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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – TERM II, 2026–27

BASIC SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY (English Medium)

SET 1

Standard: VIII **Time: 2 Hours**

Total Score: 60

Scores for each part are shown in brackets. Accept any other correct answer.

PHYSICS

Q. No.	Answer / Scoring indicators	Score
1	pascal	1
2	c) The statement is true, but the reason is false (electrons move from glass to silk).	1
3	a) C (the lowest hole) (1) b) Liquid pressure increases with depth (1)	2
4 A	a) P – metal disc / knob; Q – metal leaves (gold leaves) (1) b) The leaves spread apart, because both get the same charge and repel each other (1)	2
4 B	a) The opposite charge (positive, if the balloon is negatively charged) (1) b) The charge slowly leaks away to the air/surroundings (1)	2
5 A	a) The pins are attracted to the nail (1) b) Increase the number of turns / use more cells (more current) (1)	2
5 B	Permanent magnet keeps its magnetism always; electromagnet is a magnet only while current flows. Strength of an electromagnet can be changed; poles can be reversed (any two) (2)	2
6	a) 600 ÷ 2 = 300 Pa (1) b) 600 ÷ 0.5 = 1200 Pa (1) c) Broad straps increase the area, so pressure on the shoulder is less (1)	3
7	Cyclist: 12 km ÷ 0.5 h = 24 km/h = 6.67 m/s (1) Runner: 400 ÷ 50 = 8 m/s (1) The runner is faster (1)	3
8 A	a) Charges build up in clouds; when they become very large, they discharge to the ground or another cloud (1) b) Lightning tends to strike tall objects (1) c) It safely conducts the charge to the earth (1)	3
8 B	a) About 101 325 Pa (≈ 1×10^5 Pa / 76 cm of mercury) (1) b) It decreases (1) c) Sucking lowers the pressure inside the straw; the higher atmospheric pressure on the juice pushes it up (1)	3
9	a) It aligns along the Earth's magnetic field (1) b) To spread the weight over a larger area and reduce pressure on the road (1) c) To pass static charge to the earth and prevent sparks (1)	3

CHEMISTRY

Q. No.	Answer / Scoring indicators	Score
1	Graphite	1
2	A) i – b, ii – a, iii – c	1
3	Lustre, malleability, ductility, good conductor of heat and electricity, sonorous (any	2

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	two) (2)	
4 A	a) Copper is a good conductor of electricity (and ductile) (1) b) Gold has lustre and does not tarnish / is malleable (1)	2
4 B	a) Mercury (1) b) Ductility (1)	2
5	a) P (pH 2) (1) b) Q (pH 7) (1)	2
6	a) Basic (alkaline) (1) b) Neutralisation (1)	2
7	a) It dissolves a large number of substances (1) b) Oil / sand / chalk (any one) (1)	2
8 A	a) Hard water (1) b) Calcium or magnesium chloride / sulphate / bicarbonate (any one) (1)	2
8 B	a) Sodium chloride (1) b) Sodium bicarbonate (sodium hydrogen carbonate) (1)	2
9	a) Zinc – hydrogen (1); marble – carbon dioxide (1) b) It turns lime water milky (1)	3
10 A	a) Painting, oiling or greasing, galvanising (coating with zinc) (any two) (2) b) The air has more moisture and salt (1)	3
10 B	a) Alum, bleaching powder, chlorine (any two) (2) b) To kill germs (1)	3

BIOLOGY

Q. No.	Answer / Scoring indicators	Score
1	Rudolf Virchow	1
2	i and iii are correct	1
3	a) P – cell wall; T – chloroplast (1) b) S (nucleus) controls all the activities of the cell (1)	2
4	A lichen is an association of an alga and a fungus. The alga makes food by photosynthesis; the fungus gives shelter, water and minerals – both benefit (2)	2
5	No well-defined nucleus (genetic material lies free in the cytoplasm); no membrane-bound organelles like mitochondria (2)	2
6 A	They obtain food by absorbing nutrients from dead and decaying matter (2)	2
6 B	Used as food (mushrooms); making bread (yeast); antibiotics (penicillin); decomposition of wastes (any two) (2)	2
7 A	Rhizobium lives in the root nodules of leguminous plants and fixes atmospheric nitrogen into compounds plants can use (2)	2
7 B	Eco-friendly; improve soil fertility; cheap; do not pollute soil and water (any two) (2)	2
8	(a) Phylum (1) (b) Order (1)	2
9	a) The genus (1) b) Carolus Linnaeus (1) c) One organism has different local names in different places; scientific names are the same all over the world (1)	3
10 A	a) Collenchyma (1) b) Epidermis (1) c) Simple tissues have one type of cells; complex tissues have more than one type working together (1)	3
10 B	a) Cell wall, chloroplast, large vacuole (any two) (2)	3

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	b) Centriole (1)	

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