

8<sup>th</sup> Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English  
8<sup>th</sup> Std Term 1

1. Crop production and Management

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sowing is done in large scale by \_\_\_\_\_  
a. broad casting                      b. **seed drill**
2. We can prevent pest at home in natural way by using \_\_\_\_\_  
a. thulasi leaves                      b. **Neem leaves**
3. Pick the odd one out  
a. hand fork                              b. **harrow**  
c. sickle                                  d. hoe
4. Government has established \_\_\_\_\_ to satisfy consumers and farmers in marketing.  
a. **Uzhavr Sandhai**                      b. Co-operative Stores
5. Choose the fermented food \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Wine**                                  b. fresh juice  
c. milk

II. Match the following

1.

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Furrow irrigation    | a. to irrigate grapes, banana etc.,   |
| 2. Basin irrigation     | b. Used where soil can't retain water |
| 3. Sprinkler irrigation | c. Between two rows of crop           |
| 4. Drip irrigation      | d. Paddy field                        |

**Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a**

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. India is an \_\_\_\_\_ country.

**Ans: agricultural**

2. People all totally depend upon \_\_\_\_\_ for our basic needin.

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**Ans: agriculture**

3. Food clothing and \_\_\_\_\_ are our basic needs.

**Ans: shelter**

4. Food provides \_\_\_\_\_ and materials required for the growth and maintenance of our body.

**Ans: energy**

5. Indian population had grown by \_\_\_\_\_ between 1991-2001.

**Ans: 21.34%**

6. Indian population is exceed by \_\_\_\_\_. More in 2050.

**Ans: 20%**

7. The demand for food has also gone up. The available land for \_\_\_\_\_ has been decreasing.

**Ans: agriculture**

8. The cultivation of crops from sowing to \_\_\_\_\_ are known as agriculture practices.

**Ans: harvesting**

9. Production of \_\_\_\_\_ involves several activities carried out by the farmers over a period of time.

**Ans: crops**

10. The science that deals with the growth of plants and animals for human use is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: agriculture**

11. Before sowing the seeds, we have to prepare the \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: soil**

12. Preparation of soil is the first essential stage for \_\_\_\_\_ of crops.

**Ans: cultivation**

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the important process of loosening the soil.

**Ans: ploughing**

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14. A farmer \_\_\_\_\_ the field with plough drawn by a pair of bulls.

**Ans: ploughs**

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the one of the old and traditional methods of agriculture.

**Ans: manual ploughing**

16. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ saves labour and time.

**Ans: cultivator**

17. The spade, shovel, hoe and pick-axe are other \_\_\_\_\_ tools.

**Ans: ploughing**

18. Ploughing retain \_\_\_\_\_ for a long period.

**Ans: moisture**

19. Ploughing eradicates the \_\_\_\_\_ plants.

**Ans: undesirable**

20. The substances which are added to the soil in the form of nutrients for the healthy growth of plants are called \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: manure or fertilizers**

21. The process of supplying water to the crops in the field at different intervals is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: irrigation**

22. Excess water on the field may cause a condition called \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: water logging**

23. Water logging may harm the \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: crops**

24. \_\_\_\_\_ are undesirable plants growing naturally along with the crop.

**Ans: weeds**

**2. Reaching the age of adolescence**

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The word adolescence is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ word.

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- a. Latin  
b. Greek  
c. German  
d. Italy
2. Generally boys attain puberty at the age of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **14 to 15**  
b. 10 to 11  
c. 16 to 17  
d. 10 to 12
3. The height of an individual depends upon \_\_\_\_\_  
a. genes  
b. growth hormones  
c. nutritive food  
d. **all the above**
4. The voice box in boys can be seen as the \_\_\_\_\_ in the throat.  
a. eves apple  
b. **Adam's apple**  
c. larynx  
d. trachea
5. Sebaceous gland secretes \_\_\_\_\_  
a. sweat  
b. water  
c. **oil**  
d. enzyme
6. The exocrine gland secretes \_\_\_\_\_  
a. hormones  
b. sebum  
c. oil  
d. **enzymes**
7. The endocrine gland secretes \_\_\_\_\_  
a. sebum  
b. **oil**  
c. eye  
d. nose
9. Excess secretion of growth hormone results in \_\_\_\_\_  
a. dwarfism  
b. goitre  
c. acromegaly  
d. **gigantism**
10. Excess secretion of growth hormone in adults results in \_\_\_\_\_  
a. gigantism  
b. **acromegaly**  
c. dwarfism  
d. cretinism
11. Thyroid gland is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ region.

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- a. head  
b. **throat**  
c. abdomen  
d. brain

12. Thyroid secretes the hormone \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **thyroxine**  
b. cortisone  
c. thymuliz  
d. thymosine

13. The deficiency of thyroxine hormone in children results in \_\_\_\_\_  
a. dwarfism  
b. goiter  
c. **cretinism**  
d. myxedema

14. Enlargement of thyroid gland is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **goiter**  
b. cretinism  
c. diabetes  
d. thymulin

15. Alpha cell secretes \_\_\_\_\_  
a. insulin  
b. **glucagon**  
c. adrenalin  
d. myelin

16. Beta cell secretes \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **insulin**  
b. glucagon  
c. adrenalin  
d. belin

17. Diabetes mellitus is due to the deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_  
a. glucagon  
b. sugar  
c. **insulin**  
d. thyroxine

18. Adrenal glands located just on top of the \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **kidneys**  
b. liver  
c. eyes  
d. pancreas

19. This hormone is produced during stress or emergency situations.  
a. glucagon  
b. relaxin  
c. oxytocin  
d. **adrenalin**

20. Ovaries produce \_\_\_\_\_ hormone.

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- a. progesterone  
b. oestrogen
- c. Oxytocin  
d. **both a and b**
21. Release of an ovum from the ovary is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a. nenopause  
b. pause  
c. **ovulation**  
d. period
22. This is the end of reproductive phase of a women's life.
- a. ovulation  
b. period  
c. pregnancy  
d. **menopause**
23. Usually a women has two \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.
- a. **x**  
b. y  
c. long  
d. short
24. When a sperm containing x chromosome fertilizes the egg, the zygote will develop into a \_\_\_\_\_ child.
- a. male  
b. **female**  
c. intersex  
d. no change
25. \_\_\_\_\_ helps to prevent thyroid gland related diseases.
- a. calcium  
b. iron  
c. **iodine**  
d. phosphorus
26. Lack of iron in the diet results in \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **anemia**  
b. fever  
c. blood loss  
d. weakness
27. One of the following is an illegal drug.
- a. paracetamol  
b. amox  
c. dolo 650  
d. **cocaine**
28. Smoking aggravates asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **emphysema**  
b. diabetes  
c. fever  
d. hormones

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29. Name the vitamin that is more in Bean sprouts

- a. B                                  b. C
- c. D                                  d. E

30. The cancers that begin in the lymph nodes and immune system tissues are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. lymphoma                      b. melanoma  
c. carcinoma                  d. sarcoma

## II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The word \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the Latin word *adolescere*.

Ans: adolescence

2. The period of transition from childhood to adulthood is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: adolescence

3. The world health organization(WHO) defines adolescence as the period of life between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.

Ans: 11, 19

4. is the period in life when the body's reproductive system gets ready to work.

Ans: Puberty

5. At \_\_\_\_\_ the voice box or the larynx begins to grow.

Ans: Puberty

6. The secretion of sweat and \_\_\_\_\_ increases during Puberty.

Ans: sebaceous glands

7. The exocrine gland secretes enzymes which are important for \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: digestion

8. The secretions of the ductless glands (hormones) are carried away by the \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: blood stream

9. The deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ hormone in children is known as cretinism.

Ans: thyroxine

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is located just below the stomach in the body.

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Ans: Pancreas

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is both exocrine and endocrine.

Ans: Pancreas

12. Deficiency of insulin in the body causes a disease known as \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: diabetes mellitus

13. \_\_\_\_\_ gland is also known as supra renal glands.

Ans: Adrena;

14. In male, the testes produces the male sex hormone \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: testosterone

15. In female, the ovaries secrete estrogen and \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: progesterone

16. The adolescents need more calories and other nutrients due to \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: spurt in growth

17. A very good amount of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary during the growth period.

Ans: proteins, carbohydrate

18. \_\_\_\_\_ intake needs to be increased to prevent osteoporosis in later life.

Ans: Calcium

19. Green leaf vegetables, jiggery, whole pulses are rich sources of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: iron

20. During adolescent period, take hygienic \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: balanced diet

21. Avoid coughing or sneezing around \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: food

22. Drugs cause serious problems, and their use leads to \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: addiction

23. Children should avoid the company of \_\_\_\_\_



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Ans: drug addicts

24. \_\_\_\_\_ have been deemed one of the greatest health hazards of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Ans: Cigarettes

25. Cigarettes increases the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ in both men and women.

Ans: infertility

26. Children of smokers are also far more susceptible to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: asthma, ear infections

27. \_\_\_\_\_ are more difficult to sprout.

Ans: Nuts

28. Best sprouting results in sunflower seeds and \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: mung beans

29. Soya and kidney bean sprouts are \_\_\_\_\_ and may be avoided.

Ans: toxic

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ content of the bean increases, when it starts sprouting.

Ans: Vitamin C

31. \_\_\_\_\_ is ultimately the result of cells that uncontrollably grow and do not die.

Ans: Cancer

32. Programmed cell death is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: apoptosis

33. Colon cancers lead to symptoms such as \_\_\_\_\_ diarrhoea, and changes in stool size.

Ans: constipation

34. Bladder or prostate cancers cause changes in \_\_\_\_\_ function.

Ans: bladder

35. \_\_\_\_\_ are cancers that begin in the bone marrow.

Ans: Leukaemia

36. \_\_\_\_\_ are cancers that arise in the thyroid

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Ans: Adenomas

37. High intake of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are protective against many forms of diseases.

Ans: fruits, vegetables

**III. Match the following**

1.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Carcinoma | a. bone          |
| 2. Sarcoma   | b. thyroid gland |
| 3. Lymphoma  | c. bone marrow   |
| 4. Leukaemia | d. lymph node    |
| 5. adenoma   | e. colon cancer  |

**Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-d,4-c,5-b**

2.

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Adrenalin    | a. sugar metabolism       |
| 2. Glucagon     | b. growth and respiration |
| 3. Thyroxine    | c. functions of sperms    |
| 4. Oestrogen    | d. stress tolerance       |
| 5. Testosterone | e. ovary development      |

**Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-c**

3.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. xx chromosome | a. milk products |
| 2. xy chromosome | b. cancer        |
| 3. calcium       | c. vitamin c     |
| 4. cigarettes    | d. male child    |
| 5. bean sprout   | e. female child  |

**Ans: 1-e,2-d,3-a,4-b,5-c**

**3. Pictorial feature of plant kingdom****I. Fill in the blanks**

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1. An example of saprophyte

Ans: Agaricus

Agar agar is obtained from

Ans: Gelidium

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a palm like Gymnosperm.

Ans: Cycas

4. The algae which decomposes human urine is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Chlorella

5. \_\_\_\_\_ are called as amphibious cryptogams.

Ans: bryophytes

6. Fungi do not have \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: chlorophyll

7. Fungi cannot prepare their own \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: food

8. Fungi is a third kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: whittaker

9. An examples of unicellular fungi \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: yeast

10. An example of multicellular fungi \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: agaricus

6. The plant body of fungi is made up of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: hyphae

12. The plant body of fungi is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: mycelium

13. The fungi cell wall is made up of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: chitin

14. An example of parasitic fungi is \_\_\_\_\_

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Ans: puccinia

15. An example of saprophytic fungi is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Agaricus

16. An example of symbiotic fungi is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: mycorrhizae

17. An example of edible mushroom is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: agaricus bisporus

18. An example of toad stool is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: amanita phalloides

19. Name the fungi used in the synthesis of Vitamin B-riboflavin \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: ashbya gossypii

20. \_\_\_\_\_ are lowest and simplest primitive plants.

Ans: Algae

21. The body of \_\_\_\_\_ is not differentiated into root, stem, or leaf.

Ans: Algae

22. The cell wall of algae is made up of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: cellulose

23. Vegetative reproduction in spirogyra is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: fragmentation

24. Sex organs are found in algae \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: chara

25. An example of blue green algae is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: oscillatoria

26. An example of brown algae is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: sargassum

27. An example of red algae is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: polysiphonia

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28. An example of green algae is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: chlamydomonas

29. Iodine is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: yeast

30. Algae \_\_\_\_\_ is used in space travel.

Ans: chlorella pyrenoidosa

31. Agar-agar is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: red algae

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a bryophyte. It is differentiated into root like stem like, and leaf like organs.

Ans: Funaria

33. \_\_\_\_\_ are called as amphibious cryptogams.

Ans: bryophytes

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as seed bed and in green houses.

Ans: sphagnum

35. The \_\_\_\_\_ has root like, stem like, and leaf like structure.

Ans: mosses

36. Bryophytes reproduce sexually by \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: gametes

37. Bryophytes reproduce asexually by \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: spores

38. Sporophytic phase alternates with the gametophytic phase is known as \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: alternation of generation

39. \_\_\_\_\_ are called as vascular cryptogams.

Ans: pteridophytes

40. In selaginella the leaves are \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: dimorphic

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41. The leaves of the pteridophytes are called as \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: fronds

42. The stem of pteridophyte is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: rhizome

43. The pteridophytes are living since \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Jurassic period

44. The leaves of pteridophytes bear \_\_\_\_\_ on the ventral side.

Ans: sporangia

45. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as vermifuge.

Ans: Dryopteris

46. \_\_\_\_\_ undergo secondary thickening

Ans: Gymnosperms

47. Needle like leaves, or scales are seen in \_\_\_\_\_

V pinus

48. In cycas the tap root system have \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: coralloid roots

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is only living species of the ginkgoales.

Ans: ginkgobiloba

50. Ovules are not enclosed with in the carpels of ovary in \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: gymnosperms

51. Ovules enclosed within the carpels of ovary which later gets modified into fruit in \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: angiosperms

52. The plants which have seeds with only one cotyledon are called as \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: monocotyledons

53. The plants which have seeds with two cotyledons are called as \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: dictotyledons

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54. An example of monocot seed is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: maize

55. An example of dicot seed is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: bean

**III. Match the following**

**1.**

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bread mould | a. Basidionmycota |
| 2. Sac fungi   | b. Zycomycota     |
| 3. Club fungi  | c. Deutero mycota |
| 4. Penicillium | d. Ascomycota     |

**Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c**

**2.**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Blue green | a. Rhodophyta  |
| 2. Green      | b. phaeophyta  |
| 3. Red        | c. chlorophyta |
| 4. Brown      | d. cyanophyta  |

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b**

**3.**

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Phycocyanin   | a. Floridean starch    |
| 2. Chlorophyll   | b. Laminarin           |
| 3. Fucoxanthin   | c. Starch              |
| 4. Phycoerythrin | d. Cyanophycean starch |

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

**4.**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Oscillatoria  | a. Rhodophyta  |
| 2. Chlamydomonas | b. phaeophyta  |
| 3. Sargassum     | c. chlorophyta |

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4. Polysiphonia                      d. cyanophyta

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

**5.**

1. Hepaticac                      a. Funaria  
2. Anthocerotae                      Anthoceros  
3. Musci                      c. Anthoceros

**Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-a**

**6.**

1. Psilopsida                      a. Nephrolepis  
2. Lycopsida                      b. Equisetum  
3. Sphenopsida                      c. Lycopodium  
4. Pteropsida                      d. Psilotum

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

**7.**

1. Cycadales                      b. Gnetum  
2. Gink goales                      b. Pinus  
3. Coniferales                      c. Ginkgoloba  
4. Gnetales                      d. cycas

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

**8.**

1. Ephedra                      a. Resin  
2. Gnetum                      b. Ephedrine  
3. Agathis                      c. cures rheumatism  
4. Pinus                      d. paper

**Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a**



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4. Micro Organisms

**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Micro organisms can be seen through \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Microscope**                      b. naked eye
2. Micro organisms are measured in \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Microns & Millimicrons**                      b. Millimetre
3. Virus is a Latin word which means \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Poison**                      b. Protozoa
4. The study of viruses is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Virology**                      b. Phycology
5. The micro organisms show both living and non-living characteristics \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Virus**                      b. bacteria
6. Virus was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Ivanowsky**                      b. Antonvon
7. Virus attack & bacteria or bacteria eater is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Bacteriophage**                      b. Phycophage
8. Virus attacks or infects the plant is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Phytophage**                      b. Phycophage
9. Virus infects the algae is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Phytophage**                      b. Phycophage
10. Virus infects animal is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Zooghage**                      b. Mycophage
11. Virus infects fungi is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Mycophage**                      b. Phycoophage
12. The study of bacteria is called \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Bacteriology**                      b. Mycology
13. Bacteria were first observed by \_\_\_\_\_

**8<sup>th</sup> Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English****a. Anton von Leeuwenhoek****b. Ivanowsky**

14. The bacterial cell is a \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Prokaryotic cell****b. Eukaryotic Cell**

15. Bacteria Contains \_\_\_\_\_ Pigments.

**a. bacteriochlorophyll****b. chlorophyll**

16. \_\_\_\_\_ are the organs of motility.

**a. Flagella****b. Pili**

17. Flagella are thread like \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Appendages****b. Pigments**

18. \_\_\_\_\_ are considered to be organs of attachment.

**a. Pili****b. food granules**

19. Bacteria are measured in \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Microns****b. Millimicrons**

20. \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria are spherical shaped.

**a. Cocci****b. bacilli**

21. \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria are rod shaped.

**a. bacilli****b. cocci**

22. \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria are cork screw shaped.

**a. Spirillum****b. Vibrio**

23. \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria comma shaped.

**a. Vibrio****b. Cocci**

24. A single flagellum is at one end of the bacteria \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Monotrichous****b. Polutrichous**

25.. A tuft of flagella arising at both end of the bacteria is \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Amphitrichous****b. Atrichour**

26. Tuft of flagella is at one end of the bacteria \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Lophotrichous****b. Peritrichous**

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27. Flagella all around the bacterial cell is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. **Peritrichous** b. Atrichous
28. A bacterial cell without any flagella is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. **Atrichous** b. Amphitrichous
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a unicellular green algae.  
 a. **Chlamydomonas** b. Yeast
30. Chlamydomonas has \_\_\_\_\_ shaped chloroplast.  
 a. **Cup** b. ring
31. An \_\_\_\_\_ is located at the anterior end of chlamydomonas.  
 a. **eye-spot** b. chloroplast
32. There are \_\_\_\_\_ flagellae at the narrow end of the chlamydomonar cell.  
 a. **Two** b. Three
33. The organ of locomotion in chlamydomonas is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. **flagellae** b. pyrenoid
34. The chloroplast of chlamydomonas has \_\_\_\_\_ which contains starch.  
 a. **Pyrenoid** b. eye-spot
35. The study of algae is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. **phycology** b. mycology
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is a unicellular fungi.  
 A. **yeast** b. bacteria
37. Yeast is \_\_\_\_\_ fungs.  
 a. **Saprophytic** b. Parasitic
38. The yeast cell is \_\_\_\_\_ shaped.  
 a. **Oval** b. Conical
39. Fungi do not possess \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. **Chlorophyll** b. mitochondria
40. The study of fungi is called \_\_\_\_\_

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a. mycology

b. phycology

41. Fungi are incapable of \_\_\_\_\_

a. Photosynthesis

b. Fermentation

42. Photozoans are \_\_\_\_\_ organisms.

a. Unicellular

b. multicellular

43. Parasitic forms cause \_\_\_\_\_

a. diseases

b. Photosynthesis

44. Photozoans show mainly \_\_\_\_\_ modes of life.

a. Two

b. One

45. The wonder drug 'Penicillin' was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_

a. Alexander Fleming

b. Robert Koch

46. An example of ammonifying bacteria is \_\_\_\_\_

a. Bacillus ramosus

b. Rhizobium

47. An example of nitrifying bacteria is \_\_\_\_\_

a. Nitrobacter

b. Azatobacter

48. An example of root nodules bacteria \_\_\_\_\_

a. Rhizobium

b. Bacillus Samosus

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of single cell protein.

a. Chlorella

b. Agaricus

50. Algal bloom leads to loss of species diversity which is known as \_\_\_\_\_

a. Eutrophication

b. Nitrogen fixation

II. Match the following

1.

1. Streptococcus lactis

a. Vinegar

2. Acetobacter aceti

b. Oxalic acid

3. Aspergillus niger

c. Lactic acid

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-b

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2.

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Xanthomonas citri    | a. Bunchy top of Banana         |
| 2. Xanthomonas oryzae   | b. Blast disease of rice        |
| 3. cercospora personata | c. Citrus canker                |
| 4. Pyricularia oryzae   | d. Tikka disease of ground nut. |
| 5. Bunchy top virus     | e. Bacterial blight in rice     |

Ans: 1-c,2-e,3-d,4-b,5-a

5. Elements and Compounds around us.

I. choose the correct answer.

1. A pure substance is free from \_\_\_\_\_

- a. adulteration                      b. dust particles

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pure substance.

- a. Sugar                                  b. Milk

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of the same kind of atoms or different kinds of atoms.

- a. molecule                              b. element

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an element.

- a. Oxygen                                  b. Silver bromide

5. Pure water contains hydrogen and oxygen which cannot be separated by \_\_\_\_\_ methods.

- a. physical                                  b. chemical

6. \_\_\_\_\_ are made up of one kind of atom only.

- a. molecules                              b. elements

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ elements known at present.

- a. 118    b. 112

8. On the earth's crust, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most abundant element.

- a. Oxygen                                  b. Nitrogen

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a liquid element.

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a. Mercury

b. milk

10. \_\_\_\_\_ show the properties of metals as well as non-metals.

a. Metals

b. metalloids

11. \_\_\_\_\_ are malleable.

a. non-metals

b. metals

12. \_\_\_\_\_ are bad conductors of heat and electricity.

a. Metals

b. non-metals

13. Symbol of neon is \_\_\_\_\_

a. N

b. Ne

14. Pb is the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_

a. Lead

b. Potassium

15. Molecule of Nitrogen is \_\_\_\_\_

a. diatomic

b. mono atomic

16. A molecule of \_\_\_\_\_ consists of three atoms.

a. Ozone

b. Oxygen

17. Nitrogen is an \_\_\_\_\_

a. element

b. a compound

18. Aluminium iodine is \_\_\_\_\_

a. reddish brown

b. greyish black

19. Sulphur dioxide has \_\_\_\_\_ odour.

a. rotten egg

b. pungent

20. A marble is an \_\_\_\_\_ compound.

a. organic

b. inorganic

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in fire extinguisher.

a. Baking soda

b. washing soda

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in the preparation of sweets and toffees.

a. Sugar

b. table salt

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23. The formula of calcium chloride is \_\_\_\_\_

- a.  $\text{CaCl}_2$                       b.  $\text{CaCl}$

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the combining capacity of an element.

- a. Formula                      b. Valency

25. The valency of Fe in  $\text{FeCl}_3$  is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 1 b. 3

26. The valency of Neon is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. zero** **b. eight**

## II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Distilled water is a \_\_\_\_\_ substance.

Ans: Pure

2. Air we breathe is a \_\_\_\_\_ of gases.

Ans: mixture

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mixture of liquid fat, protein and water.

Ans: milk

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest particle of an element.

Ans:atom

5. Sulphur contains \_\_\_\_\_ atoms only.

Ans: Sulphur

6. Atoms of \_\_\_\_\_ elements are not identical.

Ans: different

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ elements occur in nature.

Ans: 92

8. Hydrogen and Helium are the main elements in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: universe, stars

9.Of the 92 natural elements \_\_\_\_\_ are metals.

Ans: 70

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10. Boron is a \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: metalloid

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the symbol of Vanadium.

Ans: V

12. Two or more elements combine in a fixed ratio by mass to form a \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: compound

13. Sulphur combines with Oxygen to form \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Sulphur dioxide

14. A compound has a \_\_\_\_\_ melting and boiling point.

Ans: fixed

15. Waxes are \_\_\_\_\_ compounds.

Ans: organic

16. Lime stone is used in the preparation of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: chalk pieces

17. Table salt is an essential component to preserve \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: meat and fish

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in the manufacture of cement and glass.

Ans: quick lime

19. The valency of Fe in  $\text{FeCl}_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: 2

20. Elements which do not combine with other elements have \_\_\_\_\_ valency.

Ans: zero

21. Ag is the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: silver

22. The valency of Argon is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: zero

23. Copper is a \_\_\_\_\_ valency element.



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Ans: variable

**III. Match the following**

1.

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 1. Argon    | a. Sb |
| 2. Tin      | b. Ar |
| 3. Antimony | c. Hg |
| 4. Sodium   | d. Sn |
| 5. Mercury  | e. Na |

**Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-e,5-c**

2.

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Quick lime       | a. Sodium Carbonate    |
| 2. Bleaching powder | b. Sucrose             |
| 3. Washing soda     | c. NaCl                |
| 4. Sugar            | d. Calcium oxychloride |
| 5. Table salt       | e. CaO.                |

**Ans: 1-e,2-d,3-a,4-b,5-c**

2.

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Element   | a. Earth's crust     |
| 2. Oxygen    | b. Copper            |
| 3. Mercury   | c. metalloid         |
| 4. Germanium | d. pictorial symbols |
| 5. Alchemist | e. liquid            |

**Ans: 1-b,2-a,3-e,4-c,5-d**

**6. Measurements**

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The standard quantity used for measurement is called \_\_\_\_\_

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a. measurement | b. unit |
|----------------|---------|

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2. When we say a distance as 500m, 500 is its \_\_\_\_\_

- | a. magnitude | b. unit |
|--------------|---------|
| 1            | 1       |
| 2            | 1       |
| 3            | 1       |
| 4            | 1       |
| 5            | 1       |
| 6            | 1       |
| 7            | 1       |
| 8            | 1       |
| 9            | 1       |
| 10           | 1       |
| 11           | 1       |
| 12           | 1       |
| 13           | 1       |
| 14           | 1       |
| 15           | 1       |
| 16           | 1       |
| 17           | 1       |
| 18           | 1       |
| 19           | 1       |
| 20           | 1       |
| 21           | 1       |
| 22           | 1       |
| 23           | 1       |
| 24           | 1       |
| 25           | 1       |
| 26           | 1       |
| 27           | 1       |
| 28           | 1       |
| 29           | 1       |
| 30           | 1       |
| 31           | 1       |
| 32           | 1       |
| 33           | 1       |
| 34           | 1       |
| 35           | 1       |
| 36           | 1       |
| 37           | 1       |
| 38           | 1       |
| 39           | 1       |
| 40           | 1       |
| 41           | 1       |
| 42           | 1       |
| 43           | 1       |
| 44           | 1       |
| 45           | 1       |
| 46           | 1       |
| 47           | 1       |
| 48           | 1       |
| 49           | 1       |
| 50           | 1       |
| 51           | 1       |
| 52           | 1       |
| 53           | 1       |
| 54           | 1       |
| 55           | 1       |
| 56           | 1       |
| 57           | 1       |
| 58           | 1       |
| 59           | 1       |
| 60           | 1       |
| 61           | 1       |
| 62           | 1       |
| 63           | 1       |
| 64           | 1       |
| 65           | 1       |
| 66           | 1       |
| 67           | 1       |
| 68           | 1       |
| 69           | 1       |
| 70           | 1       |
| 71           | 1       |
| 72           | 1       |
| 73           | 1       |
| 74           | 1       |
| 75           | 1       |
| 76           | 1       |
| 77           | 1       |
| 78           | 1       |
| 79           | 1       |
| 80           | 1       |
| 81           | 1       |
| 82           | 1       |
| 83           | 1       |
| 84           | 1       |
| 85           | 1       |
| 86           | 1       |
| 87           | 1       |
| 88           | 1       |
| 89           | 1       |
| 90           | 1       |
| 91           | 1       |
| 92           | 1       |
| 93           | 1       |
| 94           | 1       |
| 95           | 1       |
| 96           | 1       |
| 97           | 1       |
| 98           | 1       |
| 99           | 1       |
| 100          | 1       |

3. In 50 sec, sec is the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. unit**

**b. magnitude**

4. Mile is an unit of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. mass                                      b. length

5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental quantities.

- a. seven                      b. two

6. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ quantities.

- a. fundamental                      b. **supplementary**

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary unit of temperature in SI system.

- a. Kelvin**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the SI unit of Electric current.

- a. Ampere**

9. The unit of plane angle is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. steradian      b. **radian**

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is called absolute zero.

- a.  $273^{\circ}\text{C}$       b.  $-273^{\circ}\text{C}$

11. The usage of negative values in \_\_\_\_\_ scale can be avoided by using Kelvin scale.

- a. celcius** **b. Kelvin**

12. Candela is the SI unit of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Luminous intensity** **b. temperature**

13. Plane angle and solid angle are \_\_\_\_\_ quantities.

- a. fundamental

14. Units when are named after scientists should always be written with \_\_\_\_\_ letters.

- a. capital                      b. **small**

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15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the unit of force.

- a. Newton                                      b. newton

**II. Fill in the blanks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the comparison of an unknown quantity with the standard quantity.

Ans: Measurement

2. Pound is an unit of \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: mass

3. There are seven \_\_\_\_\_ quantities.

Ans: fundamental

4. The uniform system of measurement is called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: SI system of units

5. In \_\_\_\_\_ system, the units for all physical quantities are fixed and derived.

Ans: SI

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary unit of temperature.

Ans: Kelvin

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the SI unit of Luminous intensity.

Ans: Candela

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ point of water is 0<sup>0</sup> C.

Ans: freezing

9. Absolute zero is taken as \_\_\_\_\_ point for Kelvin scale.

Ans: null

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the SI unit of amount of substance.

Ans: Mole

11. A \_\_\_\_\_ emits light with a luminous intensity roughly equal to one candela.

Ans: Candle

12. An angle of \_\_\_\_\_ results in an arc with a length equal to the radius of the circle.

Ans: one radian

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13. The \_\_\_\_\_ of units should be written with a small letter.

Ans: symbols

14. There should be no \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of a symbol for units.

Ans: full stop

15. The SI unit of intensity of sound is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: decibel

16. \_\_\_\_\_ mm make one metre.

Ans: 1000

17. One megagram \_\_\_\_\_ metric ton.

Ans: 1

18. One decigram \_\_\_\_\_ milligram.

Ans: 100

**III. Match the following**

1.

1. Rictor scale

a. null point

2. Solid angle

b. earth quakes

3. absolute zero

c. one candela

4. unit of mass

d. steradian

5. candle light

e. Kgm

**Ans: 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c**

2.

1. 100 square metre

a. 1 hectare

2. one square hectometre

b. 100 grams

3. 1000 kilograms

c. 1 gram

4. one kilograms

d. 1 megagram

5. 1000 milligrams

e. 1 are

**Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c**

**8<sup>th</sup> Std Science Term 1 – Book Back Questions With Answers in English****3.**

1. one mega gram    a. 1000 milligrams
2. one decigram    b. 1 metric ton
3. 10 decigrams    c. 1 kilogram
4. 10 hectograms    d. 1 centigram
5. 10 milligrams    e. 100 milligrams

**Ans: 1-b,2-e,3-a,4-c,5-d****7. Force and Pressure****I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The SI unit of pressure is  $\text{N/m}^2$ . This unit is otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: pascal**

2. The atmospheric pressure at sea level is approximately equal to \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans:  $10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ .**

3. Friction is a \_\_\_\_\_ force.

**Ans: contact**

4. The effort we use to move any object is called a \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: force**

5. The SI unit of force is named after the scientist \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: Sir.Issac Newton**

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ may bring a change in the state of motion of an object.

**Ans: force**

7. A force that can cause or change the motion of an object by touching it is called \_\_\_\_\_ force.

**Ans: contact**

8. Muscular force is \_\_\_\_\_ force.

**Ans: contact**

9. The force of \_\_\_\_\_ arises due to the contact between two bodies.

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**Ans: friction**

10. The force of gravity is an \_\_\_\_\_ force.

**Ans: attractive**

11. Liquids and gases are called \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: fluids**

12. Fluids exert pressure in the bottom of the \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: all directions**

13. The pressure of a liquid depends on \_\_\_\_\_ force

**Ans: gravitational**

14. The pressure of the liquid increases with the \_\_\_\_\_ in depth.

**Ans: increase**

15. \_\_\_\_\_ column is force per unit area.

**Ans: Pressure**

16. The atmospheric pressure at sea level is \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans:  $10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ .**

17. As we go higher above the earth's surface, the atmospheric pressure.

**Ans: decrease**

18. An Italian Scientist named \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: Torricelli**

19. Torricelli barometer was \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: mercury**

20. Friction is a \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: contact**

21. As the mass of the body increases, the friction \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: increases**

22. Friction produces \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: heat**

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23. To move any object \_\_\_\_\_ is needed.

**Ans: effort**

24. In the international system of units, The unit of force in \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: newton(N)**

25. To apply \_\_\_\_\_ on an object, we need to come in contact with the object.

**Ans: force**

26. The force caused by the action of muscles is known as \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: muscular force**

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ force is always in a direction opposite to the direction of motion of the objects.

**Ans: frictional**

28. Magnetic force is a \_\_\_\_\_ force.

**Ans: non-contact**

29. The force exerted by a charged body on another charged or unchanged body is known as \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: electrostatic**

30. Force applied upon an object depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ on which it is acting.

**Ans: area**

31. The SI unit of pressure is named after the scientist \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: Blaise Pascal**

32. Solids always exert pressure \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: downwards**

13. Liquid exerts equal pressure at the \_\_\_\_\_ depth.

**Ans: same**

34. The earth is surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_ all around.

**Ans: air**

35. The thick envelope of air around the earth is called the \_\_\_\_\_

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**Ans: atmosphere**

36. The pressure exerted by the air column above the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: atmospheric pressure**

37. The atmospheric pressure is not the \_\_\_\_\_ at all places.

**Ans: same**

38. Car brakes work on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans: Pascal's law**

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is the force created whenever two surfaces move or try to move over each other.

**Ans: friction**

40. Friction is less when the \_\_\_\_\_ is smooth.

**Ans: surface**

## **II. Match the following**

**1.**

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. wheels and ball bearings       | a. non-contact force     |
| 2. grooves                        | b. based on Pascal's law |
| 3. earth excavators               | c. increases friction    |
| 4. fall of an apple from the tree | d. decreases friction    |

**Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a**

**2.**

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Frictional force    | a. non-contact force |
| 2. Electrostatic force | b. Pascal's law      |
| 3. Earth excavators    | c. contact force     |
| 4. Sir Issac Newton    | d. fluids            |
| 5. Liquids and gases   | e. force             |

**Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d**