DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-1 (2023-24) CLASS -VIII SUB - SCIENCE SAMPLE PAPER - 1

TIME: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

MAXIMUM MARKS: 40

General Instructions:

•	The question	paper	contains	17	questions
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- All questions are compulsory.
- Question no 1 to 5 are VSA type carry 1 mark each.
- Question no 6 & 7 are Assertion and reason based questions carry 1 mark each.
- Question no 8 & 9 are passage based questions carry 4 marks each.
- Question no 10 to 12 are SA-I type carry 2 marks each.
- Question no 13 to 15 are SA-II type carry 3 mark each.
- Question no 16 & 17 are LA type carry 5 marks each.

1. Define the term ignition temperature.	[1]
2. Name the gas produced during incomplete combustion of a fuel.	[1]
3. Name the farm machine used to do harvesting and threshing simultaneously.	[1]
4. Two forces of 4N each are applied on a body in opposite direction.	
State the name given to these forces?	[1]
5. Harvested grains should be sun-dried before storage. Justify.	[1]
For question numbers 6 and 7, two statements are given-one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R).Select the correct answer from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below:	ed
i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	
iii) A is true but R is false.	
iv) A is false but R is true.	
6. Assertion(A): School bags are provided with wide straps to carry.	[1]
Reason(R): By increasing the surface area the pressure is reduced.	
7. Assertion(A): Global warming is the rise in temperature of the environment of the earth.	[1]

Reason(**R**) : Carbon dioxide is the supporter of combustion.

8. Read the following information and answer questions from 8 (i) to 8 (iv): [1 x 4]

Plants of the same kind cultivated at one place on a large scale is called a crop. Crops are classified on the basis of the season in which they grow. There is a rich variety of crops grown in different parts of the country. Despite this diversity two broad cropping patterns can be identified. These are Kharif and Rabi crops. The various agricultural practices required for growing crops include- preparation of soil, sowing of seeds, soil replenishment, irrigation, crop protection, harvesting and storage. The use of fertilisers has helped farmers to get better yield of crops. Fertilisers are produced in the factories. Some

examples are urea, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, potash and NPK. But excessive use of fertilisers has made the soil less fertile. It has become a source of water pollution also. Therefore, in order to maintain fertility of the soil, we have to substitute fertilisers with organic manure or leave the field uncultivated in between two crops. Use of manures improves soil texture as well as water retaining capacity.

8. (i) People of Northern India grow legumes in one season and wheat in next season. This practice is known as-

	a) Field Fallow	b) Green Manure	c) Crop Rotation	d) Lodging	
8.	(ii) Process of loosenin	ng and turning of soil is	called-		
	a) Ploughing	b) Crop protection	c) Soil replenishment	d) Hybridisation	
8.	8. (iii) Gram is a Rabi crop because it is harvested in-				
	a) Spring	b) Autumn	c) Summer	d) Rainy	
8. (iv) Which of the following organism is widely known as the friends of farmers ?					
	a) Cockroach	b) Dog	c) Earthworm	d) Rats	
9. Read the following information and answer the questions from 9(i) to 9(iv):				[1 x 4]	

The sun and the celestial bodies which revolve around it form the solar system. It consists of a large number of celestial bodies such as planets, asteroids and meteors. The gravitational attraction between the sun and these objects keep them revolving around it. There are 8 planets revolving around the sun. Apart from the sun, the eight planets and their associated moons, there are also some other minor bodies in the solar system. Asteroids are very small planets or planetoids that are found mainly in a belt between the orbit of Mars and Jupiter. Comets are relatively small and icy celestial bodies revolving around the sun. Till 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) adopted a new definition of a planet. Pluto did not fit into this definition hence it is no longer a planet of the solar system.

9.(i) The hottest planet of our solar system-

	a)Mercury	b) Venus	c) Jupiter	d) Earth
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9.(ii) The two planets which are called morning and evening star-

a) Mars and Jupiter b) Saturn and Neptune c) Mercury and Venus d) Venus and Earth

9.(iii) Name the biggest jovian planet of our solar system-

b) Saturn d) Mercury a)Jupiter c) Neptune

9.(iv) The comet which visits the earth every 76 years is the -

a)Halley b) Encke	c) Borrelly	d) Temple
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10. Can you put off a fire caused due to electric short circuit by using water? Give reason.

11. i) Define water logging.

ii) Name the system of irrigation used in

a) areas with uneven land.

b) areas with acute water shortage.

12. Sometimes unwanted plants grow along with the main crop. Mention the name of such unwanted plants. Suggest one implement used to remove such unwanted plants. [2] [3]

[2]

 $[1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}]$

13. Fuels in gaseous state, are considered best. Enlist three reasons in favour of the statement.

14. Give reason for following	[1+2]		
(i) Porters generally place a round piece of cloth on their head when they carry heavy load.			
(ii) We are able to sip juice through a straw.			
15. Paddy is the major cereal crop grown in our country.	[1+2]		
i) Discuss the method of transplantation in paddy.			
ii) State two advantages of this method.			
16. (i) Draw a labelled diagram to show different zones of a candle flame.	[2+2+1]		
(ii) Calorific value of wood is 18000 kJ/kg. How much wood is required to produce 108000 kJ of heat energy.			
(iii) Give one example of spontaneous combustion.			
17. a) What happens to the speed of an object when the applied force acts on it-	[2]		
(i) in the direction of motion			
(ii) in a direction opposite to the direction of the motion of the body.			
b) State any three properties of liquid pressure.	[3]		
