

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION(GMS/BMS)
MID TERM REVISION WORKSHEET2023-2024

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE

L1- CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

I. Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)

1. 2-4D is a
(a) Pesticides (b) Insecticides (c) Fungicides (d) Weedicides.
2. The process of loosening of the soil is called
(a) tilling (b) harvesting (c) spraying (d) weeding
3. The agricultural instrument used for removal of weed
(a) sickle (b) khurpi (c) seed drill (d) Both b and c
4. Compost is a
(a) manure (b) fertiliser (c) pesticide (d) weedicide
5. The chemical substances rich in nutrients are called
(a) fertiliser (b) weedicide (c) pesticides (d) herbicides
6. The process of separation of grain from the chaff after harvesting is known as
(a) tilling (b) threshing (c) spraying (d) weeding
7. Supply of water to crops at appropriate intervals is called
(a) cultivation (b) irrigation (c) harvesting (d) sowing
8. The branch of science that deals with raising livestock for human use is
(a) agriculture (b) horticulture (c) pisciculture (d) animal husbandry
9. The practice of growing two or more dissimilar crops in the same field one after another is
(a) crop rotation (b) tilling (c) plantation (d) weeding
10. Which of the following nutrients replenishes the soil after growing leguminous plants?
(a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Phosphorus (d) Potassium
11. Which of the following is used for tilling the land by cultivator?
(a) Tractor (b) Bullock (c) Buffalo (d) Horse
12. Which of the following is an important factor for the growth of crops?
(a) Temperature (b) Humidity (c) Rainfall (d) All of the above
13. The method of transferring seedlings from nursery to field is known as
(a) broadcasting (b) transplantation (c) crop rotation (d) harvesting

II. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. The economical methods of irrigation are _____ and _____.
2. ----- and _____ are used to store grains at large scale.
3. Plants of one kind grown at a one place on a large scale is called _____.
4. _____ improves the texture of the soil.
5. _____ is the process of cutting and gathering the ripened crop.
6. _____ crops are sown in winter season.
7. Kharif crops are sown in _____ season.
8. Products obtained from the crops are called _____.
9. The process of removing weeds is called _____.
10. Separation of grain from chaff with the aid of wind is called _____.
11. Cod liver oil is rich in _____.
12. _____ is the cutting of the mature crop manually or by machine.
13. _____ & _____ are the 2 main cropping patterns in India.

Match the following

Column I	Column II
1. Sickle	(a) Goat
2. Metachlor	(b) Storage
3. Pea	(c) Fertiliser
4. Moat	(d) Pest
5. Cod liver oil	(e) Fish
6. Milk	(f) Harvest festival
7. Rat	(g) Harvesting
8. Silo	(h) <i>Rabi</i> crop
9. Nabanya	(i) Weedicide
10. Urea	(j) Irrigation

III. Give reason:

1. Seeds are sown at an appropriate depth.
 2. Grains should be dried before storing.
 3. Dry neem leaves are added to the stored grains.
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Lesson - 2 MICRO ORGANISMS: FRIEND AND FOE

Text Book Page No: 17 to 31

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Chicken pox is caused by _____
a) Bacteria b) Fungus c) Virus d) Protozoa
2. Which one of the following is an antibiotic?
a) Sodium bicarbonate b) Streptomycin c) Sodium metabisulphite d) Yeast

3. The bread dough rises because of
 - a) Heat
 - b) Grinding
 - c) Growth of yeast cells
 - d) Kneading
4. Disease causing microorganisms are called
 - a) Bacteria
 - b) Virus
 - c) Microbes
 - d) Pathogens
5. Citrus canker is transmitted by
 - a) Air
 - b) Insects
 - c) Water
 - d) Food
6. The microorganism that helps in the preparation of curd
 - a) Yeast
 - b) Lactobacillus
 - c) Rhizobium
 - d) Streptococcus

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. 2 Chemical preservatives.
2. A method of preservation of milk.
3. The scientist who discovered penicillin.
4. The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol.
5. Dead or weakened microbes introduced into the healthy body.
6. Medicines made from microorganisms to kill or stop the growth of pathogens.
7. 2 nitrogen fixers.
8. Chemicals used to prevent the spoilage of food
9. Carrier of parasite of malaria.
10. Carrier of Dengue fever.
11. Tiny living organisms that cannot be seen by naked eye.

III. Write the causative organisms of the following diseases

1. Typhoid
2. Rust of wheat
3. Polio
4. Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi
5. Measles
6. Malaria

7. Citrus canker
8. Dysentery
9. Tuberculosis.
10. Hepatitis

- IV. DEFINE: a) Microorganisms b) Biological nitrogen fixers c) Fermentation
d) Antibodies e) Carrier f) Communicable diseases

V Match the items given in column I suitably with those given in column II.

Column I	Column II
1. <i>Lactobacillus</i>	(a) Protozoa
2. <i>Aspergillus</i>	(b) Small pox vaccine
3. <i>Spirogyra</i>	(c) Fermentation
4. <i>Paramecium</i>	(d) Nitrogen fixer
5. Robert Köch	(e) Penicillin
6. Louis Pasteur	(f) Algae
7. Edward Jenner	(g) Fungi
8. Alexander Fleming	(h) Preservatives
9. Salt and sugar	(i) Bacteria
10. Blue-green algae	(j) Anthrax bacterium

L 11 - FORCE AND PRESSURE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

1. Fluids exert pressure in _____
a) all directions b) sideways c) upwards d) downwards
2. A charged balloon gets attached to a wall because of _____
a) magnetic force b) muscular force c) frictional force d) electrostatic force
3. The ratio of force acting perpendicular to the area, on which it acts is known as
a) density b) pressure c) friction d) none of these
4. If two forces acting in opposite direction are equal, the net resultant force is
a) one b) infinite c) zero d) two
5. The same force 'F' acts on 4 different objects having the areas given below one by one. In which case the pressure exerted will be the maximum?
a) 10 m² b) 50 m² c) 20 m² d) 100 m²
6. When a force is applied on a body, it may change its _____
a) speed b) direction c) weight d) both a and b
7. Gravity is
a) Repulsive force b) Attractive force c) both a) & b) d) None

8. The pressure of water at the bottom of a well is _____ than at the surface of the pond.
a) higher b) same c) lower d) none of these
9. A body is said to be under balanced force, when the resultant force applied on that body is
a) one b) infinite c) zero d) two
10. The repulsion of two objects could be due to
a) frictional force b) muscular force c) magnetic force d) gravitational force

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

11. The strength of a force is usually expressed by its _____.
12. As the area of contact decreases, the pressure _____.
13. Friction always acts _____ to the direction of applied force.
14. A force arises due to the _____ between two objects
15. Liquids exert _____ pressure at the same depth
16. Atmospheric pressure _____ with height and liquid pressure _____ with depth.
17. A rubber sucker sticks to a surface because of _____.
18. Walls of dams are thickened at the base to withstand _____.

II. IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF FORCE

- Cars and buses are able to run on roads.
- Force that exist between two astronauts in space.
- Force that act from a distance and pull iron objects.
- During dry weather clothes made of synthetic fibres stick to the skin.
- A person pushing a trolley.
- Force that makes all the planets to move in their own orbit.

L-12 FRICTION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- A ball is rolling in north direction, then the frictional force will act in ____ direction.
a) north b) south c) east d) west
- The force which opposes the relative motion between the surfaces in contact with each other.
a) muscular force b) frictional force c) electrostatic force d) magnetic force
- 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
- Ball bearings are used to :
a) increase friction b) decrease friction c) decrease weight d) none of these
- The use of lubricants make the surface:
a) smooth b) rough c) very rough d) none of these

6. The force of friction depends on :
- a) smoothness of a surface
 - b) roughness of a surface
 - c) inclination of a surface
 - d) all of these
7. The spring balance records:
- a) work done
 - b) pressure applied
 - c) force applied
 - d) none of these
8. Rolling friction comes to play when the object is :
- a) rolling
 - b) sliding
 - c) comes to rest
 - d) all of these

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The resistance to friction when a body rolls over the surface of another body.
2. The type of friction in rolling of suitcase fitted with wheels.
3. The type of friction in moving a heavy box from rest.
4. Friction due to fluid.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Friction is caused by the _____ of irregularities of two surfaces.
2. Rolling friction is _____ than sliding friction.
3. The substances which reduce friction are called _____.
4. Friction can also produce _____.
5. The treaded tyres of cars, trucks etc produce better _____ with the ground.
6. _____ and _____ are applied to moving parts of a machine to reduce friction.
7. Fluid friction can be reduced by giving _____ to bodies.

L7: CONSERVATION OF ANIMALS AND

PLANTS

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 wildlife 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 called _____
7. _____ of plants and animals are found exclusively in a particular area.
8. _____ is the first reserve forest in 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
3. The book which keeps the record of endangered plants and animals
4. Cutting of forest on a large scale
5. Areas where animals are protected from any disturbance to them and their habitat
6. The reserve forest in which the finest Indian teak is found
7. The areas meant for conservation of biodiversity