JASWANT MODERN SR. SEC. SCHOOL, SCIENCE WORKSHEET-2, CLASS-VIII

CHAPTER-1 Crop production and management

Multiple choice questions

1. The practice of growing two different crops in a same field is called
   (a) Tilling (b) ploughing (c) crop rotation (d) mixed cropping
2. An example of weeds
   (a) Wild oats (b) alga (c) groundnut (d) fertilizer
3. Which of the following is an example of kharif crop?
   (a) paddy (b) onion (c) jute (d) pulses
4. Which of the following is not a method of food preservation.
   (a) Vaccination (b) salting (c) pasteurization (d) canning
5. Bubbles of gas that raise the dough are due to the release of carbon dioxide during
   (a) Fermentation (b) pasteurization (c) vaccination (d) sun drying

Fill in the blanks

1. Disease-causing microorganisms are called_____.
2. The carrier of the dengue fever disease is_____ mosquito
3. Algae are found in clumps called_____.
4. The microorganisms that show animal-like characteristics are called_____.
5. An example of protozoa_____.
6. _____ is the organisms that lack chlorophyll.
7. Diseases like_____ and_____ are caused by eating or drinking contaminated food.
8. Contact with a sick person can cause diseases like_____.
9. _____ is an antibiotic derived from fungi.
10. Fermentation is done by microorganisms like_____.

Answer the following

1. What is crop rotation and how it is done?
2. Explain drip irrigation.
3. What is weeding and how it is done?
4. Why is storage of harvested grains important?
5. What are silos and where are they used?
6. Name the animals reared on farms for animal husbandry
7. What is the use of seed drill?
8. What is threshing and winnowing.
9. Write about the drip irrigation and where it is used.
10. How

CHAPTER-2 Microorganisms: Friend and Foe

1. What are protozoa? Write their habitat and give examples.
2. What is preservation and why it should be done?
3. Name two plant disease caused by microorganisms.
4. What are communicable diseases? Give examples.
5. Explain different techniques of food preservation.
6. Give five uses of microorganisms.
7. What is fermentation? What is the role of yeast in fermentation?
8. What are antibiotics? What precautions should be taken while using them.
9. What are the carriers of disease? Give examples.
10. Write about the different techniques of preservation.

CHAPTER-3 Coal and Petroleum

Fill in the blanks.

1. Anthracite is the best quality of coal_____.
2. The process of formation of_____ is called carbonization
3. Example of solid fuel_____.

4. Coal and wood are examples of_____ fuels.
5. Example of combustible substances_____
6. Coke is product of_____
7. _____ is a petroleum product used for surfacing of road
8. _____ is the gas produced in the incomplete combustion of fuel.
9. _____ percentage of carbon is present in lignite.
10. The refining process of petroleum is called_____

Answer

1. Name the different constituents of petroleum and their uses.
2. Explain the process of petroleum refining.
3. How is petroleum formed? Why it is an exhaustible natural resource.
4. What are the different varieties of coal according to the carbon content.
5. What is carbonization?
6. What are the uses of coal gas?
7. What can we do to reduce the use of petrol and diesel.
8. What is fractional distillation? For what purpose it is used.
9. Draw diagram for fractional distillation.

CHAPTER- 4 COMBUSION AND FLAME

Multiple choice questions

1. Identify the petroleum product that is used in ointments.
(a) Lubricating oil (b) Bitumen (c) paraffin wax (d) petrol
2. Which of the following products is not obtained during complete combustion
(a) water (b) carbon dioxide (c) heat (d) carbon monoxide
3. Which of these is not combustible substance.
(a) water (b) paper (c) wood (d) petrol
4. Which of these is not a variety of coal
(a) anthracite (b) lignite (c) bituminous (d) sand
5. Which of these is not a clean fuel
(a) LPG (b) CNG (c) Biogas (d) petrol

Fill in the blanks

1. A good fuel should have a _____ ignition temperature.
2. The most common supporter of combustion is_____.
3. Burning of magnesium is considered as a _____ change.
4. The increase in amount of carbon dioxide gas in atmosphere causes _____
5. Petrol has a calorific value of_____
6. Inflammable substances have a very_____ ignition temperature.
7. LPG is a_____ fuel.
8. The most common element used as fire extinguisher is_____.
9. _____ is an example of inflammable substances.
10. _____ temperature at which a substance catches fire is called an ignition temperature.

Answer the following

1. Write the differences between combustible and non-combustible substances.
2. What are the conditions necessary for combustion?
3. What are inflammable substances? Give examples.
4. Which gas is released during combustion?
5. Draw a labeled diagram of a candle flame.
6. Write about the different zones of candle flame.
7. Explain why carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguisher.
8. Which flame is used by goldsmith?