

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH**  
**SA-1 SCIENCE WORKSHEET 2016-2017**  
**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 any four 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 lightning 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) Carbondioxide (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

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**CHAPTER : 4 METALS AND NON METALS**

**I. Answer the following:**

1. Which property of metals makes them useful as wires?
2. What is the green material formed on copper when it is exposed to moist air for a long time?
3. Which property of the metals makes them useful as ringing bells?
4. Identify the most reactive and the least reactive metal amongst the following:  
Aluminium, Potassium, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Gold.
5. What happens when iron is put into copper sulphate solution?
6. State the nature of non-metallic oxides.
7. State the nature of metallic oxides.
8. What happens when non-metals react with water?

**II. Name the following:**

1. A metal which exists in liquid state: \_\_\_\_\_
2. The naturally occurring hardest substance: \_\_\_\_\_
3. A non-metal which is a good conductor of electricity: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Two soft metals which can be cut with knife: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Any three non-metals: \_\_\_\_\_
6. A non-metal used in water purification: \_\_\_\_\_
7. The gas produced on reaction of metals with bases: \_\_\_\_\_
8. The property of metals by virtue of which they can be beaten into thin sheets: \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER: 6 COMBUSTION AND FLAME**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

1. LPG, petrol and alcohol are \_\_\_\_\_ substances.
2. The hottest region of a candle flame is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Incomplete combustion of fuels releases poisonous \_\_\_\_\_ gas in the air.
4. Increased percentage of carbon-dioxide in the air has been link to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Zone of a candle flame is the coolest region.
6. The head of safety match nowadays contains \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Burning of fossil fuels release gaseous oxides of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the air.
8. Combustible substances are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Unburnt carbon particles in the air are dangerous pollutants causing \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.

II. **Name the following:**

1. The fuel with highest calorific value : \_\_\_\_\_
2. The fuel with lowest calorific value: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Any two air pollutants related to acid rains: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Any two inflammable substances: \_\_\_\_\_
5. The gas which helps in combustion: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Two common fire extinguishers: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Any two chemicals which can be used as alternative source of CO<sub>2</sub> for putting off fires: \_\_\_\_\_

III. **Choose the correct answer:**

1. A good fuel should have \_\_\_\_\_ ignition temperature. (High /medium/low)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for outbreak of disastrous fires in coal mines. (Spontaneous combustion/rapid combustion/ explosion)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ form of fuels have the highest calorific value. (Solid/Liquid/Gaseous)

III. **Define the following:**

- (a) Combustion    b) Calorific value    c) Ignition temperature    d) Inflammable substances

IV. **Answer the following questions:**

1. State four characteristics of a good fuel.
2. Burning of a candle produces flame while burning of charcoal does not. Give reason.
3. State two adverse effects of global warming.