

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS-VIII SCIENCE WORKSHEET
CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A WORD:

- 1.) Plants of the same kind grown and cultivated at one place on a large scale. (CROPS)
- 2.) An organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal wastes. (MANURE)
- 3.) Two chemical fertilisers used for the growth of plants . (UREA,POTASH)
- 4.) The method of supply of water to crops at different intervals . (IRRIGATION)
- 5.) The process of cutting of crop after it is mature . (HARVESTING)
- 6.) Large scale rearing of animals to obtain food . (ANIMAL HUSBANDRY)

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------|
| 7.) Tilling the soil | - | Hoe and Khurpi | (8) |
| 8.) Removing of weeds | - | Plough | (7) |
| 9.) Sowing seeds | - | Tractor-Driven Cultivator | (11) |
| 10.) Breaking crumbs of soil | - | Seed drill & Funnel | (9) |
| 11.) Modern Ploughing | - | Plank | (10) |

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

12.) List down the agricultural practices involved in the cultivation of crops.

Ans) The agricultural practices involved in the cultivation of crops are:

- Preparation of soil
- Sowing
- Adding manure and fertilisers
- Irrigation
- Weeding
- Harvesting
- Storage

13.) Name two broad cropping patterns in India.

Ans) Kharif Crops-Sown in rainy season from June to September. Eg: Paddy, Maize

Rabi Crops- Grown in winter season from October to March. Eg: Wheat, Gram, Pea

14.) Give 3 advantages of using manure.

- It enhances the water holding capacity of the soil
- Makes the soil porous
- Improves the texture of the soil

15.) What are the modern methods of irrigation?

Ans) The modern methods of irrigation are:

- **Sprinkler System** – Water flows through a main pipe under pressure using a pump and is sprinkled through rotating nozzles like rain. EG: For sandy soil

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

CLASS VIII - GENERAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER-4 MATERIALS – METALS AND NON-METALS

(2017-18)

I. Choose the correct option.

1. Metals can be given different shapes according to our needs because of their :
(*Malleability, Ductility, Sonority, conductivity*).
2. Which of the following metal can be cut with a knife?
(*Copper, Iron, Sodium, Aluminium*)
3. Metal present in Haemoglobin.
(*Copper, magnesium, Iron, Aluminium*)
4. Metals react with Oxygen to produce.
(*Metal Carbonates, Metal Sulphates, Metal Hydroxides, Metal Oxides*).
5. Metals react with Acids to produce.
(*Carbon dioxide, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen*)
6. Metals react with Sodium Hydroxide to produce
(*Carbon dioxide, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen*)

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. A solution of Magnesium oxide can change _____ litmus into _____.
2. All Metals except _____ exists as solid at room temperature
3. Metals react with Acids to give salt and ____ gas.
4. When the oxide of carbon is dissolved in water, we get _____
5. The property of metals by which they possess a shining surface is _____
6. To prevent the contact of phosphorous with _____ it is stored in water.
7. Rust is the oxide of _____.
8. The dull green coating on the unused copper vessel is the mixture of _____ & _____

III. Name the following.

1. The smallest unit of an element.
2. Name the property of metals used in making :
a) Aluminium foil b) Jewellery c) Cable wire d) School bells
3. Non-metal used in water purification process
4. Reaction in which more reactive metals replace less reactive metals from their solution
5. Metals used in making industrial gadgets.

IV. Correct the statements.

1. Magnesium oxide is acidic in nature
2. Copper displaces zinc from Zinc sulphate solution
3. Copper react with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce hydrogen gas.
4. Silver foil is used to decorate sweets is due to ductility of silver
5. Solution of sulphur dioxide changes red litmus to blue

V. Answer the following.

1. Compare physical and chemical properties of metals and non-metals.
2. Explain displacement reaction with example
3. List out uses of metals and non-metals

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM 2017-2018**WORKSHEET –COAL AND PETROLEUM****SUB: GENERAL SCIENCE****CLASS: VIII****Name the following**

1. An exhaustible natural resource

Forest/coal/petroleum

2. The process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal

Carbonization

3. Petroleum products used in place of coal tar for metaling roads

Bitumen

4. World's first oil well was drilled in

Pennsylvania

5 Another name of petroleum

Black gold

6. A cleaner fuel

CNG(Compressed Natural Gas)

7. A fossil fuel

Coal/petroleum/natural gas

8. Process of separation of different constituents from petroleum is called

Refining

9. An almost pure form of carbon

Coke

10. A gas obtained from natural gas

Hydrogen

11. Natural resource from which petrol and diesel are obtained

Petroleum

Answer the following

1. What are natural resources? How are they classified?

A resource obtained from nature which is used ^{to} for sustain life. They are classified into exhaustible and inexhaustible resources.

2. What are fossil fuels? Give examples

Fuels formed the death remains of living organisms. Eg: coal, petroleum and natural gases.

3. Write any 2 uses of coal

- To cook food.
- Used in thermal power plants to produce electricity.
- Used as fuel in industries.

4. What are exhaustible natural resources? Give examples

Resources present in limited quantity in nature and can be exhaust by human activities. Eg: forest, minerals.

5. What are inexhaustible natural resources? Give examples.

Resources present in unlimited quantity in nature and are not likely to be exhausted by human activities.
Eg : sunlight, air.

6. What is carbonization?

The slow process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called carbonization.

7. Name some useful products obtained from coal

Coke, coal tar, coal gas.

8. Write some uses of coal tar.

It is used to manufacture dyes, drugs, explosives, perfumes, plastic etc.

9. What is meant by refining?

The process of separating various constituents of petroleum is known as refining.

10. Name some constituents of petroleum.

LPG, petrol, kerosene, diesel etc.

11. Name some places in India where natural gas is found

Tripura, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Krishna Godavari delta.

12. What is CNG? Write few uses of it.

Natural gases compressed under high pressure is CNG. Uses:

- Power generation
- Fuel for transport of vehicles
- Manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers.

13. Can natural gas be prepared in laboratory? Why?

No, their formation is a very slow process and condition for their formation cannot be created in lab.

14. Why are coal, petroleum and natural gas called as fossil fuels?

Since they are formed from the dead remains of living organisms or fossils.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL
CLASS 8 –SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)
LESSON 7- CONSERVATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ means clearing of forest and using that land for other purpose.
2. Some natural causes of deforestation are _____ and _____.
3. All animals found in an area are called _____.
4. _____ is the areas reserved for wild life where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources.
5. _____ refers to the variety of living organisms in a specific area.
6. A group of population which are capable of interbreeding are known as _____.
7. _____ species of plants and animals are found exclusively in a particular area.
8. _____ is the first reserve forest of India.
9. _____ is the restocking of the destroyed forest by planting new trees.
10. Birds who cover long distances to reach another land are known as _____.
11. _____ was launched by the government to protect the tigers in the country.
12. _____ are the places where killing or capturing of animals is strictly prohibited.

NAME THE FOLLOWING:-

1. The species which are in danger of extinction.
2. All the plants found in a particular area are termed as.
3. Name the book which keeps a record of endangered plants and animals.
4. Cutting of forest on a large scale is called.
5. Areas where animals are protected from any disturbance to them and their habitat.
6. Name the reserve forest in which the finest Indian teak is found.
7. Name the areas meant for conservation of biodiversity.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:-

1. Ecosystem.

The group of all the plants, animals and microorganisms in an area along with non-living components such as climate, soil, river, deltas is called an ecosystem.

2. Biosphere.

The part of the earth in which living organisms exist or which supports life is known as biosphere.

3. Migration.

Migration is the phenomenon of movement of a species from its own habitat to some other habitat for a particular time period every year for a specific purpose like breeding.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by endangered animals?

The animals whose numbers are diminishing to a level that they might face extinction are known as the endangered animals.

2. What do you mean biosphere reserves?

The large areas of protected land for conservation of wild life, plant and animal resources and traditional life of the tribals living in the area are called biosphere reserves. Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is an example of such reserves.

3. What do you mean by desertification?

Deforestation changes the physical properties of soil. It causes soil erosion. Removal of top layer of the soil exposes the lower, hard and rocky layers. This soil has less humus and is less fertile. Gradually the fertile land gets converted into deserts. It is called desertification.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
CLASS – VIII SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)
LESSON -8 : CELL - STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:-

1. Cell wall of plants is made up of
a) Starch b) Lignin c) cellulose d) protein
2. Genes are present on
a) Chromosomes b) lysosomes c) plastids d) ribosomes
3. The jelly like substance present between the cell membrane and nucleus.
a) Matrix b) cytoplasm c) nucleus d) ribosomes
4. Which of the following organelle is present only in plant cell?
a) Ribosomes b) Vacuole c) Nucleus d) Plastids
5. Which of the following is prokaryote?
a) Hen b) Bacteria c) Human d) Amoeba
6. The cell present in human body which can change its shape.
a) WBC b) Muscle Cell c) Nerve Cell d) RBC
7. The largest cell is
a) Neuron b) Ostrich Egg c) Bacterial cell d) amoeba

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:-

1. The entire living content of the cell.
2. Who discovered the cell for the first time?
3. Two stains which are used to colour the parts of the cell?
4. The small spherical body seen in the nucleus.
5. The coloured bodies scattered in cytoplasm of cells.
6. Which is the outermost layer of an animal cell?
7. The thread like structures present in the nucleus which carry genes.
8. What is responsible for passing hereditary characteristics from parents to offsprings?

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. The organisms are made up of many cells are called _____ organisms.
2. Green coloured plastids are called _____.
3. The locomotory organ in amoeba is _____.
4. A _____ is a group of similar cells performing a specific function
5. The smallest living part of an organism is _____.
6. Nucleus is separated from the cytoplasm by a membrane called _____.
7. All organisms begin life as a single cell which is the _____ or _____.
8. The change in shape of amoeba is due to the formation of _____.
9. _____ provides shape to the cells of plants and animals.
10. Scientist observes and studies the living cell using _____ and _____.

IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT.

1. Cells with well organised nucleus are called prokaryotic cells.
2. Cell membrane is present only in plant cell.
3. The bacterial cell does not have a cell wall.
4. Chromosomes can be seen only when the cell divides.
5. The cell size has no relation with the size of the body of the organism.
6. The single cell of unicellular organism performs all the basic functions in an organism.

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. prokaryote | a) large vacuole |
| 2. Organelle | b) blue green algae |
| 3. nerve cells | c) mitochondria |
| 4. Plant cell | d) long and branched |

I Fill in blanks:

1. Only vibrating bodies produce _____
2. The number of vibrations per second is defined as _____
3. Noise becomes physically painful above _____ decibels
4. Loudness of sound is proportional to _____ of the amplitude of the vibration(Square)
5. Higher the _____ of vibration , higher is the pitch and shriller is the sound
6. Time taken by an object to complete one oscillation is called _____
7. Annoying sound is due to _____
8. Sound cannot travel through _____
9. In humans ,sound is produced due to the vibration of the _____ stretched across the _____
10. For human ear the audible frequency is from _____ to _____

II Choose the correct answer:-

1. Pitch of sound depends on _____ of the vibrating body
a) amplitude b) frequency c) loudness d) height of the vibration
2. Sound can travel through
a) Solids only b) vacuum c) solids , liquids and gases d) none of these
3. Sounds having frequency more than 20,000 Hz is
a) Supersonic b) infrasonic c) Ultrasonic d) Sonar
4. Amplitude of sound wave decides its -
a) Speed b) Pitch c) loudness d) Source
5. The time period of a pendulum is 0.02 second. What is its frequency? ($T = 1/F$)
a) 0.5Hz b) 0.02 Hz c) 5 Hz d) 50 Hz

III Correct the following statements

1. Regular vibrations produce noise .
2. Vibration of the larynx produces sound in humans.
3. The loudness of sound is measured in Hertz.
4. A sound with small amplitude is louder than one with large amplitude.
5. Loudness is the number of vibrations per second

IV. Name the following

1. The unit used to express loudness of sound
2. The motion of a pendulum is called
3. The unit used to express pitch of Sound
4. Vibrating stretched membrane in ear that helps us to hear
5. The S I unit of Frequency

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL

GMS

WORKSHEET

Class: VIII Sub: Science

CH: 14 Chemical Effects Of Electric Current

I. Name the following

1. Two substances which are good conductors of electricity.
2. Two devices which can detect weak electric current.
3. Three substances which when dissolved in distilled water make it a good conductor of electricity.
4. The British chemist, who discovered the electrolysis of water.
5. The gas formed on the positive electrode during electrolysis of water.

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Most of the liquids that conduct electricity are solutions of _____, _____ and _____.
2. A coating of Zinc is deposited on iron, while making bridges to protect it from _____ and _____.
3. For making gold plated ornaments gold is connected to the _____ terminal of the battery.
4. Distilled water is free of _____ and is a poor conductor of electricity.
5. The filament of a bulb get red hot and it glows when electric current passes through it due to the _____ effect of electric current.

III. Match the Following:

- | A | B |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1) LED | a) does not corrode |
| 2) Chromium | b) weak electric current |
| 3) Carbon rods | c) Insulator |
| 4) Compass | d) Traffic signal lights |
| 5) Wood | e) Electrolysis of water |

IV. Choose the correct answer:

1. Chromium is widely used in electroplating in industry because;
a) It has shining appearance b) It does not corrode
c) It resists scratches d) All the above properties
2. Tin cans are used for storing food because
a) Tin is less reactive than iron b) Iron is less reactive than tin
c) Iron will not corrode d) Tin will corrode fast
3. If you want to get a coating of copper on carbon rod, copper is connected to the _____ terminal of the battery.
a) positive b) negative
c) either positive or negative d) none of these

4. LED bulbs are used in lighting because;
 - a) It consume less electricity
 - b) It has longer life time
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above

5. Sea water is an example of
 - a) Insulator
 - b) good conductor
 - c) both a & b
 - d) none of these

6. During electrolysis of water, bubbles of _____
 - a) O_2 gas is produced
 - b) H_2 gas is produced
 - c) both a & b are produced
 - d) none of these

7. During purification of copper, a thick rod of impure copper is connected to the _____ terminal of the battery
 - a) positive
 - b) negative
 - c) either positive or negative
 - d) none of these

V. Write True or False, if False correct the statement

1. Distilled water is a good conductor of electricity.
2. Electrolysis is the process of depositing a layer of any desired metal by means of electricity.
3. Electroplating is one of the most common applications of magnetic effect.
4. In a circuit, the longer lead of LED always connected to the negative terminal of the battery.
5. Common salt is added to the water during electrolysis to make it a poor conductor of electricity.

VI. Answer the followings:

1. Define: a) Tester b) LED c) electrolysis of water
2. Differentiate between conductors and Insulators with examples.
3. Give Reason:
 - a) We should never handle electrical appliances with wet hands or while standing on a wet floor.
 - b) Zinc is deposited over iron when constructing bridges.
4. What is electroplating? Draw a simple electric circuit showing electroplating.
5. Write any 3 applications of electroplating.
6. List some chemical effects of electric current.
7. Classify the following as good conductor and poor conductor of electricity
 - a) Lemon juice
 - b) Rubber
 - c) distilled water
 - d) sea water
 - e) wood
 - f) Hydrochloric Acid

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

CLASS VIII L – 15 – Some Natural Phenomena (Work Sheet)

Q1. Choose the right answer:

1) Similar charges :

- a) Repel each other
- b) Attract each other
- c) Neither attract nor repel
- d) None of these

2) Which device is used to protect building from lightning?

- a) Seismograph
- b) Lightning conductor
- c) Barometer
- d) Thermal conductor

3) The charge acquired by a glass rod when it is rubbed with silk is considered as

- a) Neutral
- b) either positive or negative
- c) Positive
- d) negative

4) The uppermost layer of the earth is

- a) Mantle
- b) inner core
- c) Outer core
- d) crust

5) Earthquake can cause

- a) Floods
- b) landslides
- c) Tsunami
- d) all the above

6) An earthquake of magnitude 6 has _____ time more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4.

- a) 2 times
- b) 10 times
- c) 100 times
- d) 1000 times

Q2. Fill in the blanks

1) The process of transferring charge from a charged object to the earth is called _____.

- 2) The electric charges produced by rubbing are called _____ charges.
- 3) Charges in motion constitute a _____.
- 4) _____ is caused by accumulation of charges in the clouds.
- 5) _____ is provided by building to protect us from electric shocks due to any current leakage.
- 6) The boundaries of the earth plates where earthquakes tend to occur are known as _____.
- 7) During lightning a _____ phone can be used.
- 8) _____ is the instrument used for recording seismic waves.

Q3. Name the following.

- 1) Device used to detect electric charges.
- 2) A device used to protect buildings from lightning.
- 3) Common scale used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake.
- 4) Two most devastating earthquakes which occurred in India.
- 5) An instrument used to measure seismic waves.

Q4. Correct the following statements.

- 1) Silk gets positively charged when rubbed with glass rods.
- 2) Earthquakes can be predicted in advance.
- 3) Like charges attract and unlike charges repel each other.
- 4) If a body has a charge similar to the charge produced on a glass rod, then the body is negatively charged.

Q5. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Give instances from daily life where you can see sparks.
- 2) Name some objects which can be charged by rubbing.
- 3) Name the earthquake prone areas in India.
- 4) We can easily charge non-metals like rubber, woolen clothes, plastics etc. whereas we cannot charge a Copper rod easily. Why?
- 5) Name the three layers of earth.
- 6) Write the do's and don'ts during a thunderstorms.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VIII GENERAL SCIENCE CHAPTER 16: LIGHT WORKSHEET(2017-2018)

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Perpendicular at the point of incidence is called _____.
a) incident ray b) normal c) reflected ray d) angle of incidence
2. Diffused reflection is due to-
a) failure of the laws of reflection b) irregularities in the reflecting surface
c) reflection from a polished surface d) none of the above.
3. We can see a non-luminous object when light-
a) emitted by the object falls on our eye b) completely passes through the object
c) reflected from the object travels towards our eye
d) gets completely absorbed by the object.
4. The idea of a number of images formed by mirrors placed at an angle to one another is used in-
a) Kaleidoscope b) telescope c) periscope d) microscope
5. _____ images are formed when two plane mirrors are placed at an angle of 60° .
a) 11 b) 5 c) infinite d) 6
6. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of _____.
a) Vitamin A b) iron c) vitamin C d) none of these

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. If the angle of incidence is 55° , the angle between the incident ray and the reflected ray is _____.
2. Part of retina which is devoid of sensory cells _____.
3. The day birds like Kite and Eagle have more _____ & fewer _____.
5. _____ is a natural phenomenon showing dispersion of light.
6. The most comfortable distance at which a person can read with a normal eye is _____.
7. The impression of an image persists on the retina for about _____ of a second.

8. Sunlight (white light) is a combination of _____ colours.
9. If the distance between an object and the image is 3m , the distance between the mirror and the image is _____.
10. The presence of _____ cells on the retina helps us to see in dim light.
11. The most popular resource for visually challenged people to read and write is _____.
12. _____ protects the inner structure of the eye.

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT.

1. Owl has a large number of cones and a few number of rods in its retina.
2. A kaleidoscope works on the principle of multiple reflection.
3. The type of lens present in our eye is convex as it is thicker in the centre.
4. Pupil is the part of the eye which gives the distinctive colour to the eye.

IV. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. An illuminated object
2. A luminous object.
3. Five food items rich in vitamin A
4. The angle between the normal and the reflected ray.
5. The point at the junction of optic nerve and the retina.
6. The phenomenon due to which the left of the object appears as the right of the image and vice versa.
7. Lens present in the eyes.
8. The ray which strikes any surface.

V. GIVE REASON.

1. The size of the pupil widens in dim light.
2. There is no vision possible at the blind spot.
3. Do not look at the sun or a powerful light directly.
4. Soap bubble is transparent, but seems to be coloured in presence of sunlight.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL

CLASS 8th - SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017-2018)

LESSON 18 - POLLUTION OF AIR AND WATER

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Incomplete burning of fuels produces carbon monoxide which is a poisonous gas.
2. India celebrates Van Mahotsav every year in the month of July in which lakhs of trees are planted across the country.
3. Chlorofluorocarbons used in refrigerators damages the ozone layer of the atmosphere.
4. Pesticides and weedicides which are sprayed on the crops for their protection are also poisonous chemicals.
5. The diseases like Cholera, Typhoid and Jaundice are caused due to pollution of water.
6. An ambitious plan to save the river called Ganga Action Plan was launched in 1985.
7. Discharge of harmful chemicals into rivers and streams causing pollution of water is called chemical contamination.
8. Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas are the cleaner fuels.
9. Ozone layer protects us from harmful Ultra Violet rays of the Sun.
10. We can save water by remembering the 3R's Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The effect by which earth's temperature is increasing (greenhouse effect).
2. The poisonous gas which reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood (carbon monoxide).
3. The refineries which are major sources of gaseous pollutants like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide (petroleum refineries).
4. The water which is purified and fit for drinking (potable water).
5. The gas which is found highest by volume in air (nitrogen).
6. The gas which is not a pollutant unless present in excess (carbon ^{di}monoxide)
7. The substances which contaminate with air and water (pollutants).
8. The type of pollution which causes death of aquatic life (water pollution).
9. The gas which is primarily responsible for global warming (carbon dioxide).
10. The refinery which has contributed towards the yellowing of the marble of Taj Mahal (Mathura oil refinery).

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Acid rain – Oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen reacts with water vapour present in the atmosphere to form sulphuric acid and nitric acid. When these come down with the rain, it makes the rain acidic. This is called acid rain.
2. Greenhouse gases – Besides carbon dioxide other gases like methane, nitrous oxide, water vapour also contribute to greenhouse effect. These gases are called greenhouse gases.
3. Smog – It is made up of smoke and fog. Smoke contains oxides of nitrogen and other pollutants. The smog causes breathing difficulties such as asthma, cough and wheezing in children.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is Ganga Action Plan?

An ambitious plan to save the river called the Ganga Action Plan was launched in 1985. It aimed to reduce the pollution levels in the river.

2. Name the sources of air pollutants?

The sources of air pollutants are factories, power plants, automobiles exhausts, burning of fire wood and dung cakes.

3. What is meant by marble cancer?

Statues and structures made of marble and lime stone slowly get corroded as the rain water containing the acids falls on them. Both sulphuric and nitric acids dissolve marble to form salts. Acid rain corrodes the marble of monuments. This phenomenon is called marble cancer.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS-VIII SCIENCE WORKSHEET
CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

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- 2.) An organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal wastes. (MANURE)
- 3.) Two chemical fertilisers used for the growth of plants. (UREA, POTASH)
- 4.) The method of supply of water to crops at different intervals. (IRRIGATION)
- 5.) The process of cutting of crop after it is mature. (HARVESTING)
- 6.) Large scale rearing of animals to obtain food. (ANIMAL HUSBANDRY)

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------|
| 7.) Tilling the soil | - | Hoe and Khurpi | (8) |
| 8.) Removing of weeds | - | Plough | (7) |
| 9.) Sowing seeds | - | Tractor-Driven Cultivator | (11) |
| 10.) Breaking crumbs of soil | - | Seed drill & Funnel | (9) |
| 11.) Modern Ploughing | - | Plank | (10) |

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

12.) List down the agricultural practices involved in the cultivation of crops.

Ans) The agricultural practices involved in the cultivation of crops are:

- Preparation of soil
- Sowing
- Adding manure and fertilisers
- Irrigation
- Weeding
- Harvesting
- Storage

13.) Name two broad cropping patterns in India.

Ans) **Kharif Crops**-Sown in rainy season from June to September. Eg: Paddy, Maize

Rabi Crops- Grown in winter season from October to March. Eg: Wheat, Gram, Pea

14.) Give 3 advantages of using manure.

- It enhances the water holding capacity of the soil
- Makes the soil porous
- Improves the texture of the soil

15.) What are the modern methods of irrigation?

Ans) The modern methods of irrigation are:

- **Sprinkler System** – Water flows through a main pipe under pressure using a pump and is sprinkled through rotating nozzles like rain. EG: For sandy soil
- **Drip System** – The water falls drop by drop just at the base of the roots. Eg: Watering fruit plants.