

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**CLASS - VIII SCIENCE WORKSHEET**  
**LESSON -8 : CELL - STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:-**

1. Cell wall of plants is made up of  
a) Starch b) Lignin c) cellulose d) protein
2. Genes are present on  
a) Chromosomes b) lysosomes c) plastids d) ribosomes
3. The jelly like substance present between the cell membrane and nucleus.  
a) Matrix b) cytoplasm c) nucleus d) ribosomes
4. Which of the following organelle is present only in plant cell?  
a) Ribosomes b) Vacuole c) Nucleus d) Plastids
5. Which of the following is prokaryote?  
a) Hen b) Bacteria c) Human d) Amoeba
6. The cell present in human body which can change its shape.  
a) WBC b) Muscle Cell c) Nerve Cell d) RBC
7. The largest cell is  
a) Neuron b) Ostrich Egg c) Bacterial cell d) amoeba

**II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:-**

1. The entire living content of the cell.
2. Who discovered the cell for the first time?
3. Two stains which are used to colour the parts of the cell?
4. The small spherical body seen in the nucleus.
5. The coloured bodies scattered in cytoplasm of cells.
6. Which is the outermost layer of an animal cell?
7. The thread like structures present in the nucleus which carry genes.
8. What is responsible for passing hereditary characteristics from parents to offsprings?

**III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-**

1. The organisms are made up of many cells are called \_\_\_\_\_ organisms.
2. Green coloured plastids are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The locomotory organ in amoeba is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of similar cells performing a specific function
5. The smallest living part of an organism is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Nucleus is separated from the cytoplasm by a membrane called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. All organisms begin life as a single cell which is the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The change in shape of amoeba is due to the formation of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ provides shape to the cells of plants and animals.
10. Scientist observes and studies the living cell using \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT.**

1. Cells with well organised nucleus are called prokaryotic cells.
2. Cell membrane is present only in plant cell.
3. The bacterial cell does not have a cell wall.
4. Chromosomes can be seen only when the cell divides.
5. The cell size has no relation with the size of the body of the organism.
6. The single cell of unicellular organism performs all the basic functions in an organism.

**V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. prokaryote  | a) large vacuole     |
| 2. Organelle   | b) blue green algae  |
| 3. nerve cells | c) mitochondria      |
| 4. Plant cell  | d) long and branched |

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**SCIENCE WORKSHEET (CLASS VIII)**

**L- 6 COMBUSTION AND FLAME**

**A. Choose the correct answer**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an inflammable substance  
(LPG / Wood)
2. Burning matchstick is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ combustion.  
(rapid / spontaneous)
3. Incomplete combustion releases \_\_\_\_\_  
(carbon monoxide / carbon dioxide)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ burn at room temperature.  
(iron / phosphorous)
5. Ideal fuel has \_\_\_\_\_ calorific value  
(high / low)
6. Combustion is a \_\_\_\_\_ process.  
(physical / chemical)

**B. Fill in the blanks**

1. Fuel efficiency is expressed in terms of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Complete combustion of a fuel releases \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ part of the flame is the hottest.
4. Ignition temperature of oil is \_\_\_\_\_ than wood.
5. The substance which \_\_\_\_\_ during burning gives flames.
6. Burning of fossil fuels release oxides of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
7. A substance has to be heated up to its \_\_\_\_\_ to catch fire.

**C. Give reason**

1. Food is a fuel for our body.
2. Water is not used for extinguishing fire caused by short circuits.
3. It is dangerous to burn coal in a closed room.
4. Fuels in automobiles is being replaced by CNG.
5. Care should be taken while storing kerosene.

**D. Define**

- a) Calorific value
- b) ignition temperature
- c) inflammable substances
- d) fuel

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

**CLASS: VIII**

**SUB: G.Science**

## **Ln-11 FORCE AND PRESSURE (Worksheet)**

### **I. Choose the correct answer from the following options :**

**1. When two forces, applied on an object, are equal and opposite, then these forces**

- (a) May move the object.
- (b) May stop a moving object.
- (c) May move the object and also cause a change in its shape.
- (d) Do not move the object but may cause a change in its shape

**2. Which of the following is an example of contact force?**

- (a) Magnetic force (b) Muscular force (c) Electrostatic Force (d) Force Of gravity

**3. A liquid exerts pressure in \_\_\_\_\_ direction/s.**

- (a) upward (b) downward (c) sideways (d) all

**4. A charged balloon attaches to a wall because of \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Muscular force (b) Electrostatic force (c) Magnetic force (d) Gravitational force

**5. The pressure of the water at the bottom of the pond is \_\_\_\_\_ at the surface of the pond.**

- (a) Lower than (b) Higher than (c) Same (d) either lower or higher

**6. The ratio of force, acting perpendicular to the area, on which it acts is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Force (b) Friction (c) Pressure (d) Density

**7. A body is said to be under balanced forces when the resultant force applied on that body is \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) One (b) Zero (c) Infinite (d) None of these

**8. As we go to the higher altitude the atmospheric pressure \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains same (d) Cannot say

**9. When a force is applied on its body it may change its \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Speed (b) Direction (c) Weight (d) Both a and b

**10. Two objects repel each other. This repulsion could be due to \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Frictional force only
- (b) Electrostatic force only
- (c) Magnetic force only
- (d) Either magnetic or electrostatic force

**II. Identify the type of force in the following:**

1. Cars and buses are able to run on roads.
2. Force exerted by the Earth on all the bodies on its surface .
3. Force a person applies while pulling an object.
4. Force which exists between two astronauts in space.
5. Force that act from distance and pull iron objects .
6. Force used to separate solid pollutant particles from smoke given out from factories.
7. The force that always opposes motion.
8. Force which makes all the planets to move in their own orbit.
9. During dry weather, clothes made of synthetic fibres often stick to the skin.

**III. Answer the following:**

1. How is pressure related to the surface area on which it acts?
2. Why Lorries and trucks carrying heavy loads have 8 tyres instead of four?
3. What is change in state of motion? What brings change in state of motion?
4. What is the relation between direction of force of friction and direction of motion?
5. Why is it easy to push a nail into a wooden plank by the pointed end?
6. What are the factors pressure exerted by liquids depend on?
7. Why do deep sea divers or higher altitude fliers wear special suites?
8. Why do astronauts who land on moon surface wear specially designed suits?
9. A boy is pushing the box in North direction. In which direction should his friend push his box so that it moves faster in the same direction?

**IV. Fill in the Blanks:**

1. The strength of force is usually expressed by its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Force can bring change in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of an object
3. If the area over which the force acts decreases, the pressure \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The force of friction acts in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction to the direction of applied force.
5. A cyclist exerts a force of \_\_\_\_\_ (pull/push) on the paddles of a bicycle.
6. Atmospheric pressure \_\_\_\_\_ with height and liquid pressure \_\_\_\_\_ with depth.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ exert pressure on the walls of the container.
8. Force arises due to \_\_\_\_\_ between two objects.
9. Walls of dams are thickened at the base to withstand \_\_\_\_\_ at greater depth.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**CLASS - VIII      SCIENCE WORKSHEET**  
**LESSON - 12: FRICTION**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. The friction that exists between a surface sliding on another surface is called  
a) Rolling friction    b) sliding friction    c) static friction    d) none of these
2. Ball bearings are used to  
a) increase friction    b) decrease friction    c) decrease weight    d) all of these
3. The use of lubricants makes the surface  
a) smooth    b) rough    c) very rough    d) none of these
4. Friction due to fluid is called  
a) drag    b) force    c) pressure    d) friction
5. The spring balance records  
a) work done    b) pressure applied    c) force applied    d) none of these
6. Friction is a/an  
a) Evil    b) Foe    c) Both a & b    d) None
7. Rolling friction comes into play when the object is  
a) rolling    b) sliding    c) comes to rest    d. all of these
8. A ball is rolling in north direction in which direction does the frictional force act  
a) North    b. South    c. East    d. West

**II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Name two factors affecting friction
2. The force which opposes relative motion is
3. The resistance to friction when a body rolls over the surface of another body is
4. The type of friction in rolling of suitcase fitted with wheels
5. The type of friction in moving a heavy box from rest

**III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-**

1. The frictional force is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ force.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ opposes the relative motion between the two bodies in contact.

3. Friction is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ of irregularities in the two surfaces.
4. Rolling friction is \_\_\_\_\_ than the sliding friction .
5. The substances which reduce friction are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Friction can also produce \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ friction comes in to play when we try to move an object at rest.
8. The treaded tyres of cars, truck etc. provides better \_\_\_\_\_ with the ground.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are applied to moving parts of a machine to reduce friction and increase efficiency.
10. Fluid friction can be reduced by giving \_\_\_\_\_ to bodies.

**IV. STATE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE, CORRECT THE STATEMENT.**

1. Tyres have grooves to reduce friction.
2. The force of friction decreases if both the surfaces are pressed harder.
3. Friction can occur only between two solid surfaces.
4. Rough surfaces offer less friction
5. Soapy floor is slippery due to increased friction.

**V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:-**

- |                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Bird           | measure of force acting on an object |
| 2. Spring balance | sliding friction                     |
| 3. Moving object  | reduces friction                     |
| 4. Lubricants     | fluid friction                       |

**VI. GIVE REASON.**

1. Kabbadi players rub their hands with soil.
2. We sprinkle fine powder on carom board.
3. The soles of our shoes are grooved.

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**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**  
**WORKSHEET- CLASS 8**

1. Define the following

Crop, weeds, Animal husbandry ,Threshing , harvesting , ploughing.

2 .What are the two broad cropping patterns of India? Give two examples for each.

3. Differentiate between fertilizer and manure.

4. Why are manure preferred over fertilizer?

5. What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

6. Name four traditional methods of irrigation.

7. Why do you need to loosen the soil?

8. What are weedicides? Give examples

9. What is weeding? Why is it necessary?

10. Give reason-

a. The proper storage of food is important.

b. Selection of seeds before sowing is important.

11. Why are earthworms considered as farmer's friend?

12. What is crop rotation? Write its importance.

13. Name some harvest festivals.

14. Make a flowchart to show the agricultural practices used at different stages of crop production.

15. Name the agricultural implement used for the following.

a) ploughing- plough

b) weeding-hoe

c) levelling-leveller

d) harvesting- sickles/ harvester

e) sowing- seed drill

f) threshing – combine

g) spraying chemical- sprayer

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL , DAMMAM**

CLASS : VIII

SUBJECT : G. SCIENCE

**L- 17 STARS AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM**

**I FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The stars , the planets, the moon and other objects in sky are called **Celestial objects**
2. The various shapes of the bright part of moon as seen during the month are called **Phases of the moon.**
3. Moon's surface is **Dusty and barren**
4. On July 21 , 1969 the American astronaut, Neil Armstrong landed on moon.
- 5 .Large distances are expressed in **light year.**
6. The group of stars are called **Constellation.**
7. The full form of IAU is **International Astronomical Union.**

**II CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a constellation that can be seen during winter in the late evening.  
( Ursa Major , Sirius , **Orion** )
2. Halley's comet appears after every \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
( 71, 75, **76**, 78 )
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is prominent constellation looks like letter W or M.  
( Sirius , **Cassiopeia** , Orion )
4. The most famous constellation \_\_\_\_\_ is visible during summer night.  
( **Ursa Major**, Orion , Sirius )
5. The planet \_\_\_\_\_, appears slightly reddish has two natural satellite.  
( Jupiter , Saturn , **Mars** )
6. Which of the following is not a member of the solar system.  
( An asteroid ,A satellite, A comet , **A constellation** )

### **III DEFINE THE FOLLOWING**

1. **ASTEROID** : The gap between orbits of planets are occupied by a large number of small objects , which revolve around sun are called Asteroids.
2. **CONSTELLATION** : The pattern or recognizable shape formed by a group of stars is called Constellation.
3. **LIGHT YEAR** : Large distances such as distance of sun from earth and other heavenly objects are expressed in a unit called light year. Speed of light is 3,00,000 km per sec.

### **IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. What are the uses of artificial satellites?

Ans. Artificial satellites are used for weather forecasting, transmitting television and video signals. They are also used for telecommunication and remote sensing.

2. What is mean by Meteor showers ?

Ans. When the Earth crosses the tail of a comet , swarms of meteors are seen. These are known as meteor showers. Some meteor showers occur at regular intervals each year.

### **V. EXTRA QUESTIONS**

1. Why do stars appear to move from east to west?
2. Distinguish between new moon day and full moon day.
3. Write a short note about the moon's surface.
4. What is pole star ? Why does the pole star not change its position in the sky?
5. Why can we not hear any sound on the moon?
6. What are comets ?
7. What are meteors and meteorites?
8. State 2 differences between a star and meteor.
9. Meteors are not visible during daytime. Explain the reason.
10. Why does the moon change its shape daily ?

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL**  
**CLASS 8 -SCIENCE WORKSHEET**  
**LESSON 7- CONSERVATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ means clearing of forest and using that land for other purpose.
2. Some natural causes of deforestation are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. All animals found in an area are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the areas reserved for wild life where they can freely use the habitats and natural resources.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the variety of living organisms in a specific area.
6. A group of population which are capable of interbreeding are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ species of plants and animals are found exclusively in a particular area.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first reserve forest of India.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the restocking of the destroyed forest by planting new trees.
10. Birds who cover long distances to reach another land are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was launched by the government to protect the tigers in the country.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are the places where killing or capturing of animals is strictly prohibited.

**NAME THE FOLLOWING:-**

1. The species which are in danger of extinction.
2. All the plants found in a particular area are termed as.
3. Name the book which keeps a record of endangered plants and animals.
4. Cutting of forest on a large scale is called.
5. Areas where animals are protected from any disturbance to them and their habitat.
6. Name the reserve forest in which the finest Indian teak is found.
7. Name the areas meant for conservation of biodiversity.

**DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:-**

1. Ecosystem.

The group of all the plants, animals and microorganisms in an area along with non-living components such as climate, soil, river, deltas is called an ecosystem.

2. Biosphere.

The part of the earth in which living organisms exist or which supports life is known as biosphere.

3. Migration.

Migration is the phenomenon of movement of a species from its own habitat to some other habitat for a particular time period every year for a specific purpose like breeding.

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

1. What do you mean by endangered animals?

The animals whose numbers are diminishing to a level that they might face extinction are known as the endangered animals.

2. What do you mean biosphere reserves?

The large areas of protected land for conservation of wild life, plant and animal resources and traditional life of the tribals living in the area are called biosphere reserves. Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is an example of such reserves.

3. What do you mean by desertification?

Deforestation changes the physical properties of soil. It causes soil erosion. Removal of top layer of the soil exposes the lower, hard and rocky layers. This soil has less humus and is less fertile. Gradually the fertile land gets converted into deserts. It is called desertification.

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM

CLASS : VIII

SUB: G. SCIENCE

## L-9 REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

## WORKSHEET

### I. Name the following:

1. The two modes by which animals reproduce.
2. The male gametes.
3. The female gametes.
4. The fertilised egg.
5. Animals which lay eggs.
6. Animals which give birth to young ones.
7. The process of transformation of larva into an adult through drastic changes.
8. The first mammal to be cloned.
9. The bulges observed on the sides of the body of hydra.
10. The stage of the embryo in which all the body parts are identified.

### II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Reproduction resulting from the fusion of male and female gametes is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The male reproductive organs include \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The female reproductive organs are \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The fusion of egg and sperm is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ egg is the largest.
6. The zygote divides repeatedly to give rise to an \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Fertilisation that takes place inside the female body is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Cloning of an animal was successfully performed for the first time by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Babies born through IVF technique are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for continuation of species.

### III. Match the following:

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Hydra    | Oviparous  |
| 2. Silkworm | Budding    |
| 3. Hen      | Viviparous |

4. Amoeba                      Metamorphosis

5. Dog                          Binary Fission

**IV. Choose the correct option**

1. The type of asexual reproduction in Hydra.  
(a) Binary Fission (b) Budding (c) Spore Formation.
2. The type of asexual reproduction in Amoeba.  
(a) Fragmentation (b) Budding (c) Binary Fission (d) Spore Formation.
3. Fertilised egg is called.  
(a) Foetus (b) Zygote (c) Gamete (d) Embryo.
4. A larva develops into an adult by the process of :  
(a) Fertilisation (b) Budding (c) Metamorphosis (d) Binary Fission.
5. Internal fertilisation occurs in:  
(a) Cows (b) Fish (c) Humans (d) Both a and c.

**V. Complete the life cycle of the following:**

- (a) Silkworm: egg \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Frog : egg \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. State True or False. If false correct the statement.**

1. Fertilisation that takes place outside the female body is called internal fertilisation.
2. Sperm is a single cell.
3. The type of reproduction in which a single parent is involved is called sexual reproduction.
4. External fertilisation takes place in hens.
5. Amoeba is a multi cellular organism.

**VII. Answer the following:**

1. Why do fishes and frogs lay eggs in hundreds.
2. Differentiate between:  
(a) Sexual and asexual reproduction.  
(b) Internal and external fertilisation.  
(c) Oviparous and viviparous animals.
3. Define (a) Budding (b) Binary Fission (c) Metamorphosis.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**  
**CLASS VIII GENERAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET**  
**L – 10 REACHING THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE**

I. Choose the correct option.

1. The hormone secreted by pancreas.  
a. Pancreatic juice b. thyroxine c. insulin d. adrenalin
2. A gland which releases its secretions through ducts.  
a. Pancreas b. thyroid gland c. pituitary gland d. salivary gland
3. The male sex hormone.  
a. Testes b. sperm c. testosterone d. estrogen
4. The number of chromosomes in human beings.  
a. 23pairs b. 46pairs c. 26pairs d. 22pairs
5. The number of chromosomes in sperm cell.  
a. 23 b. 46 c. 26 d. 44

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Metamorphosis in frogs is controlled by the hormone \_\_\_\_\_
2. If a sperm containing X chromosome fertilizes the egg, then the resulting offspring would be -----
3. The protruding voice box in boys is called the \_\_\_\_\_
4. Growth hormone is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_ gland.

III. Name the following

1. Four iron rich foods
2. Four vitamin A rich foods
3. Two glands whose activity leads to pimples and acne
4. Six endocrine glands
5. Sex chromosomes in male and female
6. Another term for teenage.

IV. Correct the false statement

1. Goitre is disease of the pancreas.
2. Salivary gland is an endocrine gland.
3. The changes that mark the onset of puberty are controlled by sex chromosomes.
4. Lack of iodine in food leads to anaemia.
5. Metamorphosis is the sudden change from the egg to adult.

V. Match the following

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. AIDS            | Pancreas     |
| 2. Chromosomes     | Oil          |
| 3. Puberty         | X and Y      |
| 4. Insulin         | Testosterone |
| 5. Sebaceous gland | HIV          |
| 6. Adrenal gland   | Adolescence  |
| 7. Hormone         | Larynx       |
| 8. Voice box       | Adrenalin    |