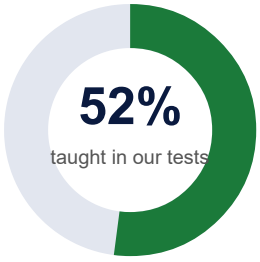
Simultala Entrance (24 Oct 2026) — Science: questions practised in our Special Practice Tests

Simultala question (Set A number, with its number in every other set), followed by the same or similar question from our tests. ✓ = correct answer.



13 of 25 questions were taught in our tests

Taught in our tests: **52%** Not covered: **48%**

EXACT	**2** questions
VERY SIMILAR	**4** questions
SAME TOPIC	**7** questions

EXACT — 2 questions

Simultala Set A Q44 Other sets → B: Q63 · C: Q57 · D: Q50 · E: Q65 · F: Q42 · G: Q46 · H: Q61 · I: Q54 · J: Q48 — Ronald Ross - malaria spread by mosquitoes

Who among the following found out that the mosquitoes spread malaria ?
निम्नलिखित में से किसने यह खोज की कि मच्छर मलेरिया फैलाते हैं ?

(A) Ronald Ross ✓
(B) Gregor Mendel
(C) Neil Armstrong
(D) George Mestral

EXACT

Our Special Practice Test 14 — Set 11: Q100 · Set 12: Q118 · Set 13: Q105 · Set 14: Q112

Which scientist discovered mosquitoes spread malaria - Sir Ronald Ross

Which scientist discovered that mosquitoes spread malaria and won the Nobel Prize in 1902?

(A) Louis Pasteur
(B) Sir Ronald Ross ✓
(C) Edward Jenner
(D) Alexander Fleming

Our Special Practice Test 16 — Set 11: Q112 · Set 12: Q110 · Set 13: Q114 · Set 14: Q109

Ronald Ross chapter (born at Almora)

Ronald Ross was born in India at:

(A) Almora (Uttarakhand) ✓
(B) Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)
(C) Patna (Bihar)
(D) Kolkata (West Bengal)

Our Special Practice Test 6 — Set 11: Q106 · Set 12: Q102 · Set 13: Q103 · Set 14: Q108

Ross found malaria germs in female Anopheles mosquito

Ross finally found malaria germs in the stomach of a:

(A) Male Culex mosquito
(B) Housefly
(C) Female Anopheles mosquito ✓
(D) Bee

Simultala Set A Q47 Other sets → B: Q64 · C: Q41 · D: Q53 · E: Q50 · F: Q43 · G: Q59 · H: Q46 · I: Q58 · J: Q51 — Thermometer measures temperature

Which instrument is used to measure temperature ?
तापक्रम मापने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किस यंत्र का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

(A) Barometer
(B) Microscope
(C) Thermometer ✓
(D) Telescope

EXACT

Our Special Practice Test 28 — Set 11: Q75 · Set 12: Q95 · Set 13: Q76 · Set 14: Q95

The instrument used to measure temperature is the thermometer (barometer also an option)

The instrument used to measure temperature is the:

(A) barometer
(B) rain gauge
(C) anemometer
(D) thermometer ✓

Our Special Practice Test 20 — Set 11: Q76 · Set 12: Q80 · Set 13: Q71 · Set 14: Q81

'Thermo' in thermometer means heat

The word 'thermometer' comes from 'thermo' and 'meter'. 'Thermo' means:

(A) time
(B) water
(C) heat ✓
(D) light

Our Special Practice Test 10 — Set 11: Q72 · Set 12: Q74 · Set 13: Q91 · Set 14: Q87

Range of a laboratory thermometer

What is the usual range of an ordinary laboratory thermometer?

(A) −10 °C to 110 °C ✓
(B) 0 °C to 100 °C
(C) 35 °C to 42 °C
(D) −39 °C to 357 °C

VERY SIMILAR — 4 questions

Simultala Set A Q50 Other sets → B: Q53 · C: Q61 · D: Q65 · E: Q42 · F: Q57 · G: Q44 · H: Q63 · I: Q46 · J: Q59 — Seed dispersal by bursting fruit (Gulmehndi)

Ripe Gulmehndi fruit suddenly bursts on touching, what is the possibility of its seed spreading ?
अगर गुलमेहंदी का पका हुआ फल छूने पर अचानक फट जाए, तो उसके बीज फैलने की क्या संभावना है ?

(A) The seeds will scatter far away with the shock ✓
(B) The seeds will fly in the wind and go to faraway places
(C) Seeds will spread by sticking to the bodies of animals
(D) The seeds will float in water and go to another place

VERY SIMILAR

Our Special Practice Test 29 — Set 11: Q106 · Set 12: Q119 · Set 13: Q113 · Set 14: Q115
Seeds of Harsingar and Gulmehndi scattered by bursting of dry fruits - same plant, same fact

The seeds of Harsingar and Gulmehndi are scattered by:
(A) Wind
(B) Bursting of their dry fruits ✓
(C) Sticking to animals
(D) Water

Our Special Practice Test 32 — Set 11: Q96 · Set 12: Q113 · Set 13: Q104 · Set 14: Q108
Seed dispersal methods

Seeds of Peepal, Banyan and Guava mostly reach new places through:
(A) Wind
(B) Water
(C) Droppings of birds ✓
(D) Bursting of pods

Our Special Practice Test 20 — Set 11: Q104 · Set 12: Q107 · Set 13: Q119 · Set 14: Q120
Seed dispersal by animals (Gokhru)

Seeds of Gokhru (गोखरू) are dispersed by:
(A) sticking to the bodies of animals ✓
(B) bursting of pods
(C) wind
(D) water

Simultala Set A Q54 Other sets → B: Q49 · C: Q63 · D: Q56 · E: Q47 · F: Q53 · G: Q42 · H: Q59 · I: Q65 · J: Q44 — Herbarium - dried plants for long study

What is the advantage of drying plant specimens for making an herbarium ?
हरबेरियम बनाने के लिए पौधे के नमूनों को सुखाकर रखने का क्या लाभ है ?

(A) They can be studied over a long period of time ✓
(B) The plant starts growing again
(C) Flowers start blooming on the plants
(D) The plant comes alive

VERY SIMILAR

Our Special Practice Test 14 — Set 11: Q97 · Set 12: Q100 · Set 13: Q104 · Set 14: Q117

Herbarium = dried, pressed plants kept for study

A collection of dried and pressed plants kept for study is called a:

(A) nursery
(B) herbarium ✓
(C) aquarium
(D) botanical garden

Our Special Practice Test 4 — Set 11: Q109 · Set 12: Q107 · Set 13: Q96 · Set 14: Q110

How to make a herbarium (pressing and drying)

To make a HERBARIUM (a collection of dried plants for study), the correct method is:

(A) To dry the plants in direct sunlight for a whole day
(B) To dip the plants in hot water for a few minutes and then dry them
(C) To hang the plants in the open air for one full week
(D) To press the plants between the folds of a newspaper with a heavy weight on top for a few days ✓

Our Special Practice Test 2 — Set 11: Q111 · Set 12: Q104

Herbarium = collection of dried plants for study; how to press them

(Ch 4 – Mera Bageecha / My Garden) To make a Herbarium (a collection of dried plants for study), the correct method is:

(A) To place plants inside the folds of a newspaper with a heavy weight on top for a few days ✓
(B) To boil the plants in water for a few minutes and then dry them
(C) To keep the plants in strong direct sunlight for one whole day
(D) To dip the plants in oil overnight

Simultala Set A Q58 Other sets → B: Q57 · C: Q55 · D: Q63 · E: Q49 · F: Q46 · G: Q50 · H: Q65 · I: Q52 · J: Q61 — Evaporation

You put a glass of water in the sun. After 2 days, the glass became empty. Where did the water go ?
आपने एक गिलास पानी धूप में रखा। 2 दिन बाद गिलास खाली हो गया। पानी कहाँ गया ?

(A) It evaporated ✓
(B) It condensed
(C) It froze
(D) It turned into nitrogen

VERY SIMILAR

Our Special Practice Test 32 — Set 11: Q102 · Set 12: Q100 · Set 13: Q100 · Set 14: Q96
Water changing to vapour by Sun's heat = evaporation

The process by which water changes into vapour due to the Sun's heat is called:

(A) Evaporation ✓
(B) Condensation
(C) Freezing
(D) Precipitation

Our Special Practice Test 12 — Set 11: Q82 · Set 12: Q93 · Set 13: Q75 · Set 14: Q94
Water to water vapour = evaporation

The change of water into water vapour on heating is called:

(A) freezing
(B) condensation
(C) precipitation
(D) evaporation ✓

Our Special Practice Test 23 — Set 11: Q85 · Set 12: Q71 · Set 13: Q76 · Set 14: Q75
Surface water turns to vapour due to Sun's heat

Water on the Earth's surface slowly turns into water vapour mainly because of:

(A) the wind alone
(B) the Moon's light
(C) the Sun's heat ✓
(D) the Earth's magnetism

Simultala Set A Q61 Other sets → B: Q50 · C: Q52 · D: Q43 · E: Q58 · F: Q54 · G: Q55 · H: Q48 · I: Q60 · J: Q45 — Transparent materials

What does the viewer see through the transparent materials ?
पारदर्शी चीज़ों के आर-पार देखने पर क्या दिखाई देता है ?

(A) Nothing
(B) Only dark
(C) Light and object ✓
(D) Only colour

VERY SIMILAR

Our Special Practice Test 20 — Set 11: Q78 · Set 12: Q84 · Set 13: Q76 · Set 14: Q80
Object we can see through clearly = transparent

An object through which we can see clearly, such as clean glass, is called:

(A) luminous
(B) opaque
(C) transparent ✓
(D) translucent

Our Special Practice Test 32 — Set 11: Q84 · Set 12: Q82 · Set 13: Q90 · Set 14: Q89
Cellophane, seen through clearly, is transparent

Cellophane paper, through which we can see clearly, is:

(A) translucent
(B) opaque
(C) lustrous
(D) transparent ✓

Our Special Practice Test 8 — Set 11: Q89 · Set 12: Q77 · Set 13: Q86 · Set 14: Q81
Transparent vs translucent (butter paper)

Butter paper allows some light to pass through it, but an object behind it cannot be seen clearly. Butter paper is therefore —

(A) translucent ✓
(B) opaque
(C) transparent
(D) luminous

SAME TOPIC — 7 questions

Simultala Set A Q41 Other sets → B: Q54 · C: Q50 · D: Q45 · E: Q60 · F: Q62 · G: Q57 · H: Q52 · I: Q47 · J: Q64 — Egg floats in salt water - density

Adding which of the following to water will make eggs float ?
पानी में निम्नलिखित में से क्या मिलाने पर अण्डे तैरने लगेंगे ?

(A) Sugar
(B) Chalk powder
(C) Oil
(D) Salt ✓

SAME TOPIC

Our Special Practice Test 18 — Set 11: Q79 · Set 12: Q92 · Set 13: Q82 · Set 14: Q76

Buoyant force of a liquid

The upward force exerted by a liquid on an object placed in it is called:

(A) Magnetic force
(B) Muscular force
(C) Friction
(D) Buoyant force (upthrust) ✓

Our Special Practice Test 27 — Set 11: Q71 · Set 12: Q72 · Set 13: Q90 · Set 14: Q91

Less dense objects float

Objects that are less dense than water:

(A) sink in water
(B) float on water ✓
(C) absorb all the water
(D) dissolve in water

Our Special Practice Test 8 — Set 11: Q77 · Set 12: Q84 · Set 13: Q79 · Set 14: Q94

Density decides floating

An iron nail sinks in water but a huge iron ship floats. This is because —

(A) the ship is made of a lighter metal than the nail
(B) the ship's engines keep pushing it upwards
(C) the nail is heavier than the ship
(D) the ship is hollow and displaces a large volume of water, so its average density is less than that of water ✓

Simultala Set A Q45 Other sets → B: Q43 · C: Q64 · D: Q60 · E: Q56 · F: Q47 · G: Q51 · H: Q50 · I: Q62 · J: Q41 — Floating in salty water (Dead Sea) - buoyancy/density

Why will a person not drown in the Dead Sea even if he/she does not know how to swim ?
तैरना न जानने की स्थिति में भी कोई व्यक्ति मृत सागर (डेड सी) में क्यों नहीं डूबेगा ?

(A) Because there is no water
(B) Because there is no air
(C) Because it is sandy
(D) Because it has the saltiest water ✓

SAME TOPIC

Our Special Practice Test 18 — Set 11: Q79 · Set 12: Q92 · Set 13: Q82 · Set 14: Q76

Buoyant force / upthrust of a liquid

The upward force exerted by a liquid on an object placed in it is called:

(A) Magnetic force
(B) Muscular force
(C) Friction
(D) Buoyant force (upthrust) ✓

Our Special Practice Test 27 — Set 11: Q71 · Set 12: Q72 · Set 13: Q90 · Set 14: Q91

Less dense objects float

Objects that are less dense than water:

(A) sink in water
(B) float on water ✓
(C) absorb all the water
(D) dissolve in water

Our Special Practice Test 8 — Set 11: Q77 · Set 12: Q84 · Set 13: Q79 · Set 14: Q94

Floating vs sinking explained by density

An iron nail sinks in water but a huge iron ship floats. This is because —

(A) the ship is made of a lighter metal than the nail
(B) the ship's engines keep pushing it upwards
(C) the nail is heavier than the ship
(D) the ship is hollow and displaces a large volume of water, so its average density is less than that of water ✓

Simultala Set A Q55 Other sets → B: Q60 · C: Q43 · D: Q47 · E: Q52 · F: Q58 · G: Q64 · H: Q54 · I: Q41 · J: Q49 — Food preservation - salt in pickles

Why does adding salt help pickles stay preserved for a long time ?
नमक डालने से अचार लंबे समय तक क्यों सुरक्षित रह सकता है ?

(A) Salt helps inhibit the growth of microorganisms ✓
(B) Salt increases the oil content in the pickles
(C) Salt increases the water content in the pickles
(D) Salt destroys all the nutrients

SAME TOPIC

Our Special Practice Test 20 — Set 11: Q118 · Set 12: Q118 · Set 13: Q112 · Set 14: Q101

Pickles preserved mainly with salt and oil

Pickles (achaar) are preserved mainly with the help of:

(A) water
(B) ice
(C) sugar only
(D) salt and oil ✓

Our Special Practice Test 6 — Set 11: Q117 · Set 12: Q106 · Set 13: Q110 · Set 14: Q105

Bacteria need moisture; removing water preserves food

To preserve food for a LONG time, we should remove:

(A) Salt content
(B) Sugar content
(C) Oil content
(D) Water content ✓

Our Special Practice Test 16 — Set 11: Q118 · Set 12: Q99 · Set 13: Q99 · Set 14: Q113

Jam/murabba preserved with sugar

Jam and murabba are preserved mainly by using:

(A) salt
(B) vinegar only
(C) water
(D) sugar ✓

Simultala Set A Q60 Other sets → B: Q42 · C: Q59 · D: Q52 · E: Q55 · F: Q65 · G: Q48 · H: Q57 · I: Q44 · J: Q63 — Difficulties at high altitude

While climbing on high, mountaineers feel what types of difficulty ?
पर्वतारोहियों को ऊँचाई पर जाने के समय क्या-क्या कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं ?

(A) Rain
(B) Stormy wind
(C) Extreme cold
(D) All of these ✓

SAME TOPIC

Our Special Practice Test 12 — Set 11: Q119 · Set 12: Q97 · Set 13: Q96 · Set 14: Q103
Mountaineers' difficulty at high altitude (less oxygen) practised

Mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders because at high altitudes:

(A) there is less oxygen in the air ✓
(B) water is not available
(C) the air is very hot
(D) there is more carbon dioxide

Simultala Set A Q63 Other sets → B: Q45 · C: Q47 · D: Q57 · E: Q43 · F: Q49 · G: Q61 · H: Q41 · I: Q55 · J: Q53 — Air exerts pressure and occupies space

Manav filled a glass with water, then covered it with a piece of paper and turned the glass upside down. The paper stayed in place, and the water did not spill out. What conclusion can be drawn from this experiment ?
मानव ने एक गिलास में पानी भरा, फिर कागज से ढककर गिलास को उल्टा कर दिया। कागज अपनी जगह पर बना रहा और पानी बाहर नहीं गिरा। इस प्रयोग से क्या निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है ?

(A) Air exerts pressure and occupies space ✓
(B) Water has no weight
(C) The paper has dissolved in the water
(D) Water can never move upwards

SAME TOPIC

Our Special Practice Test 32 — Set 11: Q77 · Set 12: Q75 · Set 13: Q88 · Set 14: Q75
Balloon shows air occupies space

A balloon swelling when we blow air into it shows that air:

(A) has a fixed shape
(B) occupies space ✓
(C) is a liquid
(D) has a colour

Our Special Practice Test 14 — Set 11: Q83 · Set 12: Q75 · Set 13: Q90 · Set 14: Q79
Rubber sucker held by outside air pressure

A rubber sucker sticks to a smooth wall because:

(A) the wall attracts rubber
(B) it contains glue
(C) water pressure pushes it
(D) the air under it is pushed out and the higher air pressure outside holds it ✓

Our Special Practice Test 12 — Set 11: Q93 · Set 12: Q77 · Set 13: Q94 · Set 14: Q73
Air pressure concept

Wind blows from a region of:

(A) the land to the sky
(B) low air pressure to a region of high air pressure
(C) cold water to warm water
(D) high air pressure to a region of low air pressure ✓

Simultala Set A Q64 Other sets → B: Q46 · C: Q48 · D: Q58 · E: Q44 · F: Q50 · G: Q62 · H: Q42 · I: Q56 · J: Q54 — Wagtail (Khanjan) - male vs female by colour

What is the main basis for distinguishing between male and female wagtails ?
नर और मादा खंजन पक्षी में भेद करने का मुख्य आधार क्या है ?

(A) Size
(B) Colour ✓
(C) Location
(D) Beak

SAME TOPIC

Our Special Practice Test 26 — Set 11: Q105 · Set 12: Q115 · Set 13: Q101 · Set 14: Q101

Same Khanjan (wagtail) bird from the same chapter; mock asked about tail-wagging, not male/female colour

The Khanjan (wagtail) bird described in the chapter is known for:

(A) Making holes in trees
(B) Constantly wagging its tail ✓
(C) Diving deep in water
(D) Sleeping all day

Simultala Set A Q65 Other sets → B: Q47 · C: Q49 · D: Q59 · E: Q45 · F: Q51 · G: Q63 · H: Q43 · I: Q57 · J: Q55 — Solar cooker works by Sun's heat

Food cooks in a solar cooker by
सौर कुकर में खाना पकता है

(A) Sunlight
(B) Solar heat ✓
(C) Gas
(D) In the absence of the sun

SAME TOPIC

Our Special Practice Test 17 — Set 11: Q120 · Set 12: Q100 · Set 13: Q103 · Set 14: Q118

Solar cooker painted black to absorb heat

The inside of a solar cooker is painted black because black colour:

(A) Keeps food cool
(B) Reflects heat
(C) Looks attractive
(D) Absorbs heat well ✓

Our Special Practice Test 21 — Set 11: Q105 · Set 12: Q105 · Set 13: Q110 · Set 14: Q96

Solar cooker does not work on cloudy days

A solar cooker does not work well on:

(A) Clear afternoons
(B) Sunny days
(C) Cloudy days ✓
(D) Hot summer days

Our Special Practice Test 32 — Set 11: Q99 · Set 12: Q99 · Set 13: Q119 · Set 14: Q102

Solar cooker lid/mirror

The lid of a solar cooker is made of:

(A) A steel plate
(B) Wood
(C) Cloth
(D) Transparent glass with a mirror ✓