ICSE Board Class VIII Physics Sample Paper – 1

Time: 2hrs Total Marks: 75

General Instructions:

- 1. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. Questions 1 to 15 carry 1 mark each.
- 3. Questions in 2A and 2B carry 1 mark each.
- 4. Questions in 3A and 3B carry 1 mark each.
- 5. Question 4A and 4B carry 5 marks each.
- 6. Question 5A and 5B carry 5 marks each.
- 7. Question 6A and 6B carry 5 marks each.
- 8. Question 7A and 7B carry 5 marks each.

Question 1

Choose the correct answer out of the four available choices given under each question. [15]

- **1.** If the number of turns in a solenoid is increased, the strength of the magnetic field produced will
 - (a) Decrease
 - (b) Remain the same
 - (c) Increase
 - (d) Increase first and then decrease
- 2. A freely suspended magnet would come to rest in the
 - (a) East west direction
 - (b) North south direction
 - (c) South east direction
 - (d) North west direction
- 3. Lightning is caused in the sky due to
 - (a) Two appositively charged clouds
 - (b) Two similarly charged clouds
 - (c) One neutral and one charged cloud
 - (d) None of these
- 4. The type of lens used as a magnifying glass
 - (a)Concave lens
 - (b) Convex lens
 - (c)Concavo-convex lens
 - (d) Convexo-concave lens

5.	A ray of light going from an optically rarer medium to an optically denser medium
	(a) Remains undeviated
	(b) Bends towards the normal
	(c) Bends away from the normal
	(d) None of these
6.	If the weight of a body is more than the weight of fluid displaced by it, then the body (a) Sinks
	(b) Floats
	(c) First floats and then sinks
	(d) None of these
	(e) Frome of these
7•	Which of these is a renewable source of energy?
	(a) Coal
	(b) Petroleum
	(c) Solar energy
	(d) L.P.G
8.	When a positively charged body is brought close to another positively charged body, it will
	show
	(a) Attraction
	(b) Repulsion
	(c) No effect
	(d) None of these
9.	For a person suffering from hypermetropia, the image of a nearby object is focused
	the retina.
	(a) Behind
	(b) In front of
	(c) On
	(d) None of these
10	• Speed of light is maximum in
	(e) Air
	(f) Water
	(g) Glass
	(h) Vacuum
11.	The atmospheric pressure at sealevel is
	(a) 76 cm of mercury column
	(b) 70 cm of mercury column
	(c) 80 cm of mercury column
	(d) 66 cm of mercury column

- 12. An image which can be captured on a screen is called
 - (i) Erect
 - (j) Inverted
 - (k) Virtual
 - (l) Real
- **13.** The direction of conventional current is from
 - (a) Higher potential to lower potential
 - (b) Lower potential to higher potential
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above
- **14.** The direction of buoyant force is always
 - (m) Vertically downward
 - (n) Vertically upward
 - (o) Along the surface
 - (p) At any angle with the surface of liquid
- **15.** Which of these is not obtained from petroleum?
 - (a) Diesel
 - (b) CNG
 - (c) Biogas
 - (d) Kerosene

Question 2

(A) Match the columns and rewrite them correctly.

[5]

	Column A		Column B
1	Latent heat of fusion of ice	1	3×10 ⁸ m/s
2	Like charges	2	Aryabhatta
3	Velocity of light	3	Attraction
4	Artificial satellite	4	Dispersion
5	Rainbow	5	336000 J/gm
		6	Repulsion
		7	300000 m/s

(B) Fill up the blanks and rewrite the sentences:	[5]
1. The space around a magnet where its influence can be felt is called	
2protects buildings from the damage caused by lightning.	
3. Water is used as a in thermal power stations.	
4. A ray of light passing through of a lens passes undeviated.	
5. The force of attraction between molecules of the same substance is called	
	
Question 3	1 '. '. [7]
(A) State whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the false statement are	id rewrite it.[5]
1. The distance between the focus and optical centre of a lens is called its focal length.	
2. An electromagnet is a permanent magnet.	
3. Human body is a good conductor of electricity.	
4. Atmospheric pressure decreases as we move from sea level to higher altitudes.	
5. Evaporation needs an external source of heat.	
(A) Give reasons for the following:	[5]
1. A gas can be easily compressed.	
2. Dispersion of light occurs when it passes through a prism.	
3. Kilometre is not a convenient unit to measure distances in the universe.	
4. A piece of tile or stone feels colder than a piece of wood, even though both a	are at
the same temperature.	
5. A normal atom is electrically neutral though it contains charged particles like	
electrons and protons.	
Question 4	
(A)	
1. What is an electromagnet? How is it different from a permanent magnet? State any to	wo uses of an
electromagnet.	[3]
2. State the laws of refraction of light	[2]
(B)	
1. What is an electroscope? Name two kinds of electroscopes.	[2]
2. Draw field lines when two bar magnets are placed with their opposite poles fac	
each other. List any two properties of magnetic field lines.	[3]

Question 5

(A)

1. What is nuclear energy? State two precautions to be taken care in nuclear power plants.

[2]

2. State two differences between charging by conduction and charging by induction[3]

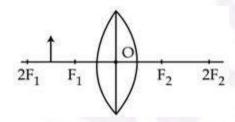
(B)

- 1. Write any six characteristics of matter and its constituent particles. [3]
- 2. State the uses of a convex lens. [2]

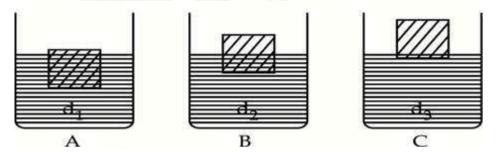
Question 6

(A)

1. Complete the diagram in your answer book and write the nature of the image formed. [2]



2. State Archimedes' principle. The following figure shows three identical blocks of wood floating in three different liquids A, B and C of densities d1, d2 and d3 respectively. Which of these has the highest density? Give reasons to justify your answer. [3]



(B)

1. Name the two factors on which buoyant force depends. State the relationship between the buoyant force on an object and the weight of a liquid displaced by it?

[2]

2. Define the following:

[3]

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Principal axis
- (c) Valence electrons.

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Question	
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(А	١)

Distinguish between galaxy and constellation. On which day does a lunar eclipse always occur?
 State any three assumptions of the kinetic theory.

(B)

- 1. What are constellations? Name any three constellations. [2]
- 2. State the type of lens used to get a [3]
 - (a) Virtual and diminished image of an object
 - (b) Real and diminished image of an object Justify your answers in the above two cases by drawing ray diagrams.