INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM.
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II – MARCH 2015

SUBJECT : GENERAL SCIENCE

CLASS VIII

SET – B

TIME 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks 90

General instructions:

a. Read the questions carefully.
b. All the answers to be written on the answer sheet provided.
c. Total number of questions is 48.
d. Mention the correct SET and Question number on the Answer Sheets.
e. All questions are compulsory. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in the 5 marks category. Only one option in such questions to be attempted.

SECTION – A

1. Choose the correct answers from the following options. 1 x 15 = 15 M

1) A substance that possess metallic and non-metallic character is .......
   a) Acid  b) Base  c) Metalloid  d) Alloy

2) Friction can be increased by  ____________.
   a) Making the surfaces smooth  b) Lubricating the surfaces
   c) Using ball bearings  d) Making the surface rough

3) The liquid which does not conduct electricity is
   a) Salt solution  b) Tap water  c) Hydrochloric acid  d) Distilled water

4) Earthquake can cause
   a) Floods  b) Tsunami  c) Landslides  d) All of these

5) Sulphur dioxide in water is  ____________ in nature as it turns blue litmus to red.
   a) Acidic  b) Basic  c) Neutral  d) None of these

6) Pressure is defined as  ____________.
   a) Force x Area  b) Area + force  c) Force per unit area  d) Force x mass

7) The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is  ____________.
   a) Pasteurisation  b) Fermentation  c) Moulding  d) Curdling

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8) An ideal fuel has.....................calorific value.
   a) high    b) low    c) medium    d) none of these

9) Citrus canker in citrus plants is caused by...........
   a) Fungi    b) Virus    c) Bacteria    d) None

10) Two bodies in contact but not moving with respect to each other can exert...........
    a) no friction on each other    b) static friction on each other
    c) sliding friction on each other    d) rolling friction on each other

11) CNG stands for...........
    a) Compact Natural Gas    b) Compressed Natural Gas
    c) Carbonated Natural Gas    d) Common Natural Gas

12) If you want to get a coating of copper on a carbon rod, copper to be connected to the
    ........terminals
    a) positive    b) negative    c) either positive or negative    d) none of these

13) The point on the earth’s surface that lies directly above the focus of an earthquake is called ........
    a) Epicentre    b) seismic focus    c) Mantle    d) fault zone

14) A force has ....................
    a) Magnitude    b) direction    c) both a & b    d) None of these

15) Metal A dipped in a salt solution of metal B displaces B from the solution. This shows that
    a) A is more reactive than B    b) B is more reactive than A
    c) both A & B are equally reactive    d) no such conclusion can be drawn

SECTION – B (1 x 10 = 10 M)

II. Name the following. 

16) A non metal which is a good conductor of electricity.

17) The arrangement used to test the electrical conductivity.
III. Fill in the blanks

18) The minimum temperature required by a substance to burn is called .....................

19) For fires involving petrol, .................is the best extinguisher.

20) British chemist who discovered electrolysis of water ......................

21) ..............is the pressure exerted by air around us.

22) .............. and .............. ........are two common chemical food preservatives.

IV. Rewrite the false statements correctly.

23) Metal present in haemoglobin is Magnesium whose deficiency leads to anaemia.

24) During the displacement reaction between zinc and copper sulphate solution, the powdery red ....... deposit obtained is Sulphur.

V. Match the following

25) Edward Jenner a) Fermentation

Robert Koch b) anti-biotic

Louis Pasteur c) bacillus anthracis

Alexander Fleming d) vaccine

SECTION – C (2 x 10 = 20 M)

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

26) What is Drag? Write the factors on which it depends?

27) What do you mean by seismic zones? Name any two major seismic zones in India?

28) What are lubricants? Give two examples?

29) Porters place a round piece of cloth on their heads when they have to carry heavy loads. Why?

30) Why is iron coated with zinc, is used in construction of bridges?

31) Compare the chemical properties of metals and non-metals with respect to reaction with oxygen?

32) What happens when a rubber sucker is pressed on a surface? Why?

33) When we heat water in a paper cup, the paper does not burn. Give reason?

34) Differentiate between malleability and ductility?

35) Define: a) Pasteurisation b) Vaccine
SECTION – D (3 x 10 = 30M)

VII. Answer in 3 or 4 sentences 3 x 10 = 30M

36) Give reasons

a) tyres of vehicles are treded

b) luggage are fitted with rollers

37) a) Name two biological nitrogen fixers?

b) How is nitrogen fixed in the soil? (other than industrial nitrogen fixation).

38) What will be the net resultant force:

a). if the two forces act in the same direction.

b). if the two forces act in opposite directions.

c). if the two forces are equal and opposite.

39) What are carriers of diseases? Give two examples of carriers and the diseases spread by them?

40) Differentiate contact and non-contact forces with two examples to each?

41) In an experiment, 12kg. of fuel was completely burnt and the heat produced was 84,000 kj. Calculate the calorific value of the fuel? (Steps required)

42) What is a spring balance? Explain its structure and working?

43) a) What is meant by chemical effects of electric currents?

b). List any three of the chemical effects.

44) a) Name the two kinds of charges?

b) Why do a charged glass rod and a charged plastic straw attract each other?

45) What happens when a copper vessel is exposed to moist air for long? Write equation also.

SECTION – E (5 x 3 = 15 M)

VIII. Answer the following in detail 5 x 3 = 15M

46) a) What is meant by flame? 3/4 mk

b) Describe the different zones of a candle flame with the help of a neat labeled diagram? (explanation can be included in the diagram itself). (4 1/4 marks)
47) a) What is an electroscope? (1 mark)
    b) what is the difference between static electricity and current electricity? (1 mark)
    c) Explain the use and structure of lightning conductors? (2 marks)
    d) What is meant by earthing? (1 mark)

48) A. a) What is meant by electrolysis of water? (1 mark)
    b) Explain the process of electrolysis of water with the help of a neat, labeled diagram? (explanation plus diagram expected) (2+2= 4 marks)

    OR

B. a) What is meant by electroplating? (1 mark)
    b) List three properties of Chromium which enable it to be used in electroplating (1 1/2 mark)
    c) What is LED? (1 mark)
    d) Once the technological advances reduce the cost of LEDs, they will become the preferred lighting source. Why? (1 1/2 marks)