

1. What is the most important thing needed to explore the world through science?

- A. Intelligence B. Curiosity
C. Memory D. Experience (B)

Explanation : The chapter emphasizes that curiosity is the key to exploring and understanding science.

2. What does science help us do?

- A. Memorize facts
B. Cook delicious food
C. Understand the world around us
D. Travel to different countries (C)

Explanation : Science helps us understand how things work in the world around us.

3. Which of these is an example of applying the scientific method in daily life?

- A. Watching television
B. Fixing a flat tyre by identifying the air leak
C. Memorizing a poem
D. Playing a video game (B)

Explanation : Identifying the air leak in a tyre is a real-life example of the scientific method.

4. What do we do after making a guess in the scientific method?

- A. Accept it as truth
B. Ignore it
C. Test it through observation or experiment
D. Share it with friends (C)

Explanation : After making a guess, we test it to see if it answers the question.

5. What kind of puzzle is science compared to?

- A. Crossword puzzle
B. Unending jigsaw puzzle
C. Sudoku
D. Maze puzzle (B)

Explanation : Science is described as an unending jigsaw puzzle with new discoveries.

6. What happens when we discover more in science?

- A. We get confused
B. We stop asking questions
C. We realise everything is connected
D. We forget old ideas (C)

Explanation : The more we discover, the more we see how ideas in science are interconnected.

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as something science helps us understand?

- A. Cooking in the kitchen B. Traffic rules (B)
C. Outer space D. Blooming of flowers

Explanation : Traffic rules are not mentioned in the PDF; the others are discussed as parts of scientific curiosity.

8. What is the first step in the scientific method?

- A. Guessing the answer
B. Testing a theory
C. Observing something
D. Writing a report (C)

Explanation : The scientific method begins with observation.

9. What is the purpose of Activity 1.1 in the chapter?

- A. To memorise definitions
B. To write a poem
C. To describe solving a problem using steps
D. To colour a diagram (C)

Explanation : Activity 1.1 asks students to reflect on a problem they solved and the steps they took.

10. Why is it important to observe surroundings keenly?

- A. To win prizes
B. To draw better pictures
C. To become curious and ask questions
D. To write stories (C)

Explanation : Tolman showed that rats form mental representations (cognitive maps) of mazes, indicating learning can occur without reinforcement.