



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR



CLASS: VIII	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2026 - 2027	DATE: 17/04/2026
WORKSHEET NO.:01	UNIT I: EXPLORING THE INVESTIGATIVE WORLD OF SCIENCE (BRIDGE COURSE)	NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO.

I. OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Why is classifying materials in science important?
 - a) To waste time.
 - b) To make them taste better.
 - c) To better understand their properties.
 - d) To change their colour.
2. What role does science play in protecting Earth's environment?
 - a) Creating pollution.
 - b) Observing and understanding changes.
 - c) Increasing temperature.
 - d) Blocking sunlight.
3. Which of the following is not a correct step in scientific investigation?
 - a) Forming a hypothesis.
 - b) Ignoring unexpected results.
 - c) Conducting experiments.
 - d) Making observations.
4. What is meant by 'systematic investigation' in science?
 - a) Doing one experiment only.
 - b) Observing and changing one factor at a time.
 - c) Repeating errors.
 - d) Memorising theory.
5. How does one begin a scientific investigation according to this chapter?
 - a) By asking simple and focused questions.

- b) By watching videos.
- c) By buying lab tools.
- d) By writing a hypothesis.

For the questions that follow, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below:

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.**
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.**
- C) A is true, but R is false.**
- D) A is false, but R is true.**

6. Assertion (A): The 'root' symbol in the textbook represents a deep, solid foundation of knowledge.

Reason(R): The kite represents curiosity.

7. Assertion (A): A scientist's work is finished when they collect data from an experiment.

Reason(R): Data must be analysed to draw conclusions and test hypotheses.

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the purpose of asking questions like “Why?” and “How?” in science?

[Hint: Questions like “Why” and “How” spark curiosity and help initiate scientific investigation by exploring causes and explanations of natural phenomena.]

2. State the steps involved in scientific investigation.

[Hint: a) Ask a focused question based on curiosity, b) Plan a simple experiment to test the idea, c) Control one variable at a time, d) Observe and record carefully, e) Analyse results and draw conclusions.]

3. How does a puri puff up while frying?

[Hint: A puri puffs up due to the water in the dough turning into steam when heated. The steam gets trapped inside, making a puri swell like a balloon.]

4. Why is it advised to change only one variable in an experiment?

[Hint: Changing only one variable ensures that observed effects can be accurately linked to that specific change. This method helps isolate causes and avoid misleading conclusions, allowing a clearer understanding of scientific investigations.]

5. Why is observation considered critical in science?

[Hint: Observation gives raw data for interpretation. Without observing, experiments remain meaningless. Careful and repeated observation is considered the foundation for understanding natural phenomena and developing scientific thinking.]

ANSWERS FOR OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- 1) c) To better understand their properties.
- 2) b) Observing and understanding changes.
- 3) b) Ignoring unexpected results.
- 4) b) Observing and changing one factor at a time.
- 5) a) By asking simple and focused questions.
- 6) (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- 7) (D) A is false, but R is true.

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