



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PERIODIC TEST-1 2026-27

SCIENCE (SET-1)

ANSWER KEY

Class: VIII

Date: 15.06.26

Admission no:

Time: 1 hours

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

General Instructions:

(i) This question paper consists of 13 questions in 3 sections. Section A is Biology, Section B is Chemistry and Section C is Physics.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

Marks

Section-A (Biology)

1 a) Robert Hooke 1

2 a) Nucleus 1

3 A **cell** is the smallest unit of a living organism that can carry out all life processes such as respiration, growth, and reproduction. 2

It is called the **basic unit of life** because:

- All living organisms are made up of cells.
- A cell can perform all the functions necessary for life.
- New cells arise from existing cells.

So, just like bricks build a house, cells build living organisms.

4 Microorganisms are living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye, and **most microorganisms are made up of a single cell.** 2
3

This means microorganisms are actually **single-celled (unicellular) organisms**, where one cell performs all life functions.

Example:

- Amoeba is a microorganism made up of just one cell.

5



Animal Cells

Plant Cells



What are the Differences Between Them?

- smaller
- no cell wall
- nucleus in center
- many vacuoles
- cannot synthesize nutrients
- no plasmodesmata

- larger
- cell wall
- nucleus on the side
- one vacuole
- synthesizes nutrients
- has plasmodesmata



Section-B (Chemistry)

- 6 b) Spread far apart and move freely 1
- 7 a) Element 1
- 8 Ans: Solid: Particles are packed very closely in a fixed, regular arrangement and only vibrate in place. 3
 Liquid: Particles are close together but in a random, non-fixed arrangement and can slide past each other.
 Gas: Particles are very far apart and move randomly and rapidly in all directions.
- 9 Ans: Ask and Predict: Start with a clear question and make a guess (hypothesis) about the answer. 3
 Change One Thing: Decide on *one* thing to change (the variable) and keep everything else exactly the same.
 Measure and Repeat: Measure what happens and do the test more than once to make sure the results are right.

Section-C (Physics)

- 10 .c. 1
- 11 A freely suspended magnetic needle of a compass always points in the north–south direction because the Earth behaves like a giant magnet. It has a magnetic field with a north pole and a south pole. When a magnet is brought near the compass, the needle deflects (changes its direction). This happens because the magnetic field of the nearby magnet interacts with the Earth’s magnetic field. The stronger magnetic field of the magnet affects the needle 2
- 12 A **source of electricity** is a device that **provides electrical energy** to a circuit so that current can flow. 2
 A **switch** is a device used to **open or close an electric circuit**.
- 13 3
 When electric current passes through the coil, a **magnetic field is produced** around it. The soft iron core becomes magnetized and acts like a **strong magnet**.

