



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
PERIODIC TEST II (2025-26)  
SCIENCE

Class: VIII  
Date: 12/11/2025

Duration: 1 Hr  
Max. Marks: 25

## ANSWER KEY

### Section A

1. **Answer: C. Fertilization** 1
2. 

<b>External Fertilisation</b>	<b>Internal Fertilisation</b>	<b>2</b>
Fertilisation occurs <b>outside</b> the female body.	Fertilisation occurs <b>inside</b> the female body.	
Common in <b>aquatic animals</b> like fish and frogs.	Common in <b>terrestrial animals</b> like humans, dogs, and birds.	
A large number of eggs and sperms are released.	Fewer eggs and sperms are produced.	
Chances of survival of the embryo are <b>less</b> .	Embryo is better protected, so survival chances are <b>higher</b> .	
3. In humans, **fertilisation is internal**. It takes place in the **female's fallopian tube**. 3
  - During reproduction, the **male releases sperm** into the female's body during mating.
  - The **sperm travels** through the uterus to reach the **fallopian tube**.
  - If it meets an **egg released from the ovary**, **one sperm fuses** with the egg.
  - This fusion of the **nucleus of the sperm and egg** is called **fertilisation**.
  - The fertilised egg is called a **zygote**. The zygote divides repeatedly to form an **embryo**, which implants in the **uterus** and grows into a baby.
4. 

<b>Viviparous Animals</b>	<b>Oviparous Animals</b>
Give birth to <b>young ones</b> .	Lay <b>eggs</b> .
<b>Embryo develops</b> inside the mother's body.	<b>Embryo develops</b> outside the mother's body, in eggs.
Example: Humans, cows, dogs.	Example: Birds, frogs, fish.

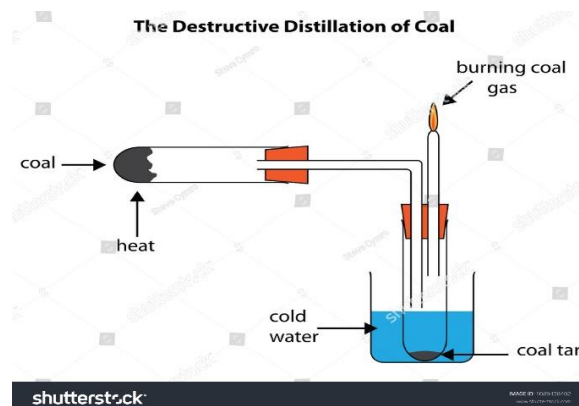
### Section B

5. (d) Oxygen 1
6. 2

Fuel	Calorific value (kJ/kg)
1. Diesel	__45000__
2. Hydrogen	__150000__
3. Cow dung cake	__6000-8000__

4. CNG	___50000___
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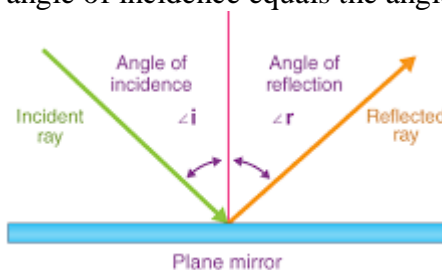
7. Petrol, naphtha, Bitumen, paraffin wax etc. 2
8. (a) 2



(b) carbonisation is the slow process over millions of years where dead plants and trees, buried deep underground, are converted into coal by intense heat and pressure in the absence of air.

### Section C

9. Assertion is true but Reason is false 1
10. Plane mirrors are used as looking glasses in bathrooms and for personal grooming, in periscopes for viewing in submarines and at blind corners, in kaleidoscopes to create patterns, in solar cookers to concentrate sunlight, and as rear-view mirrors in vehicles for better driver visibility. 2
11. the phenomenon where light rays bounce back into the same medium after striking a surface, following two laws: the incident ray, reflected ray, and normal all lie in the same plane, and the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection. 3



12. 3

