

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
SCIENCE WORKSHEET (CLASS - VIII 2017 -'18)

L - 2 MICROORGANISMS - FRIEND AND FOE

A. Choose the correct answer

1. Influenza is caused by _____

(virus , protozoa, bacteria)

2. _____ live in colonies.

(amoeba, fungus, Paramecium)

3. _____ is used for commercial production of alcohol and wine

(bacteria, virus, yeast)

4. Disease causing organisms are called _____

(virus, pathogens, microbes)

5. _____ causes tuberculosis

(virus, bacteria, protozoa)

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The medicines that kill or stop the growth of disease causing microorganisms are called _____

2. The bacterium _____ promotes the formation of curd.

3. _____ fixes nitrogen to increase soil fertility

4. Our body produces _____ to fight against the disease causing microbes

5. Dengue is spread by _____ mosquito.

6. Chemicals used to check the growth of microorganisms in food are called _____

C. Name the scientist who discovered

a) fermentation

b) penicillin

c) Vaccine for small pox

d) Bacillus anthracis

D. Write the causative organism of the following diseases

a) typhoid

b) rust of wheat

c) Polio

d) yellow vein mosaic of bhindi

e) measles

f) malaria

g) citrus canker

E. Define

a) microorganism

b) biological nitrogen fixers

c) fermentation

d) antibodies

e) carrier

f) communicable diseases

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM 2017-2018

WORKSHEET –COAL AND PETROLEUM

SUB: GENERAL SCIENCE CLASS: VIII

Name the following

- 1.An exhaustible natural resource
- 2.The process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal
- 3.Petroleum products used in place of coal tar for metaling roads
- 4.World's first oil well was drilled in
- 5 Another name of petroleum
- 6.A cleaner fuel
- 7.A fossil fuel
- 8.Process of separation of different constituents from petroleum is called
- 9.An almost pure form of carbon
10. A gas obtained from natural gas
- 11.Natural resource from which petrol and diesel are obtained

Answer the following

- 1.What are natural resources? How are they classified?
- 2.What are fossil fuels? Give examples
- 3.Write any2 uses of coal
- 4.What are exhaustible natural resources? Give examples
- 5.What are inexhaustible natural resources? Give examples.
- 6.What is carbonization?
- 7.Name some useful products obtained from coal
- 8.Write some uses of coal tar.
- 9.What is meant by refining?
- 10.Name some constituents of petroleum.
- 11.Name some places in India where natural gas is found
- 12.What is CNG? Write few uses of it.
- 13.Can natural gas be prepared in laboratory? Why?
- 14.Why are coal, petroleum and natural gas called as fossil fuels?

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

SCIENCE WORKSHEET (CLASS VII 2017 -'18)

L- 6 COMBUSTION AND FLAME

A. Choose the correct answer

1. _____ is an inflammable substance

(LPG / Wood)

2. Burning matchstick is an example for _____ combustion.

(rapid / spontaneous)

3. Incomplete combustion releases _____

(carbon monoxide / carbon dioxide)

4. _____ burn at room temperature.

(iron / phosphorous)

5. Ideal fuel has _____ calorific value

(high / low)

6. Combustion is a _____ process.

(physical / chemical)

B. Fill in the blanks

1. Fuel efficiency is expressed in terms of _____

2. Complete combustion of a fuel releases _____,
and _____

3. The _____ part of the flame is the hottest.

4. Ignition temperature of oil is _____ than wood.

5. The substance which _____ during burning gives flames.

6. Burning of fossil fuels release oxides of _____ and _____

7. A substance has to be heated up to its _____ to catch fire.

C. Give reason

1. Food is a fuel for our body.
2. Water is not used for extinguishing fire caused by short circuits.
3. It is dangerous to burn coal in a closed room.
4. Fuels in automobiles is being replaced by CNG.
5. Care should be taken while storing kerosene.

D. Define

- a) Calorific value
- b) ignition temperature
- c) inflammable substances
- d) fuel

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS: VIII

SUB: G.Science

Ln-11 FORCE AND PRESSURE (Worksheet)

I. Choose the correct answer from the following options :

1. When two forces, applied on an object, are equal and opposite, then these forces

- (a) May move the object.
- (b) May stop a moving object.
- (c) May move the object and also cause a change in its shape.
- (d) Do not move the object but may cause a change in its shape

2. Which of the following is an example of contact force?

- (a) Magnetic force (b) Muscular force (c) Electrostatic Force (d) Force Of gravity

3. A liquid exerts pressure in _____ direction/s.

- (a) upward (b) downward (c) sideways (d) all

4. A charged balloon attaches to a wall because of _____

- (a) Muscular force (b) Electrostatic force (c) Magnetic force (d) Gravitational force

5. The pressure of the water at the bottom of the pond is _____ at the surface of the pond.

- (a) Lower than (b) Higher than (c) Same (d) either lower or higher

6. The ratio of force, acting perpendicular to the area, on which it acts is known as _____

- (a) Force (b) Friction (c) Pressure (d) Density

7. A body is said to be under balanced forces when the resultant force applied on that body is _____

- (a) One (b) Zero (c) Infinite (d) None of these

8. As we go to the higher altitude the atmospheric pressure _____.

- (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains same (d) Cannot say

9. When a force is applied on its body it may change its _____

- (a) Speed (b) Direction (c) Weight (d) Both a and b

10. Two objects repel each other. This repulsion could be due to _____

- (a) Frictional force only
- (b) Electrostatic force only
- (c) Magnetic force only
- (d) Either magnetic or electrostatic force

II. Identify the type of force in the following:

1. Cars and buses are able to run on roads.
2. Force exerted by the Earth on all the bodies on its surface .
3. Force a person applies while pulling an object.
4. Force which exists between two astronauts in space.
5. Force that act from distance and pull iron objects .
6. Force used to separate solid pollutant particles from smoke given out from factories.
7. The force that always opposes motion.
8. Force which makes all the planets to move in their own orbit.
9. During dry weather, clothes made of synthetic fibres often stick to the skin.

III. Answer the following:

1. How is pressure related to the surface area on which it acts?
2. Why Lorries and trucks carrying heavy loads have 8 tyres instead of four?
3. What is change in state of motion? What brings change in state of motion?
4. What is the relation between direction of force of friction and direction of motion?
5. Why is it easy to push a nail into a wooden plank by the pointed end?
6. What are the factors pressure exerted by liquids depend on?
7. Why do deep sea divers or higher altitude fliers wear special suits?
8. Why do astronauts who land on moon surface wear specially designed suits?
9. A boy is pushing the box in North direction. In which direction should his friend push his box so that it moves faster in the same direction?

IV. Fill in the Blanks:

1. The strength of force is usually expressed by its _____.
2. Force can bring change in _____ and _____ of an object
3. If the area over which the force acts decreases, the pressure _____.
4. The force of friction acts in the _____ direction to the direction of applied force.
5. A cyclist exerts a force of _____ (pull/push) on the paddles of a bicycle.
6. Atmospheric pressure _____ with height and liquid pressure _____ with depth.
7. _____ and _____ exert pressure on the walls of the container.
8. Force arises due to _____ between two objects.
9. Walls of dams are thickened at the base to withstand _____ at greater depth.

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 |

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS – VIII SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017 -18)
LESSON – 12: FRICTION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The friction that exists between a surface sliding on another surface is called
a) Rolling friction b) sliding friction c) static friction d) none of these
2. Ball bearings are used to
a) increase friction b) decrease friction c) decrease weight d) all of these
3. The use of lubricants makes the surface
a) smooth b) rough c) very rough d) none of these
4. Friction due to fluid is called
a) drag b) force c) pressure d) friction
5. The spring balance records
a) work done b) pressure applied c) force applied d) none of these
6. Friction is a/an
a) Evil b) Foe c) Both a & b d) None
7. Rolling friction comes into play when the object is
a) rolling b) sliding c) comes to rest d. all of these
8. A ball is rolling in north direction in which direction does the frictional force act
a) North b. South c. East d. West

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name two factors affecting friction
2. The force which opposes relative motion is
3. The resistance to friction when a body rolls over the surface of another body is
4. The type of friction in rolling of suitcase fitted with wheels
5. The type of friction in moving a heavy box from rest

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. The frictional force is an example of _____ force.
2. _____ opposes the relative motion between the two bodies in contact.

3. Friction is caused by _____ of irregularities in the two surfaces.
4. Rolling friction is _____ than the sliding friction .
5. The substances which reduce friction are called _____.
6. Friction can also produce _____.
7. _____ friction comes in to play when we try to move an object at rest.
8. The treaded tyres of cars, truck etc. provides better _____ with the ground.
9. _____, _____ and _____ are applied to moving parts of a machine to reduce friction and increase efficiency.
10. Fluid friction can be reduced by giving _____ to bodies.

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

1. Tyres have grooves to reduce friction.
2. The force of friction decreases if both the surfaces are pressed harder.
3. Friction can occur only between two solid surfaces.
4. Rough surfaces offer less friction
5. Soapy floor is slippery due to increased friction.

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:-

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Bird | measure of force acting on an object |
| 2. Spring balance | sliding friction |
| 3. Moving object | reduces friction |
| 4. Lubricants | fluid friction |

VI. GIVE REASON.

1. Kabbadi players rub their hands with soil.
2. We sprinkle fine powder on carom board.
3. The soles of our shoes are grooved.
