

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
SA-1 SCIENCE WORKSHEET 2015-2016
CLASS: VIII

CHAPTER:1 CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The two main crop seasons are _____ season and _____ season.
2. _____ crops are grown during the rainy season. (June to September)
3. _____ crops are grown during the winter season. (October to March)
4. Paddy is a _____ crop.
5. Wheat and mustard are _____ crops.
6. _____ is a crop that is grown in standing water.
7. _____ is the first step before growing a crop.
8. _____ and _____ are called the friends of farmers which help in loosening the soil and adding humus to the soil.
9. _____, _____ and _____ are the tools used in ploughing or tilling.
10. Dry soil has to be _____ before ploughing.
11. _____ and _____ tools can be used simultaneously for weeding and loosening the soil.
12. A tractor driven implement used for ploughing a field is called _____.
13. Soil nutrients can be replenished through methods like _____ and _____.
14. Transplantation of plantlets into the field is done in the cultivation of the crops like _____, _____, _____ etc.
15. The practice of leaving the field uncultivated is called _____.
16. _____ is an organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal wastes
17. _____ provides a lot of humus to soil.
18. _____ are the chemical substances rich in particular nutrients.
19. _____ system is a type of irrigation more useful on the uneven land and sandy soil.
20. Freshly harvested grains are sundried to remove _____.
21. Large scale storage of grains is done in _____, _____ and _____.

II. Name the following:

1. Any three plant nutrients found in fertilizers: _____
2. Any three sources of irrigation : _____
3. The nitrogen fixing bacteria found in the root nodules of leguminous plants: _____

4. The method of separating the grains from the chaff: _____
5. The type of irrigation in which wastage of water is less: _____
6. An example of chemical weedicide: _____
7. Any two weeding tools : _____
8. Any two harvest festivals of India: _____
9. Any two traditional methods of irrigation: _____
10. A machine used for harvesting as well as threshing: _____
11. The science dealing with the study of food, shelter and health care of domestic animals:

CHAPTER : 2 MICRORGANISMS: FRIEND AND FOE

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The pathogens are _____ causing organisms.
2. The antibiotic first discovered By Alexander Fleming is called _____.
3. _____ mosquito acts as the carrier of malaria causing parasite.
4. The most commonly used algae as fertilizers is _____.
5. _____ is the process by which yeast cells produce alcohol and carbon dioxide
6. _____ is the carrier of dengue virus.

II. Name the following:

1. Any two unicellular micro-organisms: _____
2. Any two multicellular micro-organisms: _____
3. Any two diseases caused by virus: _____
4. Any two diseases caused by protozoa: _____
5. Some diseases caused by bacteria: _____
6. Two groups of micro-organisms that live in colonies: _____
7. The micro-organism which promote curd formation: _____
8. Any two antibiotics: _____
9. Any two communicable diseases: _____
10. Any two chemical preservatives: _____
11. The most common vaccine programme: _____
12. The scientist who discovered fermentation: _____

III. Answer in short:

1. What is fermentation?
2. Who discovered the antibiotics?
3. Who discovered the vaccine for small pox?
4. How do pathogens enter in our body?
5. What are preservatives?
6. Which micro-organism is called as the nitrogen fixing bacteria?

IV. Draw anyfour microorganisms and name them.

CHAPTER :3 SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Many small units combine to form a large single unit called as _____.
2. _____ fibre was prepared from coal, water and air.
3. All synthetic fibres are prepared using raw materials of petroleum origin called as _____.
4. _____ is a familiar form of polyester used for making bottles, utensils, wires, and many useful products.
5. _____ are the chemicals which give fruity smell.
6. Polythene is an example of _____.
7. Plastics are _____ conductors of electricity.
8. _____ is the plastic used as non-stick coating on cookwares.
9. _____ material is used to make rayon.

II. Name the following:

1. The artificial silk fibre: _____
2. The first fully synthetic fibre: _____
3. Any two thermoplastics: _____
4. Any two thermosetting plastics: _____
5. The synthetic wool: _____
6. Any two items made from nylon: _____

CHAPTER: 5 COAL AND PETROLEUM

I. Answer in short:

1. What is petroleum?
2. Define the term refining
3. What do you mean by PCRA?

II. Name the following:

1. The gas used for street lighting in London in 1810: _____
2. The fuel used in heavy vehicles: _____
3. The fuel used in light vehicles: _____
4. The gas which always collects above petroleum: _____
5. The natural resource from which petrol and diesel are obtained: _____

III. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is not a fossil fuel?
(i) Natural gas (ii) Wood (iii) Coal (iv) Petrol

2. Which of the following is the fuel used in jet aircrafts?
(i) Petrol (ii) Kerosene oil (iii) Diesel (iv) CNG

3. World's first oil well was drilled in:
(i) Assam (ii) Saudi Arabia (iii) Pennsylvania (iv) Mumbai High

4. Naphthalene balls are obtained from:
(i) Coke (ii) Coal tar (iii) Coal gas (iv) Bitumen

5. Which gas is produced mainly on heating of coal strongly?
(i) Carbon mono-oxide (ii) Methane gas (iii) Carbon dioxide (iv) Hydrogen gas.

6. Hydrogen gas obtained from natural gas is used in the production of:
(i) Urea fertilizers (ii) Detergents (iii) Fibres (iv) Plastics