



C.B.S.E.

8

SCIENCE

WORKSHEETS AND ASSIGNMENTS

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1

CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

EXERCISE 1:

1. Weeds compete with crop plants for ____.
2. Soil can be loosened with the help of a :
3. Growing different types of crops in pre-planned succession is known as :
4. Give two examples of Kharif and Rabi crops.
5. What is weeding?
6. Why can roots of plants breathe easily in loose soil?
7. Why do Paddy crops grow in rainy season?
8. Describe methods of irrigation which conserve water.
9. Explain how Fertilizers are different from Manures?
10. Write short notes on
 - Weeding
 - Threshing
 - Preparation of Soil
 - Sowing
 - Affects on soil due to continuous plantation of crops in a field
11. Give one example of each
 - Weed
 - Plant pest
 - Organism used in biological control method
 - Crop that has the natural ability to make soil fertile
 - Usable form of nitrogen for plant growth.

EXERCISE 2:

1. Why Kharif crops cannot be grown in Rabi season?
2. What are the steps involved in soil preparation?
3. Name the medium in which plants grow.
4. Why is it necessary to dry grains before storing them?
5. How are manures prepared by the farmers?
6. Explain modern methods of irrigation in brief.
7. Explain the process of transplantation.
8. Name the two fertilizers containing nitrogen and other containing phosphorous.
9. Why is excessive irrigation harmful to the crops?
10. Why should we grow seeds in moist soil?
11. Why do we need to irrigate fields well before sowing seeds?
12. What are organic foods?

EXERCISE 3:

1. What are the basic practices of crop production?
2. What are crops? Explain the two crops in detail.
3. Write a short note on weeding.
4. Explain how fertilizers are different from manures?
5. Give examples of two Rabi and two Kharif crops.
6. Explain modern method of sowing.
7. What is crop rotation and why is it important?
8. How are grains stored and protected?
9. Mention names of any two fertilizers.
10. Why is it necessary to sow seeds at appropriate depth?

EXERCISE 1:

1. What are food preservatives? Name some common food preservatives.
2. Draw a systematic diagram of nitrogen cycle and explain it.
3. Explain the process of Pasteurization in brief.
4. Explain in detail how vaccination works?
5. What are good microorganisms? Explain some of the uses of good microorganisms.
6. Explain various types of bacteria.
7. What are food poisoning and food preservation (short notes)?
8. Explain the discovery of Penicillin.
9. What are antibiotics? Explain with the help of examples.
10. What are harmful microorganisms? Explain by giving the example of two disease carrying microbes.
11. What are the indications required to detect spoilage in food?

EXERCISE 2:

1. What are microorganisms or microbes?
2. Give two examples of microorganisms.
3. Name two multicellular Microorganisms.
4. What are the two types of Microorganisms on the basis of their functions?
5. Who discovered the antibiotics?
6. What is vaccine?
7. What do you mean by vaccination?
8. Name the pathogen of anthrax.
9. Where do Rhizobium bacteria commonly live?
10. Which is the carrier of dengue virus?
11. What do you mean by food preservation?
12. Who discovered the antibiotics?
13. Name a popular vaccination programme.

EXERCISE 3:

1. What are viruses? Name some common diseases in human caused by virus.
2. Explain the formation of curd from the milk.
3. Mention some beneficial effects of bacteria.
4. Explain the discovery of Pencillin.
5. How do microorganisms spoil food?
6. What are carriers of disease causing microbes? Explain with the help of two examples.
7. Explain nitrogen cycle and draw a schematic diagram of nitrogen cycle.
8. Explain the uses of Bacteria, Fungi and Algae.

SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS

EXERCISE 1:

1. How do we get polycot?
2. Why is it advisable to not wear synthetic clothes while cooking?
3. Why does rayon smell like burning paper; although it is a synthetic fiber?
4. Why plastic does not rust like iron?
5. Why is it not advisable to burn plastic and synthetic fibers?
6. Distinguish between Thermosetting plastics and Thermoplastic Plastic?
7. Write differences between PVC (polyvinylchloride) and Bakelite.
8. Write an activity to show synthetic fibers is stronger than cotton fibers.
9. What are synthetic fibres and mention the importance of synthetic polymers in our life
10. Why plastic can be molded into any shape and size and why is it advised to avoid the use of plastics as far as possible, also suggest some methods to limit its consumption
11. Give one word
 - Source of rayon
 - Material similar to silk in appearance
 - Chemical name for cotton
 - A polymer is a chain of many small units joined together which are called?

EXERCISE 2:

1. Is nylon fibre so strong, that we can use it to make parachutes?
2. Give some uses of PET
3. Why is melamine used for making kitchenware?
4. Give three advantages of polythene over natural materials.
5. Explain why plastic containers are favoured for storing food?
6. Explain why Electric plugs/switches/plug boards are made of thermosetting plastics?
7. Give examples to show that plastics are non-corrosive in nature.
8. What are the advantages of using fabrics made of polyester?
9. What are the disadvantages of wearing synthetic fabrics?
10. Give three advantages of rayon.

EXERCISE 3:

1. Why is acrylic more popular than wool?
2. What is the difference between natural and synthetic fibres?
3. Write a few characteristics of synthetic fibres.
4. What is 4R principle?
5. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials?
6. What are the disadvantages of plastics?
7. Why is it convenient to store plastic containers than metals?
8. What are the uses of nylon?

EXERCISE 1:

1. Explain displacement reaction with the help of an activity.
2. Explain the reaction of non-metals with oxygen with the help of an activity.
3. Write the uses of metals and non-metals.
4. Write the difference between metals and non-metals on the basis of their physical properties.
5. Name two most ductile metals.
6. Sodium is stored in kerosene. Why?
7. What are oxides? Write the nature of metallic and non-metallic oxides.
8. Explain displacement reaction with the help of an example.
9. Explain the reactions of metals and non-metals with (i) Acids (ii) Air (iii) Water.
10. Write the uses of metals and non-metals in our daily life.

EXERCISE 2:

1. What happens when a solution of metal oxide is tested with (i) blue litmus and (ii) red litmus?
2. What happens when sodium reacts with water?
3. Why is sodium stored in kerosene?
4. What happens when a metal reacts with acids?
5. Have you ever seen a blacksmith beating an iron piece? Do you find a change in the shape of these pieces on beating? Would you expect a similar change in wood log on beating?
6. What is malleability? Name two most malleable metals.
7. What happens when samples of metals and non-metals are mixed with acids?
8. Write the uses of metals and non-metals.
9. Write the difference between metals and non-metals on the basis of their physical properties.
10. Compare the metals and non-metals on the basis of their chemical properties.

EXERCISE 3:

1. What do you mean by displacement reaction?
2. Give one example of displacement reaction.
3. Have you ever seen a blacksmith beating an iron piece? Do you find a change in the shape of these pieces on beating? Would you expect a similar change in wood log on beating?
4. What is malleability? Name two most malleable metals.
5. Explain that metals are good conductors of electricity with the help of an activity.
6. List some physical properties of the metals.
7. Write some physical properties of non-metals.
8. What happens when a magnesium ribbon is heated in presence of air?
9. What happens when a copper vessel is exposed in moist air?
10. Explain the reaction of sodium and water, with the help of an activity.

EXERCISE 1:

1. Expand CNG and write its uses.
2. What is the main component of CNG and LPG.
3. Write two uses of coke.
4. What happens when wood is heated in absence of air?
5. Why coal and petroleum are called fossil fuels?
6. How does coal formation takes place in nature?
7. What are the components of petroleum? Write its uses.
8. Explain advises given by PCRA for saving petrol and diesel.
9. What are natural resources? Classify them. Write examples.
10. What are petrochemicals?

EXERCISE 2:

1. Write the names of two natural substances.
2. What is the purest form of carbon?
3. What is the main use of coke?
4. Name two fractions of petroleum>
5. Why petroleum is called black gold?
6. Expand PCRA.
7. What are natural resources? Explain with examples.
8. What are fossil fuels? Name main fossil fuel.
9. What is coal tar? What are its uses?
10. Why CNG is called clean fuel?
11. State some harmful effects of using fossil fuels?
12. What are petrochemicals?

EXERCISE 3:

1. Name two man-made substances, two natural and two exhaustible substances.
2. Name the gas which is formed when coal is heated in the absence of air.
3. Where was the first oil well drilled?
4. How many substances are found in coal tar?
5. Name the places where natural gas is found in India.
6. What are exhaustible natural resources? Explain with exampes.
7. What is coal gas? Write its uses.
8. What is petroleum? What is it called black gold?
9. Describe the process of formation of coal in the nature.
10. What is main component of LPG?

EXERCISE 1:

1. What is the full form of CNG?
2. Do all the fuels burn with flame?
3. What are fuels? Classify them.
4. What are combustible substances?
5. What are the conditions for combustion?
6. What is meant by forest fire?
7. Why does a matchstick not burn of its own?
8. Describe the history of matchstick?
9. Can the process of rusting be called combustion? Explain.

EXERCISE 2:

1. Give two examples of two solid fuels
2. Classify the fuels on the basis of states.
3. What is the principle of fire extinguishing?
4. We can prepare tea in a paper cup and it does not catch fire. Why?
5. Name the clean fuel recommended to use in buses.
6. Which part of candle flame is hottest?
7. We can boil water in a paper cup while paper catches fire easily. Explain the process.
8. Why does charcoal not produce flame?
9. Do all the substances catch fire on same temperature?
10. What is the source of heat and light of the sun?
11. What do you mean by forest fire?
12. How does fire brigade work?
13. What is deforestation? What is its effect?

EXERCISE 3:

1. What is the difference between burning of a candle and burning of coal?
2. Write name of some incombustible substances
3. What do you mean by an ignition temperature?
4. What are the requirements to produce fire?
5. How many types of combustion are there?
6. Give examples of the substances which give flame.
7. What substances are used to extinguish fire in case of electric short circuit?
8. Which zone of flame has highest temperature?
9. Explain structure of flame.
10. What are the characteristics of good fuel?
12. What are the ill effects due to the increasing consumption of fuel?
13. Draw a diagram to explain that air is essential for combustion.
14. What are the products of any fuel?



CONSERVATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

EXERCISE 1:

1. What is Forest Act 1980?
2. What are rock shelters?
3. Write names of any two migratory birds?
4. What do you mean by term deforestation?
5. How does recycling and savings papers related to deforestation?
6. Explain the natural and man-made causes of deforestation.
7. What are the consequences of deforestation? Explain
8. What are the endangered extinct animals?
9. Name any two national parks.
10. Explain the term ecosystem.

EXERCISE 2:

1. What is the major threat to survival of organism?
2. Name the part of earth which supports the biodiversity.
3. Give examples of two endemic flora
4. Name the plant found in Satpura forest.
5. What is Red Data Book?
6. How do we protect wildlife?
7. What do you mean by migration? Write causes of migration.
8. What do you meant by Forest Conversation Act?
9. Name two threatened wild animals.
10. What is the tiger Project? When it was launched?

EXERCISE 3:

1. What do you mean by species?
2. Name two endemic fauna.
3. Which is the reserve forest of India?
4. What do you mean by endangered animals?
5. What are the causes of the deforestation?
6. What is biodiversity?
7. What do you mean by desertification?
8. Which types of animals and plants are more in danger of becoming extinct?
9. What is the purpose of biosphere reserve?
10. Prepare list of endangered plants and animals. State causes of becoming endangered.
11. How deforestation does changes property of soil?

CELL - STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

EXERCISE 1:

1. Explain the content of a nucleus with a diagram.
2. What is the role of chlorophyll in photosynthesis?
3. What are pseudopodia?
4. Write the function of a nerve cell.
5. Explain the discovery of cell.
6. How are organisms classified on the basis of number of cells?
7. What is cytoplasm?
8. What is the difference between a plant cell and an animal cell?
9. Explain the structure of a cell.
10. What are vacuoles and Golgi bodies?

EXERCISE 2:

1. What is the difference between an animal cell and a plant cell?
2. Why are chloroplast found only in plant cells?
3. Cells are the basic structural and functional unit of life. Explain.
4. What is the difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes?
5. Explain the process of photosynthesis.
6. Explain cytoplasm in brief.
7. Write a note on nucleus of a cell.
8. What is the function of Nerve Cells?
9. What is the function of Nucleus?
10. Draw a neat diagram of a Nerve Cell.

EXERCISE 3:

1. Give an example of a unicellular and a multi-cellular organism.
2. How was cell discovered?
3. Define plant cell and animal cell?
4. How does a nerve cell function?
5. What are vacuoles?
6. Draw a neat diagram of an amoeba.
7. Explain the structure of a cell.
8. Where are chromosomes found in a cell?
9. What are plastids?
10. What is the function of chloroplasts?

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REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

EXERCISE 1:

1. Explain various types of fertilization.
2. What are STDs? State methods to prevent them.
3. Explain the two modes of reproduction.
4. Draw a well labelled diagram of a human female reproductive organ.
5. What is metamorphosis?
6. Explain the process of reproduction in amoeba.
7. Explain fertilization in frog.
8. How does an embryo develop?

EXERCISE 2:

1. Define reproduction. What are the two modes of reproduction?
2. What are the female reproductive organs?
3. What do mean by test tube baby?
4. Explain the structures of sperm and ovum.
5. Explain various modes of asexual reproduction.
6. Explain the life cycle of a frog
7. How asexual reproduction in hydra is carried out? Explain with diagram.
8. Explain the life cycle of a silk worm.
9. Explain metamorphosis.
10. What is the function of tail?
11. Which organ produces egg in female human body?
12. Give two examples of oviparous animals.

EXERCISE 3:

1. What is metamorphosis?
2. What is fertilisation? Give examples
3. Draw a well labeled diagram of a female reproductive system
4. Explain the life cycle of a frog with diagram.
5. Explain the two modes of reproduction
6. What is ovum?
7. What is a male gamete?
8. Where does fertilization take place in human body.
9. Draw the structure of a sperm
10. What are the various methods of asexual reproduction?

EXERCISE 1:

1. What is puberty age?
2. Name the male and female reproductive part.
3. Explain the term adolescence in human.
4. What are sex hormones? What are they named so?
5. List the changes that take part at puberty age.
6. What is health? Explain factors which help to keep a good health of an individual.
7. Draw the well labelled diagram of show location of various endocrine glands in human.
8. What do you understand by target site for hormones?
9. What do you mean by menarche?
10. Write factors that affect height of a person.

EXERCISE 2:

1. When do noticeable changes begin in human in adolescence?
2. Do both girls and boys grow on same rate?
3. Name female hormone.
4. What is menopause?
5. What are chromosomes?
6. What is the name of hormone produced by pancreas?
7. Which endocrine gland produces the growth hormone?
8. What do you mean by metamorphosis?
9. What is the most important change marked by puberty?
10. Explain the development of sex organs in men and female.
11. What happens when egg gets fertilized?
12. Name the virus that causes AIDS. What are the medium through which this virus is transmitted?
13. Explain the sex determination of a baby in human.
14. What do you understand by Adam's apple?

EXERCISE 3:

1. What is the age of adolescence in human?
2. Which organ is called voice box?
3. What type of chromosomes occurs in sperms?
4. Name the disease caused by less or not secretion of thyroxin?
5. How we can keep our healthy?
6. Why adolescence is also called teenage?
7. Some boys and girls have disproportionate body structure during adolescence. Why?
8. What are the secondary sexual characters in girls?
9. Explain term menstruation.
10. How do hormones help in the completion of life of insects and frogs?
11. Write some myths which are not facts.
12. Insulin is produced by which gland?

EXERCISE 1:

1. Give two examples of muscular force.
2. State any three effect of force.
3. Do liquids exert equal pressure in all direction?
4. Why our lungs expand during inhalation?
5. When a ball is thrown, it stops rolling after some time. Why?
6. Describe various types of force in brief.
7. Derive an activity to show that liquid exerting pressure on the wall of container.
8. Write true or false.
 - a. Force of gravity is contact force.
 - b. Pascal is the unit of force.
- c. The force can change the state of motion of an object.
9. Prove air has a pressure.
10. What do you meant by force of friction? Also prove force depends on nature of two surfaces in contact.

EXERCISE 2:

1. Identify the agent exerting force and the object on which it acts when a piece of lemon is squeezed between fingers and juice come out.
2. Explain that force are due to an interaction between objects.
3. What are the effects of force?
4. Explain contact and non-contact forces?
5. Explain the force of gravity?
6. If the area of head is 15cmX15cm, how much air (in weight) would you carry on your head?
7. Does the application of force result in change of state of motion of the object.
8. What do you meant by pressure? How can we increase the pressure by exerting same force?
9. Give two factors which affect the effect of changes?
10. How to describe state of motion?

EXERCISE 3:

1. How can we decide whether an object is moving faster than the other.
2. what is required for a force to come into play?
3. What happens when two forces act in same direction?
4. A ball is in rest. When it is pushed, why it starts moving?
5. What is role of force on the speed of moving object?
6. Is the gravity a property of earth only?
7. Does liquids and gases also exert pressure?
8. What is atmosphere?
9. How to feel force in daily life?
10. What is electrostatic force? Why is it called non-contact force?
11. We observe that the wheels of buses and trucks are heavier than the wheels of car or scooters. Why?
12. What are the examples of muscular force?

EXERCISE 1:

1. Which is easy to drag- a heavy box or light box?
2. Why do we spray powder on carom.
3. What does frictional force produce?
4. Write some factors that affect the friction?
5. How is friction sometimes desirable?
6. Define different types of friction with examples.
7. What is spring balance? Write its construction and working with the help of diagram.
8. Write advantages and disadvantages of friction.

EXERCISE 2:

1. Write some harms of friction.
2. What is sliding friction?
3. Why we fall down when we stop on banana peel?
4. In which direction frictional force acts on a moving object.
5. What is easier- rolling or sliding?
6. What is drag?
7. How does the friction get affected by the nature of surface?
8. What happens, if the floor we walk on is friction less?
9. The sole of shoes get worn after some time. Explain why?
10. What happens when there is no friction between the chalk and the blackboard.
11. Write on harm of friction.
12. Why do kabaddi players rub their hands with soil?

EXERCISE 3:

1. Does friction depend on the nature of objects?
2. Which type of surface produces more friction?
3. Which type of surface produces less friction?
4. Which is less sliding friction or static friction?
5. Why is it difficult to move on a wet marble floor?
6. What would happen when an object starts moving if there is no friction?
7. Give two examples where friction is undesirable?
8. Our hands become warm when we rub them. Why?
9. Why do we shape aero planes like that of bird?
10. Write some methods to reduce friction?
11. Write various types of friction.
12. What is a fluid friction? Write the factors on which fluid friction depends.

EXERCISE 1:

1. What are the causes of noise pollution?
2. Define musical sound?
3. Which part of ear vibrates to produce sound?
4. Define ultra and infrasonic sounds.
5. What is the relation between loudness and amplitude of sound?
6. Write some applications of ultrasound in daily life.
7. How is the sound propagated?
8. Write any four sources of noise
9. What is the outer part of ear called?
10. Explain with the help of activity that vibrating bodies produce sound.

EXERCISE 2:

1. Do all bodies produce sound?
2. Touch the bell when it stops producing sound. Can you feel the vibration? What do you understand by this?
3. Name the sound producing organ.
4. Can sound travel through vacuum?
5. What is oscillatory motion?
6. Why the sound of the baby is feeble?
7. What is ektara? Identify its vibration part.
8. Explain that sound travels in liquids as well.
9. Name some musical parts and their vibrating parts
10. How does shrillness or pitch is affected by frequency?

EXERCISE 3:

1. What do you meant by vibrations?
2. What is the other name for larynx?
3. Do all animals produce sound by vocal chords?
4. Write the unit of frequency.
5. What do you mean by noise pollution?
6. What is the loudness of a normal conversation?
7. Explain importance of sound in our daily life.
8. Name the organ in human that produces sound. How does it work?
9. Prove that sound travels in solids too.
10. How does loudness of sound is affected by amplitude?

CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

EXERCISE 1:

1. What is LED? Write its full form.
2. Write three liquids that conduct electricity.
3. Define electroplating.
4. How will you test the magnetic effect of current?
5. Write two useful effects of electroplating?
6. Write an activity to show that a liquid conducts electricity.
7. How will you test the chemical effect of electric current?
8. What is a tester?
9. The ordinary water conducts electricity while distilled water does not. Why?
10. Why do we need magnetic compass to test the conduction of electric current?

EXERCISE 2:

1. What are insulators of electricity?
2. Name some substances other than water which conduct electricity?
3. Which effect of current causes the bulb to glow?
4. What is magnetic effect of electric current?
5. What are electrodes?
6. Explain mechanism of glowing bulb?
7. What do you mean by magnetic effect of electricity?
8. Prepare a tester to test conduction based on magnetic effect of the electricity.
9. Name some substances which make the liquids good conductor of electricity.
10. Give two examples of poor conductors of electricity.

EXERCISE 3:

1. Why is it dangerous to touch electrical appliances with wet hands?
2. Name substances which make any liquid good conductor of electricity?
3. Name the part of bulb that glows.
4. Does distilled water conduct electricity?
5. Name the gas deposited on negative electrode.
6. How can you test liquids conduct or do not conduct the electricity?
7. Explain why a bulb glows on passing current.
8. What is chemical effect of electricity? Give some examples of chemical effects.
9. What are the two methods of testing an insulator or conductor?
10. Write true/False
 - a. Rubber is an insulator.
 - b. Electroplating causes rusting.
 - c. Vinegar can _____ electricity.

EXERCISE 1:

1. Write weak zones in india.
2. When the earthquake is more destructive?
3. What are the causes of floods, landslides, tsunamis
4. What are causes of lightening?
5. Write some safety rules during earthquakes.
6. When do two inflated balloons attract each other?
7. What is electroscope? How does it work?
8. What are the safety measures to be taken during thunderstorm?

EXERCISE 2:

1. What are the three destructive natural phenomena?
2. What happens when amber is rubbed with fur?
3. Write the nature of the charges on a glass rod and silk cloth when they are rubbed with each other.
4. What are the harmful effects of lightening on a lightening victim.
5. What is an earthquake?
6. What are seismic waves?
7. How can charging take place when the substances are rubbed?
8. What are fault zones? Name the fault zones in India.
9. Explain construction and working of electroscope.

EXERCISE 3:

1. Name two destructive phenomena.
2. What is static electricity?
3. What are charged objects?
4. When you are in open where should you take shelter?
5. Define lightening conductor.
6. Who established relation between sparks produced by amber and the thunderstorm?
7. What is electric discharge? How does it occur?
8. Name the regions of the earth more prone to earthquakes.
9. Explain working mechanism of thunderstorm.
10. What is a seismograph? How does it work?

EXERCISE 1:

1. Name the parts of a human eye.
2. How many types of reflection are there? Name them.
3. Write the name of colors of sun rays?
4. How should we care our eyes? Write any three.
5. Differentiate between regular and diffused reflection?
6. Describe Braille system.
7. Verify the laws of reflection by an activity.
8. Write various precautions to save our eyes.

EXERCISE 2:

1. Where does the image form in our eye?
2. Which bird is called night bird?
3. Which part of eyes is controlled by iris?
4. What are the uses of kaleidoscope?
5. What is the function of rods and cones in our eye?
6. What is blind spot?
7. Which cells of the retina are sensitive to bright light and color?
8. What is the distinct vision of normal eye?

EXERCISE 3:

1. Where does the image form in our eye?
2. What is the shape of human eye?
3. What is the working of iris?
4. Define normal?
5. Define angle of incidence?
6. What is a reflection of light? State laws of reflection.
7. How will you prove that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
8. Explain the structure and working of a human eye.
9. What is blindness? How many types of blindness do we know about?

EXERCISE 1:

1. How many stars are there in a constellation?
2. Which planet is less dense than water?
3. Write name of planets in which asteroids can be seen.
4. Name the outer planets?
5. What is artificial satellite?
6. Explain term Comets and Asteriods.
7. Draw diagram of great bear, orion, Cassiopeia, Leo
8. Explain solar system with help of a diagram.
9. Write two differences between star and planets.
10. How is the polar star located in the sky?

EXERCISE 2:

1. What are the objects like stars and the planets seen in the sky called?
2. Which day is known as new moon day?
3. What is a light year?
4. What is the full form of IAU.
5. Why does sun appear to rise in east and set in the west?
6. From where the polar star is not visible.
7. Name the inner planets
8. Write the name of planet in which asteroids can be seen.
9. What is responsible for change in season on earth?
10. How many planets are there in solar system?

EXERCISE 3:

1. Name the star which is nearest to earth. Write the distance of the star from the earth. Write the unit of the large distances.
2. Write the names of two constellations
3. What is the speed of the light?
4. How many bright stars are there in Orion?
5. Which star is called morning or evening star?
6. Name the planets which have no moon.
7. Define phases of moon.
8. Why size of the moon decreases every day after the full moon day?
9. Why do we classify the sun as a star?
10. What is meteor?
11. Why does stars twinkle but planets do not.
12. Differentiate between stars and planets.
13. Why do phases of moon occur?

EXERCISE 1:

1. Name two industries near Taj Mahal that causes pollution.
2. Name any two air pollutants.
3. What is ozone layer? Write its importance.
4. What is acid rain? How does it affect Taj Mahal.
5. What is the aim to say ;say not to crackers?
6. Write full form of CFCs.
7. Define smog.
8. What is air pollution? Write its causes?
9. Explain causes of global warming and green house effect.
10. Explain Ganga Action Plan.

EXERCISE 2:

1. What is the percentage of nitrogen in air?
2. Which gases are responsible for acid rain?
3. Which phenomena cause global warming?
4. What do you mean by portable water
5. Name one element present in exhaust of automobiles.
6. What do you mean by marble cancer?
7. When was Ganga action plan launched?
8. What are CFCs? How do they create pollution?
9. Which radiation is absorbed by CO₂?
10. Which rays are harmful for us?

EXERCISE 3:

1. Which gas is responsible for greenhouse effect?
2. What is global warming?
3. Which fuel is pollution free?
4. What are alternative renewable fuels?
5. What do you mean by $\frac{1}{2}$ Van Mahotsav $\frac{1}{2}$?
6. What is water pollution and its causes?
7. What is smog?
8. What are effects of global warming/
9. What is portable water? Write its properties.
10. Explain process of water treatment to make it drinkable.

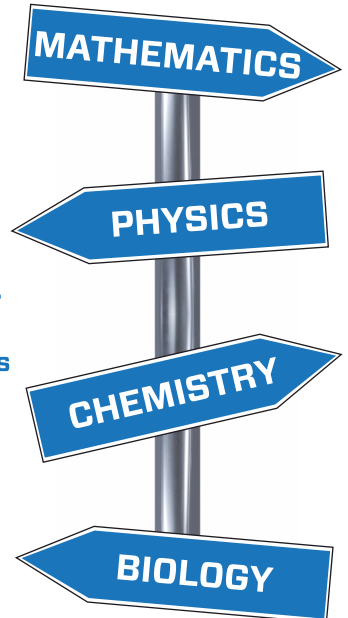
QUEST COACHING CLASSES

ICSE & CBSE: 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

An IITian's Perspective



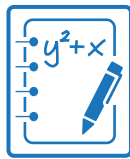

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Concept Based Learning



Regular Tests & Assessment



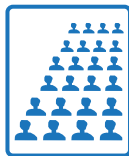
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