

Question bank

Class VIII science

**CHAPTER 1- CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

**SECTION -- A**

1. Give examples of two cash crops.  
(1)
2. Name the crop that can be used instead of weedicides.  
(1)
3. Name one bacterial and one viral disease of plants.  
(1)
4. Expand BHC.  
(1)
5. Name the hybrid variety of wheat.  
(1)
6. Give example of two fertilizer.  
(1)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nitrogen fixing bacteria.  
(1)
8. Define pisciculture.  
(1)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of weed.  
(1)
10. Wilting is a \_\_\_\_\_ disease.  
(1)

**SECTION -- B**

1. How field fallow is important.  
(2)
2. What is biological fixation of nitrogen.  
(2)
3. Before sowing seeds, the field is ploughed. Why?  
(2)
4. Give reason-  
Maize is grown in rainy season.  
(2)
5. Mention any two demerits of long term use of fertilisers.  
(2)
6. Define weed? Give two examples.  
(2)
7. What is combine?  
(2)
8. What can be done to aid the growth of earthworms?  
(2)

9. Why seeds should be distributed evenly?  
(2)
10. How apiculture is useful to us?  
(2)

**SECTION -- C**

1. Is it possible to separate healthy seeds from unhealthy ones before sowing? How?  
(3)
2. How seed drill is better than broadcasting?  
(3)
3. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of using pesticides.  
(3)
4. Diagrammatically show, how seed new variety of crop is developed using crossing. Give one example of hybrid.  
(2+1)
5. How leguminous plant helps in fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.  
(3)
6. Write a short note on manure. Give one example of manure.  
(2+1)
7. Does weeds effect plant growth? How?  
(3)
8. Why uses of pesticides should be minimized? Give two examples of pesticides.  
(2+1)
9. How water helps in plant growth?  
(3)
10. Write any three possible ways to eradicate weeds from the crop field.  
(3)

**SECTION -- D**

1. Discuss the various steps of nitrogen cycle, giving suitable diagram.  
(3+2)
2. Discuss any three major ways by which fertility of soil can be increased . Write down one advantage and one disadvantage of sprinkled irrigation.  
(3+2)

**SECTION – E**

**Value based**

1. You must have seen that stubs are left in the field after harvesting of crop. Why it is practiced?  
(3)
2. Can we prepare manure by our own? If yes, write the process.  
(3)

**CHAPTER 2 – THE MICROBIAL WORLD**

**SECTION -- A**

1. Name the causative organism of cholera.  
(1)
2. Alcohol is produced with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)
3. Who developed the process called Pasteurisation.  
(1)
4. Name the vector of malaria.  
(1)
5. What are pathogens? Give examples.  
(1)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the vector of Dengue.  
(1)
7. What is the causative organism of Chicken Pox?  
(1)
8. Penicillin is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)
9. Name one good virus.  
(1)
10. Which group of microbes are known as unicellular animals?  
(1)

#### **SECTION -- B**

1. Can microorganisms be seen with naked eye? If not, how can they be seen?  
(2)
2. What is bacteriophage? How is it beneficial?  
(2)
3. Where do microorganisms live.  
(2)
4. What is spirulina? Mention its importance.  
(2)
5. Define antigen and antibodies.  
(2)
6. Write the source and uses of alginic acid.  
(2)
7. How bacteriophage helps us?  
(2)
8. How dehydration is helpful in preserving foods?  
(2)
9. Do you think that decomposition will take place on moon? Give reasons for your answer. (2)
10. What are vectors? Give examples.  
(2)

#### **SECTION -- C**

1. What precautions must be taken while taking antibiotics.  
(3)
2. How fermentation is important in our daily life.  
(3)
3. Why milk is boiled followed by cooling? What is the process called?  
(3)
4. Write down the characters of microorganisms.  
(3)
5. What are the various types of bacteria? Write their names and characters giving suitable diagram.  
(3)
6. Write down the characters of viruses. Give two examples of virus.  
(2+1)
7. What is yeast? How yeast is beneficial to us?  
(1+2)
8. What was the first vaccine? Define immunization.  
(1+2)
9. Name one algae that forms colony. Write any two uses of algae in our life.  
(3)
10. From which group of microorganism insulin can be obtained? What is the role of insulin in human body?  
(1+2)

#### **SECTION – D**

1. Write any five methods of preserving foods.  
(5)
2. Does all the virus infects animals only? Giving examples justify your answer. What are the products of fermentation?  
(3+2)
3. Classify microorganisms. Write two characters and examples for each category. (5)

#### **SECTION – E**

##### **Value based**

1. Nowadays a lot of immunization programmes run in our country. Do you think it is important? Give reasons for your answer.  
(3)
2. Pickles can be used for many days. They are also salty. What comes in your mind from the above statement.  
(3)

### **CHAPTER 3 – SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS**

#### **SECTION – A**

1. What does PET stands for?  
(1)
2. Name the artificial fibre used as a substitute for wool.  
(1)
3. What is lycra?  
(1)
4. ----- forms black crushable beads on burning.  
(1)
5. Write the use of Teflon.  
(1)
6. Artificial silk is also known as \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
7. Give two examples of thermoplastics.  
(1)
8. Melamine is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)
9. Define polymer.  
(1)
10. Nylon is used to make \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)

#### **SECTION - B**

1. What is artificial silk? Why is it so called?  
(2)
2. Write any two uses of acrylic.  
(2)
3. Write any two characters of thermoplast. Give example.  
(2)
4. Expand PVC. Write its uses.  
(2)
5. Differentiate between monomer and polymer.  
(2)
6. Give reason – plastic should be disposed carefully.  
(2)
7. Why no cooking utensil is made of plastics?  
(2)
8. Give examples to prove that nylon fibres are very strong.  
(2)

#### **SECTION -- C**

1. Write a short note on properties of plastic.  
(3)
2. Socks are usually made of plastic. Why? Give an example of blended fibre.  
(2+1)

3. Suggest few ways which can be followed to protect the environment from plastic.  
(3)
4. Write an activity to identify various fibres through a burning test.  
(3)
5. What is terrycot? How is it prepared?  
(3)
6. With the help of a diagram define linear and cross linked polymerization.  
(3)
7. How blended fibres are made? Write examples of any two blended fibres and their uses.

(  
2+1  
)

8. Giving examples, write a short note on thermosetting plastic.  
(3)

#### **SECTION -- D**

1. Increasing application of synthetic fibres is actually helping in conservation of forests. Do you agree, if yes comment how?  
(5)
2. What are the advantages of artificial silk over natural silk? state the unique characters of polyster fabrics and their uses.  
(2+3)

#### **SECTION -- E**

##### **VALUE BASED**

1. Rana wants to buy shirts for summer. Should he buy cotton shirts or shirts made of synthetic material? Advice Rana , giving your reason.  
(3)
2. Should the handle and bristles of a tooth brush be made of the same material?  
(2)

### **CHAPTER – 4 METALS AND NON METALS**

#### **SECTION -- A**

1. Sulphur is ductile or not?  
(1)
2. Name the metal which is soft and can be cut easily with a knife.  
(1)
3.  $2\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
4. Name the non metal used in fertilizers to enhance the growth of plants.  
(1)
5. What is galvanization?  
(1)

6. Name the metal which is lustrous?  
(1)
7. Non metal oxides are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)
8. Which non metal is used In crackers?  
(1)
9. Electrodes are made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)
10. Name the products formed when metal reacts with water?  
(1)

**SECTION -- B**

1. Why can we see wires of aluminium and copper but not of coal or wood?  
(1)
2. Explain malleability in metals and non metals.  
(1)
3. Write a short note on noble metals.  
(1)
4. What do you mean by displacement reaction?  
(1)
5. State some chemical properties of non metals.  
(1)
6. Write the characters of metal and non metal oxides.  
(1)
7. How metal chlorides are formed?  
(1)
8. Chromium is electroplated on items made of steel. Why?  
(1)
9. What happens when magnesium ribbon is burnt?  
(1)
10. Jewellery are made using noble metals. Explain.  
(1)

**SECTION --C**

1. Explain the reaction between sulphur and oxygen. What is the nature of its oxide formed.  
(2+1)
2. State all possible ways of prevention of corrosion of metals.  
(3)
3. What happens when dilute sulphuric acid is poured on copper plate?  
(3)
4. Give reason—copper cannot displace zinc from its salt solution.  
(3)

5. How metals react with water? Explain giving suitable chemical reaction.  
(3)
6. What is vulcanization of rubber? Which non metal is used here? Write its importance.  
(1+1)
7. Write the reactivity series of metals. Name the most reactive metal.  
(2+1)
8. Colour of copper sulphate solution changes when iron fillings are added. Why? Explain giving suitable chemical reaction.  
(3)
9. How sodium is stored? Why such prevention is taken?  
(1+2)
10. Copper vessels develop a greenish layer when exposed to air. Why? Name one compound formed here.  
(2+1)

#### SECTION -D

1. Alloys are advantageous than pure metals. Why? Justify your answer giving suitable examples.  
(5)
2. Write the properties of metals and non metals. Give examples for each of the properties.  
(3+2)
3. Can you store lemon pickle in an aluminium utensil. Explain.  
Immersion rods for heating liquids are made up of metallic substances. Why?  
(3+2)

#### SECTION - E

##### Value based

1. To make bells why non metals are not used?  
(2)
2. Rohit frequently polishes the metallic parts of his cycle using oil. Why is he doing so? (3)
3. Rita's mother advised her to store sour foods in glass container. What would be the reason?  
(2)

### CHAPTER 5—COAL AND PETROLEUM

#### SECTION -- A

1. Which fuel has highest calorific value?  
(1)
2. Name the coal which release maximum energy on heating?  
(1)
3. What is used for the manufacturing of naphthalene?  
(1)
4. Name the fraction of petroleum used for the surfacing of roads.  
(1)
5. Why carboniferous age is important?  
(1)
6. Name the pure form of carbon.  
(1)
7. Name the main component of biogas.  
(1)
8. Name any two green house gases.  
(1)
9. Which type of coal is known as brown coal?  
(1)
10. Where coal gas was used for the first time?  
(1)

#### **SECTION - B**

1. What are the products of destructive distillation?  
(2)
2. Differentiate between coal gas and coal tar.  
(2)
3. Give reason – a chemical is added to cooking gas.  
(2)
4. Write few measures to check global warming.  
(2)
5. What is the full form of CNG and LPG?  
(2)
6. CNG is gradually replacing gasoline. Why?  
(2)
7. How coal is formed from dead vegetation?  
(2)
8. Why fossil fuels are exhaustible natural resources?  
(2)
9. Draw a labeled diagram of destructive distillation.  
(2)
10. What is the main use of coal? Name the type of coal which is partially carbonized.  
(2)

#### **SECTION -- C**

1. Explain why fossil fuels are exhaustible natural resources?  
(3)
2. Describe the characteristics and uses of coal.  
(3)
3. What are the advices of PCRA to save petrol and diesel while driving?  
(3)
4. Why coal, petroleum and natural gas cannot be prepared in laboratory? Why petroleum is known as black gold?  
(2+1)
5. Write the names and uses of the fractions of petroleum.  
(3)
6. Write a short note on wise and judicious use of our exhaustible natural resources.  
(3)
7. Write any six causes of global warming.  
(3)
8. Write the characters and uses of coke.  
(3)
9. Natural gas is odorless then why it smells like rotten egg? Write its advantage.  
(3)
10. Is it important to refine petroleum? Why? Write two uses of petrochemicals.  
(2+1)

#### **SECTION -- D**

1. How various products are obtained from coal? Explain the process with the help of a diagram.  
(3+2)
2. Draw a well labeled diagram of fractionating column. How various fractions are separated from petroleum at various temperatures?  
(2+3)
3. Give the diagrammatic representation of global warming. Explain green house effect.  
(2+3)

#### **SECTION - E**

##### **Value based**

1. Rahul is not interested in afforestation. Being a friend of Rahul explain him what are the benefits of afforestation to check global warming.  
(3)
2. Wood or LPG, which fuel would you prefer for cooking purposes. Give reasons for your answer.  
(3)

### **CHAPTER 6 - COMBUSTION, FLAME AND FUEL**

#### **SECTION - A**

1. What are non combustible substance?  
(1)
2. Combustion takes place in presence of \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the least hot zone of a flame.  
(1)
4. Give examples of two rapid combustious substance  
(1)
5. Which fuel has the least calorific value?  
(1)
6. Which gas is used in fire extinguishers?  
(1)
7. Spontaneous combustion is shown by \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
8. Define flame.  
(1)
9. CO react to haemoglobin to form \_\_\_\_\_  
(1)
10. Name the compound formed due to incomplete combustion.  
(1)

#### **SECTION -- B**

1. Write any two conditions necessary for combustion.  
(2)
2. Draw a well labeled diagram of zones of a candle flame.  
(2)
3. Differentiate between primary and secondary fuel.  
(2)
4. Define calorific value. Write its unit.  
(2)
5. Write the effects of CO in human body.  
(2)
6. Give reason—water is not used to extinguish fire caused due to electricity.  
(2)
7. Write the causes of acid rain.  
(2)
8. LPG is better domestic fuel than wood. Explain.  
(2)
9. If oil catches fire then extinguishing it with water will not help. Explain.  
(2)
10. How carbon dioxide extinguishes fire?  
(2)

#### **SECTION – C**

1. It is difficult to burn a heap of green leaves but dry leaves catch fire easily. Why?  
(3)
2. Which zone of a flame does a goldsmith use for malting gold and silver and why?  
(3)
3. Can the process of rusting be called combustion? Discuss.  
(3)
4. Why a match stick does not catch fire on its own at room temperature? Define incomplete combustion.  
(2+1)
5. Name the different techniques used in extinguishing fire.  
(3)
6. Write any two characters of an ideal fuel.  
(3)
7. Write a note on soda acid fire extinguisher.  
(3)
8. Why we should not sleep in a closed room with coke burning inside.  
(3)
9. What are the various zones of a candle flame? Explain giving suitable diagram.  
(3)
10. Describe an activity to prove that air is necessary for combustion.  
(3)

#### **SECTION – D**

1. Differentiate between complete and incomplete combustion. How can we identify the type of combustion by observing a flame? What are products of complete combustion?  
(2+  
2+1)
2. Substances catches fire when ignition temperature is reached. Prove the above statement with the help of an activity.  
What are the three conditions for combustion to take place?  
(3+2)

#### **SECTION --- E**

##### **Value based**

1. Acid rain is changing the colour of Taj Mahal. Suggest some measure to fight this situation.  
(3)
2. What should be done when a person catches fire. Justify your answer.  
(2)

- A. Short answer** (1)
1. Name the drug obtained from Cinchona tree. (1)
  2. Give examples of two endemic species. (1)
  3. Dodo is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ species. (1)
  4. Expand IUCN. (1)
  5. Define ecosystem. (1)
  6. Name a bird sanctuary of India. (1)
  7. In which year tiger project was launched in India ? (1)
  8. What type of drug is obtained from Pacific Yew tree? (1)
  9. Which organization publish Red Data Book? (1)
  10. The practice of illegal hunting is \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
- B. Short answer type I**
1. What do you understand by the term migration? (2)
  2. What will happen if we go on cutting trees? (2)
  3. List any two ways in which biodiversity is useful to us. (2)
  4. Name the three units where organisms can be conserved. (2)
  5. Differentiate between wildlife sanctuary and biosphere reserve. (2)
  6. What is Red Data Book? (2)
  7. Protected forests are also not completely safe for wild animals. Why? (2)
  8. Why wild animals are haunted? (2)
  9. Mention some reasons of desertificatn. (2)
  10. How would you define a national park? Give example. (2)
- C. Short answer type II**
1. Some tribals are dependent on jungle. How? (3)
  2. Why should paper be saved? Prepare a list of ways by which you can conserve paper. (3)
  3. By giving an example explain how various species are interdependent? (3)
  4. Suggest some measures to check poaching. (3)
  5. Discuss any two major threats to biodiversity. (3)
  6. What are the possible reasons behind extinction of a species? (3)
  7. Write the characteristics of a biosphere reserve giving a suitable example. (3)
  8. Do you agree that forests help in checking floods? If yes, how? (3)
  9. How other species of a forest would be effected if tigers are completely removed from a forest? (3)
  10. What are the efforts of government regarding taking care of forest and animals? (3)
- D. LONG ANSWER**
1. Explain deforestation and its effects on plants, animals, soil and environment. (5)
  2. What do you mean by conservation of forests and wild life? Highlight all possible measurers taken to conserve our forests and wild life. (5)
- E. VALUE BASED**
1. Do you agree that forests help in checking floods? If yes, how? (3)
  2. How tribal are important for the environment? (3)

## CH – 8 CELL – STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

### A. VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

1. Name the person who discovered cell. (1)
2. Plasma membrane is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
3. Name a cell that can be seen by unaided eye. (1)
4. Give example of two unicellular eukaryotic organisms. (1)
5. Give an example of cell which can change its shape. (1)
6. What makes the plant cell rigid? (1)
7. Where is the nucleolus situated? (1)
8. Name two cell organelles that are not present in animal cell but present in plant cell. (1)
9. Expand DNA. (1)
10. Arrange the following in ascending order (1)  
Tissue, Cell, Organ.

### B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE I

1. Define cell and tissue. (2)
2. Differentiate between prokaryotes and eukaryotes. (2)
3. Define the functions of cell wall. (2)
4. What are dictyosomes? (2)
5. Which cell organelle is known as suicidal bags and why? (2)
6. Write the function of nerve cell. (2)
7. Give two examples of both prokaryotes and eukaryotes. (2)
8. How vacuoles of plant cell and animal cell is different? (2)
9. Why plant cell possess cell wall not animal cells? (2)
10. Differentiate between cytoplasm and nucleoplasm. (2)

### C. SHORT ANSWER TYPE II

1. Discuss cell theory. (3)
2. Write a short note on plastid and its types. (3)
3. Why bacteria is considered as prokaryotic cell? (3)
4. Draw a well labelled diagram of animal cell. (3)
5. Which cell organelle is associated with protein synthesis? (3)  
What are dictyosomes? Where are they found? (3)
6. What is cell? Discuss any three cell organelles. (3)
7. Make sketch of the human nerve cell. What function do nerve cell perform? (3)
8. Diagrammatically make a short note on nucleus of a cell. (3)
9. Where are chromosomes found in a cell? State their function. (3)
10. "Cells are the basic structural unit of living organisms" explain. (3)

**D. LONG ANSWER**

1. Draw a diagram of plant cell and discuss all the cell organelles found. (5)
2. Draw a cell that is capable of changing its shape. Write how this property is helpful for that cell? name the cell organelle involved in digesting substances with in the cell. (5)

**E. VALUE BASED**

1. Why do we not look exactly like our parents , even though we inherit genes from our parents? (3)
2. Plant roots also carry plastids. Then Why they cannot perform photosynthesis? (3)

**CH – 9 REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS**

**A. VERY SHORT ANSWER**

1. What are the modes of animal reproduction? (1)
2. Gametes fuse to form \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
3. Union of two gametes is called \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
4. What is sperm cell? (1)
5. Name two animals that shows metamorphosis. (1)
6. Oviduct are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
7. Development of test tube babies takes place in uterus. ( True / False ) (1)
8. Embryo embeds in the wall of \_\_\_\_\_ . (1)
9. What is oviparous? (1)
10. Give examples of two viviparous animals. (1)

**B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE I**

1. Write two characters of sexual reproduction. (2)
2. Define fertilization. (2)
3. What is internal fertilization? Where is it seen? (2)
4. What is metamorphosis? (2)
5. What is the significance of reproduction? (2)
6. Write two characters of asexual reproduction. (2)
7. Define binary fission and give name of an organism following it. (2)
8. What are the parts of human sperm? (2)
9. Diagrammatically show budding in Hydra. (2)
10. What are hermaphrodites? Give two examples. (2)

**C. SHORT ANSWER TYPE II**

1. Why fish forms gametes in large number? (3)
2. Diagrammatically explain the life cycle of a frog. (3)

3. Differentiate between embryo and foetus. (3)
4. Which element is needed for metamorphosis of frogs? Why? (3)
5. Why young ones of frogs are called larva not baby frog? (3)
6. How tail of sperm is helpful in fertilization? Where does fertilisation takes place? (3)
7. Draw a well labelled diagram of human sperm. (3)
8. Name the gonads of female reproductive system. What are the products of that organ? (3)
9. Expand IVF? How this process is important? (3)
10. Diagrammatically explain the process budding in hydra. (3)

**D. LONG ANSWER**

1. Diagrammatically explain the life cycle of Frog. Which hormone plays a important role here? (5)
2. Draw and label the human female reproductive system. write the role of oviduct and uterus. (5)

**E. VALUE BASED**

1. Does vivipary offers any advantage to organisms? If yes, how? (3)
2. The process of a child changing into an adult human being cannot be referred to as metamorphosis. Why? (3)