

# Success Key Worksheet

Std: Class 8 (Eng.& Semi )

## Ch. 1. Living World and Classification of Microbes

Time: 1 Hour

Date:

### Worksheet 1

Subject: Science

Max Marks: 15

#### Q.1) Answer the following:

1) Fill in the blanks:

\_\_\_\_\_ is prokaryotic with cell wall, but distinct nucleus or cell organelles are absent.

1

2) Find odd one out:

Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia.

1

3) Write the correct co-relation:

Euglena :Autotrophs :: Amoeba : \_\_\_\_\_.

1

4) Identify Who I am ?

I can produce my replica.

1

#### Q.2) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statements:

2

1) Process of dividing living organism into groups and subgroups is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Biological classification (b) Physical classification  
(c) chemical classification (d) None of the above

2) \_\_\_\_\_ considered 3 kingdoms- Protista, Plants and Animals.

- (a) Carl Linnaeus (b) Haeckel (c) Chatton (d) Kopland

#### Q.3) Answer the following:

1) Give Scientific reasons.

All types of bacteria are prokaryotes.

2

2) Distinguish between :

Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes

2

#### Q.4) Answer the following questions. (Any 1)

2

1) Give examples of harmful micro-organisms.

2) Which microorganism acts as decomposers? How is this activity useful to us?

#### Q.5) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any 1)

3

1) Explain about these organisms and draw some respective organism:

Algae

2) What are the major groups of Microbes?

===== Best of Luck=====

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Time: 1 Hour

Date:

(Worksheet 1)

Subject: Science

Max Marks: 15

### Q.1) Answer the following:

1) Fill in the blanks:

Ans. Bacterial cell

1

2) Find odd one out:

Ans. Protista. Protista are unicellular organisms while the rest are multicellular organisms.

1

3) Write the correct co-relation:

Ans. Heterotrophs

1

4) Identify Who I am ?

Ans. I am a virus

1

### Q.2) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statements:

2

1) Ans. (a) Biological classification

2) Ans. (b) Haeckel

### Q.3) Answer the following:

2

1) Give Scientific reasons.

Ans. 1. Bacteria are unicellular organisms.

2. Their cells are smaller in size ranging from 1 - 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

3. Bacterial cells are with cell wall but distinct nucleus or cell organelles are absent.

4. Therefore all types of bacteria are prokaryotes.

2) Distinguish between :

2

Ans. Prokaryotes:

1. Cells of prokaryotes are smaller in size ranging from 1 - 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

2. Distinct nucleus or cell organelles are absent.

3. They have only single chromosome.

4. Eg. Bacteria

Eukaryotes:

1. Cells of eukaryotes are comparatively larger in size ranging from 5 - 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

2. Well defined nucleus and membrane bound organelles are present.

3. They have more than one chromosome.

4. Eg. Fungi, algae, protista

### Q.4) Answer the following questions. (Any 1)

2

1) Ans. Some harmful effects of micro-organism are as follows:

1. Bacteria cause disease like tuberculosis, pneumonia etc.

2. Some food can damage to food products as in case of bread moulds, paper, leather etc.

3. Viruses causes many diseases like common cold, chickenpox, polio and rabies in humans.

4. Some protozoa like Endamoeba histolytic causes disease like amoebiasis and plasmodium causes malaria.

**2)Ans.** Microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi and protozoa help by decomposing the tissues of dead organisms to get their food. Without bacteria, piles of dead organisms would cover the earth.  
Usefulness of decomposing:

1. When microorganisms decompose organic matter, they break down plant and animal tissues into simple substances, which are restored to the soil, making it fertile.
2. Some bacteria decompose sewage and other waste in water. This is nature's method of keeping the environment free from pollution.
3. Since algae can photosynthesize, they give off oxygen. It is thought that most of the oxygen that we have on earth was initially produced by algae in the oceans.

**Q.5) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any 1)**

**1)Ans.** 1. Algae is aquatic.

2. It's size is approximately 10 mm to 100 mm.
3. They have eukaryotic, unicellular, autotrophic organisms. But very few species of algae are unicellular.
4. Most of them are multicellular and visible with naked eyes.
5. Very few species of algae are unicellular
6. Photosynthesis is carried out with the help of chloroplast present in the cell like Chlorella, Chlamydomonas.



**2)Ans.** There are five major groups of micro-organisms:

1. Bacteria: They are single celled disease-causing micro-organisms. They can be spiral or rod-shaped.
2. Protista: They mainly include organisms such as Amoeba, Plasmodium etc. They can be unicellular or multicellular.
3. Fungi: They are mostly multicellular disease-causing microbes. Bread moulds are common examples of fungi.
4. Algae: They include Multicellular photosynthetic organisms such as Chlorella, Chlamydomonas, etc.
5. Virus: Viruses are disease causing microbes that reproduce only inside the host organism.

# Success Key Worksheet

Std: Class 8 (Eng & Semi)

## Ch.1. Living World and Classification of Microbes (Worksheet 2)

Time: 1 Hr.

Date:

Subject: Science

Max Marks: 15

### Q.1 Answer the Following:

#### 1) Fill in the blanks:

All type of bacteria and blue green algae are included in the kingdom \_\_\_\_\_.

1

#### 2) Write the correct co-relation:

Candida : Fungi :: Chlorella : \_\_\_\_\_.

1

#### 3) Identify Who I am?

I reproduce mainly by cell division.

1

#### 4) State True Or False:

Cell wall of fungi is made up of chitin.

1

### Q.2) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statements:

2

1) \_\_\_\_\_ created two groups Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes.

(a) Carl Linnaeus (b) Haeckel (c) Chatton (d) Koplend

2) \_\_\_\_\_ are single celled organisms with well-defined nucleus enclosed in a nuclear membrane.

(a) Monera (b) Protista (c) Fungi (d) Plantae

### Q.3) Answer the following: (Any three)

#### 1) Give Scientific reasons.

Fungi are heterotrophic organisms.

2

#### 2) Draw and label the diagram.

Different types of bacteria.

2

#### 3) Answer the following questions.

Which microorganism acts as decomposers? How is this activity useful to us?

2

#### 4) Define:

1) Bacteria

2) Explain about these organisms and draw some respective organism:

Algae

2

### Q.4) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any 1)

3

1) Bacteria

2) Explain about these organisms and draw some respective organism:

Algae

+++++++ Best of Luck ++++++

# Success Key Worksheet

Std: Class 8 (Eng.& Semi)

## Ch. 1. Living World and Classification of Microbes

Time: 1 Hr.

Date:

(Worksheet 2) Answer Key

Subject: Science

Max Marks: 15

### Q.1) Answer the Following:

1) Fill in the blanks:

Ans. Monera.

1

2) Write the correct co-relation:

Ans. Algae

1

3) Identify Who I am?

Ans. I am a bacteria

1

4) State True Or False:

Ans. True

1

### Q.2) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statements:

2

1) Ans. (c) Chatton

2) Ans. (b) Protista

### Q.3) Answer the following:(Any Three)

1) Give Scientific reasons.

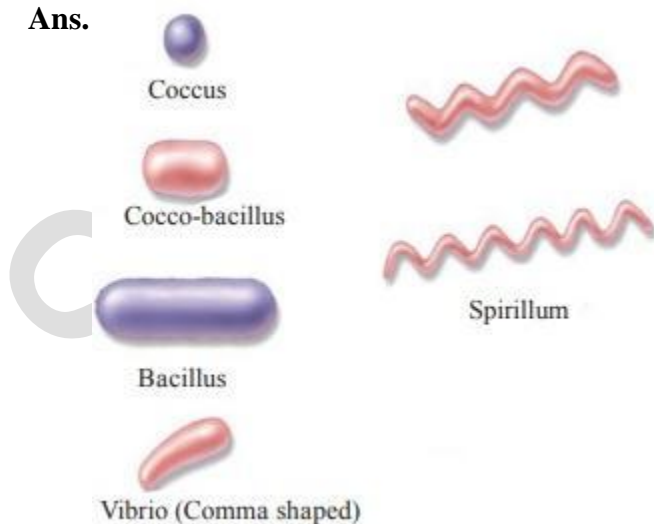
2

- Ans. 1. Fungi cannot prepare their own food as they do not have chlorophyll pigments.  
2. They are found on decaying organic matter and dead bodies of plants and animals.  
3. They absorb the nutrients from the decaying organic matter.  
4. Therefore fungi are heterotrophic organisms.  
5. As they feed up on decaying organic matter most of the fungi are saprotrophs.

2) Draw and label the diagram.

2

Ans.



3) Answer the following questions.

2

Ans. Microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi and protozoa help by decomposing the tissues of dead organisms to get their food. Without bacteria, piles of dead organisms would cover the earth.  
Usefulness of decomposing:

1. When microorganisms decompose organic matter, they break down plant and animal tissues into simple substances, which are restored to the soil, making it fertile.
2. Some bacteria decompose sewage and other waste in water. This is nature's method of keeping the environment free from pollution.
3. Since algae can photosynthesize, they give off oxygen. It is thought that most of the oxygen that we have on earth was initially produced by algae in the oceans.

**4) Define:**

2

**1)Ans.** A member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms which have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus, including some which can cause disease.

**2)Ans.** 1. Algae is aquatic.

2. Its size is approximately 10 mm to 100 mm.

3. They have eukaryotic, unicellular, autotrophic organisms. But very few species of algae are unicellular.

4. Most of them are multicellular and visible with naked eyes.

5. Very few species of algae are unicellular.

6. Photosynthesis is carried out with the help of chloroplast present in the cell like Chlorella, Chlamydomonas.



Chlorella

**Q.4) Answer the following questions in brief. (Any 1)**

3

**1)Ans.** A member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms which have cell walls but lack organelles and an organized nucleus, including some which can cause disease.

**2)Ans.** 1. Algae are aquatic.

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Chlorella