

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Annual Examination Practice Paper (Session: 2025-26)
Class:8 Subject: SCIENCE (086)

Duration: 2.30 hours

Maximum Marks: 60

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper consist Section A, B, C, D and E. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Section A (Q.No.1,I-XII) consists of multiple choice questions.
4. Section B (Q.No.2-5) consists of very short answers questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C (Q.No.6-8) consists of short answer questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D (Q.No.9-11) consists of long answer questions of 5 marks each.
7. Section E (Q.No.12-15) consists of case based or source based questions having three subparts each.
8. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice is given in some of the questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

Section A		
Q.No.	Question	Marks
1.	From Question I-XII , choose the correct option.	
I	The same kind of plants grown and cultivated at one place on a large scale is called _____. A) Weed B) Crop C) Fertilizer D) Fodder	1
II	Which microorganism is used in the production of alcohol? A) Bacteria B) Virus C) Yeast D) Algae	1
III	Deforestation means — A) Growing more trees B) Cutting down of trees C) Protecting forests D) Planting trees in a new area	1
IV	The changes that occur at puberty are controlled by — A) Enzymes B) Hormones C) Vitamins D) Minerals	1

V	A chemical process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give heat is called — A) Respiration B) Oxidation C) Combustion D) Rusting	1
VI	The lowest temperature at which a substance catches fire is called its — A) Melting point B) Boiling point C) Ignition temperature D) Flash point	1
VII	Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity? A) Distilled water B) Tap water C) Pure water D) Sugar solution	1
VIII	The liquid which conducts electricity is called — A) Solvent B) Electrolyte C) Conductor D) Solution	1
IX	In electrolysis of copper sulphate solution, copper is deposited on _____. A) Cathode B) Anode C) Both electrodes D) Settled down	1
X	When two forces act in opposite directions on an object, the net force is — A) The sum of both B) The difference between the two C) Zero always D) Double of one force	1
XI	Sound travels through — A) Solids only B) Liquids only C) Gases only D) Solids, liquids and gases	1

XII	The loudness of sound depends on — A) Frequency B) Amplitude C) Pitch D) Medium	1
Section B		
2.	<u>Attempt either (A) or (B)</u> A. Name two major types of crops grown in India. Give one example of each. OR B. Why is preparation of soil important before sowing?	2
3.	Name two changes that occur in boys at puberty.	2
4.	<u>Attempt either (A) or (B)</u> A. What is coke? Write one use of it. OR B. How was petroleum formed?	2
5.	Give one example each of friction being useful and harmful.	2
Section C		
6.	<u>Attempt either (A) or (B)</u> A. Explain any three uses of microorganisms in our daily life. OR B. What are antibiotics? Give two examples.	3
7.	What are the different types of friction? Explain each briefly.	3
8.	<u>Attempt either (A) or (B)</u> A. Why do camels have broad feet? OR B. Why does the pressure of a liquid increase with depth?	3
Section D		
9.	Complete the given sentences (Choose from the options given) i. The process by which living organisms produce new individuals of their own kind is called _____ (Reproduction/ Respiration). ii. The union of the male and female gamete is known as _____ (Fertilization/Fusion). iii. In human beings, fertilization takes place in the _____ [Ovary /Oviduct (fallopian tube)]. iv. The animals which give birth to young ones are called _____ (Oviparous/Viviparous). v. The transformation of the larva into an adult through drastic	5

	changes is called _____ (Metamorphosis / Regeneration).													
10.	Match the Columns <table><thead><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. LPG</td><td>A. Rapid combustion</td></tr><tr><td>2. Ignition temperature</td><td>B. Used as domestic fuel</td></tr><tr><td>3. Burning of a candle</td><td>C. Temperature at which a substance catches fire</td></tr><tr><td>4. Phosphorus</td><td>D. Has the lowest ignition temperature</td></tr><tr><td>5. Explosion</td><td>E. Produces heat, light, and sound suddenly</td></tr></tbody></table>	Column A	Column B	1. LPG	A. Rapid combustion	2. Ignition temperature	B. Used as domestic fuel	3. Burning of a candle	C. Temperature at which a substance catches fire	4. Phosphorus	D. Has the lowest ignition temperature	5. Explosion	E. Produces heat, light, and sound suddenly	5
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11.	<u>Attempt either (I) or (II)</u> (I). a) Explain the differences between regular and diffused reflection of light. b) Why can't we see an object in the dark? OR (II).a) Explain the laws of reflection of light with the help of a labeled diagram. b) Differentiate between a real image and a virtual image.	5												
Section E														
12.	Forests are called the lungs of our Earth. They provide oxygen, absorb carbon dioxide, and maintain the water cycle. Deforestation due to agriculture, urbanization, and timber cutting disturbs the balance in nature. It can lead to floods, droughts, and loss of biodiversity. To conserve forests, measures like afforestation and setting up protected areas such as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and biosphere reserves are taken. (a)What is deforestation? (b)Mention two consequences of deforestation. <u>Attempt either (c) or (d).</u> (c)Name any two protected areas in India. OR (d) How does afforestation help in maintaining the balance in	4												

	nature?	
13.	Petroleum, also known as crude oil, is a dark oily liquid found deep under the Earth. It is separated into various useful products in a process called refining, done in petroleum refineries. Some of the products are petrol, diesel, kerosene, lubricating oil, paraffin wax, and LPG. These are called petroleum products, and each has different uses in daily life. (a) What is petroleum commonly known as? (b) What is refining of petroleum? <u>Attempt either (c) or (d).</u> (c) Name any two petroleum products and their uses. OR (d) Why is it important to use petroleum products wisely?	4
14.	Arun connected a battery, a bulb, and graphite electrodes in a beaker containing distilled water. He noticed that the bulb did not glow. When he added a few drops of acid, the bulb started glowing faintly. (a) Why didn't the bulb glow in distilled water? (b) Why did the bulb start glowing after adding acid? <u>Attempt either (c) or (d).</u> (c) What does this experiment show about pure and impure water? OR (d) Name any two liquids that act as conductors.	4
15.	Ravi noticed that when he plucked a stretched rubber band, it produced a sound. He also observed that the band was vibrating while producing the sound. He repeated the same with a tuning fork and found that it too vibrated. His teacher explained that vibration is the back-and-forth motion of an object and is the main cause of sound production. (a) What is vibration? (b) What happens to sound when the vibrations stop? <u>Attempt either (c) or (d).</u> (c) Give one example where vibration produces sound. OR (d) Name the medium through which sound travels fastest.	4

