SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Crop Production and Management

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are Rabi crops? Give one example.
2. Name two modern methods of irrigation.
3. What is weeding?
4. Why is ploughing important?
5. What is threshing?

Short Answer Questions

6. What is crop rotation? How does it help in agriculture?
7. How do manure and fertilizers improve soil fertility?
8. What are the different methods of sowing seeds?
9. Why is irrigation necessary for crops?
10. What precautions should be taken while storing food grains?

Long Answer Questions

11. Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif crops with examples.
12. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using chemical fertilizers?
13. What are the traditional and modern methods of irrigation? Explain with examples.
14. Why is the removal of weeds necessary? List two methods of weed control.

Case Study Question

16. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Ravi is a farmer who grows wheat in his field. He noticed that despite using fertilizers, his crop yield was reducing every year. He also found that the soil was becoming dry and hard. His neighbor suggested that he should practice crop rotation and use organic manure instead of only chemical fertilizers.

Questions:

a) What problem is Ravi facing with his crops?

b) How can crop rotation help him?
c) Why is excessive use of chemical fertilizers harmful to soil?
d) Suggest one alternative farming method that Ravi can use.

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CLASS 8

Chapter: Microrganisms: Friend and Foe

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following microorganisms is used in the production of alcohol?
   a) Bacteria
   b) Virus
   c) Fungi
   d) Algae
2. Which disease is caused by a virus?
   a) Tuberculosis
   b) Cholera
   c) Malaria
   d) Polio
3. Rhizobium bacteria are beneficial because they:
   a) Decompose dead plants
   b) Fix nitrogen in soil
   c) Cause diseases in plants
   d) Help in food preservation
4. Which of the following microorganisms is used in making antibiotics?
   a) Protozoa
   b) Algae
   c) Fungi
   d) Virus
5. Which of these is a method to preserve food?
   a) Fermentation
   b) Pasteurization
   c) Photosynthesis
   d) Filtration

Section B: Short Answer Questions

6. What are microorganisms? Name any two types of microorganisms.
7. How do microorganisms help in increasing soil fertility?
8. Name two diseases caused by bacteria and two caused by viruses.
9. What is pasteurization? Why is it important?
10. How can we prevent food spoilage? Write any two methods.

Section C: Long Answer Questions

11. Explain how microorganisms are both beneficial and harmful to humans.
12. Describe the nitrogen cycle with the help of a diagram.
13. Write a short note on antibiotics. Who discovered the first antibiotic? How do antibiotics work?
14. What are food preservatives? Give examples of two natural and two chemical preservatives.
15. Explain the process of fermentation. Draw a diagram of yeast cells used in fermentation.

Case-Based Question

16. Rahul's mother prepared mango pickles in summer. She advised Rahul to keep the pickle jar in sunlight and ensure that no water enters it. After a few months, the pickle remained fresh and did not spoil.

Answer the following questions:

a) Why is pickling an effective method of food preservation?
b) How does sunlight help in preserving pickles?
c) Name two other food items that can be preserved using the pickling method.
d) What would happen if water enters the pickle jar?

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CLASS 8

Chapter: Coal and Petroleum

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Coal is formed from:
   a) Dead animals
   b) Fossilized remains of trees and plants
   c) Dead marine organisms
   d) Minerals and rocks
2. Which of the following is an exhaustible natural resource?
   a) Sunlight
   b) Air
   c) Petroleum
   d) Water
3. The main component of natural gas is:
   a) Carbon dioxide
   b) Methane
   c) Oxygen
   d) Nitrogen
4. Which of the following is NOT a fossil fuel?
   a) Coal
   b) Petroleum
   c) Natural Gas
   d) Biomass
5. Petroleum is refined by a process called:
   a) Fermentation
   b) Distillation
   c) Filtration
   d) Evaporation

Short Answer Questions

6. What are fossil fuels? Name any two fossil fuels.
7. Why is coal called a fossil fuel?
8. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources with examples.
9. What is coke? Mention two of its uses.
10. Why should we use fossil fuels judiciously?

Long Answer Questions

11. Explain the formation of coal with the help of a diagram.
12. What is petroleum? Describe the process of refining petroleum and name any three useful products obtained from it.
13. List three harmful effects of using fossil fuels. Suggest any two ways to conserve fossil fuels.

Case-Based Question

14. Ramesh's family uses an LPG cylinder for cooking. One day, his father explained to him that LPG is a cleaner fuel compared to coal or wood.

Answer the following questions:

a) What is LPG? What is its full form?
b) Why is LPG considered a cleaner fuel?
c) Name two other clean fuels used for cooking or transport.
d) Why should we avoid burning coal and wood for cooking?

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Combustion and Flame

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is a necessary condition for combustion?
   a) Presence of carbon dioxide
   b) Presence of a combustible substance
   c) Absence of oxygen
   d) Low temperature
2. The substance that helps in combustion is:
   a) Carbon dioxide
   b) Oxygen
   c) Nitrogen
   d) Hydrogen
3. Which type of flame is obtained when the air supply is sufficient in a Bunsen burner?
   a) Luminous flame
   b) Non-luminous flame
   c) Red flame
   d) Flickering flame
4. Which fuel is considered an ideal fuel for domestic use?
   a) Wood
   b) Coal
   c) Petrol
   d) LPG
5. The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire is called:
   a) Boiling point
   b) Ignition temperature
   c) Freezing point
   d) Melting point

Short Answer Questions

6. What is combustion? Give one example.
7. Why is water not used to extinguish fires caused by petrol?
8. Define fuel. What are the characteristics of an ideal fuel?
9. What is meant by spontaneous combustion? Give one example.
10. Why does a candle flame have different zones? Name them.

Long Answer Questions

11. Explain the structure of a candle flame with the help of a labeled diagram.
12. Describe three types of combustion with examples.
13. What are fire extinguishers? Differentiate between exhaustible and non exhaustible resources.

Case-Based Question

14. Ritu was cooking in the kitchen when she accidentally dropped some hot oil, causing a small fire. She panicked and was about to pour water on it, but her mother stopped her and used a wet cloth instead.

Answer the following questions:

a) Why did Ritu's mother stop her from using water?
b) What type of fire extinguisher should be used for oil fires?
c) Name one fire safety measure that should be followed in kitchens.
d) Why does sand or baking soda help in putting out fires caused by oil?

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Conservation of Plants and Animals

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is an example of an extinct species?
   a) Tiger
   b) Elephant
   c) Dodo
   d) Peacock
2. Deforestation leads to:
   a) Increase in rainfall
   b) Soil erosion
   c) Increase in oxygen levels
   d) None of the above
3. The Red Data Book contains information about:
   a) National parks
   b) Endangered species
   c) Biodiversity hotspots
   d) Wildlife sanctuaries
4. Which of the following is a protected area meant for the conservation of wildlife?
   a) Dam
   b) Sanctuary
   c) Mine
   d) Factory
5. Reforestation is the process of:
   a) Cutting down trees
   b) Planting trees in deforested areas
   c) Destroying forests
   d) Building roads in forests

Short Answer Questions

6. What is deforestation? Mention two of its major consequences.
7. Define biodiversity. Why is it important?
8. What is the difference between a national park and a wildlife sanctuary?
9. How does deforestation lead to global warming?
10. What are endangered species? Give two examples.

Long Answer Questions

11. What is the importance of conservation of forests and wildlife? Mention any four steps taken for conservation.
12. Explain the causes and consequences of deforestation.
13. Describe the various methods of conservation of forests and wildlife. How do national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves help in conservation?

Case-Based Question

14. A village near a dense forest noticed a decline in the number of wild animals and birds. Many trees were being cut for agriculture and timber, leading to soil erosion and a change in climate. The villagers approached the forest department for help.

Answer the following questions:

a) What are the possible reasons for the decline in wildlife?
b) How can deforestation affect soil and climate?
c) What steps should be taken to conserve wildlife in that area?
d) Name one government initiative for forest conservation in India.

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REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Reproduction in Animals

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is an example of asexual reproduction?
   a) Budding in Hydra
   b) Birth of a baby in humans
   c) Hatching of a chick from an egg
   d) Fertilization in frogs
2. The male reproductive cell in animals is called:
   a) Egg
   b) Ovum
   c) Sperm
   d) Zygote
3. Where does fertilization take place in humans?
   a) Uterus
   b) Ovaries
   c) Fallopian tube
   d) Testes
4. Which of the following animals reproduces by external fertilization?
   a) Cat
   b) Frog
   c) Dog
   d) Cow
5. The process of transformation of a larva into an adult is called:
   a) Fertilization
   b) Metamorphosis
   c) Budding
   d) Cloning

Short Answer Questions

6. What is fertilization? Differentiate between internal and external fertilization.
7. Define oviparous and viviparous animals with one example each.
8. What is binary fission? Explain with an example.
9. What is budding? Explain with an example.

Long Answer Questions

10. Explain the process of fertilization in humans with the help of a diagram.
11. Describe the life cycle of a frog with a well-labeled diagram.
12. What is cloning? Who was Dolly the sheep? Explain how Dolly was cloned with the help of a diagram.

Case-Based Question

14. Riya found a small Hydra in her school biology lab. She observed that a small bulge was growing on its body. After a few days, the bulge separated from the main body and became a new Hydra.

Answer the following questions:

a) What type of reproduction was observed in Hydra?
b) What is the name of the process?
c) Name another organism that reproduces in a similar way.
d) How is this type of reproduction different from binary fission?

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Reaching to the age of Adolescence

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Adolescence is the period of life between:
   a) 5 to 10 years
   b) 10 to 19 years
   c) 15 to 25 years
   d) 20 to 30 years
2. The hormone responsible for the development of secondary sexual characteristics in boys is:
   a) Estrogen
   b) Progesterone
   c) Testosterone
   d) Insulin
3. The voice of boys deepens during puberty due to the enlargement of:
   a) Salivary glands
   b) Thyroid gland
   c) Voice box (larynx)
   d) Lungs
4. Which gland is called the "Master Gland"?
   a) Thyroid gland
   b) Pituitary gland
   c) Adrenal gland
   d) Pancreas
5. The release of an egg from the ovary in females is called:
   a) Fertilization
   b) Ovulation
   c) Menstruation
   d) Implantation

Short Answer Questions

6. What is adolescence? Mention two physical changes occurring during this stage.
7. Differentiate between primary and secondary sexual characteristics with examples.
8. What is menarche and menopause?
9. How does the endocrine system play a role in puberty?

Long Answer Questions

10. Explain the role of hormones in initiating reproductive functions in humans with a diagram of the endocrine glands.
11. Describe fertilization in humans.
12. What are sex hormones? Explain the role of testosterone and estrogen in boys and girls. Draw a diagram of the male and female reproductive system.

Case-Based Question

13. Rohan, a 13-year-old boy, has recently noticed several physical changes in his body, such as an increase in height, deepening of his voice, and the appearance of facial hair. He is confused and asks his teacher about these changes.

Answer the following questions:

a) What stage of life is Rohan going through?
b) Which hormone is responsible for the changes in boys?
c) Why do boys grow taller than girls in adolescence?
d) Name any two secondary sexual characteristics that develop in boys.

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Force and Pressure

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A force can:
   a) Only stop a moving object
   b) Only change the shape of an object
   c) Change the state of motion of an object
   d) Not affect an object at all
2. The force exerted by a charged body is called:
   a) Gravitational force
   b) Magnetic force
   c) Electrostatic force
   d) Frictional force
3. Which of the following is a contact force?
   a) Magnetic force
   b) Electrostatic force
   c) Gravitational force
   d) Frictional force
4. The SI unit of pressure is:
   a) Newton
   b) Pascal
   c) Joule
   d) Dyne
5. Liquids and gases exert pressure:
   a) Only in the downward direction
   b) Only in the upward direction
   c) In all directions
   d) Do not exert pressure at all

Short Answer Questions

6. Define force. Mention two effects of force.
7. How does the force of friction act on a moving object? Give an example.
8. What is pressure? How is pressure related to force and area?
9. Why do sharp knives cut better than blunt ones?
10. Explain why a balloon bursts when too much air is filled in it.

Long Answer Questions

11. Explain types of forces with suitable examples. Differentiate between contact and non-contact forces.
12. Describe how pressure varies with depth in a liquid. Support your answer with a labeled diagram.
13. What is atmospheric pressure? Explain an experiment to demonstrate the existence of atmospheric pressure with a diagram.

Case-Based Question

14. Ramesh observed that when he walked on soft sand, his feet sank deep into it. However, when he lay down on the sand, his body did not sink as much.

Answer the following questions:

a) What is the reason behind this observation?
b) Which principle of pressure is applied here?
c) How does increasing or decreasing the area of contact affect pressure?
d) Name one real-life application of this principle.

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Friction

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Friction always acts:
   a) In the direction of motion
   b) Opposite to the direction of motion
   c) Perpendicular to the motion
   d) In the same direction as applied force
2. Which of the following will increase friction?
   a) Using lubricants
   b) Polishing the surfaces
   c) Using rough surfaces
   d) Using ball bearings
3. The friction that acts on a body at rest is called:
   a) Rolling friction
   b) Sliding friction
   c) Static friction
   d) Fluid friction
4. Which of these is an example of rolling friction?
   a) A book sliding on a table
   b) A person walking on a road
   c) A ball rolling on the ground
   d) A car coming to rest when brakes are applied
5. Why do cars and bicycles use lubricants in their moving parts?
   a) To increase friction
   b) To reduce friction
   c) To stop the vehicle quickly
   d) To make the vehicle heavier

Short Answer Questions

6. Define friction. What are its causes?
7. Why is friction called a necessary evil?
8. What is rolling friction? How is it different from sliding friction?
9. Why do tyres have treads on them?
10. How does friction help in walking?

Long Answer Questions

11. Explain the different types of friction with suitable examples.
12. How can friction be reduced? Mention at least four methods. Draw a diagram of a ball bearing used to reduce friction.
13. What is fluid friction? Explain how the shape of objects is adapted to minimize friction in fluids with the help of a labeled diagram.

Case-Based Question

14. Rahul noticed that when he tried to push a heavy box, it did not move initially. However, when he applied more force, it started sliding, but moving it further required less effort.

Answer the following questions:

a) Why did the box not move initially?
b) What type of friction was acting on the box before it started moving?
c) Why did the effort required decrease after the box started moving?
d) How could Rahul reduce friction further to move the box easily?

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Sound

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Sound is produced due to:
   a) Friction between objects
   b) Vibrations of an object
   c) Light energy
   d) Chemical reactions
2. The unit of frequency is:
   a) Meter
   b) Newton
   c) Hertz
   d) Pascal
3. Sound cannot travel through:
   a) Water
   b) Air
   c) Vacuum
   d) Metal
4. The speed of sound is highest in:
   a) Air
   b) Water
   c) Vacuum
   d) Solids
5. The part of the human ear that helps in the perception of sound is:
   a) Eardrum
   b) Brain
   c) Nose
   d) Tongue

Short Answer Questions

6. What are the different types of sound? Define each with example.
7. Why does sound travel faster in solids than in gases?
8. Define frequency and amplitude. How do they affect sound?
9. What is the audible range of sound for humans?

Long Answer Questions

10. Explain how sound travels through different mediums. Draw a diagram to show sound propagation in air.
11. Describe the structure and working of the human ear with a labelled diagram.
12. What is noise pollution? List its harmful effects and suggest measures to reduce it.

Case-Based Question

13. Ananya noticed that she could hear her friend talking clearly through a metal pipe, but not as clearly when they spoke through air.

Answer the following questions:

a) Why could Ananya hear the sound better through the metal pipe?
b) Which property of sound is responsible for this?
c) What would happen if there was a vacuum inside the pipe?
d) Name one real-life application of this property.

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

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CLASS 8

Chapter: Chemical Effects of Electric current

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity?
   a) Rubber
   b) Plastic
   c) Copper
   d) Wood
2. The process of depositing a layer of metal on another material using electricity is called:
   a) Electrolysis
   b) Electroplating
   c) Galvanization
   d) Rusting
3. Which liquid is the best conductor of electricity?
   a) Distilled water
   b) Pure alcohol
   c) Lemon juice
   d) Kerosene
4. An electrolyte is a substance that:
   a) Does not allow current to pass through
   b) Conducts electricity in solution form
   c) Increases resistance in a circuit
   d) Becomes an insulator in water
5. Electroplating is commonly used to:
   a) Make objects heavier
   b) Reduce the conductivity of metals
   c) Improve appearance and prevent corrosion
   d) Convert insulators into conductors

Short Answer Questions

6. What are good and poor conductors of electricity? Give one example of each.
7. Why is distilled water a poor conductor of electricity while tap water conducts electricity?
8. Define electroplating. Give two examples of its applications.
9. What is the role of an electrolyte in an electric circuit?

10. Why are electrical wires coated with plastic?

Long Answer Questions

11. Explain the process of electrolysis with the help of a labeled diagram.
12. Describe the process of electroplating with a suitable example and a labeled diagram.
13. List three applications of the chemical effects of electric current in daily life and explain each with an example.

Case-Based Question

14. Riya dipped two metal rods into a solution of saltwater and connected them to a battery. After some time, she observed bubbles forming on one rod and a deposit forming on the other.

Answer the following questions:

a) What process is taking place in the solution?
b) Why are bubbles forming on one of the rods?
c) What could be the reason for the deposit on the other rod?
d) Name one practical application of this process.

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

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CLASS 8

Chapter: Some Natural Phenomenon

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The shaking of the Earth's surface is called:
   a) Cyclone
   b) Earthquake
   c) Lightning
   d) Thunderstorm
2. Which of the following is a safety measure during a thunderstorm?
   a) Standing under a tree
   b) Taking shelter in an open field
   c) Staying indoors and away from electrical appliances
   d) Swimming in a pond
3. The device used to measure the magnitude of an earthquake is called:
   a) Thermometer
   b) Seismograph
   c) Barometer
   d) Anemometer
4. What is the cause of lightning?
   a) Movement of clouds
   b) Electric discharge between clouds
   c) Reflection of sunlight
   d) Rotation of the Earth
5. Earthquakes occur due to:
   a) The movement of tectonic plates
   b) Changes in weather
   c) Ocean waves
   d) Human activities alone

Short Answer Questions

6. What are tectonic plates? How do they cause earthquakes?
7. Why do charged clouds cause lightning?
8. What is the Richter scale? What does it measure?
9. Mention two safety measures to be followed during an earthquake.

Long Answer Questions

10. Explain how lightning is formed with the help of a labeled diagram.
11. What are the different seismic zones in India? Draw and explain different layers of earth.
12. Describe the effects of an earthquake and mention three ways to reduce damage caused by earthquakes.

Case-Based Question

13. Aman and his family were watching the news about an earthquake that had struck a nearby city. His younger brother asked him why earthquakes happen and whether their house was safe.

Answer the following questions:

a) What causes an earthquake?
b) How can people protect themselves during an earthquake?
c) What precautions should buildings have in earthquake-prone areas?
d) Name one technological advancement that helps in earthquake prediction or safety.

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL

REVISION WORKSHEET

CLASS 8

Chapter: Light

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The bouncing back of light from a smooth surface is called:
   a) Refraction
   b) Dispersion
   c) Reflection
   d) Absorption
2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an image formed by a plane mirror?
   a) Virtual
   b) Erect
   c) Inverted
   d) Same size as the object
3. The ability of a mirror to change the direction of light depends on:
   a) The color of the mirror
   b) The type of mirror
   c) The temperature of the mirror
   d) The distance of the object
4. A concave mirror can form:
   a) Only virtual images
   b) Only real images
   c) Both real and virtual images
   d) No image at all
5. When does dispersion take place
   a) When light passes through glass slab
   b) When light passes through air
   c) When light passes through a prism
   d) When light passes through a rear medium

Short Answer Questions

6. Define reflection. What are the two types of reflection?
7. Differentiate between a concave and a convex mirror.
8. What is the function of the retina in the human eye?
9. State difference between regular and irregular reflection.

Long Answer Questions

10. Explain the laws of reflection with the help of a labeled diagram.
11. Describe the structure and function of the human eye with a labeled diagram.
12. Explain the image formation by a plane mirror.

Case-Based Question

13. Aarav was trying to read a book, but he noticed that the words appeared blurry. When he visited the eye doctor, he was prescribed spectacles with convex lenses.

Answer the following questions:

a) What eye defect was Aarav suffering from?
b) Why was he prescribed convex lenses?
c) How does a convex lens help correct this defect?
d) Name another common eye defect and its correction method.