

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR
QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR FINAL EXAMINATION (2017-18)
CLASS-VIII

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

TOPIC: CONSERVATION

- Q1. Differentiate between the following:
(a) Wildlife sanctuary and biosphere reserve (b) Zoo and wildlife sanctuary
(c) Endangered and extinct species (d) Flora and fauna
- Q2. Define desertification, monoculture, exotic species and sacred grooves.
- Q3. (a) What is the objective of Environment protection Act?
(b) What is the Objective of Forest Act?
(c) What is the aim of Joint Forest Management?
- Q4. Expand UNEP, UNESCO, IUCN and WWF.
- Q5. Why should we conserve biodiversity?
- Q6. Name one flora and one fauna of Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve.
- Q7. Name one endemic flora and one endemic fauna of Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.
- Q8. What is Chipko Andolan?
- Q9. Name and define the three types of protected areas which have been earmarked for the conservation of forests and wildlife.
- Q10. (a) Name the first biosphere reserve established in India in 1986.
(b) A biosphere reserve may also contain other protected areas in it. Explain with an example.
- Q11. What are the functions of wildlife sanctuary? Name any two animals protected in wildlife sanctuary.
- Q12. What is an ecosystem?
- Q13. What are endangered animals? What is the objective of Project Tiger?
- Q14. Who published the Red Data book? Name the categories of plants and animals the Red Data Book carries.
- Q15. Write down the function of the following.
(a) Forest Survey of India (b) Botanical Survey of India (c) Zoological survey of India
- Q16. What are the two ways of conserving biodiversity?
- Q17. Which varieties of paper can be recycled? How many times paper can be recycled?
- Q18. What is migration? Give an example.
- Q19. What is reforestation? What is the aim of Forest Conservation Act?
- Q20. What will happen to a deforested area if it is left undisturbed?

TOPIC: PLANT REPRODUCTION

- Q1. What is vegetative reproduction?
- Q2. Briefly explain why a gardener prefers to grow certain plants vegetatively?
- Q3. Why is it disadvantageous to grow plants vegetatively?
- Q4. What is meant by pollination? Explain the structure of germinating pollen grain with the help of a labeled diagram.
- Q5. Imagine all the seeds produced by a plant happen to fall under the same plant and sprout into new plants. Mention any two problems that will be faced by the new plants.
- Q6. What is a flower? Write down the structure of a typical flower with the help of a labeled diagram.
- Q7. Write short notes on the following.
(a) Micro propagation (b) Bryophyllum (c) Grafting
- Q8. How artificial pollination is useful to plant breeders? Discuss briefly.
- Q9. With the help of suitable diagrams, describe
(a) Binary fission in plants (b) Budding in yeast cell

TOPIC: REPRODUCTION IN HUMANS

- Q1. Explain the importance of reproduction in organisms.
- Q2. Define asexual reproduction. Describe two methods of asexual reproduction in animals. Draw diagrams.
- Q3. What is regeneration? Can regeneration also take place for reproductive purpose? Explain with an example.
- Q4. Give two reasons for the appearance of variations among the progeny formed by sexual reproduction.
- Q5. Why does testis lie outside the abdomen in human males?
- Q6. What are the male and female gonads in human beings? Mention their functions.
- Q7. Describe the role of the following in human males.
(i) Seminal vesicles (ii) prostate gland (iii) Cowper's gland
- Q8. What are the basic differences between male and female germ cell?
- Q9. Name the organs of human female reproductive system.
- Q10. Name the organs of human male reproductive system.
- Q11. Define monozygotic twins, dizygotic twins and Siamese twins.
- Q12. Define the following terms.
(a) Fertilization (b) Zygote (c) Differentiation (d) Embryo (e) Foetus (f) Implantation
(g) Oviparous animals (h) Placenta (i) Gestation (j) Parturition (k) Puberty
(l) Adolescence (m) Adulthood (n) Ovulation (o) Menstruation (p) Menstrual cycle
(q) Menarche (r) Menopause (q) Gametogenesis (r) Semen
- Q13. Write down the differences between.
(a) Asexual reproduction and Sexual reproduction (b) Internal fertilization and external fertilization (c) Gamete and Zygote (d) Zygote and Foetus (e) Embryo and foetus (f) Oviparous animals and Viviparous animals
- Q14. What is the function of placenta and amniotic sac?
- Q15. What is in vitro fertilization (IVF)? Why is the term 'test tube baby' misleading?
- Q16. How is the sex of the unborn baby determined?

TOPIC: ENDOCRINE SYSTEM-HORMONES

- Q1. Define hormones.
- Q2. What are the differences between endocrine glands and exocrine glands?
- Q3. Where is thyroid gland located? What does it secrete? What is its function?
- Q4. Name the diseases caused by insufficient secretion and over secretion of thyroxine and their symptoms.
- Q5. State the location of adrenal glands.
- Q6. How does our body respond when adrenaline is secreted into the blood?
the rib muscles. All these responses together enable our body to be ready to deal with the situation.
- Q7. State the hormone secreted by adrenal cortex and its function.
- Q8. Where is pancreas located? Why is called heterocrine or mixed gland?
- Q9. How is glucose level maintained in the blood?
- Q10. Why are some patients of diabetes treated by giving injections of insulin?
- Q11. Why is pituitary called 'master gland'?
- Q12. How do hormones act to bring about onset of puberty?
- Q13. Why a girl should not become pregnant during teenage?
- Q14. What are sex hormones? Why are they named so? State their function.
- Q15. What will happen if the water in which tadpoles are growing does not contain sufficient iodine?
- Q16. Name the hormone which brings about metamorphosis in insects and changes larva into adult.

TOPIC: NERVOUS SYSTEM

Q1. Explain the basic terms in the functioning of nervous system.

(a) Stimulus (b) Response (c) Impulse (d) Receptors (e) Effector

Q2. What is reflex action?

Q3. What are the parts of the human nervous system?

Q4. Mention the three types of nerves with an example for each.

SYLLABUS FOR FINAL EXAMINATION

UNIT - Conservation

UNIT - Reproduction

UNIT - Endocrine System

UNIT - Nervous System

UNIT – Crop Production