

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
BOYS MIDDLE SECTION

WORKSHEET for ANNUAL EXAM – 2019

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE

L-2 MICROORGANISMS

Text Book Page No: 17 to 30

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which one of the following is an antibiotic?
(a) Sodium bicarbonate (b) streptomycin (c) sodium metabisulphite (d) yeast
2. Disease causing microorganisms are called
(a) bacteria (b) virus (c) pathogens (d) microbes
3. The microorganism that help in the preparation of curd
(a) yeast (b) lactobacillus (c) rhizobium (d) algae
4. Yeast is used in the production of
(a) sugar (b) alcohol (c) hydrochloric acid (d) oxygen

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ can reproduce only inside the cells of living organisms.
2. _____ discovered the vaccine for small pox.
3. _____ is the carrier of dengue virus.
4. The causative organism of malaria is _____ .

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The scientist who discovered penicillin
2. Dead or weakened microbes introduced into the healthy body.
3. The carrier of malaria
4. Two diseases in cattle caused by microorganisms along with their causal organism.

IV. DEFINE

1. Fermentation, 2. communicable diseases, 3. antibodies, 4. pasteurization, 5. preservatives

V. Answer the following.

1. What are biological nitrogen fixers? Give examples.
2. How do microorganisms help in cleaning the environment?
3. List the different methods of food preservation.
4. What are antibiotics? What are the precautions to be taken in using antibiotics?
5. What is food poisoning?
6. Explain nitrogen cycle with the help of a diagram.
7. How do housefly act as a carrier of diseases?

L-4 MATERIALS- METALS AND NON-METALS

Text Book pg.no :44 to 55

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following is a metal?
(Sulphur, carbon, phosphorus, potassium)
2. Metal present in haemoglobin
(copper, magnesium, iron, aluminium)
3. Which of the following is acidic in nature?
(magnesium oxide, carbon dioxide, zinc oxide, copper oxide)
4. Metals react with acids to produce
(oxygen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, nitrogen)

5. Non metal used in fire crackers.

(sulphur, chlorine, bromine, carbon)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The burning of charcoal produce _____ gas.

2. Rust is the oxide of _____.

3. The dull green coating on the unused copper vessel is the mixture of _____ and _____.

4. The oxide of magnesium turns _____ litmus into _____.

5. When the oxide of carbon is dissolved in water, we get _____.

6. To avoid the contact of phosphorus with atmospheric oxygen, it is stored in _____.

7. $Mg + O_2 \rightarrow$

8. $CuSO_4 + Fe \rightarrow$

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. Two metalloids.
2. Two soft metals.
3. A metal in liquid state at room temperature.
4. The smallest unit of an element.
5. Non metal used in water purification process.

IV. DEFINE

1. ductility,
2. malleability,
3. element,
4. sonorous

V. Answer the following.

1. Why sodium metal is kept in kerosene oil?
2. How do metals react with water and acids?
3. What is displacement reaction? Give example.
4. What happens when dilute sulphuric acid is poured on zinc plate?
5. Why does the blue colour of copper sulphate disappear when zinc is dipped in it?
6. Mention some uses of metals and non metals.

L-6 COMBUSTION AND FLAME

Text Book pg.no:64 to 75

Choose the correct answer from bracket:-

1. The hottest part of a flame
(Luminous zone, non-luminous zone, dark zone)
2. Incomplete combustion of fuel produces
(Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Oxygen)
3. Burning of coal and diesel releases
(Sulphur dioxide, Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide)
4. Increased percentage of which gas cause global warming
(Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen oxide)
5. Fuel efficiency is expressed in
(Joule, Newton, Calorific value)

Name the following:-

1. A cleaner fuel.
2. A liquid fuel used in home.

3. The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire.
4. The substance that undergoes combustion.
5. An example of inflammable substance.

Fill in the blanks:-

1. Type of combustion in which a material suddenly bursts into flame is called -----.
2. For fires involving inflammable substances the best extinguisher is -----.
3. Calorific value is expressed in -----.
4. A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen is called -----.
5. _____ is the fuel for our body.

Answer the following:-

1. What are the conditions necessary for combustion?
2. Water is not used to extinguish fires involving oil. Why?
3. Mention few characteristics of an ideal fuel.
4. What is acid rain?
5. Mention the harmful effects of burning fuel.
6. Why carbon dioxide is considered as a best fire extinguisher?
7. Explain the 3 zones of a candle flame with the help of a diagram.
8. Define: (a) Global warming (b) Calorific value (c) Ignition temperature.

L – 9 REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

Text Book. pg.no:100 to111

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is the male gamete ?
a) Ovum b) Ovary c) egg d) sperm
2. The animals which give birth to young ones.
a) Viviparous b) oviparous c) mammals d) a & c
3. The process of transformation of larva into adult is called
a) Budding b) metamorphosis c) fertilization d) binary fission
4. Uterus in females are for
a) Development of embryo b) producing egg c) stores egg d) none of these
5. Internal fertilization occurs
a) In female body b) outside female body c) in male body d) outside male body

Fill in the blanks

1. The female reproductive organs includes _____, _____ & _____.
2. The zygote divides repeatedly to give rise to an _____.
3. Cloning of an animal was successfully performed for the first time by _____.
4. _____ is essential for continuation of species.
5. Babies born through IVF technique are called _____.

Name the following

1. The first mammal to be cloned.
2. The bulges observed on the sides of body of hydra.
3. The stage of embryo in which all the body parts are identified.
4. Another name for oviduct.
5. Animals which lay eggs.

3. Why pituitary gland is called 'Master Gland'?
4. Explain the sex determination of baby in human.
5. Name the virus which causes AIDS. What are the medium through which this virus is transmitted?
6. List the changes occurs at puberty.
7. Complete the table

Sl.no	Endocrine Gland	Hormone	Functions
1.		Thyroxine	
2.	Pancreas		Maintain sugar balance in our body
3.		Adrenalin	
4.	Pituitary		
5.		Estrogen	

Lesson 13 – Sound

Text Book. pg.no.157 to 169

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The sound waves travel fastest in _____.
 a) Solids b) Liquids c) Gases d) Vacuum
2. Which of the following is used to study the growth of foetus inside the mother's womb.
 a) Radio waves b) X Rays c) Infrared Waves d) Sound Waves
3. Which of the following cannot transmit sound?
 a) Water b) Vacuum c) Aluminum d) Air
4. When we change a feeble sound to a loud sound, we increase its _____.
 a) Frequency b) Amplitude c) Speed d) Pitch
5. Which of the following modes is utilized in the production of sound by humans?
 a) Vibrating membrane b) Vibrating plates c) Vibrating Strings d) Vibrating air columns

II. Name the following

1. Name the sound producing organ in humans.
2. Which part of our body vibrates when we speak?
3. Name the nerve which carries electrical impulses from the cochlea of ear to the brain.
4. Name the quantity whose unit is 'Hertz'.
5. Name the very high frequency sound which cannot be heard by human ear.

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. Sounds are produced by _____ objects.
2. The increase in _____ of vibrations, leads to the production of higher pitched sounds.
3. The sounds of frequencies less than 20Hz are called _____.
4. The _____ of sound is directly proportional to the square of amplitude of vibration.
5. The loudness of sound is expressed in the unit called _____.

IV. Answer the following.

1. What is the relation between time period and frequency of an oscillating body?
2. Why do we not hear the screams of a bat?

3. If you want to hear a train approaching from far away, why is it more convenient to put the ear to the track?
4. Explain why the flash of lightning is seen first but the sound of thunder is heard a little later.
5. Why a sound cannot be heard on moon?
6. Explain how noise pollution is harmful to human beings.

V. Define the following.

1. Frequency
2. Time period
3. Amplitude
4. Music
5. Noise

Lesson 14 – Chemical Effects of Electric Currents

Text Book. pg.no:172 to 181

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The decomposition produced by passing current through a conducting liquid is called _____.
a) dialysis b) hydrolysis c) electrolysis d) electroplating
2. Which of the following is not used for electroplating of metal articles.
a) Nickel b) Chromium c) Sodium d) Silver
3. Which of the following is not an application of the chemical effect of electric current.
a) Electroplating of metals b) Purification of metals
c) Decomposition of elements d) Decomposition of compounds
4. The device which can be used to detect very small current flowing in an electric circuit is _____.
a) LEAD b) Db c) MCB d) LED
5. Electrolysis conduct electricity due to the movement of _____.
a) electrodes b) atoms c) electrons d) ions

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. LED glows even when a _____ electric current passes through it.
2. Due to the _____ effect of current, the filament of the bulb starts glowing.
3. _____ water is free of salt and is a poor conductor.
4. A coating of zinc is deposited on iron to protect it from _____ and formation of _____.
5. When electric current is passed through a conducting solution causes _____ effect.

III. Name the following.

1. Name the device which glows even when a weak electric current passes through it.
2. Write the full form of LED.
3. Which metal is electroplated on iron for making 'cans' used for storing food.
4. Name the most common application of the chemical effect of electric current.
5. Name the current conducting solution used in electroplating.

IV. Define the following.

1. Electrolysis
2. Electroplating

V. Answer the following.

1. What should be done to decompose water into hydrogen and oxygen?
2. Why is it dangerous to touch a working electrical appliance with wet hands?
3. Is it safe for the electrician to carry out electrical repairs outdoors during heavy downpour? Explain.

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Complete the life cycle of the following.

1. Silkworm : egg _____, _____.
2. Frog: egg _____, _____.

Answer the following

1. Where is the fertilization takes place in humans?
2. Mention the importance of reproduction of animals.
3. Why it is necessary to produce large number of eggs and sperms by the animals which reproduce by external fertilization?
4. Distinguish between external and internal fertilization with examples.
5. Write short note test tube babies.
6. Explain binary fission in amoeba with labeled diagram.

L-10 -Reaching the Age Of Adolescence

Text Book. pg.no.113 to 126

Choose the Correct Answers

1. Name the gland which transports secretion through ducts.
a. Adrenal b. Pituitary c. sweat d. Thyroid
2. Structures present in the cell which is responsible for determination of sex of a baby is
a. Mitochondria b. Nucleolus c. Chromosomes d. Ribosome
3. The no. of chromosomes present in the sperm cell
a. 23 pairs b. 22 pairs c. 22 d. 23
4. The male hormone is
a. Estrogen b. Progesteron c. Testosterone d. All of these
5. Which organ is called voice box?
a. Larynx b. Lungs c. Food pipe d. Nostril
6. AIDS can spread from an infected person to another person through
a. Mosquito bite b. Sharing food c. Blood transfusion d. Sharing comb.

Fill in the blanks

1. _____ marks the beginning of reproductive period.
2. Endocrine gland release hormone directly into _____ for transportation to the _____.
3. To keep the body healthy everyone needs to have a _____ diet.
4. _____ hormone maintains salt balance in our body.
5. Male contains XY chromosomes, while female contains _____ chromosomes.

Name the following

1. The site which responds to hormone.
2. Hormone that is released by ovaries at the onset of puberty.
3. Chemicals which controls the changes at adolescence stage.
4. The Hormone which controls metamorphosis in frog.
5. The endocrine gland that attached to brain.

Answer the following.

1. Mention any two features that seen in boys and girls which distinguish each of them at puberty.
2. How do hormones work? Explain with a flow chart

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4. Which properties of chromium metal make it suitable for electroplating?
5. With the help of a labelled diagram, describe briefly how an iron key can be electroplated with copper.
6. Explain electrolysis of water with a neat labeled diagram.

L-15 SOME NATURAL PHENOMENA

Text Book. pg.no :184 to 197

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The device used to protect buildings from lightning
(barometer, seismograph, lightning conductor, thermal conductor)
2. The uppermost layer of the earth is
(mantle, outer core, inner core, crust)
3. The charge acquired by a glass rod when it is rubbed with silk is considered as
(positive, negative, neutral, none of these)
4. Two objects with unlike charges will
(repel each other, attract each other, neither attract nor repel, none of these)
5. The intensity of an earthquake is measured on the
(ritcher scale, lightning conductor, electroscope, epicentre)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The electrical charges produced by rubbing are called _____ charges.
2. The device used to detect static electric charges in a body is _____.
3. The process of transferring of electric charge from a charged object to the earth is called _____.
4. _____ is caused by the accumulation of charges in the clouds.
5. Charges in motion constitute an _____.
6. The boundaries of earth's plates where the earthquakes tend to occur are known as _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The three layers of earth.
2. Two most devastating earthquakes which occurred in india.
3. The scientist who proved the cause of lightning.
4. The instrument used to measure seismic waves.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Name the two kinds of charges. What are the properties of electric charges generated by rubbing?
2. How will you test the charge of a body using an electroscope?
3. Explain the process of electric discharge or the story of lightning.
4. What is an earthquake? How is it caused?
5. Mention some safety measures to protect ourselves from earthquake.

L-16 LIGHT

Text Book. pg.no:199 to 213

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The transparent front part of the eye is called
(cornea, iris, pupil, retina)
2. A ray of light is an
(illusion, phenomenon, idealization, diffusion)
3. The angle between incident ray and the normal is called
(angle of incidence, normal, angle of reflection, refraction)
4. The idea of a number of images formed by mirrors placed at an angle to one another is used in
(kaleidoscope, microscope, telescope, none of these)
5. The most comfortable distance at which one can read with a normal eye is
(20cm, 25cm, 25mm, 2.5cm)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The small opening in the iris is _____.
2. _____ is a natural phenomenon showing dispersion.
3. The splitting of light into its constituent colours is called _____.
4. The owl has on its retina a large number of _____ and a fewer _____.
5. The impression of an image persists on the retina for about _____ of a second.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The type of lens present in our eye.
2. The spot at the junction of optic nerve and retina where vision is not possible.
3. Two food items rich in vitamin A.
4. The part of the eye which give its distinctive colour.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. State the laws of reflection
 2. Draw a neat labeled diagram to show that angle of incidence is equal to angle of reflection
 3. Define lateral inversion. What are the characteristics of image formed by a plane mirror?
 4. Differentiate between regular and diffused reflection.
 5. What is cataract? How can it be cured?
 6. Name the two kinds of sensory cells present in the retina. Mention their function.
 7. Explain the structure of human eye with the help of a neat labelled diagram.
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