

Chapter 1

The Wonderful World of Science

1. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Science is mainly about:
 - a) Memorising facts
 - b) Asking questions and exploring
 - c) Playing games
 - d) Reading stories
2. The most important quality for learning science is:
 - a) Strength
 - b) Curiosity
 - c) Speed
 - d) Memory
3. Science helps us understand:
 - a) Only plants
 - b) Only animals
 - c) The whole universe
 - d) Only humans
4. Which of the following is NOT part of the scientific method?
 - a) Observation
 - b) Guessing
 - c) Sleeping
 - d) Experiment
5. A possible answer to a question is called:
 - a) Result
 - b) Observation
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Theory
6. Science is compared to a:
 - a) Book
 - b) Puzzle
 - c) Game
 - d) Story

7. Which step comes first in the scientific method?
 - a) Experiment
 - b) Observation
 - c) Result
 - d) Conclusion
8. Scientists mainly work by:
 - a) Guessing randomly
 - b) Following steps
 - c) Ignoring problems
 - d) Memorising
9. Science is present:
 - a) Only in labs
 - b) Only in schools
 - c) Everywhere
 - d) Nowhere
10. The Earth supports:
 - a) Only animals
 - b) Only plants
 - c) Life
 - d) Nothing
11. Science is a way of:
 - (a) Thinking
 - (b) Observing
 - (c) Doing
 - (d) All of these
12. Which of the following is an example of the scientific method in action?
 - (a) Watching a movie
 - (b) Making a new friend
 - (c) Checking the ink refill when a pen stops writing
 - (d) Playing a video game
13. At what temperature does water boil?
 - (a) 0 °C
 - (b) 100 °C
 - (c) 50 °C
 - (d) 25 °C

14. Which of the following materials can be recycled?

- (a) Paper
- (b) Plastic
- (c) Metal
- (d) All of these

2. Fill in the Blanks

1. Science is a way of _____ and understanding the world.
2. The desire to know more is called _____.
3. The first step in science is _____.
4. A guess based on observation is called a _____.
5. Science helps us solve _____.
6. The Earth is the only known planet that supports _____.
7. Testing a guess is called an _____.
8. Science is like a giant _____.
9. Scientists analyse _____ to find answers.
10. Asking questions begins with _____ and why.
11. We have different _____ with their many tasty dishes.
12. Water freezes then becomes ice when it boils then becomes _____.
13. It is always more fun to _____ things together.

3. True or False

1. Science is only about memorising facts.
2. Curiosity is important in science.
3. Science is present everywhere.
4. Experiments are not needed in science.
5. Earth supports life.
6. Observing is part of the scientific method.
7. Scientists never change their ideas.
8. Science helps solve daily life problems.

9. Only scientists can use science.
10. Asking questions is part of science.
11. The scientific method is a series of steps to solve problems.
12. Along with food, we need water to survive.
13. Science is all about joyful exploration.

4. Match the Following

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Observation | a. Testing ideas |
| 2. Experiment | b. First step |
| 3. Hypothesis | c. Guess |
| 4. Result | d. Outcome |
| 5. Curiosity | e. Asking questions |
| 6. Scientist | f. Solves problems |
| 7. Earth | g. Supports life |
| 8. Science | h. Study of nature |
| 9. Analysis | i. Studying results |
| 10. Question | j. Beginning of study |

5. Give One-Word Answers.

- (i) The only planet known to support life - _____
- (ii) The process of a caterpillar turning into a butterfly - _____
- (iii) People who follow the scientific method to solve problems or to discover new things. - _____
- (iv) The process of objectively establishing facts through testing and experimentation. - _____

6. Answer in 2 Lines

1. What is science?
2. What is curiosity? Why is it important?
3. What is observation?
4. What is a hypothesis?
5. What is an experiment?
6. Why do we ask questions in science?
7. What does the Earth provide?
8. How is science useful in daily life?
9. What is the scientific method?
10. Why is science compared to a puzzle?
11. How do we understand the difference between hot and cold?
12. How does analogy help in understanding the nature of scientific discovery?
13. Name three examples of how science can be applied in everyday life.
14. What is the significance of teamwork in scientific research?
15. How can we try to find answers on our own?
16. Who is a scientist?
17. Why do scientists work in teams?
18. Name some famous scientist and their discoveries.
19. What makes Earth unique?

7. Answer in Brief

1. Explain the scientific method.
2. Why is science important in our life?
3. How do scientists solve problems?
4. Give examples of science in daily life.

5. Why should we protect Earth?
6. What is the role of water?

CBSEClassWorksheets

Answers**Multiple Choice Questions**

1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-c, 5-c, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-c, 10-c, 11-d, 12-c, 13-b, 14-d

Fill In the Blanks

1. observing
 2. curiosity
 3. observation
 4. hypothesis
 5. problems
 6. life
 7. experiment
 8. puzzle
 9. results
 10. how
 11. cuisines
 12. steam
 13. discover
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True or False

1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-T, 12-T, 13-T

Match the following

1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e, 6-f, 7-g, 8-h, 9-i, 10-j

One-word answers:

1. The only planet known to support life – Earth

2. The process of a caterpillar turning into a butterfly – Metamorphosis
 3. People who follow the scientific method to solve problems or to discover new things – Scientists
 4. The process of objectively establishing facts through testing and experimentation – Science
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Answer in 2 Lines

1. What is science?

Science is a way of understanding the world around us through observation, experiments, and logical thinking. It helps us explain natural phenomena and discover how things work.

2. What is curiosity? Why is it important?

Curiosity is the desire to know something. It encourages us to ask questions and explore new ideas about our surroundings. It is the starting point of learning and helps us make discoveries in science.

3. What is observation?

Observation is the careful watching and noticing of things around us using our senses. It helps us collect information and understand different situations better.

4. What is a hypothesis?

A hypothesis is a possible explanation or educated guess about a question or problem. It is tested through experiments to check whether it is correct or not.

5. What is an experiment?

An experiment is a scientific test carried out to verify a hypothesis. It helps us find out whether our assumptions are right or wrong.

6. Why do we ask questions in science?

We ask questions in science to understand unknown things and find explanations. Questions help us think deeply and lead to new discoveries.

7. What does the Earth provide?

The Earth provides essential resources like air, water, food, and shelter that support life. It is the only known planet where living organisms can survive.

8. How is science useful in daily life?

Science helps us in everyday activities like cooking, cleaning, travelling, and using machines. It makes our life easier, safer, and more comfortable.

9. What is the scientific method?

The scientific method is a step-by-step process used to solve problems and answer questions. It includes observation, hypothesis, experimentation, and conclusion.

10. Why is science compared to a puzzle?

Science is compared to a puzzle because each discovery adds a new piece of knowledge. As we learn more, we continue to solve new mysteries and questions.

11. How do we understand the difference between hot and cold?

We understand the difference between hot and cold by using our sense of touch and measuring temperature with a thermometer. Objects with higher temperature feel hot, while those with lower temperature feel cold.

12. How does analogy help in understanding the nature of scientific discovery?

An analogy compares science to familiar things, like a puzzle, making it easier to understand. It shows that scientific discovery happens step by step as new knowledge is added.

13. Name three examples of how science can be applied in everyday life.

Cooking food, using electricity, and travelling in vehicles are common examples of science in daily life. These activities use scientific principles to make our work easier and faster.

14. What is the significance of teamwork in scientific research?

Teamwork helps scientists share ideas, knowledge, and skills to solve complex problems. Working together also makes discoveries faster and more effective.

15. How can we try to find answers on our own?

We can find answers by observing things carefully and asking questions. Then we make guesses, test them through experiments, and analyse the results.

16. Who is a scientist?

A scientist is a person who studies and discovers new things about the world using observation and experiments. Anyone who follows the scientific method to find answers can be called a scientist.

17. Why do scientists work in teams?

Scientists work in teams to combine different ideas and expertise. This helps them solve problems more efficiently and make better discoveries.

18. Name some famous scientists and their discoveries.

Isaac Newton discovered gravity, and Albert Einstein developed the theory of relativity. Thomas Edison invented the electric bulb, Alexander Graham Bell invented Telephone, Marie Curie was into Radioactive research. Nicholas Tesla developed alternating current.

19. What makes Earth unique?

Earth is unique because it is the only known planet that supports life. It has air, water, and suitable conditions for living organisms.

Answer in Brief (5–6 Sentences Each)**1. Explain the scientific method.**

The scientific method is a step-by-step process used to find answers to questions and solve problems. It begins with observation, where we carefully notice something around us. Then we ask questions and think of a possible answer called a hypothesis. After that, we conduct experiments to test whether our hypothesis is correct. The results of the experiment are analysed to draw a conclusion. This method helps us understand things clearly and logically.

2. Why is science important in our life?

Science is important because it helps us understand the world around us and how things work. It improves our daily life by providing useful inventions like electricity, medicines, and machines. Science also helps us solve problems and make better decisions. It develops our thinking and reasoning skills. Through science, we learn to protect the environment and use resources wisely. Overall, science makes our life easier, safer, and more comfortable.

3. How do scientists solve problems?

Scientists solve problems by following the scientific method. They begin by observing a problem and asking questions about it. Then they make a hypothesis, which is a possible explanation. After that, they perform

experiments to test their ideas. They carefully analyse the results and draw conclusions. If needed, they repeat the process to get accurate results.

4. Give examples of science in daily life.

Science is present in many activities we do every day. Cooking food involves heat and changes in materials. Using electricity to light bulbs or run appliances is also science. Travelling in vehicles depends on scientific principles of motion. Even simple tasks like cleaning or using a mobile phone involve science. These examples show that science is all around us.

5. Why should we protect Earth?

Earth is the only known planet that supports life, so it is very important to protect it. It provides us with air, water, food, and shelter. Human activities like pollution and deforestation are harming the environment. If we do not take care of Earth, it can affect all living organisms. We should save resources, reduce waste, and keep our surroundings clean. Protecting Earth ensures a healthy future for all.

6. What is the role of water?

Water is one of the most important substances needed for life on Earth. It is essential for the survival of all living organisms, including plants, animals, and humans. Water helps in digestion, transportation of nutrients, and maintaining body temperature in living beings. In plants, it is necessary for photosynthesis and growth. Water is also used in daily activities like cooking, cleaning, and agriculture. Therefore, water plays a vital role in sustaining life and maintaining balance in the environment. There is only 3% of fresh water available on Earth. Hence, we should use it wisely.
