



VIDYA BHARATI SCHOOL
OLYMPIAD WORKSHEET: December 2017
GRADE: VIII
SUBJECT: SCIENCE

1. An electroscope is a device which is used to find if an object is
 - (a) charged
 - (b) magnetic
 - (c) free of cracks
 - (d) hot

2. Electric current is to be passed from one body to another. For this purpose the two bodies must be joined by
 - (a) cotton thread
 - (b) plastic string
 - (c) copper wire
 - (d) rubber band

3. The movement of the earth's plates causes
 - (a) cyclones
 - (b) lightning
 - (c) earthquakes
 - (d) thunderstorms

4. Two charged objects are brought close to each other. Choose the most appropriate statement from the following options:
 - (a) they may attract
 - (b) they may repel
 - (c) they may attract or repel depending on the type of charges they carry
 - (d) there will be no effect

5. Which of the following is not likely to cause Tsunami?

- (a) A major nuclear explosion under sea
 - (b) Earthquake
 - (c) Volcanic eruption
 - (d) Lightning
6. The earth's plate responsible for causing earthquakes is
- (a) the crust of the earth
 - (b) the mantle of the earth
 - (c) the inner core of the earth
 - (d) the outer core of the earth
7. Consider the list of terms given below:
- (a) Seismic Zone
 - (b) Fault Zone
 - (c) Mantle
 - (d) Inner Core
8. The boundaries of the earth's plate are known as
- (a) (i) & (ii)
 - (b) (i) & (iii)
 - (c) (iii) & (iv)
 - (d) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
9. The outermost layer of earth is called
- (a) mantle
 - (b) outer core
 - (c) crust
 - (d) inner core
10. Major earthquakes are less likely to occur in
- (a) North East India

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Rann of Kutch

(d) Orissa

11. Consider the list of terms given below

(a) Tsunami

(b) Landslide

(c) Floods

(d) Lightning

12. Earthquakes can cause

(a) (i), (ii) & (iii)

(b) (ii) & (iv)

(c) (ii), (iii) & (iv)

(d) (iii) & (iv)

13. Image formed by the plane mirror is

(a) Always real

(b) Always virtual

(c) Sometimes real sometimes virtual

(d) None of these

14. The light ray, which strikes any surface, is called

(a) Reflected Ray

(b) Normal

(c) Incident Ray

(d) Refracted Ray

15. The ray that comes back from the surface after reflection is called

(a) Reflected Ray

(b) Normal

(c) Incident Ray

(d) Refracted Ray

16. Which of the following statement is correct

(a) Angle of incidence is never equal to angle of reflection.

(b) Angle of incidence is always greater than angle of reflection.

(c) Angle of incidence is always smaller than angle of reflection.

(d) Angle of incidence is always equal to angle of reflection.

17. The property of plane mirror to make 'right appear as left' and vice versa, is called
- (a) Vertical inversion
 - (b) Lateral inversion
 - (c) Reflection
 - (d) Refraction
18. We can see ourselves in mirror or polished surface but not on walls because the reflection from walls is
- (a) Regular reflection
 - (b) Normal reflection
 - (c) Irregular reflection
 - (d) Specular reflection
19. Which of the following can make beautiful patterns due to the formation of multiple images:
- (a) Kaleidoscope
 - (b) Periscope
 - (c) Microscope
 - (d) telescope
20. How many images will be formed when two plane mirrors are placed parallel to each other?
- (a) two
 - (b) infinite
 - (c) one
 - (d) four

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www.olympiadhelper.com**

