

Vedavalli Vidyalaya
Nursery & Primary School Senior Secondary School
Thirumalai Nagar, Vanapadi Road
Ranipet – 632 404

Class: VIII A/B

Name :

Sub: Science

Revision Home Assignment -2

Date :

Topic : Sound

1. Fill in the blanks:

1. Sound is produced by _____ bodies.
2. In humans, the sound is produced by the _____.
3. Sound always travels through a _____. It cannot travel in a _____.
4. The thin membrane called _____ present in our ears, senses the vibrations and sends them as signals to the _____.
5. The no. of vibrations per second is called _____.
It is expressed in _____.
6. Loudness of sound is proportional to the square of the _____.
7. Larger is the amplitude of vibration, the _____ is the sound.
8. Higher the frequency of vibration, the higher is the _____.
9. A bird makes _____ sound whereas a lion makes _____ sound. (low pitched/high pitched)
10. For human ears, the range of audible frequency is from _____ Hz.
to _____ Hz.

II. Answer in one word:

1. Two important properties of any sound.
2. Time taken by a vibrating body to complete one vibration.
3. Vibrations of frequency higher than 20,000Hz.
4. Vibrations of frequency lower than 20 Hz.

5. The frequency of a vibrating body that makes 512 vibrations in a second.
6. Unwanted and unpleasant sounds.
7. It determines the shrillness or pitch of a sound.
8. Length of vocal chords in men.
9. Name any four causes of noise pollution our surroundings.
10. Name any two health related problems caused due to noise pollution.

III. Answer the following:

1. Describe how is sound produced by humans?
2. Explain how the human ear drum helps them to hear.
3. Define: a) Amplitude b) Time period c) Frequency
4. How is loudness of sound related to amplitude?
5. How is frequency of sound related to pitch?
6. What is noise pollution? How can it be controlled?

IV. Give reasons:

1. Voice of men and women are different.
2. Trees planted along the roads reduce noise.
3. A child with a hearing loss may also have defective speech.
4. We should never put sharp pointed objects in our ear.
5. Astronauts are not able to talk with each other on the surface of moon.

V. In the foll. musical instruments, name the vibrating part which produces sound:

1. Guitar 2. Shehnai 3. Drums 4. Violin

VI. Describe simple experiments to show each of the following:

1. Vibrating objects produce sound.
2. Sound can travel through water.
3. Sound can travel through solids.
4. To make a toy telephone.
5. To make a jaltarang.
6. Sound needs a medium to travel.

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Revision Home Assignment -3

Name :

Date :

Topic : Synthetic Fibres and plastics

1. Fill in the blanks:

1. Clothes are made up of _____ which are made from _____.
2. The polymer cellulose is made up of a large number of _____ units.
3. Silk fibre is obtained from _____ whereas artificial silk is obtained by chemical treatment of _____.
4. The polymer polyester is made up of repeating units of _____.
5. Synthetic fabrics absorb _____ water than the natural fabrics and take _____ time to dry.
6. Polythene which is used to make polythene bags is an example of a _____.
7. Iron rusts when it is exposed to _____ and _____.
8. Plastics do not react with _____ and _____.
9. Plastics are generally _____ than metals.
10. _____ is a special plastic on which oil and water do not stick.
11. Fire-proof plastics have a coating of _____ plastic on them to make them flame resistant.
12. We should always remember the 4R principle: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

II. Write one use of following fibres.

- a) Rayon _____
- b) Nylon _____
- c) Polyester _____
- d) Acrylic _____

III . Categorise the following things according to the type of fibre from which they are made as natural / man made.

Woolen clothes _____ Paper _____

Silk Saree _____ Nylon Socks _____

Tooth Brush _____ Cotton Clothes _____

IV. Complete the following table.

Item	Thermoplastic / Thermosetting
Toys	
Electrical switch	
Handles of utensils	
Comb	
Kitchen ware (crockery)	
Bucket	
Floor Tiles	
Telephone Instruments	

V. Answer the following:

1. Define: i) a polymer ii) polyester iii) petrochemicals
2. Name a few synthetic fibres.
3. List the unique characteristics of synthetic fibres which make them popular dress materials.
4. Explain why plastic finds such a variety of uses.
5. Differentiate between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.
6. List the three characteristic properties of plastics.
7. What are the advantages of using a plastic container?
8. Why do electrical wires have plastic covering?
9. Why recycled plastic should not be used for storage of food?
10. Differentiate between a biodegradable and a non-biodegradable material.
11. Disposal of plastic is a major problem. Why?
12. List various ways by which we can reduce the use of plastic materials.
13. Anu and Manu go for shopping in the market and have chips, there is no dustbin around. What should they do with the empty packet of chips?

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Revision Home Assignment -4

Name :

Date :

Topic : The structural and functional unit - Cell

Q1. Fill Ups:

- i. Cells were first observed in cork by _____.
- ii. _____ is the longest cell in our body.
- iii. _____ is the smallest cell known with a size of _____ micrometer.
- iv. _____ is present in plant cell but absent in animal cell while, _____ is present in animal cell and absent in plant cell.
- v. _____ in human blood is a single cell.
- vi. A _____ is a group of cells performing a specific function.
- vii. _____ are used to colour parts of the cell to study their details.
- viii. The plastids responsible for green color of leaves is _____.
- ix. _____ controls the transfer of a hereditary characteristic from parents to offspring.
- x. _____ cells having nuclear material without nuclear membrane.

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Name Parts of Nucleus.
2. Give the functions of the following:

1. Nucleus	4. Cell Membrane
2. Plastids	3. Genes
	5. Pseudopodia
3. Give the detailed structure of the nucleus of a cell?
4. Name any branched cell found in human body?
5. What are common similarities between all organisms?
6. Categorize the organisms based upon their cell.
7. Name the largest and smallest single cell in the world.
8. Define Protoplasm.
9. Few school students went for an educational trip to a nearby pond. There they divided themselves in groups of five and collected few samples of soil and pond water. Students brought the samples back to the school to study the microbes present in it.
 - (a) Name the instrument that is used to study microbes?
 - (b) Students found presence of *Amoeba* in the pond water sample. What kind of organism is *Amoeba*?

- (c) What is the advantage of pseudopodia in an Amoeba?
- (d) What values are expected from a student for a team work?

III. Choose the correct option:

1. Term used for the entire content of the living cell
 - a) Cytoplasm
 - b) Protoplasm
 - c) Nucleoplasm
 - d) Karyoplasm
2. Which of the following is absent in an animal cell:
 - a) Cell Wall
 - b) Plastids
 - c) Large Vacuoles
 - d) All of these
3. Cytoplasm is present in this region:
 - a) Between Nuclear membrane and cell membrane
 - b) Inside the nucleus
 - c) Within the entire cell, including nucleus
 - d) None of these
4. Choose the correct sequence:
 - a) Tissue Cells Organ Organism
 - b) Cells Tissue Organ Organism
 - c) Organ Tissue Cell Organism
 - d) Cell Organ Tissue Organism
5. To enter or leave a cell, substances must pass through
 - a) cytoplasm
 - b) protoplasm
 - c) nucleus
 - d) plasma membrane
6. Bacterial cell are prokaryotic; in comparison to a typical eukaryotic cell they would
 - a) be smaller
 - b) have a smaller nucleus.
 - c) lacks a plasma membrane.
 - d) Have a greater variety of organelles
7. Which of the following clues would tell you whether a cell is prokaryotic or eukaryotic?
 - a) the presence or absence of a rigid cell wall
 - b) whether or not the cell has cytoplasm
 - c) the presence or absence of chloroplast
 - d) whether or not the cell contains organized nucleus

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Revision Home Assignment -5

Name :

Date :

Topic : Metals and Non - Metals

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ and _____ metals are soft and can be cut with a knife.
 2. The smallest unit of an element is known as _____.
 3. _____ is the only metal, which is found in liquid state at room temperature.
 4. Oxides of metals which are acidic as well as basic in nature are called _____ oxides.
 5. The elements which possess character of both metals and non metals are called _____.
 6. The non-metal _____ is found in the liquid state
 7. A suspension of rust in water turns _____ litmus _____. So it is _____ in nature.
 8. In general, metallic oxides are _____ in nature whereas oxides of nonmetals are _____ in nature.
 9. Metals react with acids to produce _____ gas which burns with a _____ sound.
 10. A _____ reactive metal can replace a _____ reactive metal from its salt solution.

II . Multiple Choice Questions

III. Give two examples for the following:-

1. Name some common non-metals used in our daily life.
2. Hardest naturally occurring substance.
3. Property of metals which make them useful as electric wires.
4. Non – metal which has metallic luster.
5. Two non metals which are soft solids.
6. Non metals do not conduct electricity or heat except for one . Name it.
7. An allotrope of carbon which is as tensile as steel.
8. Metals that are not attacked by cold water, boiling water or stream.
9. The property of metals by virtue of which these can beaten into sheets.
10. Non metals used in disinfection of drinking water.

IV. Answer the following.

1. What are the elements called which can neither fit with metals nor non metals?
2. Which of the following metals is the best conductor of heat and electricity?
Gold, Silver, Copper, Aluminum
3. Which property of metals makes them useful as ringing bells?
4. Arrange the following elements in order of increasing reactivity.
Sodium, Magnesium, Copper, Zinc, Aluminum
5. An oxide solution of which of the following elements will turn blue litmus red.
6. Which non-metal is used in making pencil lead?
7. Identify the most reactive and least reactive metal amongst the following
Aluminum, Potassium, Copper, zinc, Gold
8. State the nature of oxides of non-metals.
9. Give an example of neutral oxide .
10. Which non metal is kept under water and why?
11. Write four differences in the physical properties of metals and non metals.
12. When zinc granules are put in copper sulphate solution and left undisturbed for sometime, we find that the blue colour of the solution disappears and a powdery red mass is deposited at the bottom of the beaker. Write the equation involved. What type of reaction is this? Explain the observations.
13. When we keep copper turning in zinc-sulphate solution for sometime, we find that there is no change. Explain why is it so?
14. What is reactivity series of metals? Arrange the following metals in decreasing order of reactivity- Iron, Sodium , Copper, zinc.

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Revision Home Assignment -6

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Topic : Conservation of plants and animals

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Deforestation means
 - a) Cleaning of forests
 - b) To grow plants
 - c) To look after plants
 - d) None of these

2. The plants found in particular area are termed as .
 - a) Fauna
 - b) Flora
 - c) Endemic species
 - d) wild animals

3. Red data book keeps the record of
 - a) Endangered species
 - b) Sanctuary
 - c) Plants
 - d) Animals

4. Project - Tiger means.
 - a) Hunting of tigers
 - b) Rearing of tigers
 - c) Survival & maintenance of tigers
 - d) All of these

II. Write one word for the following sentences.

(Hint : Ecosystem, National Park, Endangered species, Biosphere reserve, Sanctuary)

- a) Animals whose numbers are diminishing to a level and they might face extinction _____

- b) All the plants, animals and micro-organism in an area along with non-living component _____.

- c) An area where animals are protected from any disturbance to them and their habitat _____.

- d) An area reserved for wild life, where they can freely use the habitats & natural resources _____.

- e) A large area of protected land for conservation of wild life, plant & animal resources.

III. Do you Know?

- a) How many trees are cut to get 1 tonne paper _____.
- b) How many times a paper can be recycled _____.

IV. Answer the following questions

1. How does deforestation reduce rainfall on land?
2. How does deforestation lead to floods on the land?
3. What is the purpose of making national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves?
4. Protected forests are also not completely safe for wild animals. Why?
5. Why should we conserve biodiversity?
6. Some tribal's depend on the jungle. How?
7. What are the causes and consequences of deforestation?
8. What is Red Data Book?
9. What do you understand by the term migration?
10. In order to meet the ever-increasing demand in factories and for shelter, trees are being continually cut. Is it justified to cut trees for such projects? Discuss and prepare a brief report.

V Fill in the blanks:

1. A place where animals are protected in their natural habitat is called a _____.
2. Species found only in a particular area are known as _____.
3. Migratory birds fly to far away places because of _____ changes.
4. _____ National Park is the first Reserve Forest of India where the finest Indian teak is found.
5. A group of populations which are capable of interbreeding is called a _____.

VI. Differentiate between the following:

1. Wildlife sanctuary and biosphere reserve.
2. Zoo and wildlife sanctuary
3. Endangered and extinct species
4. Flora and fauna