REVISION WORKSHEET

Practice Paper

Class VIII

Force and Pressure

1. S.I unit of pressure is _____.
2. The amount or the strength of force is called its_____.
3. Pressure in solid depends upon _____ and _____.
4. Pressure in liquids depends upon _____ and _____.
5. Force generated by moving of non living materials is called _____.
6. Give 2 examples of contact forces.
7. Name the scientist who invented a pump to extract air from a vessel.
8. Name the force which acts upon another body without any connector.
9. Name the type of force involved in the following.
   a) To pick your school bag.
   b) To collect scrap iron from garbage.
   c) To push or pull a loaded trolley ay supermarket.
   d) Flying of seeds away from each other in plastic bag when gently rubbed.
10. Name the device used to measure pressure in fluids.
11. A rolling ball stops after sometime due to (gravitational / Frictional force).
12. When 2 forces are applied at the same point but in opposite directions the net force is equal to the (sum/ difference) of forces acting separately.
13. Force used to stretch the spring is (muscular force/ magnetic force)
14. Application of force brings the change in
    a) shape and size of object

    b) speed and direction of object

    c) position of object

    d) all the above

Ncert Questions

1. Give two examples each of situations in which you push or pull to change the state of motion of objects.
2. Give two examples of situations in which applied force causes a change in the shape of an object.
3. Fill in the blanks in the following statements:
   (a) To draw water from a well we have to ——— at the rope.
   (b) A charged body ——— an uncharged body towards it.
   (c) To move a loaded trolley we have to ——— it.
   (d) The north pole of a magnet ——— the north pole of another magnet.
4. An archer stretches her bow while taking aim at the target. She then releases the arrow, which begins to move towards the target. Based on this information fill up the gaps in the following statements using the following terms:
   muscular, contact, non-contact, gravity, friction, shape, attraction
   (a) To stretch the bow, the archer applies a force that causes a change in its ——.
   (b) The force applied by the archer to stretch the bow is an example of ——— force.
   (c) The type of force responsible for a change in the state of motion of the arrow is an example of a — force.
   (d) While the arrow moves towards its target, the forces acting on it are due to —— and that due to ——— of air.
5. In the following situations identify the agent exerting the force and the object on which it acts. State the effect of the force in each case.
   (a) Squeezing a piece of lemon between the fingers to extract its juice.
   (b) Taking out paste from a toothpaste tube.
   (c) A load suspended from a spring while its other end is on a hook fixed to a wall.
   (d) An athlete making a high jump to clear the bar at a certain height.
6. A blacksmith hammers a hot piece of iron while making a tool. How does the force due to hammering affect the piece of iron?
7. An inflated balloon was pressed against a wall after it has been rubbed with a piece of synthetic cloth. It was found that the balloon sticks to the wall. What force might be responsible for the attraction between the balloon and the wall?
8. Name the forces acting on a plastic bucket containing water held above ground level in your hand. Discuss why the forces acting on the bucket do not bring a change in its state of motion.
9. A rocket has been fired upwards to launch a satellite in its orbit. Name the two forces acting on the rocket immediately after leaving the launching pad.
10. When we press the bulb of a dropper with its nozzle kept in water, air in the dropper is seen to escape in the form of bubbles. Once we release the pressure on the bulb, water gets filled in the dropper. The rise of water in the dropper is due to
    (a) pressure of water
    (b) gravity of the earth
    (c) shape of rubber bulb
    (d) atmospheric pressure

CLASS : VIII

SOUND

1. How are amplitude and loudness of sound related?

2. Whose voice has a higher frequency – man or woman?

3. What is the range of audible sound?

4. In which unit loudness is expressed?

5. Name the SI units of time period and frequency?

6. The frequency of a given sound is 1.5 kHz. How many vibrations is it completing in one second?

7. Why do we hear the thunder a little after we see the flash of lightning?

8. How do birds and insects produce sound?

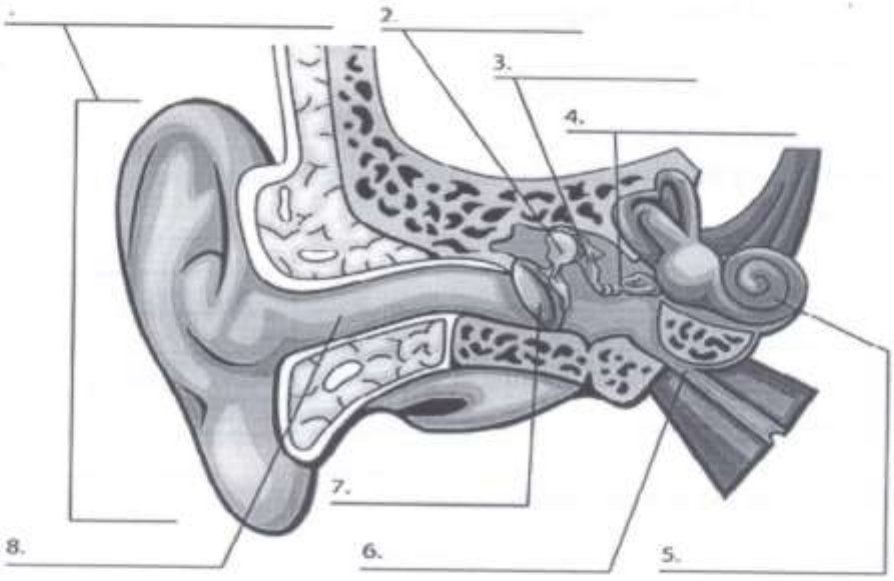
9. What are vocal chords? What is their function?

10. Can sound travel through water? How do whales communicate under water?

11. How can the noise pollution be controlled in residential area?

12. Label the different parts of the human ear

The Ear



Assignment

Class: VIII

(Chemical Effect of Electric Current)

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

(a) Most liquids that conduct electricity are solutions of _____, _____ and _____.

(b) The passage of an electric current through a solution causes _____ effects.

(c) If you pass current through copper sulphate solution, copper gets deposited on the plate connected to the _____ terminal of the battery.

(d) The process of depositing a layer of any desired metal on another material by means of electricity is called _____.

Q2. Is distilled water a conductor or an insulator?

_____

Q3. Apart from chemical effect, which other effect electric current produce?

_____

Q4. Do liquids also conduct electricity? Name two liquids which conduct electricity & two liquids which do not conduct electricity

_____

_____

Q5. When the free ends of a tester are dipped into a solution, the magnetic needle shows deflection. Can you explain the reason?

_____

_____

_____

Q6. After the electroplating of a spoon with silver, it was found that the anode has become thin. Why?

Q7. Which properties of chromium make it useful for electroplating on iron? Why we cannot make the whole article with chromium?

Q8. During electrolysis of water, why does hydrogen collect on cathode and oxygen collect on anode?

Q9. In case of a fire, before the firemen use the water hoses, they shut off the main electrical supply for the area. Explain why they do this.

Q10. An iron key is to be electroplated with copper. Draw a labeled sketch of the experimental set up used for this purpose.

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Q11. When the free ends of a conductivity tester (made by using a battery connected to a wire wound around a compass) are dipped into the following solution, then in which solution or solutions the compass needle shows deflection. Solutions are: Lemon juice, Vinegar, Tap water, Vegetable oil, milk, Honey

SUNCITY SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT (SESSION: 2014-15)
SUBJECT: PHYSICS
TOPIC: CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF CURRENT
CLASS: VIII

NAME_____ **ROLLNO.**_____

Fill in the blanks:

1. Water mixes with salts is a _____ conductor of electricity.
2. Impurities in water generally _____ its conductivity.
3. An electrolyte is a _____ that conducts electricity.
4. _____ is a process by which a chemical change takes place in a substance when electric current is passed through it.
5. In liquids electrical conductivity is due to _____.

Choose the correct option:

I

The beaker contains a solution of copper sulphate and two copper electrodes. A battery is placed next to it. In order that electrode E be plated with copper

a) E must be connected to H and F to G.
b) E must be connected to F and H to G.
c) E must be connected to G and F to H.
d) E and F must be connected to G.

II.

In the above experiment, if E were placed with copper, which would be positive electrode?

a) E
b) F
c) G
d) H

III. Which of the following methods can make pure water conduct electricity?

a) dissolve some sugar in it
b) dissolve some salt in it
c) add hydrochloric acid to it
d) heat the water sample

IV. The bulb in the circuit does not glow. What could be the reason for this?

a) The liquid in the beaker is sugar solution.
b) The bulb is fused.
c) The insulation from the ends of the wire was not removed
d) All the above.

V. Which of following is not an electrolyte?

a) salt solution
b) sulphuric acid in water
c) copper sulphate solution
d) mercury