

Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 40

Class : VIII

Subject : Science

MCQ SINGLE CORRECT

1. Read the following pairs of examples of organisms:

The pair that belongs to the group prokaryotes is _____

- (a) moss and sponge (b) yeast and Amoeba
(c) bacteria and blue-green alga (d) penicillium and Spirogyra

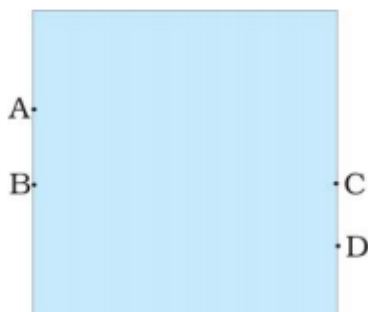
2. Which of the following is not true for fertilisers?

- (a) They increase the yield. (b) Their excessive use disturbs the balance of nutrients in soil.
(c) They are generally used in small quantity. (d) They are environment friendly.

3. Coal is processed in industries to get some useful products. Which of the following is not obtained from coal?

- (a) coke (b) coal tar
(c) coal gas (d) CNG

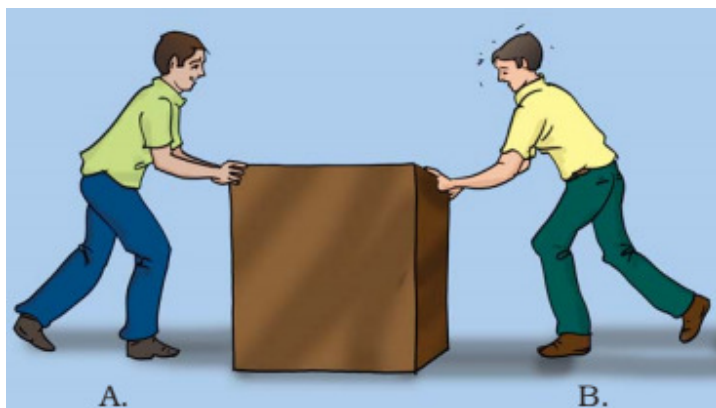
4.



A water tank has four taps fixed at points A, B, C, D as shown in figure. The water will flow out at the same pressure from taps at

- (a) B and C (b) A and B
(c) C and D (d) A and C

5.



Two boys A and B are shown applying force on a block. If the block moves towards the right, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Magnitude of force applied by A is greater than that of B. (b) Magnitude of force applied by A is smaller than that of B.
- (c) Net force on the block is towards A. (d) Magnitude of force applied by A is equal to that of B.

TRUE/FALSE

6. Calorific value of wood is higher than that of coal.

- (a) True (b) False

7. Human egg has a head, middle piece and tail.

- (a) True (b) False

8. Bathing outdoors should be avoided during thunderstorm.

- (a) True (b) False

9. Supply of water to crops at appropriate intervals is called irrigation.

- (a) True (b) False

10. The planet Venus appears in the eastern sky before sunrise.

- (a) True (b) False

FILL IN THE BLANKS

11. A polymer is a chain of many small units joined together which are called _____.
12. Endocrine glands release hormones directly into _____ for transportation to the _____.
13. The synthetic fibres are also known as _____ fibres.
14. The _____ temperature at which a substance catches fire is called its _____ temperature.
15. Generally oxides of _____ are acidic in nature.

VERY SHORT DESC

16. A gas filled balloon moves up. Is the upward force acting on it larger or smaller than the force of gravity?
17. Plastic is used for making a large variety of articles of daily use and these articles are very attractive. But it is advised to avoid the use of plastic as far as possible. Why?
18. If you hold a piece of iron wire with a pair of tongs inside a candle flame or a Bunsen burner flame, what will you observe? Will it produce a flame?
19. Name the process in yeast that converts sugars into alcohol.
20. What kind of lens is there in our eyes? Where does it form the image of an object?

SHORT DESC - 25 WORDS

21. Compare LPG and wood as fuels.
22. What is thrashing ?
23. Write note on : Adam's apple.
24. What is a Scare-Crow and what is it used for ?
25. In how many ways, the new individuals are produced by their parents?

MED DESC - 50 WORDS

26. In human females, each time during maturation and release of egg the inner wall of uterus thickens. Is this thickening permanent? Give reasons.
27. In the following statements, the underlined words are jumbled up. Write them in their correct form.
 - (a) Air contains 78% ginroten and 21% gonexy.
 - (b) Vehicles produce high level of pollutants like carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, nobrac moondexi and mosek.
 - (c) Carbon dioxide, thaneme, nitrous oxide and water vapour are known as heengrouse sesga.
 - (d) Gangotri glacier in Himalaya has started melting because of lablog ringwam.
 - (e) Whenever harmful substances such as wagese, toxic chemicals, silt, etc. get mixed with water, the water becomes potdulle.
28. While driving what are the tips we must follow to save petrol/ diesel/natural gas?
29. Name the hormone which would be released during the following situations:
 - (a) a frightened person.
 - (b) growth of a child to adult.
 - (c) development of caterpillar to moth.
 - (d) development of tadpole to frog.
30. Write some important uses of the various constituents of petroleum.

MATCH THE PAIRS

31. Match the items given in Column I with the items of Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Used for road surfacing	(i) Black gold
(b) Natural gas	(ii) Vaseline and candles
(c) Petroleum	(iii) Bitumen
(d) Paraffin wax	(iv) CNG

(a) (a)–(iii), (b)–(iv), (c)–(i), (d)–(ii) (b) (a)–(i), (b)–(iv), (c)–(iii), (d)–(ii)

(c) (a)–(i), (b)–(iv), (c)–(iii), (d)–(ii) (d) None of these

32. Match the substances in Column A with their applications given in Column B.

Column A (Substance)	Column B (Application)
(a) oxygen	(i) for making crackers
(b) copper	(ii) for disinfecting water
(c) sulphur	(iii) all living beings inhale during breathing
(d) iron	(iv) for making electric wires
(e) chlorine	(v) for making rails

(a) (a)–(iii), (b)–(iv), (c)–(i), (d)–(v), (e)–(ii). (b) (a)–(i), (b)–(iii), (c)–(ii), (d)–(v), (e)–(iv).

(c) (a)–(ii), (b)–(i), (c)–(iii), (d)–(v), (e)–(ii). (d) None of these

33. Match the following for the flame of a candle.

Column A	Column B (zone)	Column C (colour)
(a) hottest part	(i) innermost zone of unburnt wax vapours	(x) blue
(b) moderately hot	(ii) middle zone of partial combustion	(y) black
(c) least hot	(iii) outer zone of complete combustion	(z) yellow

(a) (a)–(iii)–(x), (b)–(ii)–(z), (c)–(i)–(y) (b) (a)–(i)–(z), (b)–(ii)–(x), (c)–(i)–(y)

(c) (a)–(ii)–(y), (b)–(ii)–(z), (c)–(i)–(x) (d) None of these

34. Match the items of Column A with the items of Column B.

Column A	Column B
(a) Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen	(i) fire extinguisher
(b) CNG	(ii) incomplete combustion of coal
(c) Oxygen	(iii) very low ignition temperature
(d) inflammable substance	(iv) acid rain
(e) carbon dioxide	(v) necessary for combustion
(f) carbon monoxide	(vi) fuel for automobiles.

- (a) (a)–(iv), (b)–(vi), (c)–(v), (d)–(iii), (e)–(i), (f)–(ii) (b) (a)–(v), (b)–(iii), (c)–(iv), (d)–(vi), (e)–(i), (f)–(ii)
- (c) (a)–(iii), (b)–(ii), (c)–(i), (d)–(v), (e)–(vi), (f)–(iv) (d) None of these

35. Match the microorganisms given in the Column A to the group to which they belong in Column B.

	Column A		Column B
(a)	Lactobacillus	(i)	Algae
(b)	Aspergillus	(ii)	Protozoa
(c)	Spirogyra	(iii)	Fungi
(d)	Paramecium	(iv)	Bacteria

- (a) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii) (b) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
- (c) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i) (d) None of these