8TH CBSE SCIENCE 2 & 3 MARKS QUESTION ANSWERS 20.7.25

2 MARKS

1) Give example of Kharif crop

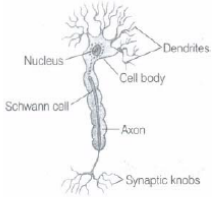
Answer : Soybean and ground nut are two examples of kharif crops.

2) Give example of Rabi crop

Answer : Pea and mustard are two examples of rabi crops.

3) Make a sketch of the human nerve cell. What function do nerve cells perform?.

Answer : Sketch of human nerve cell is shown as below



Functions of nerve Cells

The nerve cell receives and transfers messages from various body parts to brain and vice-versa and also helps in controlling and coordinating the function of different parts of the body.

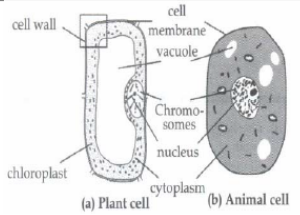
4) Which part of the cell contains organelles?

Answer : Cytoplasm of the cell contains various cell organelles

5) Make sketches of animal and plant cells. State three differences between them.

Answer : Three main differences between plant and animal cells are as follows:

PLANT CELL	ANIMAL CELL
It contains cell wall	It does not have cell wall
Chloroplasts are present	Chloroplasts are absent
Vacuoles are large and mostly single	Vacuoles are smaller and are numerous.



6) State the difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes.

Answer : Eukaryotes are organisms which contain well organised nucleus with nuclear membrane, e.g. humans.
Prokaryotes are those organisms which contain the primitive nucleus (unorganised) without nuclear membrane, e.g. bacteria, blue-green algae.

7) Where are chromosomes found in a cell? State their function.

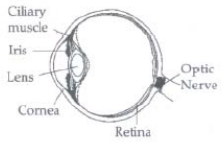
Answer : Chromosomes are found in the nucleus of the cell. The main function of chromosome is to inherit or transfer the characters from parents to the offspring.

8) Explain why chloroplasts are found only in plant cell?

Answer : Chloroplasts are found only in plant cells because plants synthesise their own food in the leaves. Chloroplast contains green pigment called chlorophyll which is essential for making food by the process called photosynthesis and also imparts green colour to the leaves.

9) Draw a labelled sketch of human eye.

Answer :



10) Pick out the odd one from the following words given in the box and give reason for it.
Plough, Seed drill, Hoe, Chain pump, Sickle

Answer : Seed drill is an odd pair in the above given set of tools as it is a modern agricultural tool used to sow seeds at uniform distances and to properly cover them with soil.

3 MARKS

1) Beera wants to practice crop rotation in his field. Suggest a rabi crop and a kharif crop which will replenish his field with nitrogen. Which crop replenishes nitrogen and why?

Answer : Rabi crops are wheat, pea, mustard while kharif crops are maize, paddy (rice) or soybean. These are grown in different seasons and therefore can very well be rotated alternatively. Pea and soybean are leguminous plants which harbour bacteria, i.e. Rhizobium in their nodules, thus help in fixing nitrogen. These nitrogen fixing plants can replenish nitrogen in the field and hence Beera can easily practice crop rotation.

2) Chemical substances are added to soil. How do they differ from manure on the basis of their formation?

Answer : Fertilisers are chemical substances that have a particular plant nutrient in concentrated form. They differ from manure on the basis of formation as these are produced in factories while manure can be prepared by farmer himself on the fields.

3) Farmers in Northern India grow legumes as fodder in one season and wheat in the next season.
(a) Give the name of this practice.
(b) Does this practice help in the replenishment of soil. How?

Answer : (a) This practice is known as crop rotation, where different crops especially leguminous and non-leguminous (wheat) are grown alternately in the same field.
(b) Yes, this practice helps in replenishment of soil by maintaining the level of nitrogen in the soil. The leguminous plant fix atmospheric nitrogen to be used by the plants.

4) Leguminous plants do not require nitrogenous fertilisers. Why is it so?

Answer : The planting of a leguminous crop in a field has the same effect as adding nitrogenous fertiliser in the field. They can fix atmospheric nitrogen themselves by using nitrogen-fixing bacteria in their root nodules. Therefore, nitrogenous fertilisers are not required for growing leguminous plants.

5) (a) Name the practice followed for large scale rearing of farm animals.
(b) What facilities are provided to farm animals?

Answer : (a) The practice of rearing of farm animals on a large scale is called animal husbandry.
(b) In animal husbandry, animals are provided with proper food, shelter and care.