



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR**

**QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR FINAL EXAMINATION (2017-18)**

**CLASS-VIII**

**SUBJECT: PHYSICS**

**TOPIC- HEAT**

1. State the principle of Calorimetry.
2. Define the followings- a) Specific heat capacity b) Latent Heat.
3. What is latent heat of fusion and vaporization?
4. What is the Unit of specific latent heat?
5. Explain why one feels ice cream at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  colder than water at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
6. Why are burns caused by steam more severe than those caused by boiling water at the same temperature?
7. Why does the heat supplied to a substance during its change of state not cause any rise in its temperature?
8. What do you mean by the statement specific heat capacity of water is  $4200\text{J kg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ ?
9. Should a thermometer bulb have large heat capacity or small heat capacity?
10. Explain the difference between specific heat capacity and heat capacity.

**TOPIC-FORCE AND PRESSURE**

1. What are the effects of force?
2. Explain contact and non-contact forces?
3. What is the force between two charged bodies called?
4. Mention the types of forces with examples.
5. Which force always opposes motion?
6. Write some harms of friction.
7. What is sliding friction?
8. Why we fall down when we stop on banana peel?
9. In which direction frictional force acts on a moving object?
10. What is easier- rolling or sliding?
11. How does the friction get affected by the nature of surface?
12. What is drag?
13. How does the friction get affected by the nature of surface?
14. What happens, if the floor we walk on is friction less?
15. The sole of shoes get worn after some time. Explain why?
16. What happens when there is no friction between the chalk and the blackboard?
17. Why do kabaddi players rub their hands with soil?
18. Which type of surface produces more friction?
19. Which is less sliding friction or static friction?
20. Why is it difficult to move on a wet marble floor?
21. What would happen when an object starts moving if there is no friction?
22. Give two examples where friction is undesirable.
23. Our hands become warm when we rub them. Why?
24. Why do we shape aero planes like that of bird?
25. Write some methods to reduce friction?
26. Write various types of friction.
27. What is a fluid friction? Write the factors on which fluid friction depends.
28. Why do we spray powder on carom?

29. Write advantages and disadvantages of friction.
30. How is friction sometimes desirable?
31. What is atmospheric pressure?
32. Why are dams over rivers made broader at the bottom than the top?
33. What is manometer?
34. Describe an experiment to show that atmospheric pressure acts in all direction.

### **TOPIC- SOUND**

1. Do all bodies produce sound?
2. Touch the bell when it stops producing sound. Can you feel vibration? What do you understand by this?
3. Can sound travel through vacuum?
4. Why the sound of the baby is feeble?
5. What is ektara? Identify its vibration part.
6. Explain that sound travels in liquids as well.
7. Name some musical parts and their vibrating parts
8. How does shrillness or pitch is affected by frequency?
9. What do you meant by vibrations?
10. Do all animals produce sound by vocal chords?
11. Write the unit of frequency.
12. What do you mean by noise pollution?
13. Explain importance of sound in our daily life.
14. How does loudness of sound is affected by amplitude?
15. What are the causes of noise pollution?
16. Define musical sound?
17. Which part of ear vibrates to produce sound?
18. Define ultra and infrasonic sounds.
19. Write some applications of ultrasound in daily life.
20. How is the sound propagated?
21. Write any four sources of noise
22. Explain with the help of activity that vibrating bodies produce sound.
23. Define the terms amplitude, frequency and time period of a vibrating body.

### **TOPIC- STATIC ELECTICITY**

1. What are causes of lightening?
2. What is electroscope? How does it work?
3. Explain construction and working of a gold leaf electroscope.
4. Write the nature of the charges on a glass rod and silk cloth when they are rubbed with each other.
5. What happens when amber is rubbed with fur?
6. Why gold is used in gold leaf electroscopes?
7. What are the advantages of lightning conductors?
8. What is static electricity?
9. Write the use of gold leaf electroscopes.
10. What is a lightning strike?

## **TOPIC- STARS AND SOLAR SYSTEM**

1. How many stars are there in a constellation?
2. What is artificial satellite?
3. Explain term Comets and Asteroids.
4. Draw diagram of great bear, orion, Cassiopeia, Leo.
5. Write two differences between star and planets.
6. What is the sun? Name next nearest star. Write the distance of sun from the earth? Write the unit of the large distances.
7. Which day is known as new moon day?
8. What is a light year?
9. Why does sun appear to rise in east and set in the west?
10. From where the polar star is not visible.
11. What is responsible for change in season on earth?
12. How many planets are there in solar system?
13. Which is the largest planet in solar system?
14. Which is the nearest planet to the sun?
15. Which planet appears to be yellowish?
16. Why does stars twinkle but planets do not.
17. Write the names of two constellations
18. Which star is called morning or evening star?
19. Differentiate between stars and planets.
20. Define phases of moon.

## **TOPIC-LIGHT**

1. What is virtual image?
2. What are the characteristics of the image formed by a plane mirror?
3. What is the cause of refraction?
4. What are the differences between reflection and refraction of light?
5. Why a pencil dipped in water appear bent at the surface of water?
6. What do you mean by persistence of vision?
7. A person whose retina is damaged cannot see why?
8. Does diffused reflection means failure of the law of reflection?
9. Why are red signals used in traffic signals to stop vehicles?
10. When two prisms are placed in succession we can get white light back. Why?
11. An object is placed in front of a plane mirror. If the mirror is moved away from the object through a distance  $x$ , by how much distance will the image move?
12. An object 0.5 m tall is in front of a plane mirror at a distance of 0.2 m. what is the size of the image formed?
13. Where does the image form in our eye?
14. What are the uses of kaleidoscope?
15. Which cells of the retina are sensitive to bright light and color?

## **SYLLABUS FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2017-18**

1. HEAT- (Specific heat, latent heat and principle of Calorimetry)
2. FORCE AND PRESSURE, 3. SOUND, 4. STATIC ELECTRICITY, 5. STARS AND SOLAR SYSTEM
6. LIGHT

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