

CBSE Board
Class VIII Science
Term 1
Sample Paper - 1

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 44 questions and is divided into four sections, A, B, C and D
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. Section A comprises of question numbers 1 to 20. These are multiple choice questions carrying one mark each. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided options.
 4. Section B comprises of question numbers 21 to 30. These are SAQ's carrying two marks each.
 5. Section C comprises of question numbers 31 to 40. These are SAQ's carrying four marks each.
 6. Section D comprises of question numbers 41 to 44. These are SAQ's carrying five marks each.
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SECTION-A

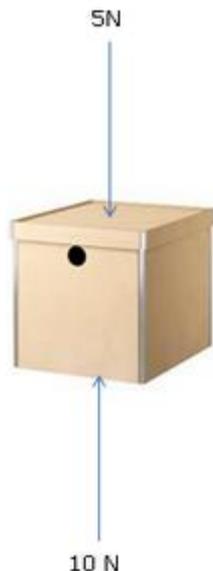
Attempt all questions from this section.

- Q 1.** Which group of animals does not give us a food product? (1)
- A. Honeybee and goat
 - B. Cow and buffalo
 - C. Silkworm and oyster
 - D. Fish and sheep
- Q 2.** Identify the correct sequence of events carried out in preparation of soil. (1)
- A. Ploughing → Levelling of soil. → Watering of dry soil → Breaking the crumbs
 - B. Watering of dry soil → Breaking the crumbs → Ploughing → Levelling of soil.
 - C. Breaking the crumbs → Ploughing → Levelling of soil. → Watering of dry soil
 - D. Watering of dry soil → Ploughing → Breaking the crumbs → Levelling of soil.

- Q 3.** Which of the following is false about antibiotics? (1)
- A. Antibiotics should be taken only on the advice of a qualified doctor.
 - B. Taking antibiotics when not needed or in wrong doses may make the drug less effective when you might need it in future.
 - C. Antibiotics taken unnecessarily may kill the beneficial bacteria in the body.
 - D. Antibiotics are highly effective for curing diseases caused by viruses.
- Q 4.** Citrus canker and measles are both: (1)
- A. Water-borne diseases
 - B. Insect-borne diseases
 - C. Air-borne diseases
 - D. Seed-borne diseases
- Q 5.** What is false about deforestation? (1)
- A. It reduces biodiversity of that area.
 - B. It ensures better survival of animals of the area.
 - C. It uproots several organisms from their habitat.
 - D. It is carried out by humans to use the land for other purposes.
- Q 6.** Which of the following is an endangered species of animals? (1)
- A. Dinosaur
 - B. Asiatic lion
 - C. Irish deer
 - D. Hyena
- Q 7.** Rayon is chemically made by treatment of: (1)
- A. Protein
 - B. Cellulose
 - C. Fats
 - D. Amylase
- Q 8.** Plastic bottle is an example of: (1)
- A. Thermosetting plastic
 - B. Thermoplastic
 - C. Natural polymer
 - D. All the above
- Q 9.** Which of the following metals can be easily cut with a knife? (1)
- A. Aluminium
 - B. Sodium
 - C. Copper
 - D. Iron

- Q 10.** A purple colour liquid of a non-metal is applied on wounds as antiseptic. The non-metal is: (1)
- A. Chlorine
 - B. Bromine
 - C. Iodine
 - D. Carbon
- Q 11.** $2\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{MgO}$. Which type of oxide is magnesium oxide? (1)
- A. Basic
 - B. Acidic
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Mixture of all
- Q 12.** Exhaustible natural resources in nature are: (1)
- A. Limited
 - B. Unlimited
 - C. Abundant
 - D. Not available
- Q 13.** Coal burns in air to form mainly: (1)
- A. Carbon dioxide
 - B. Carbon monoxide
 - C. Carbon
 - D. Water

Q 14. A box is subjected to two forces as shown in the figure below. In which direction will the box move? (1)



- A. downwards
- B. upwards
- C. towards left
- D. towards right

Q 15. The example of contact force is: (1)

- A. pulling a rope
- B. magnets attracted to each other
- C. electrostatic attraction
- D. gravitational pull of the earth

Q 16. Tools meant for cutting and piercing always have: (1)

- A. Sharp edges
- B. Smooth edges
- C. Long handle
- D. All the above

Q 17. Gym and tennis shoes have rubber soles rather than leather because: (1)

- A. rubber sole is lighter than that of leather
- B. rubber sole can be easily washed and cleaned
- C. rubber gives better appearance
- D. rubber provides more friction than leather

- Q 18.** The frictional force exerted by a fluid is called: (1)
- A. brag
 - B. drag
 - C. drab
 - D. thread
- Q 19.** Sound quality is also termed as: (1)
- A. Pitch
 - B. Frequency
 - C. Oscillation
 - D. Timbre
- Q 20.** Sounds having frequencies lower than 20 Hz are called: (1)
- A. Ultrasonic sound
 - B. Infrasonic sounds
 - C. Audible sound
 - D. Periodic vibrations

SECTION-B

- Q 21.** What is the relation between deforestation and obtaining fuel? (2)
- Q 22.** Differentiate between kharif and rabi crops. (2)
- Q 23.** How are modern methods of irrigation more efficient than traditional methods? (2)
- Q 24.** Mention the important uses of microorganisms in agriculture and medicine. (2)
- Q25.** Plastics are replacing metals in car industry. Give two possible reasons to support your answer. (2)
- Q26.** You are given some substances. Just by looking can you classify those as metals and non-metals? Which physical property will you be using to classify? (2)
- Q27.** Justify the statement: Coal is formed by carbonisation. (2)

- Q28.** In each of the instances given below, identify the action as 'push' or 'pull'. (2)
- (i) A cricket ball hit by a batsman
 - (ii) Planting a pin on the pin board
 - (iii) Licking the nail off the wall
 - (iv) Picking up a shopping bag

Q29. Explain why sliding friction is less than static friction. (2)

Q30. What do you understand by sources of sound? Give any two examples. (2)

SECTION-C

Q 31. (4)

- (i) Write any three reasons for cutting trees in forests.
- (ii) How does carbon dioxide cause global warming?

Q 32. (4)

- (i) Discuss the working of a sprinkler system of irrigation.
- (ii) What is water-logging?

Q 33. (4)

- (i) A farmer has carried out the harvest of his crop. He now wants to store these grains for a month before selling them to an appropriate buyer. What steps should he take for this?
- (ii) How does the lowering of temperature help in increasing the shelf-life of food?

Q 34.

- (i) Discuss the importance of any three preservatives that can be used in pickles?
- (ii) Name any two common preservatives. (4)

Q 35. What is meant by biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials? Give examples of two biodegradable and two non-biodegradable materials. (4)

Q 36. Taking sulphur, with the help of an activity, show that non-metal oxides are acidic in nature and turn blue litmus to red. (4)

- (a) What is coal?
- (b) "Coal is a source of energy". Explain.
- (c) What is the real source of energy of coal?

Q 37. (4)

- (i) Define balanced and unbalanced forces.
- (ii) Which materials are considered brittle? Give two examples of brittle and non-brittle substances.

Q 38. (4)

- (i) Explain with the help of diagrams, how the use of oil reduces friction between two surfaces in contact with each other.
- (ii) Name two common lubricants.

Q 39. (4)

- (i) Define:
 - (a) Amplitude
 - (b) Time period
 - (c) Frequency
- (ii) State whether the following statement is true or false.
Sound can travel through liquids and gases but not through solids.

Q.40

What does LPG stands for? What are the advantages or characteristics that make LPG a good fuel?

SECTION-D

Q 41. What is meant by 'sowing'? Mention the advantages of sowing with a seed drill. (5)

Q 42. State atleast five beneficial effects of micro-organisms. (5)

Q 43. (5)

The synthetic fibre A is chemically a polyamide whereas the synthetic fibre B contains a large number of ester groups. Another synthetic fibre C is made of a polymer which consists of a number of glucose units joined one after the other.

- (a) Which fibre could be (i) terylene (ii) rayon, and (iii) nylon?
- (b) Which fibre (A, B or C) is prepared from a natural raw material?
- (c) Which fibre (A, B or C) contains the same type of groups as those in a PET jar?

Q44.

- (i) What happens when we rub a plastic object like a pen or a comb with hair? Which type of force is operating in this case?
- (ii) Why are skis used to glide over snow? (5)