

Easy Science 8

Answer Key Worksheets

Chapter 1

Answer Key Worksheet 1

1. Fill in the blanks.

- People look **different** from each other.
- Homo sapiens** is the scientific name of humans.
- Some people are tall and some are **short**.
- In a group of people, there can be different colour of **eyes**.
- Parents pass on their characteristics to their **offspring**; some are from **father** and some are from **mother**.

2. Match the following.

Variations	Continuous and discontinuous
Types of variations	Small differences between members of the same species
Normal distribution curve	For example, eye colour
Acquired variation	Bell-shaped graph
Discontinuous variation	For example, time spent in sunlight

3. Look at the following images and briefly write about the feature that shows adaptation.



Polar bears have thick fur to protect themselves from extreme cold



A camel's hump stores fat so that it can survive for a long time without water



Cactus have thick fleshy stem as it stores huge amounts of water

Chapter 1

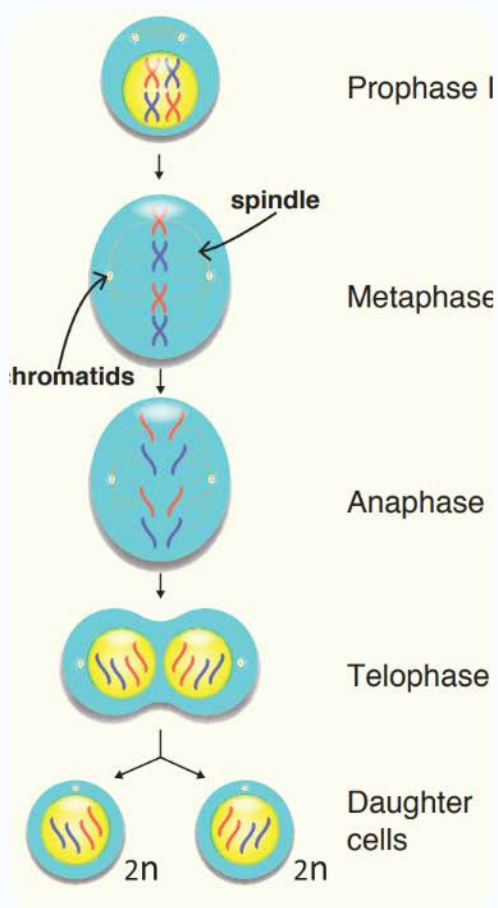
Answer Key Worksheet 2

1. Mark as True or False.

- a. Cells are produced continuously by living things. **True**
- b. There is only one type of cell division. **False**
- c. Meiosis results in two similar cells. **False**
- d. The cells produced through meiosis are different. **False**
- e. There are five stages in mitosis. **True**

2. Identify the type of cell division and label the phases.

The type of cell division is mitosis.



3. Complete the following:

Sometimes mistakes occur in the **copying** of **DNA** when **chromosomes** separate. This results in changes in the carried by genes. This results in **mutations**. Some mutations affect a single gene and are referred to as mutations. Other mutations may affect the structure of **one** or more **chromosomes**. They are known as **chromosomal mutations**.

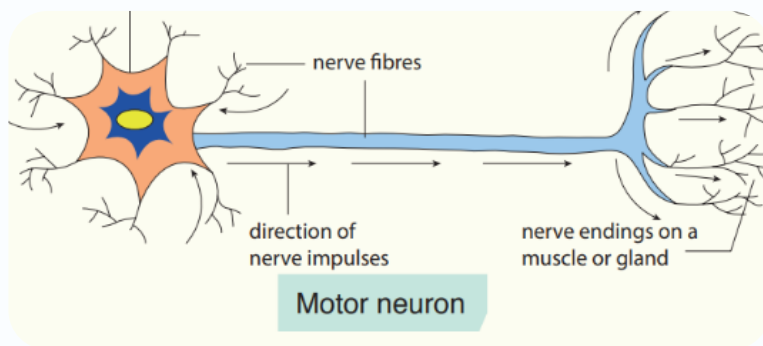
Chapter 2

Answer Key Worksheet 1

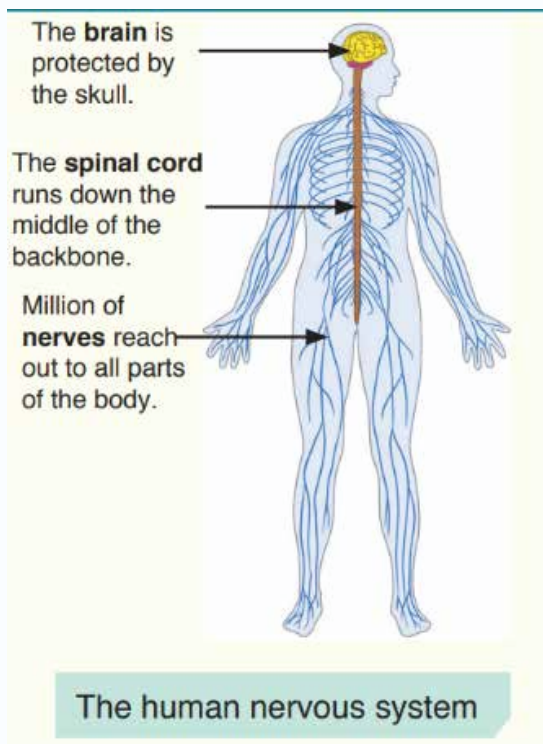
1. Fill in the blanks.

- The **central nervous system** is made up of the brain and the spinal cord.
- Nerve cells** make up the nervous system.
- Electrical signals or **impulses** travel in one direction.
- A bundle of nerve fibers is called a **nerve**.
- The brain is three main parts, namely forebrain, midbrain, and hind brain.

2. Draw and label a diagram to show motor neurons.



3. Identify and label the following diagram.



Chapter 2

Answer Key Worksheet 2

1. Complete the following:

- a. PNS stands for **Peripheral Nervous System**.
- b. A **reflex action** can save body from harm.
- c. A **chemical** is released when impulse moves.
- d. CNS stands for **Central Nervous System**.
- e. When a nerve connection the **transmission** of **signals** to and from brain stops.

2. Write down four ways by which we can keep our brains healthy.

- Learning a language
- Learn to play a musical instrument
- Memorizing a poem
- Using mental arithmetic rather than a calculator

3. Match the following:

You are hungry and smell food	Reflex action
Body gets cold	Sweating
Body gets warm	Mouth waters
You shut your eyes due to a sudden flash of light	Shivering
When suddenly you smell something strong	Sneezing starts

4. Look at the following and label it.



Games that require strategy are better for the brain than games of chance

Chapter 3

Answer Key Worksheet 1

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a. **Ecosystem** is an environment that includes all living and non-living things.
- b. All living things in an ecosystem are known as **biotic factors**.
- c. Abiotic factors are **non-living things** in the ecosystem.
- d. **Balanced Ecosystems** are created as a result of working together of living and non-living things.
- e. **Oxygen cycle** plays a vital role in maintaining the ecosystem.

2. Define ecosystem.

Ecosystem is the study of living things and how they interact with non-living things.

3. Name the three processes involved in the carbon and oxygen cycles.

- Respiration
- Photosynthesis
- Combustion

4. Look at the following images and label.



Huge amounts of carbon dioxide come from burning fossil fuels



As populations rise, so does the demand for space to live.



Deforestation means fewer trees to absorb carbon dioxide and to produce oxygen.

5. Draw the missing animal in the food chain and label.



Types of carnivores in a food chain

Chapter 3

Answer Key Worksheet 2

1. Look at the following images and write the type of ecological relationship.



Competition. Animals



Competition. Trees



Predator and Prey

2. Write down the three main types of symbiosis.

- Mutualism
- Commensalism
- Parasitism

3. What are the three Rs important as preservation measures.

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle