

**CLASS 3**



# SCIENCE

## Olympiad

Prepguide & PYQs



## Workbook

After School Practice



**Concept Maps**

**Beginner's MCQs**

**Everyday Curiosity Qns**

**Olympiad Exam PYQs**

**Achievers MCQs**

NSO, ISO, iOS, Hindustan Olympiad, NSTSE and others

# Overview of Major Olympiad Exams

## National Science Olympiad (NSO)

### Exam Details

Feature	Information
Frequency of conduct	Once a year
Exam Mode	Offline
Medium	English
Exam Duration	60 Minutes
Type of Questions	Multiple Choice Questions (Objective Type)

### Syllabus

**Section-1:** Patterns, Analogy and Classification, Alphabet Test, Coding-Decoding, Ranking Test, Grouping of Figures and Figure Matrix, Mirror Images, Geometrical Shapes, Embedded Figures, Possible Combinations, Clock and Calendar.

**Section-2:** Plants and Animals, Birds, Food, Housing, Clothing and Occupation, Transport, Communication and Safety Rules, Human Body, Earth and Universe, Matter and Materials, Light, Sound and Force, Our Environment.

**Section-3:** Higher Order Thinking Questions - Syllabus as per Section-2.

### Exam Structure

Levels	Details
Level 1	All students are eligible
Level 2	Top 5% of the participating students in Level 1 exam

#### Note:

- ❑ **Level 1 Questions:** 60% from class 3 syllabus + 40% from class 6 syllabus.
- ❑ **Level 2 Questions:** From class 3 syllabus only.

- ❑ **Achievers Section Questions:** From class 3 syllabus only.



### Exam Pattern

Levels	Sections	Questions	Marks/Question	Total Marks
Level 1	1: Logical Reasoning	5	1	5
	2: Science	25	1	25
	3: Achievers Section	5	2	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>40</b>
Level 2	1: Science	30	1	30
	2: Achievers Section	5	2	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>40</b>

**Note:** There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

## Silverzone Olympiad (iOS)

### Exam Details

Feature	Information
Exam Frequency	Conducted annually, two dates to choose from
Exam Mode	Offline, conducted in schools during school hours
Medium	English
Exam Duration	40 minutes
Type of Questions	Multiple Choice Questions (Objective Type)

## Syllabus

### Section 1:

- ❑ **Living and Non-Living Things:** Living and Non-Living Things
- ❑ **Plants and Animals:** Plant Kingdom, Animal Kingdom
- ❑ **Matter, Motion and Transport:** Matter, Motion and Transport, Communication and Safety Rules
- ❑ **Environment and Universe:** Our environment, Air, Water and Weather, Our Universe
- ❑ **Our Body:** Our Body

## Exam Structure

Levels	Details
Level 1	All students are eligible
Level 2	Top 1000 rank holders (Minimum 50%+ marks & Above)
Level 3	1st rank holders at Level 2

## Exam Pattern

Sections	Questions	Marks/Question	Total Marks
Section 1: Science	20	3	60
Section 2: Reasoning and Aptitude	5	3	17.5
Section 3: Scholar's Zone	5	4.5	22.5
Total	30		100

**Note:** There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

## International Science Olympiad (ISO)

### Exam Details

Feature	Information
Exam Frequency	Twice a year (December & February)
Exam Mode	Online & Offline (pen-paper in schools)

Duration	65 minutes (offline), 45 minutes [online except Drawing (60 min) and Essay (40 min)]
Medium	English
Type of Questions	Multiple Choice Questions (Objective Type)

## Syllabus

**Section 1:** Living and Non-living, Human Body, Plants and its Part, Animals and its Habitat, Cleanliness, Health and Hygiene, Food and its Components, Housing and Clothing, Forms of Matter: Solids, Liquids and Gases, Water as a Resource, Transport and Communication, Weather and Sky, Light and Sound

## Exam Pattern

Sections	Questions	Marks/Question	Total Marks
Section 1: Subjective	20	1	20
Section 2: Logical Reasoning	10	1	10
Section 3: High Order Thinking Section (HOTS)	5	1	5
Total	35		35

**Note:** There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

## Hindustan Olympiad

### Exam Details

Detail	Information
Exam Frequency	Once a year
Exam Mode	Online
Duration	120 minutes
Medium	English or Hindi
Type of Questions	Multiple Choice Questions (Objective Type)

**Note:** An additional 10 minutes is provided for reading the instructions and filling the OMR sheet.

## Exam Structure

Levels	Details
Level 1	All students are eligible (open-book exam)
Level 2	Top 10% of participants (proctored exam)

## Exam Pattern

Sections	Questions	Marks/Question	Total Marks
Section A: Mathematics	30	1	30
Section B: English	30	1	30
Section C: Science	20	1	20
Section D: General Knowledge	10	1	10
Section E: Logical Reasoning	10	1	10
Total	100		100

**Note:** There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

## National Level Science Talent Search Examination (NSTSE)

### Exam Details

Feature	Details
Exam Frequency	Once a year
Exam Mode	Online & Offline
Duration	60 minutes
Medium	English
Type of Questions	Multiple Choice Questions

## Syllabus

### Sections:

- **Section A (Mathematics):** Numbers, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Fractions, Length, Weight, Capacity, Time, Money, Shapes
- **Section B (General Science):** Living & Non-living things, Plant life, Animals their food & Home, birds: beaks claws & nests of the birds, Soil, Air water and weather, Our universe, Human body, Safety & first aid.
- **Critical Thinking:** This section includes a combination of skills like conscious application in real life, Logical & Inductive Reasoning, Tactics & Strategies in decision making, higher order thinking

## Exam Pattern

Sections	Questions	Marks/Question	Total Marks
Section A: Mathematics	25	1	25
Section B: General Science	30	1	30
Section C: Critical Thinking	5	1	5
Total	60		60

**Note:** There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

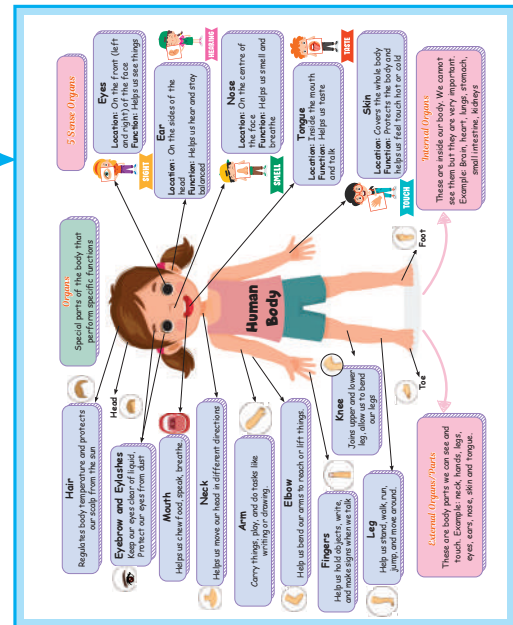


# How to Use this Book

This book is structured to support your learning journey of preparing for your olympiad exams through a variety of engaging and informative elements. Here's how to make the most of it:

The concept map appears to be a comprehensive study aid that outlines key concepts in a structured format. Use it to understand the chapter's concepts and as a quick reference to recall important highlights.

Concept Map



CuriousJr brings real-life questions that make you think and wonder. These questions help you see how what you learn connects to the world around you.

CuriousJr

**CuriousJr**

1. If you were a tiger, you might eat meat every day. But if you were a cow, you'd mostly eat grass. Do you think a tiger and a cow have the same digestive system? How do their digestive system help them with their different food habits?

2. Have you ever observed an animal's belly getting bigger and smaller continuously while it sleeps? What do you think causes this to happen?

3. Anshu touched her elbow and said, "This feels hard like a stick! But when I move my arm, it bends so easily. If bones are hard, how is this even possible?"

4. You must have seen how telephone towers help people talk to each other by passing messages quickly. In the same way, your body has a system that passes messages between the brain and body parts. If the brain is like a head office giving orders, and the body parts are like workers following instructions, then what part of the body works like the telephone wires or towers connecting them?

5. When you visit the doctor, they often place a tool on your chest to listen to something carefully. What do you think this tool is called? What might the doctor be checking?

## BEGINNERS' MCQs

- A bird with a X-type beak is adapted to sip nectar from flowers. Which of the following birds have a X-type beak for this function?
  - Finch
  - Hummingbird and Sunbird
  - Hawk and Eagle
  - Duck and Swan
- Which of the following statements are TRUE about a straining beak?
  - It is sharp and pointed.
  - It helps filter food from water.
  - Ducks and swans have this type of beak.
  - It is used for tearing meat.
- Observe the flow chart and fill in the missing type of beak:
 

Long Slender Beak → ? → Used to dig into the ground for worms



X-type beak

- Probing beak
  - Drilling beak
  - Cone-shaped beak
  - Sharp-hooked beak
- Which of these birds will NOT have a hooked beak?
    - Eagle
    - Hawk
    - Sunbird
    - Vulture
  - Based on its claw features given below, choose the correct option from the following:
    - The bird has long, slender claws with three toes in front and one at the back.
    - This type of claw helps the bird grasp perches or hop on branches.
 Which bird fits this description?
    - Hawk
    - Robin
    - Crane
    - Duck
  - Which of these bird's feet are used for swimming in water?
    - 
    - 
    - 
    -

Beginner's MCQs

Beginner's MCQs has simple questions to help you remember and understand basic concepts. This will help to practice what you've learned and make your concepts strong.

## ACHIEVERS

### MCQs

1. Identify which of these is 'X'.

My beak is Grey, Feathers bright and colourful. In rainy season, I show my dance. A 'X' is how I'm known.



2. In the image, the part labeled 'X' is the \_\_\_\_\_, and the part labeled 'Y' is the \_\_\_\_\_.



- (A) Beak, Expandable pouch  
(B) Fish, Beak  
(C) Beak, Feathers  
(D) Beak, Tail

3. X is a bird with sharp claws, while Y has claw with two toes pointed forward and two backward. X is known for hunting and tearing its prey. Y is a bird known for climbing trees.

Which of the following options correctly identifies X and Y?

- (A) X - Parrot, Y - Woodpecker  
(B) X - Eagle, Y - Woodpecker  
(C) X - Falcon, Y - Sparrow  
(D) X - Duck, Y - Parrot

4. Which of the following is called a wading bird?



### Achievers Multiple Choice Questions

In this section, you'll get multiple-choice questions (MCQs) to strengthen your preparation. These questions help you practice in a way that is useful for exams.

This section includes questions that were asked in past exams. Solving these helps you understand questions pattern, difficulty level, & most important topics. It's a great way to prepare for the actual exam with full confidence.

### Dreamer's Section PYQs

## DREAMERS' SECTION

### PYQs

1. Riddhi ran to open the door when her father rang the door bell. She used her sense of \_\_\_\_\_. (2023)

- (A) Hearing (B) Sight (C) Touch (D) Taste

2. Starting from the first letter strike out every alternate letter to get the name of X. (2020)

OSPMZEXLNLBIANDGJ

Which of the following organs helps in X?



3. The given picture shows different parts of a human body marked as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Select the body part that: (2019)

Identifies hot and cold objects - X

Senses a melodious tune - Y



- (A) X-4, Y-1 (B) X-1, Y-2 (C) X-2, Y-3 (D) X-2, Y-5

4. Richa wants to buy a piece of soft and bright coloured cloth to make some cushion cover. Which sense organs would she use to choose the piece of cloth? (2014)

P - Skin Q - Tongue  
R - Ears S - Eyes

- (A) Only P and Q (B) Only P and S  
(C) Only P, Q and R (D) Only Q, R and S

5. Digestion is the breaking down of food material by a living being into chemically simpler forms. In the human body where does digestion end? (2022)

- (A) Food pipe (B) Stomach (C) Small intestine (D) Large intestine

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## CHAPTER-1: Plants and Animals

1-19



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## CHAPTER-11: Logical Reasoning

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**Shrubs**



Medium-sized plants with several woody stems and branches growing close to the ground.






**Examples:** Hibiscus, Rose, Holy Basil (tulsi), Curry leaf.

**Herbs**

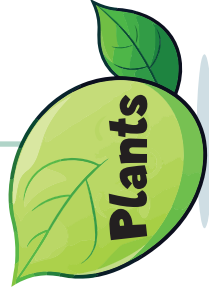


Smaller plants with soft stems that do not become woody

**Examples:** Mint, Tomato, Coriander, Mustard, Marigold

				
Paddy	Wheat	Bajra	Ragi	Jowar

**Many Types of Plants**




**Grasses**



Have long, thin narrow, flat leaves. Their stems are hollow inside.

	
<b>Sugarcane:</b> A tall grass that provides sugar	<b>Bamboo:</b> Tallest grass and lives many years, unlike most grasses with short lifespans.

**Trees**



Have thick, strong trunks, many branches that spread out having leaves on them with deep roots, helping them stay firm and absorb water.

**Examples:** Mango, Coconut, Khejri, Jackfruit, Banyan, Amaltas, Peepal, Chinar, Neem, Jujube or ber, Gulmohar.

**Climbers**



Have thin, flexible stems and need support to climb or grow upward.

**Examples:** Money plant, Jasmine, Bottle Gourd, Snake Gourd, Grapevine.





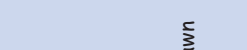

**Creepers**

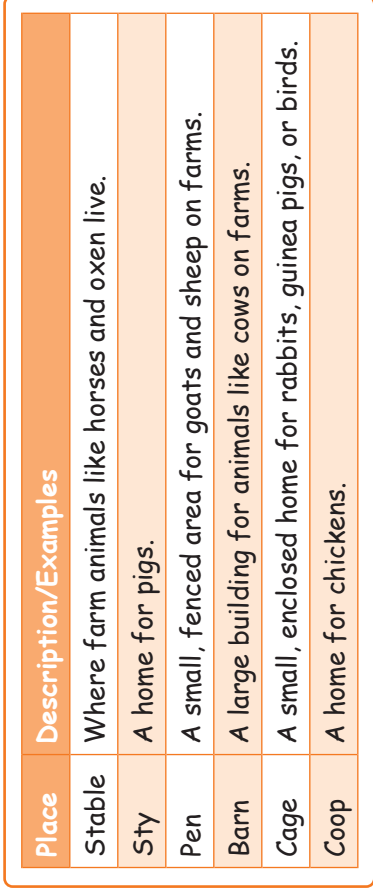


Have thin, long and flexible stems that spread and grow on the ground.

**Examples:** Watermelon, Pumpkin, Cucumber.

Some climbers like Cuscusta (Amarbel) even take their food from the plant on which they climb.

Animal and its Baby	Sound
 <p>Dog Puppy</p>	Bark
 <p>Kangaroo Joey</p>	Chortle
 <p>Horse Foal</p>	Neigh
 <p>Bear Cub</p>	Growl
 <p>Deer Fawn</p>	Bleat
 <p>Fish Fry</p>	Drumming/ Popping



# Plants and Animals

## CHAPTER-1

### BEGINNERS'

### MCQs

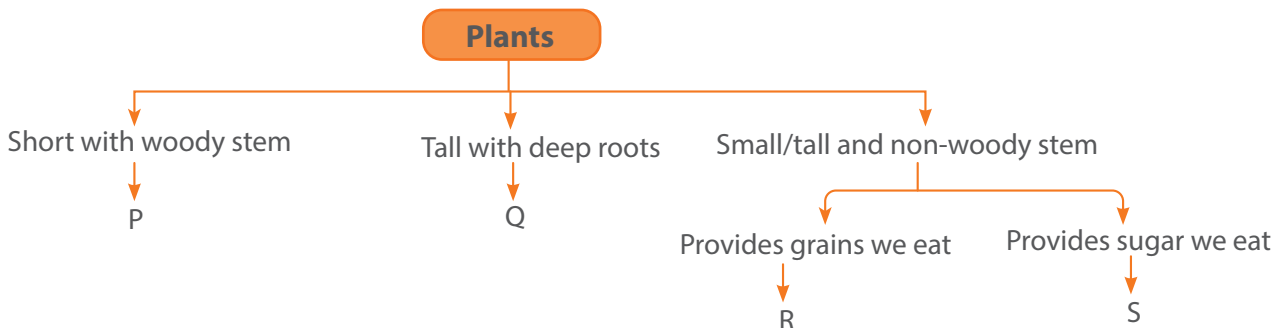
1. The plant shown in the picture can be categorized as \_\_\_\_\_.



- (A) Herb (B) Shurb (C) Tree (D) Climber
2. The plants below are sorted into two groups, A and B. Choose the correct option that can replace X and Y.

Group A	Group B
Money plant	Pumpkin
Pea plant	Y
X	Watermelon





- (A) Bottle gourd – Bean plant (B) Grapevine – Cucumber  
(C) Mint – Lotus (D) Jasmine – Rice
3. Based on the flowchart, identify the CORRECT classification of plant types (P, Q, R, and S) according to their characteristics.



- (A) P - Rose, Q - Banyan, R - Rice, S - Sugarcane  
(C) P - Tulsi, Q - Neem, R - Green gram, S - Banana

- (B) P - *Hibiscus*, Q - Sugarcane, R - Wheat, S - Mango  
(D) P - Wheat, Q - *Khejri*, R - *Bajra*, S - Bamboo

**4. Match column-I (presenting plant types) with column-II (pictures of plants).**

Column-I		Column-II	
(P)	Herbs	I.	
(Q)	Shrubs	II.	
(R)	Climbers	III.	
(S)	Creepers	IV.	

- (A) (P)–(II), (Q)–(IV), (R)–(III), (S)–(I)  
(C) (P)–(IV), (Q)–(II), (R)–(I), (S)–(III)

- (B) (P)–(IV), (Q)–(II), (R)–(III), (S)–(I)  
(D) (P)–(II), (Q)–(IV), (R)–(I), (S)–(III)

**5. Riya pulled out a plant from the soil and saw a thick, swollen root.**

**Select the option that correctly identifies the plant and the reason for the root being swollen.**

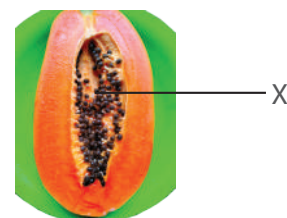
- (A) Turnip; It had turned into a fruit  
(B) Watermelon; It was filled with water from the rain  
(C) Potato; It was storing food for the plant  
(D) Carrot; It was storing food for the plant

**6. Select the incorrect match.**

- (A) Fibrous root – Maize  
(C) Tap root – Carrot  
(B) Stem modification – Turnip  
(D) Root modification – Sweet potato

**7. What is the function of X in papaya fruit?**

- (A) To help the fruit taste sweet  
(B) To store water for the plant  
(C) To grow into new papaya plants  
(D) To protect the outer skin of the fruit



8. Rahul planted a seed in a place where one of the conditions for the seed to grow was missing. The seed still started to grow, but after some time, the plant stopped growing and didn't look healthy. What was the condition that was missing initially and needed by plant to stay healthy?

- (A) Light (B) Air (C) Water (D) Warmth

9. **I make neigh sounds and my baby is called foal.**

Cross out the first letter and then following alternate letters from the options to find out my name.

- (A) HDEOYNTKBENY (B) YMNORNTKUEQY  
(C) QKAAVNBGNAMRDOTO (D) THYOURXSZE

10. Which animal is incorrectly matched with sound and baby name?

- (A) Cow – Moo – Calf (B) Monkey– Chatter – Infant  
(C) Sheep – Grunt – Kid (D) Goat – Bleat – Kid

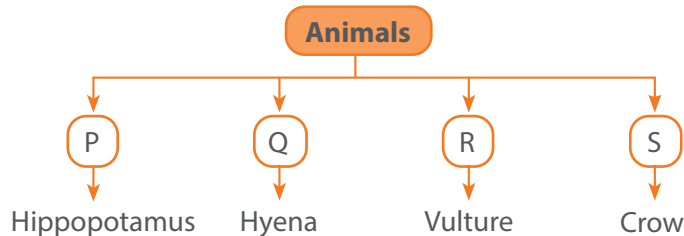
11. Identify the animal that breathes using spiracles.



12. Which of the following animals would be most uncomfortable in a sty, even though it lives on a farm?



13. Study the given flowchart classifying the animals and mark the correct option regarding it.



- (A) P - Scavengers (B) S - Herbivores  
(C) Q - Carnivores (D) R - Omnivores

14. Arrange the following in the correct order to form a food chain:

1. I help clean up the environment by feeding on dead and decaying organisms.
2. I am small with a green body.
3. I have sharp teeth and orange fur with black stripes.
4. I chew cud and have a four-part stomach.

- (A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 (B) 2 → 4 → 3 → 1  
(C) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4 (D) 4 → 3 → 2 → 1

15. Study the given table and choose the correct identification (P-S) of animals.

Characteristic	P	Q	R	S
Breathe through lungs and skin	✓	✗	✗	✗
Lays eggs	✓	✓	✓	✓
Can fly	✗	✓	✗	✓
Eat other animals	✓	✓	✓	✓

	P	Q	R	S
(A)	Snake	Bat	Earthworm	Vulture
(B)	Crocodile	Grasshopper	Kangaroo	Butterfly
(C)	Parrot	Eagle	Spider	Bear
(D)	Frog	Eagle	Fish	Cockroach

16. How many animals given below breathe through spiracles?

**Cockroach, Frog, Shark, Grasshopper, Snake, Turtle, Lizard, Housefly, Earthworm, Mosquito**

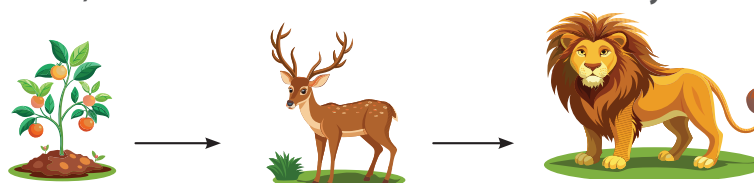
- (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

17. The insect shown in the picture

- (A) feeds on fruits and vegetables by bite and swallowing.  
 (B) breathe through skin.  
 (C) feed on blood by sucking and spread infections  
 (D) only active during day



18. In the given food chain, refer to the statements below and identify the INCORRECT one:



- (A) If the population of deer is removed, the population of plants will increase.  
 (B) If the population of lion is removed, the population of deer will increase.  
 (C) If the population of plants is removed, all other animals will gradually die.  
 (D) If the population of deer is removed, the population of lion will increase.

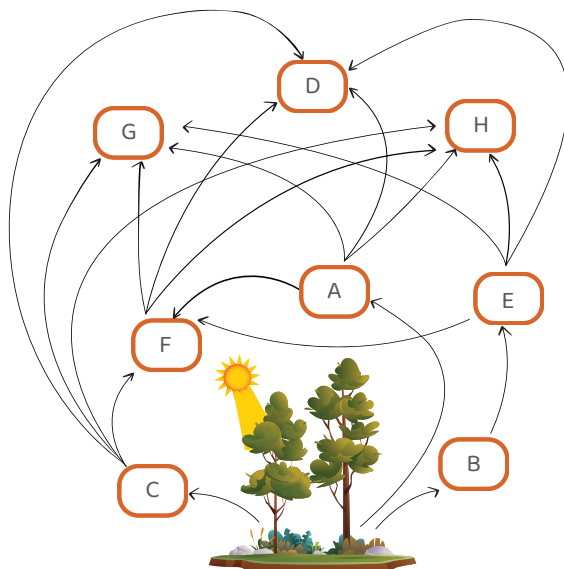
19. The following organisms are listed below. Arrange them in the correct order to form a logical food chain:

**Grass, Insects, Frog, Snake, Hawk**

Which of the following represents the correct order of this food chain?

- (A) Grass → Insects → Frog → Snake → Hawk  
 (B) Hawk → Snake → Frog → Insects → Grass  
 (C) Grass → Snake → Frog → Insects → Hawk  
 (D) Snake → Grass → Insects → Frog → Hawk

**20.** Examine the food web provided. Based on the animals shown (A – H), how many are classified as carnivores?



(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 8

(D) 5

**FILL THE CORRECT OPTION BY HB PENCIL**

1. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	6. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	11. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	16. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
2. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	7. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	12. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	17. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
3. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	8. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	13. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	18. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
4. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	9. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	14. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	19. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
5. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	10. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	15. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	20. <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D



**CuriousJr**

**1**

One day you notice that after a rainy day, many worms come out on the soil surface. Why do you think worms come out only after it rains? How do worms help plants grow better in the soil?



**2**

You see a squirrel running around and eating nuts from different places. But a big tree stays in one spot. Why do you think animals like squirrels move to find food, but plants don't?



# DREAMERS' SECTION

PYQs

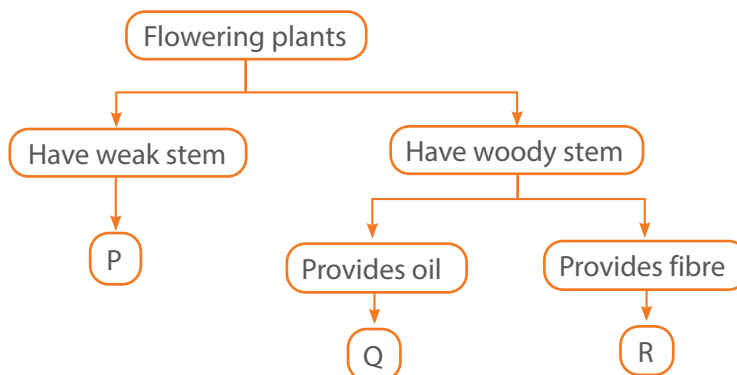
1. Which of the plants given in the box are shrubs?

(2021)

*Hibiscus, Mint, Banana, Rose, Tulsi, Cucumber, Jasmine*

- (A) *Hibiscus*, Banana, Jasmine (B) Rose, Tulsi, Mint, Cucumber  
(C) *Hibiscus*, Rose, Tulsi, Jasmine (D) Mint, Banana, Cucumber

2. Study the given flowchart. Identify the INCORRECT pair of examples of plants P, Q and R. (2019)



- (A) P-Watermelon, Q-Palm (B) Q-Coconut, R-Cotton  
(C) P-Rose, R-Mango (D) Q-Neem, R-Coconut

3. Look at the given picture and identify plant part P. How is plant part P useful to a plant?

(2023)

- (a) It holds the plant firmly to the soil.  
(b) It store the food made by the leaves.  
(c) It absorbs water and mineral salts from the soil.  
(d) It transports water and mineral salts to all parts of the plant.

- (A) (a) and (b) only (B) (a) and (c) only (C) (d) only (D) (a), (b) and (c) only



4. Refer to the given flow chart.

(2023)



Which of the following options represents the transported substances W, X, Y and Z correctly? (The arrows show the direction of movement of substances W, X, Y and Z.)

- |     | W     | X     | Y     | Z     |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) | Water | Water | Food  | Food  |
| (B) | Food  | Water | Food  | Water |
| (C) | Water | Food  | Water | Food  |
| (D) | Food  | Food  | Water | Water |

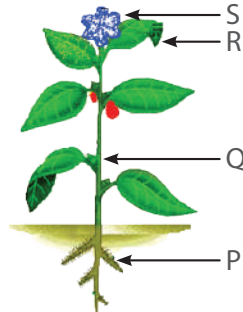
5. Study the given relationship between plants on the basis of types of roots they possess. (2021)

Mustard : Onion :: Turnip : X

Which of the following plants can be placed at X?

- (A) Sweet potato (B) Radish (C) Sugarcane (D) Mango

6. Which labeled part of the plant can grow into a fruit? (2017)

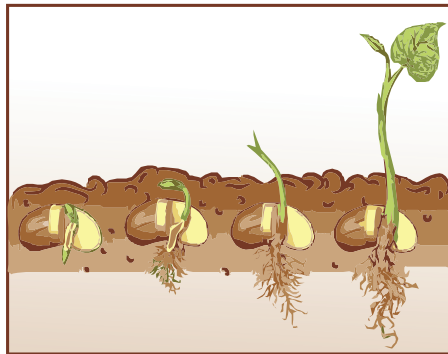


- (A) P (B) Q (C) R (D) S

7. Which of these is NOT a modified root? (2020)

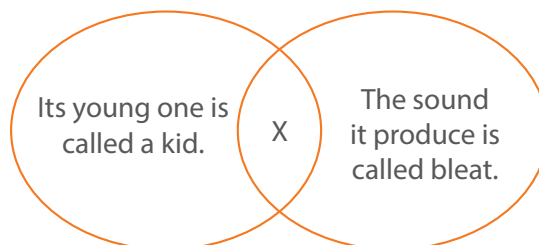
- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

8. Which of these is NOT a factor required for the seed germination? (2022)



- (A) Water (B) Air (C) Nutrients (D) Warmth

9. Study the given Venn diagram and identify animal X. (2023)



- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

**Direction (Q. No. 19 and 20):** Refer to the given word grid and answer the questions that follow. (2019)

O	N	I	O	N	G	H	M	K	T
B	U	T	T	E	R	F	L	Y	M
B	E	A	N	M	A	T	N	P	U
P	A	N	C	V	S	R	O	M	S
J	T	E	O	W	S	P	L	O	T
L	S	E	W	W	H	E	A	T	A
O	U	T	U	R	N	I	P	B	R
O	P	E	N	G	U	I	N	Y	D

**19. Which of the following organisms is NOT hidden in the given word grid?**

- (A) Animal that chews cud. (B) Bird that makes its nest by using pebbles.  
(C) Animal that sucks nectar from flowers. (D) Animal that gnaws its food

**20. How many plants having tap roots are hidden in this word grid?**

- (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 3

**FILL THE CORRECT OPTION BY HB PENCIL**

1.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	6.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	11.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	16.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
2.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	7.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	12.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	17.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
3.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	8.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	13.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	18.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
4.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	9.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	14.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	19.	(A) (B) (C) (D)
5.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	10.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	15.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	20.	(A) (B) (C) (D)



**Curious Jr**

**3**

You and your friend both decided to keep plants in your homes. Your friend has a cactus, and you have a regular leafy plant. You water your plant every day, but your friend only waters the cactus once a week. After a month, both plants look healthy. Why do you think the cactus needs much less water than your leafy plant? What special tricks does the cactus have to survive with less water?



**4**

Some animals, like frogs, live both on land and in water. Imagine you are a frog for a day. How would you breathe differently when you are in water compared to when you are on land?

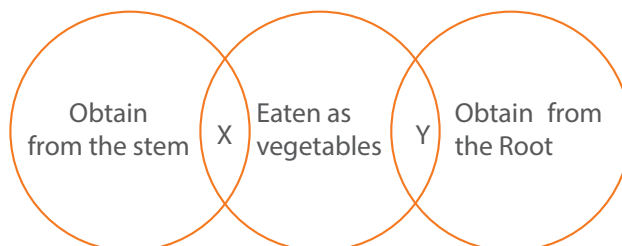


1. Observe the table given below. It shows three plants and whether or not they have certain features (P, Q, and R). A tick (✓) means the plant has that feature, and a cross (×) means it does not.

Plant Type	P	Q	R
Money Plant	✓	×	×
<i>Cuscuta</i>	✓	×	✓
Pumpkin	×	✓	×

Choose the correct option that names what P, Q, and R stand for.

- (A) P – Is a climber  
Q – Is a tree  
R – Has soft stem
- (B) P – Grows along the ground  
Q – Is a herb  
R – Has thick stem
- (C) P – Needs support to grow  
Q – Grows along the ground  
R – Absorb food from host plant
- (D) P – Cannot grow straight  
Q – Is short and woody  
R – Can climb walls
2. Read the following dichotomous key carefully and identify the option that contains the correct statement.
- (i) A. The plant grows straight without external support – Go to (ii)  
B. The plant needs support to grow or spreads along the ground – Go to (iii)
- (ii) A. The plant is small with soft green stem – P  
B. The plant has woody stem and branches growing close to the ground – Q
- (iii) A. The plant climbs upward using a stick or wall or another plant – R  
B. The plant grows flat along the ground due to weak stem – S
- (A) "P" could be spinach while "Q" could be China rose.  
(B) "R" grows vertically only when supported, but "S" never grows upward even with support.  
(C) "Q" and "R" are both bushy plants that have strong stems.  
(D) "R" shows creeping growth habit, while "S" coils or twines around nearby support.
3. Based on the Venn diagram, choose the correct option.



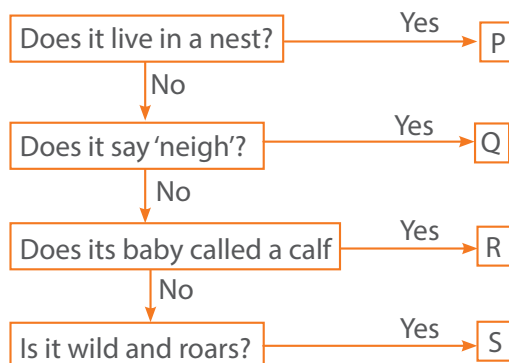
- (A) X could be Sweet Potato while Y could be Carrot  
 (B) X could be Potato while Y could be Turnip  
 (C) X could be Onion while Y could be Mango  
 (D) X could be Apple while Y could be Radish

**4. Match the real-world observations /scenario in Column-I with the most appropriate life cycle stage in Column-II.**

Column-I (Observation / Scenario)		Column-II (Stage of Life Cycle)	
P.	Priya noticed a bean plant pushing out tiny green leaves from the soil six days after watering it.	I.	Pollination
Q.	At the school garden, Rishi saw bees flying from flower to flower, carrying yellow dust on their legs.	II.	Germination
R.	Aarav noticed the apple developing at the places where flowers were present on the tree.	III.	Seed dispersal
S.	Naina observed winged seeds spinning through the air and landing near the pavement after a strong breeze.	IV.	Fruit and seed formation
T.	Tanya watched as a bud opened fully into a bright red flower over three days in her backyard.	V.	Flowering

- (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV, T-V  
 (B) P-III, Q-V, R-II, S-IV, T-I  
 (C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-V, T-III  
 (D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III, T-V

**5. Use the clues in the given flowchart to identify the animals marked as P, Q, R, and S.**



	P	Q	R	S
(A)	Sparrow	Horse	Cow	Lion
(B)	Crow	Donkey	Goat	Tiger
(C)	Parrot	Horse	Buffalo	Elephant
(D)	Pigeon	Camel	Cow	Leopard

**6. Unscramble the animal names and match them with their homes.**

Animals		Homes	
P.	KNEAS	I.	Shell
Q.	LINAS	II.	Burrow
R.	XOF	III.	Cave
S.	TAB	IV.	Den

	P	Q	R
(A)	3	4	3
(B)	4	3	4
(C)	3	5	2
(D)	4	5	4

**10. In a grassy field, there is a food chain:**

**Grass → Grasshopper → Small Bird → Eagle**

**Cows are brought into the grassland and eat a lot of grass.**

**What will most likely happen in this food web?**

- (A) Birds and eagles will disappear because grasshoppers are gone.
- (B) Grasshoppers may decrease, but small birds and eagles may survive by eating other animals.
- (C) Cows will protect grasshoppers from being eaten.
- (D) Eagles will eat only grass from now on.

**FILL THE CORRECT OPTION BY HB PENCIL**

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	



**Curious Jr**

**5**

**Zara sees many colorful flowers in a garden, and bees are flying from one flower to another. Why do you think flowers have bright colors, and why do bees visit these flowers so often? What do you think happens when bees visit flowers?**



# ANSWER KEY



## Beginners' MCQs

1. (B)    2. (B)    3. (A)    4. (D)    5. (D)    6. (B)    7. (C)    8. (A)    9. (D)    10. (C)  
11. (C)    12. (B)    13. (C)    14. (B)    15. (D)    16. (B)    17. (C)    18. (D)    19. (A)    20. (D)

## Dreamers' Section PYQs

1. (C)    2. (C)    3. (D)    4. (A)    5. (A, C)    6. (D)    7. (B)    8. (C)    9. (C)    10. (D)  
11. (C)    12. (D)    13. (B)    14. (B)    15. (B)    16. (C)    17. (D)    18. (B)    19. (D)    20. (D)

## Achievers' MCQs

1. (C)    2. (A)    3. (B)    4. (D)    5. (A)    6. (A)    7. (B)    8. (D)    9. (D)    10. (B)

## CuriousJr

1. Worms come out after it rains because the wet soil makes it easier for them to move around. When the soil is dry, it's hard for worms to breathe and move, but rain gives them a wet and soft place to come out.

Worms help plants grow better by making tunnels in the soil. These tunnels let air and water go deep into the ground where the plant roots are. Also, as worms eat dead leaves and soil, they make the soil rich with nutrients, which helps plants stay healthy and strong.

2. Animals like squirrels move around to find food because they need to eat and can't make their own food. They use their legs to run and find nuts, fruits, or other food.

Plants don't move because they make their own food using sunlight, water, and air. They stay in one place and use their roots to get water and nutrients from the soil. So, plants don't need to go anywhere to get food like animals do.

3. The cactus needs less water because it is made to live in dry places like deserts where there isn't much rain. It has special tricks to save water. For example, the cactus has thick, waxy skin that stops water from drying out. It also stores water inside its thick stems so it can use it when there is no rain. Leafy plants have big, thin leaves that lose water quickly, so they need more water to stay healthy.

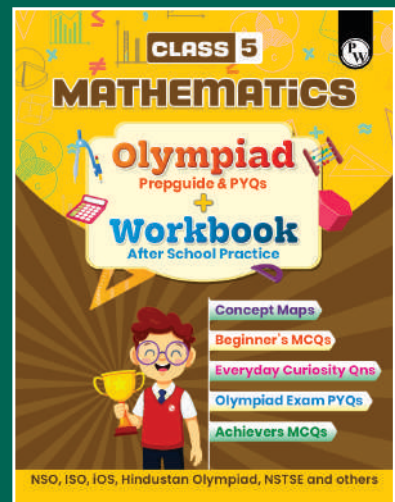
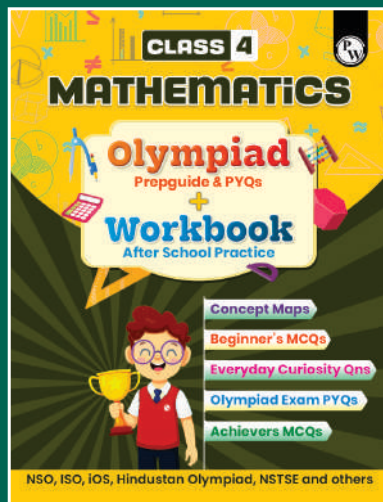
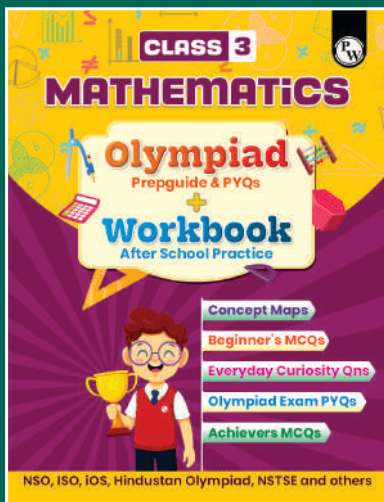
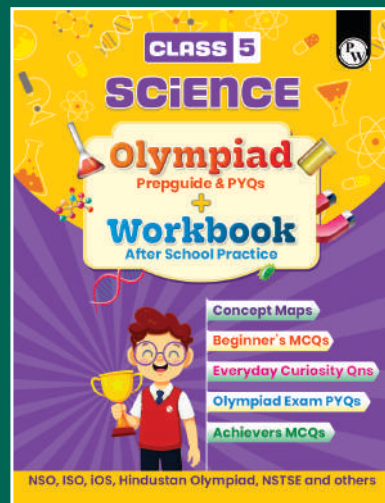
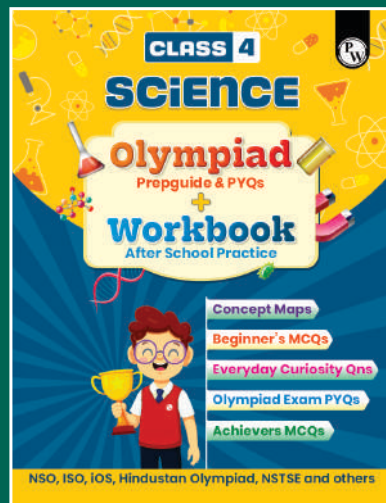
4. When you are a frog in water, you breathe through your skin! The frog's skin lets oxygen from the water pass in and out, so it can breathe underwater.

But when you are a frog on land, you breathe in three ways: using your lungs like we do, through your skin, and through your mouth. All these ways help frogs get enough oxygen to live on land.

5. Flowers have bright colors to catch the attention of bees and other insects. The bright colors act like a special sign saying, "Come here!" Bees visit these flowers often because they want to collect nectar, which is a sweet juice that bees use for food.

When bees visit flowers, they carry tiny grains called pollen from one flower to another. This helps flowers make seeds, so new plants can grow. So, bees help flowers by spreading pollen, and flowers help bees by giving them food. It's like a special friendship!

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