

CLASS VIII**SCIENCE****Time : 3 hrs.****Full Marks: 150**

1. The microbe that reproduce only inside the body of the host organism
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Protozoa d) Fungi
2. Disease like Dysentery and Malaria are caused by:
a) Fungi b) Bacteria c) Protozoa d) Virus
3. Micro organism use in the baking industry for making breads
a) Algae b) Fungi c) Yeast d) Moulds
4. Edward Jenner in 1798 discovered the vaccine for _____
a) Chicken pox b) Polio c) Small pox d) Rabies
5. Disease causing micro organisms are called _____
a) Carriers b) Pathogens c) Antibodies d) Microbes
6. Dengue fever is spread by
a) House fly b) Female Anopheles mosquito c) Female Aedes mosquito d) Bees
7. Hepatitis B is spread by:
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Protozoa d) Fungi
8. Anthrax is caused by _____
a) Fungi b) Bacteria c) Protozoa d) Virus
9. Robert Koch in 1876 discovered the microbe causing _____ disease
a) Foot and mouth disease b) Rust of wheat c) Citrus Canker d) Anthrax
10. Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi is a disease caused in plants by _____
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Protozoa d) Fungi
11. Sodium Benzoate is a _____
a) Vaccine b) Preservative c) Antibiotic d) Pesticide
12. Jellies are preserved by _____
a) Salt b) Vinegar c) Sugar d) Air tight packets
13. Raw mangoes are preserved by _____.
a) Sugar b) Salt c) oil d) Cold treatment
14. Rhizobium is a kind of _____.
a) Virus b) Bacteria c) Fungi d) Protozoa
15. Fixing nitrogen in the soil is done by _____.
a) Protozoa b) Bacteria c) Fungi d) Virus
16. Setting of curd is promoted by _____.
a) Yeast b) Virus c) Lacto bacillus d) Rhizobium
17. AIDS is caused by _____.
a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Yeast d) Algae

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18. Yeast is used in the production of _____.
a) Sugar b) Alcohol c) Hydrochloric acid d) Oxygen
19. The following is an antibiotic.
a) Sodium bi carbonate b) Streptomycin c) Alcohol d) Yeast
20. The most common carrier of communicable disease is _____.
a) Spider b) Dragon fly c) House fly d) Ant
21. The bread or idli dough rises because of _____.
a) Kneading b) Growth of yeast cells c) Grinding d) Heat
22. The process of conversion of Sugar into Alcohol is called _____.
a) infection b) fermentation c) moulding d) nitrogen fixation
23. Our atmosphere is made up of _____ % of nitrogen.
a) 72 b) 28 c) 78 d) 70
24. Which of the following is not a preservative?
a) Sodium meta bisulphate b) Sodium chloride
c) Sodium benzoate d) Sodium Carbonate
25. Name the metal which can be cut with knife.
a) Sodium b) Sulphur c) Iron d) Zinc
26. Name the non metal which exists in liquid form at room temperature.
a) Oxygen b) Hydrogen c) Bromine d) Mercury
27. Name the non metal which has lustre.
a) Diamond b) Sulphur c) Carbon d) Graphite
28. Name a liquid metal.
a) Mercury b) Bromine c) Hydrogen d) Copper
29. Oxides of non-metals are _____ in nature.
a) acidic b) basic c) neutral d) none of the above.
30. Iron is galvanized by coating with _____.
a) nickel b) tin c) zinc d) copper
31. Which of the following element will form basic oxides?
a) Sulphur b) Nitrogen c) Sodium d) Carbon
32. The green coating on the top of the copper vessel is a mixture of _____.
a) CuSO_4 and CuCO_3 b) $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CO_2
c) CuSO_4 and CuO d) $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CuCO_3
33. Name the non-metal which is applied on wounds as an antiseptic.
a) Iodine b) Nitrogen c) Chlorine d) Carbon
34. $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow$ _____.
a) $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ b) H_2SO_3 c) H_2SO_4 d) $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$
35. Name the metal present in the haemoglobin of blood.
a) Cu b) Fe c) N_2 d) Na

36. Which of the following reactions will take place?
a) $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Fe}$ b) $\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$ c) $\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$ d) $\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Fe}$
37. The reaction $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$, will take place because;
a) Zn is less reactive than Cu b) Cu is more reactive than Zn
c) Zn is more reactive than Cu c) Both have equal reactivity.
38. Which property of a metal is used in making bells, gongs etc?
a) Lustre b) Malleability c) Ductility d) Sonorous
39. Name non metal which is stored in water.
a) Phosphorous b) Sulphur c) Chlorine d) Bromine
40. Which non metal is used in water purification?
a) Chlorine b) Phosphorus c) Sulphur d) Bromine
41. Acidic solution changes _____.
a) Red litmus to blue b) Blue litmus to red c) Red litmus to green d) No change
42. _____ is an example of metalloid.
a) Potassium b) Calcium c) Carbon d) Germanium
43. Which of the followings can be drawn into wires?
a) Neon b) Carbon c) Sulphur d) Copper
44. 100% pure gold is expressed as _____ carat gold.
a) 24 b) 26 c) 18 d) 21
45. Metals react with acids and produce _____ gas.
a) H_2 b) O_2 c) N_2 d) Cl_2
46. Name the nonmetal used in fire crackers.
a) Phosphorus b) Carbon c) Potassium d) Chlorine
47. The smallest unit of an element is called _____.
a) atom b) molecule c) compound d) none of the above
48. Rust is _____.
a) iron oxide b) iron hydroxide c) iron sulphate d) calcium carbonate
49. Which of the following is a base?
a) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ b) CO_2 c) H_2SO_3 d) HNO_3
50. Name the compound present in the head of match stick.
a) Antimony trisulphide b) Potassium chlorate and antimony trisulphide
c) White phosphorous and potassium chlorate
d) Red phosphorous and potassium chlorate
51. Which one does not burn with a flame?
a) Candle b) Coal c) Kerosene oil d) Molten wax
52. A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give off heat is _____.
a) Photosynthesis b) Respiration c) Combustion d) Transpiration

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53. In the Sun, heat and light are produced by_____.
a) Combustion b) Explosion c) Nuclear reaction d) Conduction
54. Magnesium burns in air to produce_____.
a) $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ b) MgO c) MgO_2 d) MgCO_3
55. Inflammable substances have:
a) high ignition temperature b) low ignition temperature c) no ignition temperature d) high boiling point.
56. Choose the best fire extinguisher.
a) Oxygen b) Water c) Carbon dioxide d) Blanket
57. The hottest part of a candle flame:
a) luminous zone b) dark zone c) hot zone d) non-luminous zone.
58. The colour of middle zone of the candle flame is:
a) Orange b) Black c) Yellow d) Blue
59. Complete combustion of wax vapours takes place in_____.
a) middle zone b) luminous zone c) non-luminous zone d) dark zone
60. The calorific value of wood when compared to LPG is:
a) less b) more c) same d) no calorific value
61. The unit of calorific value is:
a) kJ/kg b) kg/kJ c) kJ/kJ d) g/kJ
62. Global warming is a result of:
a) increased O_2 b) increased CO_2 c) increased water vapour d) increased CO
63. A very poisonous gas:
a) Carbon dioxide b) Nitrogen c) Carbon monoxide d) Oxygen
64. A cleaner fuel for automobiles:
a) Petrol b) Diesel c) CNG d) LPG
65. This can not be used for fires involving electrical equipments:
a) Carbon dioxide b) Oxygen c) Water d) Fire extinguisher
66. A liquid fuel used in homes:
a) water b) LPG c) CNG d) cooking oil
67. Carbon monoxide is produced by:
a) incomplete combustion of fuels b) explosion of fuels
c) complete combustion of fuels d) sleeping in a closed room
68. Sources of heat energy for domestic and industrial purposes are:
a) Matchstick b) fuel c) petrol d) heater
69. For melting gold and silver, a gold smith uses:
a) inner most zone of a flame b) the least hot region
c) non-luminous zone d) dark zone

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70. The zone of partial combustion is _____.
a) luminous zone b) innermost zone c) dark zone d) non-luminous zone
71. Use of Diesel and Petrol as fuel in automobiles is being replaced by:
a) LPG b) CNG c) Coal d) Bitumen
72. When an electrical equipment is on fire, the best extinguisher to be used is:
a) water b) sunlight c) CO₂ d) O₂
73. What is the telephone number of fire service in Saudi Arabia?
a) 997 b) 998 c) 999 d) 993
74. When compared to wood the ignition temperature of kerosene oil is:
a) higher b) lower c) the same d) no ignition temperature
75. Friction is a:
a) contact force b) non contact force c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) none of these.
76. Name the force that always opposes motion.
a) Electrostatic force b) magnetic force c) Frictional force d) muscular force
77. Which of the following is not a lubricant?
a) Air cushion b) Graphite c) Sand d) Powder
78. Frictional force exerted by _____ is called drag.
a) gases b) solids c) liquids d) both 'a' and 'c'
79. Name the device which is used to reduce friction in the axles of cars and shafts of electric motors.
a) Screws b) Ball- bearings c) Nuts d) Bolts
80. The force due to rolling, static, and sliding friction in the increasing order is:
a) rolling, static, sliding b) rolling, sliding, static
c) static, sliding, rolling d) sliding, static, rolling
81. The frictional force exerted by fluids is called:
a) thrust b) drag c) rolling friction d) dynamic friction
82. Powder is used in carom board for:
a) increasing friction b) decreasing friction c) decoration d) fragrance
83. A streamlined body:
a) increases friction b) reduces friction
c) decreases weight d) increases weight
84. Spikes are provided in the shoes of athlete:
a) for decoration b) to increase friction
c) to decrease friction d) none of the above.
85. The force which prevents us from slipping while walking on the road is:
a) muscular force of our body b) gravitational pull by earth
c) friction force d) balanced forces of nature

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86. Which of the following is not a type of force?
a) Muscular b) Magnetic c) Chemical d) Pulling a bucket of water from a well
87. Force of friction between two bodies is _____.
a) parallel to contact surface b) perpendicular to contact surface
c) inclined to contact surface d) a non contact force
88. Which of the following is a non contact force?
a) Muscular b) Electro static attraction
c) Frictional force d) Elastic spring force
89. Pressure exerted by a liquid:
a) increases with depth b) decreases with depth
c) is constant d) first increases then decreases.
90. The mountain climber experiences a nose bleeding due to:
a) decrease in atmospheric pressure b) increase in atmospheric pressure
c) more gravitational pull d) effect of high altitude
91. In humans, sound is produced by:
a) Larynx b) Wind pipe c) Vocal cords d) Lungs
92. The voice of men, women and children are different due to difference in:
a) Larynx b) Lungs c) Vocal cords d) Wind pipe
93. The velocity of sound in air is:
a) 330m/s b) 150m/s c) 265m/s d) 3000m/s
94. To and fro motion of an object is called _____.
a) periodic motion b) oscillatory motion c) cyclic motion d) none of these
95. An object oscillates 50 times in one second. What would be its frequency?
a) 0.2HZ b) 0.02 HZ c) 10 HZ d) 50HZ
96. Pitch of a sound depends on:
a) Frequency b) amplitude c) loudness d) distance from the source
97. If you go on increasing the stretching force on a wire in a guitar, its frequency:
a) increases b) decreases c) remains unchanged d) none of the above.
98. Vibration of air column produces sound in which of the following instrument?
a) Jalataranga b) Flute c) Guitar d) Tabala
99. Loudness of a sound is determined by the _____ of vibration.
a) amplitude b) frequency c) time period d) pitch
100. The unit of frequency is:
a) Hz b) dB c) Hz^{-1} d) dB^{-1}
101. The audible frequency range of human ear is:
a) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz b) below 20 Hz
c) Above 20,000 Hz d) 20 KHz to 25 KHz

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102. Image formed in a plane mirror undergoes _____ inversion.
a) plane b) similar c) dissimilar d) lateral
103. Beautiful patterns are formed in a Kaleidoscope because of multiple _____.
a) reflection b) refraction c) diffraction d) dispersion
104. Splitting of light into its constituent colours is known as:
a) Diffused reflection b) Scattering c) Dispersion d) Reflected ray
105. Visually challenged person can read and write using the _____ system.
a) Metric b) Nervous c) Solar d) Braille
106. Lack of vitamin _____ in food stuff is responsible for many eye troubles.
a) K b) A c) D d) C
107. The impression of an image does not vanish immediately from the retina. It persists there for about _____ of a second.
a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{1}{16}$ d) $\frac{1}{20}$
108. The most comfortable distance at which one can read with a normal eye is about:
a) 15 cm b) 25 cm c) 30 cm d) 35 cm
109. At the junction of the optic nerve and the retina there are no sensory cells, this is called: a) Black spot
b) Red spot c) Blind spot d) Brown spot
110. The transparent front part of the eye is _____.
a) Retina b) Cornea c) Iris d) Lens
111. The part of the eye which gives it its distinctive colour:
a) Iris b) Cornea c) Pupil d) Retina
112. Behind the pupil of the eye is a lens which is thick in the centre, it is called _____ a) concave lens
b) bifocal lens c) convex lens d) cylindrical lens.
113. The periscope makes use of _____ plane mirrors.
a) five b) two c) three d) four
114. The light ray, which strikes any surface, is called the _____.
a) normal ray b) reflected ray c) incident ray d) total internal reflection
115. When all the parallel rays reflected from a plane surface are not parallel the reflection is known as:
a) Diffused or irregular reflection b) Lateral inversion
c) Regular reflection d) Multiple images
116. The objects which emit their own light are known as _____ objects.
a) non-luminous b) transparent c) translucent d) luminous
117. The objects which shine in the light of other objects are called _____ objects.
a) Luminous b) Illuminated c) Artificial d) Opaque
118. The cells which are sensitive to bright light are called:
a) Lens b) Rods c) Cones d) Cataract.

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119. The cells which are sensitive to dim light are called:
a) Cones b) Rods c) Retina d) Pupil
120. The opaque lens is removed and a new artificial lens is inserted in:
a) Cornea b) Night blindness c) Cataract d) Trachoma
121. Which of the following is rich in vitamin-A?
a) Cod liver oil, Papaya, Mango b) Cereals, Brinjal, Cucumber
c) Brinjal, Bitter guard, Spinach d) All of the above.
122. An image formed on a screen is called:
a) Virtual image b) Real image c) Bright spot d) Blind spot
123. The image formed by a plane mirror is:
a) Real, inverted, virtual b) Erect, virtual, smaller in size than the object
c) Virtual, erect and magnified d) Erect, virtual, same size as the object.
124. How many images of a coin are formed when it is placed between two plane mirrors which are kept at right angles to each other?
a) one b) two c) three d) four
125. In a kaleidoscope the reflecting mirrors are kept at _____
a) perpendicular b) parallel c) an angle of 45° d) an angle of 60°
126. The Braille code used by blind people use dot patterns for words. How many dot patterns are used for this code?
a) 52 b) 63 c) 48 d) 26
127. The nearest star to the planet earth is:
a) Venus b) Sun c) Moon d) Alpha
128. Orion is a name of a _____.
a) star planet b) planet c) galaxy d) constellation
129. The largest planet of the solar system:
a) Mars b) Sun c) Jupiter d) Saturn
130. A body revolving around another body is called as:
a) Orion b) Stars c) Sun d) Satellite
131. Name the comet which appears after every 76 years:
a) Hallet's b) Meteor c) Halley's d) Pole star
132. The first Indian satellite:
a) Kalpana-1 b) Aryabhata c) INSAT d) EDUSAT
133. Distances of stars are expressed in:
a) km b) square meter c) light year d) meters
134. The star appears to be stationary from the Earth:
a) Pole star b) Sirius c) Orion d) Ursa Major
135. The bright star like objects with a long tail approaching the Sun in a highly elliptical orbit is called:
a) Celestial bodies b) Meteor c) Comets d) Stars

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136. The un-burnt piece of meteor which reaches the surface of the earth:
a) Celestial bodies b) Meteorites c) Comets d) Stars
137. Meteors are commonly known as:
a) Comets b) Stars c) Asteroids d) Shooting stars
138. In Indian astronomy planets are called:
a) Objects b) Graha c) Budha d) Bodies
139. The motion of the earth around the Sun is called:
a) Change of season b) Revolution c) Rotation d) Orbits
140. The planet also known as morning star is -----
a) Mars b) Mercury c) Jupiter d) Venus
141. One light year is equal to:
a) 18×10^6 km b) 40.67×10^{12} km c) 9.46×10^{12} km d) 150,000,000 km
142. Jupiter has a thick atmosphere of _____ which reflects most of the sun light falling on it.
a) Oxygen b) Helium c) Nitrogen d) Hydrogen
143. _____ was launched in the honour of Kalpana Chawla, a space scientist of Indian origin, who died in mishap in a space vehicle.
a) INSAT-3E b) INSAT-3D c) INSAT-1A d) INSAT-IID
144. Solar eclipse occurs on _____.
a) full moon day b) new moon day c) both 'a' and 'b' d) none of the above
145. Stars produce heat energy and light due to the fusion of _____.
a) Oxygen b) Hydrogen c) Helium d) Ozone
146. Stars appear to move from _____ in the sky.
a) west to east b) east to west c) north to south d) south to north
147. Ursa Major moves around the _____.
a) Sun b) Earth c) Moon d) Pole Star
148. In 2006, the IAU adopted a new definition of a planet. IAU stands for _____.
a) Indian Astronomical Union b) International Astronomy of Universe
c) International Astronomical Union d) Indian Astronomy of Universe
149. Name the planet which is least dense among all the planets.
a) Mercury b) Mars c) Saturn d) Jupiter
150. The axis of the Earth is inclined to its orbital plane at an angle of:
a) 23.5° b) 66.5° c) 25.3° d) 65.5°

Answer Key – VIII - SCIENCE

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
1	b	41	b	81	b	121	a
2	c	42	d	82	b	122	b
3	c	43	d	83	b	123	d
4	c	44	a	84	b	124	c
5	b	45	a	85	c	125	d
6	c	46	a	86	c	126	b
7	b	47	a	87	a	127	b
8	b	48	a	88	b	128	d
9	d	49	a	89	a	129	c
10	b	50	b	90	a	130	d
11	b	51	b	91	a	131	c
12	c	52	c	92	c	132	b
13	b	53	c	93	a	133	c
14	b	54	b	94	b	134	a
15	b	55	b	95	d	135	c
16	c	56	c	96	a	136	b
17	b	57	d	97	a	137	d
18	b	58	c	98	b	138	b
19	b	59	c	99	a	139	b
20	c	60	b	100	a	140	d
21	b	61	a	101	a	141	c
22	b	62	b	102	d	142	d
23	c	63	c	103	a	143	a
24	d	64	c	104	c	144	b
25	a	65	c	105	d	145	b
26	c	66	b	106	b	146	b
27	a	67	a	107	c	147	d
28	a	68	c	108	b	148	c
29	a	69	c	109	c	149	c
30	c	70	a	110	b	150	b
31	c	71	b	111	a		
32	d	72	c	112	c		
33	a	73	b	113	b		
34	b	74	b	114	c		
35	b	75	a	115	a		
36	a	76	c	116	d		
37	c	77	c	117	b		
38	d	78	d	118	c		
39	a	79	b	119	b		
40	a	80	b	120	c		