



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा / Term-I Examination 2025- 26

कक्षा /Class : VIII

अवधि/Duration : 3Hrs

विषय/Subject : SCIENCE

अधिकतमअंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- This question paper comprises of 41 questions and all questions are compulsory.
 - Q No. 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions (MCQs) carrying one mark each.
 - Question No. 21 to 29 are Very Short Answer Type (VSA) questions, carrying two marks each.
 - Question No. 30 to 37 are Short Answer Type (SA) questions, carrying three marks each.
 - Question No 38 to 39 are Case Based Question questions, carrying four marks each.
 - Question No 40 to 41 are Long answer type questions (LA), carrying five marks each.
- Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION -A

(1 x 20 = 20)

1. Microorganisms are best observed by using a
 A) Telescope B) Magnifying glass C) Microscope D) Naked eye
2. Which of the following is a unicellular organism?
 A) Mushroom B) Amoeba C) Earthworm D) Fern
3. Which microorganisms helps in nitrogen fixation in soil ?
 A) Viruses B) Fungi C) Rhizobium D) Amoeba
4. Nucleoid is found in
 A) Algae B) Protozoa C) Bacteria D) Fungi
5. Which of the following shows the magnetic effect of electric current ?
 A) Electric bulb B) Electric heater C) Electromagnet D) Electric iron
6. The heating effect of electric current is used in
 A) Electric bells B) Electric motors C) Electric heaters D) Generators
7. An electric fuse works on the principle of
 A) Magnetic effect of current B) Heating effect of current
 C) Chemical effect of current D) Mechanical effect of current
8. Which of the following can be used to make an electromagnet?
 A) Plastic rod B) Wooden stick
 C) Copper wire wound around an iron nail D) Aluminium foil

9. What happens when current is passed through a nichrome wire?
A) It melts immediately
B) It glows and produces heat
C) It produces sound
D) It produces light only
 10. In an electric bell, the type of effect used is
A) Heating effect
B) Magnetic effect
C) Chemical effect
D) Optical effect
 11. What is the SI unit of force?
A) Joule
B) Newton
C) Watt
D) Kilogram
 12. What causes an object thrown upwards to return to earth?
A) Air pressure
B) Gravity
C) Electrostatic
D) Friction
 13. Which of the following is not a state of matter?
A) Solid
B) Liquid
C) Gas
D) Energy
 14. The force of attraction between particles is strongest in
A) Solids
B) Liquids
C) Gases
D) Plasma
 15. Which of the following shows the highest rate of diffusion?
A) Solids
B) Liquids
C) Gases
D) All are equal
 16. The temperature at which a solid changes into a liquid is called
A) Boiling point
B) Freezing point
C) Melting point
D) Condensation point
- For question numbers **17, 18, 19 and 20**, two statements are given- one labelled **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled **Reason (R)**. Select the correct answer to these questions from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below:
- A) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
 - B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - C) A is true, but R is false.
 - D) A is false, but R is true
17. **Assertion (A):** Yeast is used in baking industries to make bread soft and fluffy.
Reason (R): Yeast produces oxygen gas which makes the dough rise.
 18. **Assertion (A):** A magnetic compass placed near a current-carrying wire gets deflected.
Reason (R): Current produces a magnetic field around the wire.
 19. **Assertion (A):** A force can change the shape of an object.
Reason (R): Force is a push or pull that can deform soft or flexible materials.
 20. **Assertion (A):** Diffusion occurs faster in gases than in liquids.
Reason (R): Gas particles move faster and have more space between them than in liquids.

SECTION-B

Answer the following Questions briefly.

(2 x 9 = 18)

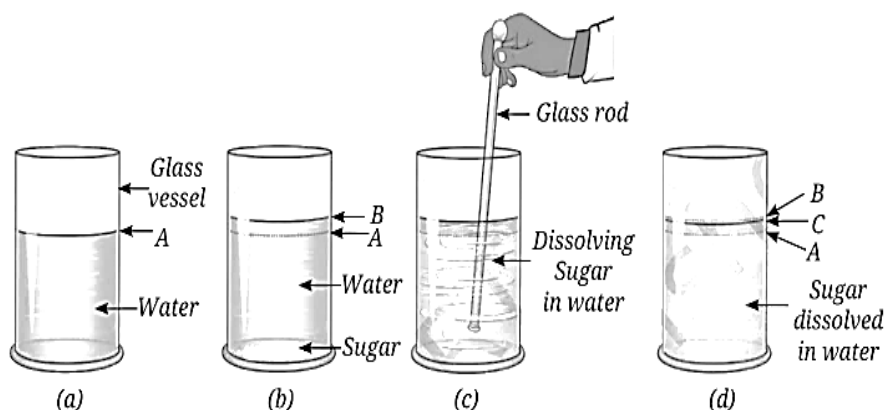
21. Who is known as 'Father of Microbiology'? Explain why?
22. What are the different levels of organization in the body of living organisms?
23. Differentiate between unicellular and multicellular organisms with one example each.
24. What are rechargeable batteries? Enlist its uses. (Any two)
25. Write any four effects of force applied on an object.
26. Explain the role of thermal energy of the particles that determines the physical state of matter.
27. Why do gases mix easily while solids do not?
28. Two balloons, rubbed with a woollen cloth are brought near each other. What would happen and why ?
29. Explain the internal structure of Dry cell with the help of a labeled diagram.

SECTION - C

Answer the following Questions Number 30 to Question Number 37 briefly.

(3 x 8 = 24)

30. Identify the following microorganisms:
 - (i) I live in every kind of environment, and inside your gut.
 - (ii) I make bread and cakes soft and fluffy.
 - (iii) I help in formation of curd from milk.
31. (a) What is microalgae ?
(b) Why ' Spirulina ' is called a superfood ? Explain.
32. Why farmers grow legumes in rotation of other crops? Explain.
33. How does a battery generate electricity? Explain it with the Simple representation of voltaic cell.
34. How the arrangements of particles differ in solids, liquids and gases? Explain with diagram.
35. Two teaspoons of sugar are added to a glass vessel half –filled with water. The water is then stirred using a glass rod.



- i) What difference do you observe in the water levels in (a), (b) and (c)?
 - ii) Why does this happen? What does the activity indicate?
36. (a) What is buoyant force ?
- (b) Why an object sinks or floats in a liquid? Justify your answer with reasons.
37. Explain the design of ' spring balance '. How can you calculate the weight of an object by spring balance ?

SECTION - D

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

(4 x 2 = 8)

Read the following paragraph and answer following questions.

If you look around carefully, you might see decaying plants and fallen leaves stored in container or lying in the garden disappear after some time from the surroundings. This is because microorganisms breakdown and turn them into simpler substances rich in nutrients. These nutrients go back to the soil and help plants grow better.

- 38. (i) What are decomposers ? (1)
- (ii) Give two examples of decomposers? (1)
- (iii) What is recycling of nutrients? (1)
- (iv)How manure is formed? (1)

Read the following paragraph and answer following questions.

Seema noticed that her toy car moved slower on the rough carpet than it did on the smooth floor. She tried rolling it on different surfaces and observed the difference

- 39. (i) What force was acting against the motion of the toy car? (1)
- (ii) On which surface was the friction more - the carpet or the smooth floor? Why? (1)
- (iii) Write one advantage and one disadvantage of friction (2).

SECTION –E

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(5X2 =10)

Answer the following questions in detail.

- 40. (a) Differentiate between animal cell and plant cell.(any 2) (2)
- (b) Name any three microorganisms present in pond water and draw their diagrams. (3)
- 41. Explain different types of forces with examples. (Any five) (5)
