

SCIENCE QUEST 2023 (9 & 10)

Sky's not the limit anymore.



Date - 25th April, 2023

Organized by - Science Club

Moderators - Mrs. Shalini Verma

Mrs. Reena Sood

Leaders - Akhilesh Raj Singh (President)

Arshiya Verma (Vice President)

Sharanya Gumra (Secretary)

Questions :-

PHYSICS

1. In which state, the molecules can move anywhere in space?	Gas
2. Among solids, liquids and gases ,which is highly compressible?	Gas
3. Name the substance that occupies space and has mass.	Matter
4. What is the boiling point of water?	100° C
5. Name the force of attraction between the particles of the same substance	Force of Cohesion
6. What is the speed of light in vacuum?	3×10^8 m/s
7. Name a substance that can attract iron	Magnet
8. What is the normal temperature of a human body?	37°C or 98.6°F
9. Name the class of lever found in pair of scissors.	Class one levers
10. Name the SI unit of work.	Joule
11. Name the SI unit of frequency.	Hertz
12. In which state sound travels faster.	Solids
13. What is the SI unit of current?	Ampere
14. From which material are electromagnets made?	Soft iron
15. What determines the pitch of a sound?	Frequency
16. Name the unit in which the loudness of sound is expressed.	decibel
17. Name the three primary colours.	Red, blue, green
18. What is the SI unit of temperature	Kelvin
19. Name the fourth class of matter.	Plasma
20. What is the approximate diameter of molecule.	10^{-10} m
21. What kind of image is formed by a plane mirror	Virtual and of same size
22. In which medium, the speed of light is maximum.	Air
23. Name a liquid metal used in thermometers.	Mercury
24. What is the name of the voice box present in our throat.	Larynx
25. What is the frequency range of infrasonic sound?	Below 20Hz
26. What is the speed of sound in iron?	5000m/s
27. What is the distance of a reflecting surface to hear an echo?	16.5 m
28. In which medium sound cannot travel.	Vacuum
29. What is the apparent weight of a floating body?	Zero
30. What is the unit of thrust?	Newton
31. Name the unit of pressure.	Pascal
32. What is the atmospheric pressure on earth surface?	10^5 Pa
33. Which mirror always forms a virtual image?	Convex
34. What is the SI unit of power?	Watt
35. Which image cannot be obtained on a screen?	Virtual image
36. Name the kind of energy, possessed by a rolling ball.	kinetic energy

37. Which energy is stored in an electric cell?	Chemical energy
38. In which state the intermolecular forces are the strongest.	Solids
39. Name the class of lever found in a bottle opener.	Class two lever
40. Name the class of lever found in a knife.	Class three levers
41. What is the density of ice?	0.9 gcm^{-3}
42. What is the relationship between time-period and frequency?	$T=1/F$
43. What is the full form of MCB?	Miniature circuit breaker
44. The switch is connected to which wire.	Live wire
45. In which unit, we pay the cost of electricity.	KWh
46. How many poles does a magnet have?	Two
47. In torch, what is the source of electricity?	Dry cell
48. Which is the darkest position of a shadow?	Umbra
49. Which substances allow current to pass through them.	Conductor

BIOLOGY

1. Who discovered that chromosomal number remains constant in a species?	<i>Benden and Boveri</i>
2. Intrauterine devices (IUDs) such as copper –T prevent.	Implantation of embryo
3. Full form of B.C.G	Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin
4. Pollen culture is used to produce.	Haploid plants
5. Name the algae which are commonly known as Sea Lettuce.	Ulva
6. Name the smallest conifer.	<i>Dacrydium laxifolium</i>
7. Name the hormone in plants that inhibits the growth of the plants.	IAA
8. Name the symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacteria.	Rhizobium
9. DNA differs from RNA in having.	Thymine but no uracil
10. Who proposed the cohesion theory of ascent of sap?	Dixon and Jolly
11. Arrangement of the wings.	Pterylosis
12. Give a term for a hollow bone having air space.	Pneumatic bones
13. Name the pace maker of the heart.	S-A Node
14. Element important for clotting of blood.	Calcium
15. Why blood does not clot in the blood vessels?	Due to heparin.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 16. Name the cells that produce melanin pigment. | Melanocytes. |
| 17. Name the tooth forming cell. | Odontoblast. |
| 18. Existence of an organism in more than one form. | Polymorphism |
| 19. Name the term for incomplete decay of proteinaceous material in the absence of oxygen emitting foul smell. | Putrefaction. |
| 20. A small stalk with which the seed is attached to the placenta. | Funiculus. |
| 21. Pollination by snail. | Malacophily |
| 22. Maturation of ovary into fruit without fertilization. | Parthenocarp. |
| 23. Plants that bear both the male as well female flowers. | Monoecious. |
| 24. Genetic disorder in which blood fails to coagulate. | Haemophilia. |
| 25. Give the term for increasing carbon dioxide concentration in the blood accompanied by deficiency of oxygen. | Asphyxia. |
| 26. Name the disease in which urine contains blood. | Haematuria. |
| 27. Name the phenomenon of removal of urea as excretory product. | Ureotelism. |
| 28. Name the time interval between the infection and appearance of first symptoms of a disease. | Incubation period. |
| 29. Name the term for uncontrolled growth and multiplication of certain body tissue. | Cancer |
| 30. Prevention of spreading of communicable diseases. | Prophylaxis |
| 31. Bacterial infections in humans can be treated with | Antibiotics |
| 32. DNA stands for | Deoxyribonucleic Acid |
| 33. A single piece of coiled DNA is known as | Chromosome |
| 34. The area of biology devoted to the study of Fungi is known as | Mycology |
| 35. A change of DNA in an organism that results in a new trait is ____ | Mutation |
| 36. Movement of cell against concentration gradient is called | Active Transport |
| 37. Plants Synthesis Proteins from | Amino acids |
| 38. Prokaryotic cell lacks- | Nuclear membrane |
| 39. Photosynthesis takes place faster in | White light |
| 40. Nucleus, the genetic material containing rounded body in each cell, | Was first discovered in 1831 by
<i>Robert Brown</i> |
| 41. Other than spreading Malaria, Anopheles Mosquitoes are also vectors of- | Filariasis |
| 42. Plants that grow in saline water are called | Halophytes |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 43. Pyorrhoea is a disease of the-- | Gums |
| 44. Plant hormones which induces cell division is called | Kinins |
| 45. Phloem is the tissue found in- | Plants |
| 46. Prothrombin which helps in the clotting of blood is released by | Blood Platelets |
| 47. A nuclear reaction where the nucleus of an atom splits into smaller parts-- | Nuclear Fission |
| 48. The process of pasteurization is named after which famous | French Microbiologist-- Louis Pasteur |
-
- | | |
|--|------------|
| 49. Most of the red, blue and purple colours of plants are due to the pigment called Anthocyanin | |
| 50. Plants developing in dry conditions are | Xerophytes |

CHEMISTRY

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The pH value of neutral substances? | 7 |
| 2. The non- metal which is a good conductor of electricity? | Graphite |
| 3. The gas is known as laughing gas- | Nitrous oxide |
| 4. The ore which is found in abundance in India is – | Monazite |
| 5. The most malleable metal is – | Gold |
| 6. Except for citric acid, the citrus fruits rich in – | Potassium |
| 7. What is used for the artificial ripening of the fruits? | Ethylene |
| 8. Who proved that green plants purify air? | Joseph Priestly |
| 9. Which gas burns in air with a green flame? | Ammonia |
| 10. A reaction in which a substance dissociates into two or more simpler substances on application of heat- | Thermal dissociation |
| 11. A substance which improves the efficiency of a catalyst- | Promoter |
| 12. A substance which retards the efficiency of a catalyst – | Inhibitors |
| 13. Form of sugar which consists of two monosaccharide molecules joined together | Disaccharides |
| 14. Consists of molecules formed from many monosaccharide molecules attached together in the form of long chains – | Polysaccharides |
| 15. The subatomic particle which has positive charge – | Protons |
| 16. The subatomic particle which has a negative charge- | Electrons |
| 17. The subatomic particle which carries no charge – | Neutron |
| 18. The number of protons present in the nucleus of the atom of an element is called | Atomic number |
| 19. The sum of the number of protons and the number of neutrons present in one atom of an element – | Mass number |
| 20. The atoms of the same elements having the same atomic number by different mass number – | Isotopes |
| 21. The combining capacity of an atom of an element – | Valency |
| 22. Full form of the insecticide DDT is – | Dichlorodiphenyl trichloro ethane |
| 23. Full form of the insecticide BHC is – | Benzene hexachloride |

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 24. A rodenticide used to kill rats is - | Zinc phosphide |
| 25. Full form of the explosive, TNT is – | Trinitrotoluene |
| 26. What is the value of charge of electron in term of coulombs- | (-1.6×10^{-19} coulombs) |
| 27. The negatively charged ions are known as – | Anions |
| 28. The complex organic compound made up of proteins – | Enzyme |
| 29. The enzymes present in the small intestine are – | Trypsin and lipase |
| 30. The gas used in the preparation of Vanaspati ghee from vegetable oil is – | Hydrogen |
| 31. Which promoter is used in the manufacturing of ammonia – | Molybdenum (Mo) |
| 32. The lightest gas present is – | Hydrogen |
| 33. The best conductor of heat among all gases is – | Hydrogen |
| 34. Who gave the Celsius scale? – | Anders Celsius |
| 35. The smallest unit of a pure substance is - | Atom |
| 36. A chemical compound which makes our food tasty is – | NaCl (salt) |
| 37. The amount of nitrogen present in the air is- | (78.03%) |
| 38. The amount of oxygen present in the air is – | (20.99%) |
| 39. The amount of carbon dioxide present in the air is- | (0.03%) |
| 40. The amount of inert gases present in the air is – | (0.95%) |
| 41. The least reactive metal in the activity series is- | Gold(Au) |
| 42. The most reactive metal in the activity series is- | Potassium (K) |
| 43. A substance which changes the rate of a chemical reaction without undergoing any chemical change itself during the reaction- | Catalyst |
| 44. A decomposition reaction brought about by heat – | Thermal decomposition |
| 45. The second most abundant element on the earth is – | Oxygen |
| 46. Name the metal which can easily be cut with a knife – | Sodium |
| 47. Which is the heaviest metal on earth? – | Osmium |
| 48. Which is the most Electro- negative element?- | Fluorine |
| 49. Who named the gas hydrogen? – | Antonio Lavoisier |
| 50. The branch of chemistry which includes study of matter elements and compounds except for those of carbon – | Inorganic chemistry |

COMPUTER SCIENCE

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. .Inter-connection of various devices is called | Networking |
| 2. Rules for communication between network devices are called | Protocols |
| 3. Query, reports and forms are _____ of MS Access | Objects |
| 4. Full form of HTML is | Hypertext Mark-up Language |
| 5. Who developed HTML? | Tim Berners Lee |
| 6. Different pages contained in website | Web Pages |
| 7. The key factors in E-Commerce sites are | Trust and Security |
| 8. A blog is derived from the term | Web log |

9. When someone copies software without the appropriate license for each copy, it is called
End-User Piracy
10. The cell address in the formula is known as
Cell Reference
11. An MS Excel file is saved with extension
.xlsx
12. Which chart displays data in the form of a circle?
Pie Chart
13. The shortcut key to convert an object to symbol in flash is
F8
14. Which feature helps to correct the misspelt words in a presentation
Spelling
15. Visual effects that make a presentation more attractive
Animations
16. Collection of cells is called
Worksheet
17. _____ is used to locate a specific cell on worksheet
Name box
18. Which tool of windows is used to record and play sounds in computer?
Sound Recorder
19. A versatile software used to play audio and video CDs
Windows Media Player
20. The term software was first used by
John W. Turkey
21. _____ is a row on a datasheet
Record
22. In MS PowerPoint, chart button is present on
Insert Tab
23. _____ is a readymade button for defining hyperlink on a slide
Action Button
24. By default, a worksheet contains _____ worksheets
3
25. Which function key is used to repeat most commands or actions?
F4
26. Which shortcut key is used to undo last action?
Ctrl+ Z
27. Which key combination is used to group selected objects?
Ctrl+G
28. _____ is the storehouse of symbols
Library
29. Who developed QB64?
Galleon
30. The extension of QB64 program file is
.bas
31. Who are the founders of Skype?
Niklas Zennstrom and Janus Friis
32. Combination of hypertext and multimedia
Hypermedia
33. Elements that link one document to other
Hyperlink
34. _____ displays information about a selected command
Status bar
35. A built-in collection of pre-defined layouts
AutoFormat
36. _____ combines two or more selected adjacent cells to create a single cell
Merge and Centre
37. Macromedia Flash is developed by
Macromedia
38. A device used to get connected to internet
Modem
39. The received e-mails are stored in
Inbox
40. A standard keyboard has _____ keys
104
41. What is the extension used for Flash document?
.fla
42. Who is regarded as the first computer programmer?
Lady Ada Lovelace
43. _____ was the first computer language for writing artificial intelligence programs
LISP
44. The first interactive computer game was
Spacewar
45. The recorded sound files are assigned the extension
.WAV
46. _____ key in MS Excel displays 'Save As' dialog box
F12
47. Shortcut key to select entire worksheet
Ctrl+ A
48. Who was the main programmer of Flash
Jonathan Gay
49. The shortcut key to preview the animation is
Ctrl+ Enter
50. .Shortcut key to break the stroke and fill colour in Flash
Ctrl+ B

GENERAL SET OF QUESTIONS

1. A well known theory of relativity is given by Albert Einstein
2. Name a galaxy in which the earth is located The Milky Way galaxy
3. Hydraulic brakes in automobiles work on the principle Pascal's Principle
4. The process of pasteurization is named after which famous French microbiologist Louis Pasteur
5. Nuclear sizes are expressed in a unit named- Fermi
6. Light year is a unit of- Distance
7. Light from the Sun reaches us in nearly- 8 minutes
8. Pa (Pascal) is the unit for- Pressure
9. Metals are good conductors of electricity because- They contain free electrons
10. If two bodies of different masses, initially at rest, are acted upon by the same force for the same time, then the both bodies acquire the same- Momentum
11. The bending of a ray of light as it enters from one medium to another of different optical density is known as Refraction
12. The lens used as a magnifying glass Convex lens
13. A nuclear reaction where the nucleus of an atom splits into smaller parts Nuclear fission
14. The name given to substances that are initially involved in a chemical reaction Reactants
15. What is the fourth most abundant element in the universe in terms of mass? Carbon
16. What is the third most common gas found in the air we breathe? Argon
17. Which famous scientist introduced the idea of natural selection? Charles Darwin
18. A single piece of coiled DNA is known as a? Chromosome
19. The area of biology devoted to the study of fungi Mycology
20. The death of every member of a particular species is known as Extinction
21. Rectifiers are used to convert- Alternating current to Direct current
22. Sound waves in air are- longitudinal
23. Magnetism at the centre of a bar magnet is- Zero
24. On a rainy day, small oil films on water show brilliant colors. This is due to- Interference
25. Materials for rain-proof coats and tents owe their water-proof properties to- Surface tension
26. Movement of cell against concentration gradient is called- Active transport
27. The SI unit of an Electric current is Amperes
28. Name the phenomenon which is responsible for spherical shape of a raindrop Surface tension
29. The best conductor of heat among liquids is Mercury
30. Plants synthesis protein from- Amino acids
31. Photosynthesis takes place faster in- White light
32. Nucleus, the genetic material containing rounded body in each cell, was first discovered in 1831 by- Robert Brow
33. Plants that grow in saline water are called- Halophytes
34. Pyorrhea is a disease of the- Hums
35. Oxygen released in the process of photosynthesis comes from- Water

36. Phloem is a tissue found in- Plant
37. Potato is a modified form (outgrowth) of- Stem
38. Most of the red, blue and purple colors of plants are due to a pigment called- Anthocyanin
39. Plants developing in dry conditions are- Xerophytes
40. Plants growing on sand are called as- Psammophytes
41. The ore which is found in abundance in India is- Monazite
42. The inherited traits of an organism are controlled by- DNA molecules
43. The luster of a metal is due to- presence of free electrons
44. The most malleable metal is- Gold
45. The oil used in the froth floatation process is- Pine oil
46. The gas used in the manufacture of vanaspati from vegetable oil is- Hydrogen
47. What is the S.I. unit of momentum? Newton-Second
48. The force is responsible for the motion of an object in circular path Centripetal force
49. Who stated the principal of floatation? Archimedes
50. Electric resistance is typically measured in the unit Ohms
51. The force in the string which pulls the body upwards and which balances the weight of the body is known as Tension
52. To every action, there is always an equal and opposite reaction. This statement is given by Newton's third law of motion
53. What is the structure and arrangement of teeth known as? Detention
54. What is the S.I unit of latent heat? Joule/kg
55. The atoms having same mass number but differ in their atomic number are called? Isobars
56. What is the S.I unit of power? Watt
57. Out of the three radioactive radiations, which is negatively charged? Beta particles
58. Who introduced the concept of vitamins? Casmir Funk
59. The vitamins found in fish? Vitamin D
60. Except for citric acid, what are citrus fruits rich in? Potassium
61. The first metal used by man was- Copper
62. The number of moles of solute present in 1 kg of a solvent is called its- Molality
63. The metallurgical process in which a metal is obtained in a fused state is called- Smelting
64. The law which states that the amount of gas dissolved in a liquid is proportional to its partial pressure is- Henry's law
65. The most commonly used bleaching agent is- Chlorine
66. The nuclear particles which are assumed to hold the nucleons together are- Mesons
67. The metal that is used as a catalyst in the hydrogenation of oils is- Ni
68. The most abundant rare gas in the atmosphere is- Ar
69. What are beans and peanuts rich in? Zinc
70. Who was the first to find about scurvy diseases? James Lind

71. Radioactive radiation has the least penetrating power	Alpha radiations
72. The type of energy stored in coal is called	Chemical Energy
73. The class of lever has mechanical advantage always greater than 1	Class 2 lever
74. How is cotton fibres separated from their seeds?	By the process of ginning
75. What is used for the artificial ripening of the fruits?	Ethylene
76. Who discovered the relationship of heat with joule?	James Prescott
77. To which group in the periodic table do chalcogens belong?	Group 16
78. What is the pH value of neutral substance?	7
79. What is the chemical formula of Caustic soda?	NaOH
80. The weakest inorganic acid is	Carbonic acid
81. What is the chemical formula of washing soda?	Na ₂ CO ₃
82. Who discovered the X-rays?	William Roentgen
83. What is the direction of a ray of light when it passes from air to glass?	Bends towards the normal
84. Who performed the kite experiment?	Benjamin Franklin
85. Which colour of the visible spectrum has the highest wavelength?	Red
86. Which non-metal is a good conductor of electricity?	Graphite
87. Why does a letter written on a book appear to be raised when seen through a glass slab?	Due to refraction of light
88. Who invented the first bulb?	Thomas Alva Edison
89. Which cell contains hydrogen and oxygen?	Fuel Cell
90. What is the value of 1 horse power in watt?	746 W
91. Name a point in a lens through which a ray of light passes undeviated	Optical centre
92. In CGS system, the unit of force is	dyne
93. The average value of acceleration due to gravity is	9.8 ms ⁻²
94. The force applied on a body makes the body move. This is known as	work
95. Which metal has the highest conductivity?	Silver
96. Who proposed the idea that earth acts like a giant magnet?	William Gilbert
97. What is the reason that people do not sink in Dead Sea?	High density of water
98. What percentage of brain is only water?	70%
99. Which gas is known as laughing gas?	Nitrous Oxide
100. Name the wave that helps bats to avoid obstacles in their path	Ultrasonic waves
101. What should be the minimum distance between the source and the reflector in order to hear clear echo?	17 m
102. The S.I unit of current	Ampere
103. Which insect's excreta is used for increasing soil fertility?	Earthworm
104. Which element of Period 3 has an electron affinity equal to zero?	Argon
105. The material used in a fuse wire	Alloy of lead and tin

106. Name the element used to make the filament of an electric bulb Tungsten
107. Which gas burns in oxygen with a green flame? Ammonia
108. The rule used to find the direction of current in an electric generator Fleming's right hand rule
109. What is the reaction of acid with base known as? Neutralisation
110. The rate of doing work is called Power
111. Human ears are sensitive only to a limited range of sound frequencies from 20Hz - 20,000Hz.
112. The sound of frequency above 20,000 Hz is called Ultrasonic
113. Which is the acid secreted in stomach? Hydrochloric Acid
114. Which rule is used to find the direction of magnetic field in a straight current carrying conductor? Right hand thumb rule
115. Name the principal on which a transformer works? Electro-magnetic induction
116. What is used to measure sea depth? Fathometer
117. Which acid is contained in grapes? Tartaric Acid
118. He is known as the Father of Green Revolution Dr. Norman Borlaug
119. What helps spider to make a net? Spinneret
120. Which is the first artificial synthetic fibre? Rayon
121. What is the full form of SARS? Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
122. Who was the one to develop pasteurization? Louis Pasteur
123. Loosening of teeth is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin C
124. Rickets is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin D
125. If the medium particles vibrate along the direction of propagation of waves, then such a wave is called Longitudinal
126. The distance travelled by a wave in one time period of vibration of the particle is called Wavelength
127. Loudness of sound depends upon amplitude
128. Who is known as the Father of Geometry? Euclid of Alexandria
129. Which tree is used to cure malaria? Cinchona Trees
130. In what process does Lactobacillus Acidophilus help? Digestion of food
131. Which fibres are known as orlon and acrylion? Acrylic
132. Poly tetra fluroethylene is commonly known as Teflon
133. Who made the first LPG cooking stove? Dr. Walter Snelling
134. The property of sound that is used by animals to find their way and locate their food is Echo
135. The instrument used in the laboratory to produce sound of a fixed frequency Tuning fork
136. What is the study of cell known as? Cytology
137. What is the study of virus known as? Virology

138.	The plant hormones are known as	Pytohormones
139.	What is the full form of IVF?	In-vitro Fertilization
140.	What is shedding of scales and skin known as?	Moulting
141.	Which is the strongest force?	Electrostatic Force
142.	Which is the weakest force?	Gravitational Force
143.	What is the study of science of friction known as?	Tribology
144.	Other than iron, which metal attracts magnet?	Cobalt
145.	Who gave the law of electro chemistry?	Michael Faraday
146.	What is the speed of light in air?	3×10^8 m/sec
147.	What is the speed of sound in air?	330 m/sec
148.	Who gave the laws of reflection?	Euclid
149.	What is the diameter of milky galaxy?	100,000 light years

WHO IS KNOWN AS?

1. Father of Biology and Zoology	Aristotle
2. Father of Physics	Sir Isaac Newton
3. Father of Medicine	Hippocrates
4. Father of Botany and Ecology	Theophrastus
5. Father of Cytology	Robert Hooke
6. Father of Genetics	Mendel
7. Father of Nuclear Chemistry	Otto Hahn.
8. Father of Pathology	Rudolf Virchow
9. Father of Virology	W.M. Stanley
10. Father of microbiology	Louis Pasteur

WHO DISCOVERED THE FOLLOWING?

11. Hydrogen	Henry Cavendish
12. Incandescent light bulb	----- Thomas Edison
13. Nitrogen	----- Daniel Rutherford
14. X-rays	----- William Roentgen
15. Cell	----- Robert Hooke
16. Airplane	----- Wright Brothers
17. Ball point pen	----- John J. Loud
18. Bifocal lens	----- Benjamin Franklin
19. Diesel Engine	----- Rudolf Diesel
20. Electric Battery	----- Volta

21. Fountain Pen	-----	Lewis E. Waterman
22. Radioactivity	-----	Antoine Becquerel
23. Microphone	-----	Alexander Graham Bell
24. Molecular Hypothesis	-----	Avogadro
25. Neon lamp	-----	Georges Claude
26. Rubber (Vulcanised)	-----	Charles Goodyear
27. Printing press	-----	Johannes Gutenberg
28. Proton	-----	E. Rutherford
29. Razor (Safety)	-----	King C. Gillette
30. Revolver	-----	Samuel Colt
31. Refrigerator	-----	James Harrison
32. Safety pin	-----	William Hunt
33. Spinning Jenny	-----	James Hargreaves
34. Steam Engine	-----	Thomas Savery
35. Stethoscope	-----	Dr. William Stokes
36. Submarine	-----	David Bushnell
37. Telegraph	-----	William Cook
38. Telephone	-----	Alexander Graham Bell
39. Transformer	-----	William Stanley
40. Vaccination	-----	Edward Jenner

NAME THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF SCIENCE:

Concerning field	Branch
41. Study of reasoning	Logic
42. Study of skulls	Craniology
43. Study of liver	Hepatology
44. Study of flower	Anthology
45. Study of languages	Philology
46. Study of snakes	Serpentology
47. Study of fruits	Pomology
48. Study of heart	Cardiology
49. Study of muscles	Myology
50. Study of soils	Pedology

NAME THE IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

51. To measure depth of the ocean	Fathometer
52. To measure humidity in air	Hygrometer
53. To measure electrical power	Dynamometer
54. To measure very high temperature	Pyrometer
55. To measure emission of radiant energy	Radiometer

IDENTIFY THE DISCOVERY OR THE DISCOVERER

Discovery	discoverer
56. Malaria germs	Laverne
57. Circulation of blood	William Harvey
58. Penicillin	Alexander Fleming
59. Vaccination	Edward Jenner
60. Yoga	Patanjali
61. Vitamin k	Doisy dam
62. Rh-factor	Karl Landsteiner
63. Vitamin D	Mc Collum
64. Vaccine polio	Jonas Salk
65. Vaccine rabies	Louis Pasteur

Common names and chemical names of compounds

Common name	chemical name
66. Dry ice	solid carbon dioxide
67. Alcohol	ethyl alcohol
68. Sand	silicon oxide
69. Laughing gas	nitrous oxide
70. Baking powder	sodium bicarbonate
71. Washing soda	sodium carbonate
72. Heavy water	Deuterium oxide
73. TNT	Tri Nitro toluene
74. Marsh gas	methane

Communicable disease

Diseases caused by virus

Disease**Pathogen responsible**

75. Aids	HIV (human immune deficiency virus)
76. rabies	rhabdo virus
77. mumps	paramyxo virus
78. influenza flu	orthomixo virus
79. common cold rhino virus	

Diseases caused by bacteria**Disease****Pathogen responsible**

80. pneumonia	<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>
81. cholera	<i>Vibrio cholera</i>
82. whooping cough	<i>Hemophilus pertussis</i>
83. Plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>
84. leprosy	<i>Myco bacterium leprae</i>

Name the scientific term for fears:

85. Fear of electricity -	Electrophobia
86. Fear of snow -	Chionophobia
87. Fear of birds -	Ornithophobia
88. Fear of cancer -	Cancerophobia
89. Fear of insects -	Insectophobia
90. Fear of noise -	Acousticophobia
91. Fear of medicines -	Pharmacophobia
92. Fear of speed -	Tachophobia
93. Fear of sunlight -	Heliophobia
94. 94.Fear of flying -	Aviophobia