of light is reflected by an object to our \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) nose (b) eyes (c) ears
  - Things that give off light are known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Luminous objects (b) Non-Luminous Objects
  - Light is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) heat (b) power (c) energy
  - Apart from the Sun which of the following is a source of light?  
(a) Tapeworm (b) glowworm
  - Frosted glass window comes under which of the following categories?  
(a) Opaque substances (b) Translucent Substances
  - At what point of time is your shadow bigger than your physical body?  
(a) morning (b) afternoon
  - At what point of time is your shadow smaller than your physical body?  
(a) morning (b) afternoon

**Chapter – 10 [Measurement]**

- Question) Multiple choice questions:
- Hand span is a \_\_\_\_\_ unit of measuring length  
(a) standard units (b) non-standard
  - The standard unit for measuring length is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) kg (b) cm (c) g
  - \_\_\_\_\_ tells us how hot or cold something is.  
(a) temperature (b) time (c) length
  - Longer distances are measured by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) metres (b) kilometre
  - The space occupied by a liquid is known as its \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) volume (b) thermometer (c) capacity
  - The standard unit for measuring capacity on volume is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) millilitre (b) litre

7. The amount of liquid a container can hold is known as its \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) litre (b) volume (c) capacity
8. Weight of a coin is measured by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) g (b) kg (c) cm
9. An instrument used to measure temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Thermometer (b) Ruler
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure time.  
(a) beam balance (b) clock
11. Smaller volumes are measured in the unit \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) millilitre (b) litre
12. The unit to measure weight is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) kilogram (b) kilometre (c) kilolitre
13. Petrol and Kerosene are measured in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) kilogram (b) metre (c) litre
14. 1 L = \_\_\_\_\_ mL  
(a) 100 (b) 1000 (c) 10
15. 1 Kg = \_\_\_\_\_ g  
(a) 10000 (b) 1000 (c) 100
16. 1 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm  
(a) 1000 (b) 10000 (c) 100
17. 1 day = \_\_\_\_\_ hours  
(a) 22 (b) 23 (c) 24
18. 1 hour = \_\_\_\_\_ minutes  
(a) 30 (b) 60 (c) 20
19. 1 minute = \_\_\_\_\_ seconds.  
(a) 30 (b) 60 (c) 65
20. To measure the length of a pencil we use the standard unit called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) metre (b) centimetre (c) gram
21. A thermometer is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) capacity (b) time (c) temperature
22. The watch which show the time in numbers \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) digital watch (b) clock (c) wrist watch
23. To measure volume which among these we use?  
(a) measuring cylinders (b) measuring beakers (c) both of these
24. Which hand of a clock shows the hour?  
(a) short hand (b) long hand
25. Which hand of a clock shows the minutes?  
(a) Short hand (b) long hand

### **Chapter – 11 [Push and Pull]**

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. The direction of a moving object can be changed by applying.  
(a) friction (b) force (c) work
2. Which of the following forces attracts objects to the centre of the earth?  
(a) gravity (b) friction (c) energy
3. A push or pull applied on an object is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) force (b) friction (c) work
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can change the direction of moving objects.  
(a) gravity (b) force (c) friction
5. \_\_\_\_\_ can slow down or stop a moving objects.  
(a) friction (b) gravity (c) force
6. \_\_\_\_\_ can make an object move.  
(a) work (b) force (c) energy
7. \_\_\_\_\_ can change the shape of an object.  
(a) force (b) gravity (c) energy
8. Gravity is a force that makes things \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground.  
(a) fall (b) rises
9. An eraser uses \_\_\_\_\_ to rub off the pencil marks.  
(a) force (b) friction (c) gravity
10. Which kind of force is required to push a cart?  
(a) magnetic force (b) muscular force (c) gravity
11. Which of the following forces stops or slow down the movement of object along a surface?  
(a) Gravity (b) friction (c) force
12. Which of the following forces helps us to walk?  
(a) gravity (b) friction (c) magnetic
13. Which among these a force cannot do?  
(a) move an object (b) change the color of the object  
(c) change the direction of the object
14. Force that pulls things made of iron and steel toward itself?  
(a) magnetic force (b) gravitational force
15. In which things magnet does not work?  
(a) steel (b) plastic (c) Iron
16. The force exerted by the muscles to do work is called \_\_\_\_\_ force.  
(a) gravitational (b) muscular (c) magnetic

17. The force with which a magnet attract certain metals, such as iron and steel towards itself is called \_\_\_\_\_ force.  
 (a) muscular (b) magnetic (c) gravitational
18. We are able to stand on the ground because \_\_\_\_\_ pulls us down.  
 (a) force (b) gravity (c) friction
19. The force that acts whenever any two objects rub together or come in contact is called \_\_\_\_\_ force.  
 (a) magnetic (b) frictional (c) muscular
20. To move an object away from you by applying a force is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) push (b) pull
21. To move an objects towards you by applying a force is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) push (b) pull
22. While opening a door we hold the door and \_\_\_\_\_ it towards us.  
 (a) push (b) pull
23. While closing a door we hold the door and \_\_\_\_\_ it forward.  
 (a) push (b) pull
24. How many types of forces are there?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2
25. On rough surfaces \_\_\_\_\_ is more.  
 (a) friction (b) gravity (c) energy

### Chapter – 12 [Friction as a Force]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. A force that tries to stop an object moving on a surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) gravity (b) friction (c) energy
2. \_\_\_\_\_ reduces friction between the surfaces.  
 (a) oil (b) powder (c) both of these
3. The force that tries to stop an object moving on a surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) frictional force (b) magnetic force (c) gravitational force
4. Which amongst the following surfaces has more friction?  
 (a) smooth surface (b) rough surface
5. Which amongst the following surfaces has less friction?  
 (a) smooth surface (b) rough surface
6. It is easier to move a heavy object on a smooth surface?  
 (a) yes (b) no
7. Is it easy to move an object on a rough surface?  
 (a) yes (b) no
8. Which force causes wear & tear in machine parts?  
 (a) frictional force (b) gravitational force
9. In the absence of friction would everything remain the same?  
 (a) yes (b) no
10. Due to which force do objects remains in stationary position unless and until acted upon by any external force?  
 (a) frictional force (b) magnetic force
11. We can reduce the friction of any surface using \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) oil (b) fevicol
12. We can increase the friction of any surface using \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) oil (b) fevicol
13. To move the striker smoothly on the carom board \_\_\_\_\_ should apply on the carom board?  
 (a) oil (b) powder
14. Cars and buses are able to run on roads because of \_\_\_\_\_ between the tyres and the road.  
 (a) magnetic force (b) friction
15. Soles of shoes wear out because of \_\_\_\_\_ between the soles and the ground.  
 (a) force (b) friction
16. Which of these will increase friction?  
 (a) making surfaces smooth (b) making surfaces rough
17. A stationary object will be easier to move if the \_\_\_\_\_ is less.  
 (a) force (b) friction
18. A moving object will go further if the friction is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) less (b) more
19. We are able to walk because of \_\_\_\_\_ between our feet and the ground.  
 (a) friction (b) force
20. To walk on ice the friction will be less or more?  
 (a) less (b) more
21. We can ski on snow because there is \_\_\_\_\_ between the ski and snow.  
 (a) very little friction (b) more friction
22. The cars slip on wet roads because of the friction is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) more (b) less
23. An eraser uses \_\_\_\_\_ to rub off the pencil marks.  
 (a) force (b) friction
24. Which of the following forces helps us to walk?  
 (a) gravity (b) friction
25. \_\_\_\_\_ between the paper and pen helps us to write on the paper.  
 (a) friction (b) force

