

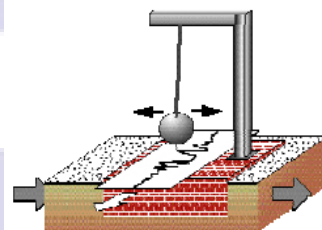
CLASS VIII – SCIENCE – CHAPTER 15

SOME NATURAL PHENOMENA

Name:

Date:

- 01.** When a comb is rubbed against hair, force generated in it is:
(a). muscular force (b). gravitational force (c). frictional force (d). electrostatic force
- 02.** Clouds can charge tall buildings and trees by:
(a). friction (b). induction (c). conduction (d). gravitation
- 03.** The waves generated by an earthquake are called:
(a). tectonic waves (b). internal waves (c). seismic waves (d). tsunami
- 04.** Static electricity charges:
(a). insulators (b). conductors (c). electrolytes (d). all the above
- 05.** Clouds contain:
(a). positive charges (b). negative charges (c). neutral charges (d). both a & b
- 06.** The plates of hard rock that covers the surface of earth are:
(a). seismic plates (b). tectonic plates (c). seasonal plates (d). tectonic plates
- 07.** Central portion of the earth is mainly made up of:
(a). nickel (b). aluminium (c). iron (d). both a & c
- 08.** Charges are of two kinds:
(a). negative and positive (b). negative and neutral
(c). positive and neutral (d). neutral and static
- 09.** What is the name of instrument shown in the following image:
(a). seismograph (b). siezemograph
(c). sismograph (d). siesmograph
- 10.** Static electricity word refers to:
(a). dynamic (b). stationary (c). mobile (d). flowing
- 11.** Deforestation can cause:
(a). landslides (b). floods (c). draught (d). all the above
- 12.** An INSAT picture shows a circular mass of clouds that will indicate:
(a). a cyclone (b). a tsunami (c). a forest fire (d). an earthquake
- 13.** The layer between core and crust of earth is:
(a). magna (b). mantel (c). mantle (d). mental
- 14.** In a simple gold leaf electroscope the gold leaves hang from a:
(a). glass rod (b). copper rod (c). gold rod (d). brass rod
- 15.** During thunderstorm:
(a). +ve charges accumulate near upper edges of cloud
(b). –ve charges accumulate near upper edges of cloud
(c). –ve charges do not accumulate in the cloud
(d). both a & b are true.



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16. In a lightning conductor:

- (a). a large non-metal plate is kept buried in damp earth
- (b). a large metal plate is kept buried in damp earth
- (c). a thin copper wire is kept buried in damp earth
- (d). an iron rod is kept buried in the damp earth connected to core of earth

17. If earth: ground then earthing: ?

- (a). crusting
- (b). charging
- (c). grounding
- (d). inducing

18. Which of the following non-metal will conduct charge:

- (a). chlorine
- (b). carbon
- (c). Sulphur
- (d). nitrogen

Q01. Match the column:

(A). (a). glass rod rubbed with silk

(b). like charges

(c). ebonite rod rubbed with wool

(d). Earthing

(e). unlike charges

i) attract each other

ii) positive charge

iii) transferring of charge

iv) repel each other

v) negative charge

(B). (a). fault lines

(b). volcano

(c). lava

(d). Pangea

(e). flood

i) region of eruption

ii) single land mass

iii) earthquake under a river bed

iv) place where tectonic plates meet

v) molten matter thrown out of earth

(C). (a). crust

(b). mantle

(c). core

(d). magma

(e). lithosphere

i) molten rock

ii) supports life

iii) greatest bulk of earth

iv) solid layer

v) thinnest layer

(D). **Scientists**

(a). Benjamin Franklin

(b). Charles (F). Richter

(c). Mercalli

(d). Thales

(e). Abraham Bennet

contribution

i) measurement of intensity of an earthquake

ii) lightning is a huge electric spark among clouds

iii) gold leaf electroscope

iv) measurement of magnitude of an earthquake

v) attracting ability of amber on rubbing with fur

(E). **Reading on Richter scale**

(a). 6 to 6.9

(b). 4 to 5.9

(c). 0 to 3

(d). 7 to 7.9

(e). 8 and above

Effect of earthquake

i) not felt but recorded

ii) causes serious damage

iii) can be destructive in a small area

iv) often felt but damage less

v) total damage due to great earthquake

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Q02. Fill in the blanks:

- (a). The electrical charges generated by rubbing are _____ .
- (b). Tall buildings are protected from damage by lightning through a lightning _____ .
- (c). The simplest form of a seismograph is a simple _____ .
- (d). Magnitude and intensity of earthquake is measured by _____ scale.
- (e). Lithosphere of earth is divided into about 20 parts called _____ plates.
- (f). _____ are the zones of weakness in the earth's crust.
- (g). _____ is a device that can be used to check whether an object is carrying a charge or not.
- (h). The process of transferring charge from a charged object to the earth is called _____ .
- (i). Outermost layer of the earth is called _____ .
- (j). Layer of the earth below the tectonic plates is called _____

Q03. State whether true or false:

- (a). Static electricity consists of electric charges which do not flow.
- (b). Tectonic plates that cover the earth surface are clearly visible.
- (c). Earthquakes are natural means of releasing stress built up in the mantle.
- (d). Heavy rainfall brings about a kind of natural disaster named famine.
- (e). Seismogram is the instrument that detects and records earthquake.
- (f). 50% earth surface is covered by water.
- (g). The effect of an earthquake on the Earth's surface is called the intensity.
- (h). Oceanic crust of earth is thinner as compared to crust in continental areas.
- (i). Two bodies repel each – other if they have unlike charges.
- (j). When a charged body touches an electroscope, the latter acquires equal and opposite charge.
- (k). Seismic energy travels through the crust in the form of waves.
- (l). Intensity of an earthquake decreases when the distance from the epicenter decreases.
- (m). Each point increase on Richter scale represents an increase of ten times in magnitude of earthquake.
- (n). Tremor is discharge of static electricity between the clouds.
- (o). Franklin discovered atmospheric electricity.

Q03. Describe how tsunamis form?

Q04. What causes an earthquake?

Q05. Describe different ways of charging a body?

Q06. Mention the principle on which an electroscope is based upon. What are the uses of a gold leaf electroscope?

Q07. Pick the odd word out of the following: hurricanes, cyclones, tornadoes, rainfall, drought, tsunamis

Q08. What is the process for discharging an electroscope for next use?

Q09. When a lightning conductor containing building is struck with lightning what will happen?

Q10. What is a focus and an epicenter?

Q11. Describe the modified Mercalli scale for measuring intensity of earthquake?

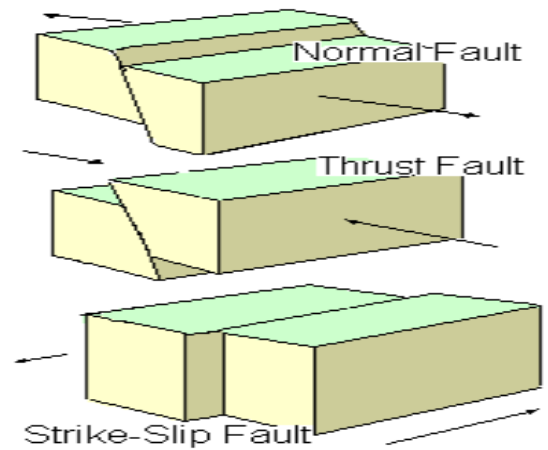
Q12. What causes thunder and lightning?

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Q13. Describe briefly the following terms:

- (a). aftershocks
- (b). convection currents

Q14. In the following images the relative movements of faults or fractures will lead to which type of natural disaster?



Q15. Label the locations and their distances asked for in the following image in top to bottom order:
What do these layers made up of majorly?

