

Grade 8	First Term Test - 2019	61	E
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Name	GEOGRAPHY - I	2 hours
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Important : • Answer all the questions

• Answer all the Questions.

• Select the most suitable answer from brackets and write it on the given space for question no 1 to 5.

- are fragments of rock left over when forming the solar system and they are of different shapes and sizes. (dwarf planets / Asteroids / comets)
- When occurring, flames would burst out from the sun.
(solar storms / solar eclipse / spots)
- Inner planets are composed of
(air / rocks / water)
- During one period of the year it is clearly visible in the eastern sky and it is called the
(Evening star / Morning star / Red planet)
- Outer planets begin from the planet (Venus / Jupiter / Earth)

• If the following statements are correct put (✓) if not put (×) for question no 6 to 10.

- At present five planets have been identified as dwarf planets. ()
- Dwarf planets are of different shapes and sizes. ()
- Planet Earth is a full sphere. ()
- The Earth's axis tilts at an angle of 23.5° to the orbital plane. ()
- The Earth has been divided into 26 time zones on the basis of longitudes. ()

• Underline the most suitable answer for question no 11 to 15.

- The celestial objects that orbit around the main planets are called,
 1. Asteroids 2. dwarf planets 3. Natural satellites 4. Comets
- The science that the emergence on the basis of the movements of the sun and the moon and other planets is,
 1. Archaeology 2. Astrology 3. Biology 4. Astronomy

13. The difference between the equatorial diameter and the polar diameter is,
 1. 45 km 2. 62 km 3. 52 km 4. 42 km
14. The dwarf planet that has the highest number of natural satellites is,
 1. Pluto 2. Haumea 3. Eris 4. ceres
15. Who used the telescope to observe the universe for the first time?
 1. Claudius Ptolemy 2. Nicolas Copernicus
 3. Galileo Galilee 4. Johannes Kepler

• **Write the most suitable answer on the given space for question no 16 to 20.**

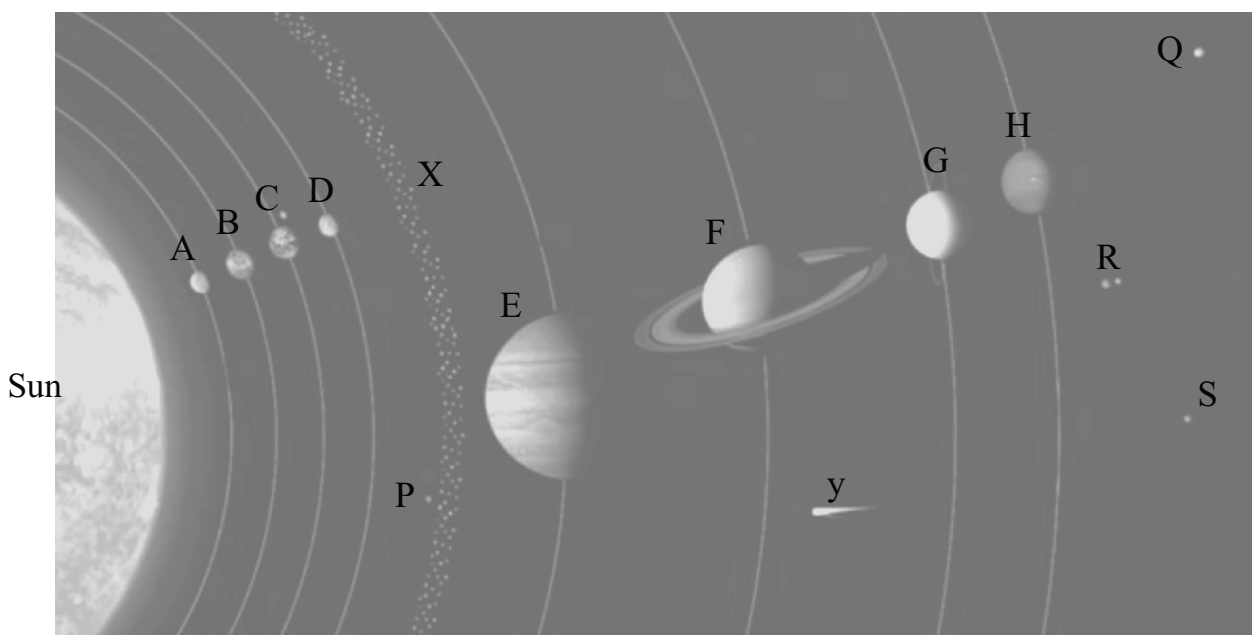
16. are celestial bodies that emit light and heat.
17. is a ceremony on the basis of the sun and the moon.
18. which is ten times larger than the Earth has not been proved yet as a member of the solar system.
19. In 2006, the International Astronomical Institute declared as a dwarf planet.
20. The mean temperature of the planet Neptune is

(2 x 20 = 40 marks)

Part - II

• **Answer 5 questions including the first question. First question is compulsory.**

01. Answer following questions using the given picture of the solar system.



- i. Name the planets shown by A, C, F respectively. (03 marks)
- ii. What is shown by letter 'X'? (02 marks)
- iii. Name the celestial body shown by letter 'Y'? (02marks)
- iv. Name the dwarf planets shown by letters 'P, Q, R' respectively? (03 marks)
- v. Write 02 other names for the planet 'B'. (02 marks)
- vi. Write 2 specific features of planet 'E'. (02 marks)
- vii. Write the number of natural satellites of dwarf planets shown by letters 'P' and 'R' (02 marks)

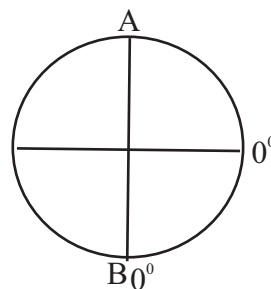
02. i. Complete the following chart using the natural satellites of the planets in the solar system.

Planet	Number of Natural Satellites
Mercury	1
2.	67
3.	14
Earth	01
4	0
Saturn	5
6	02
Uranus	7

(07 marks)

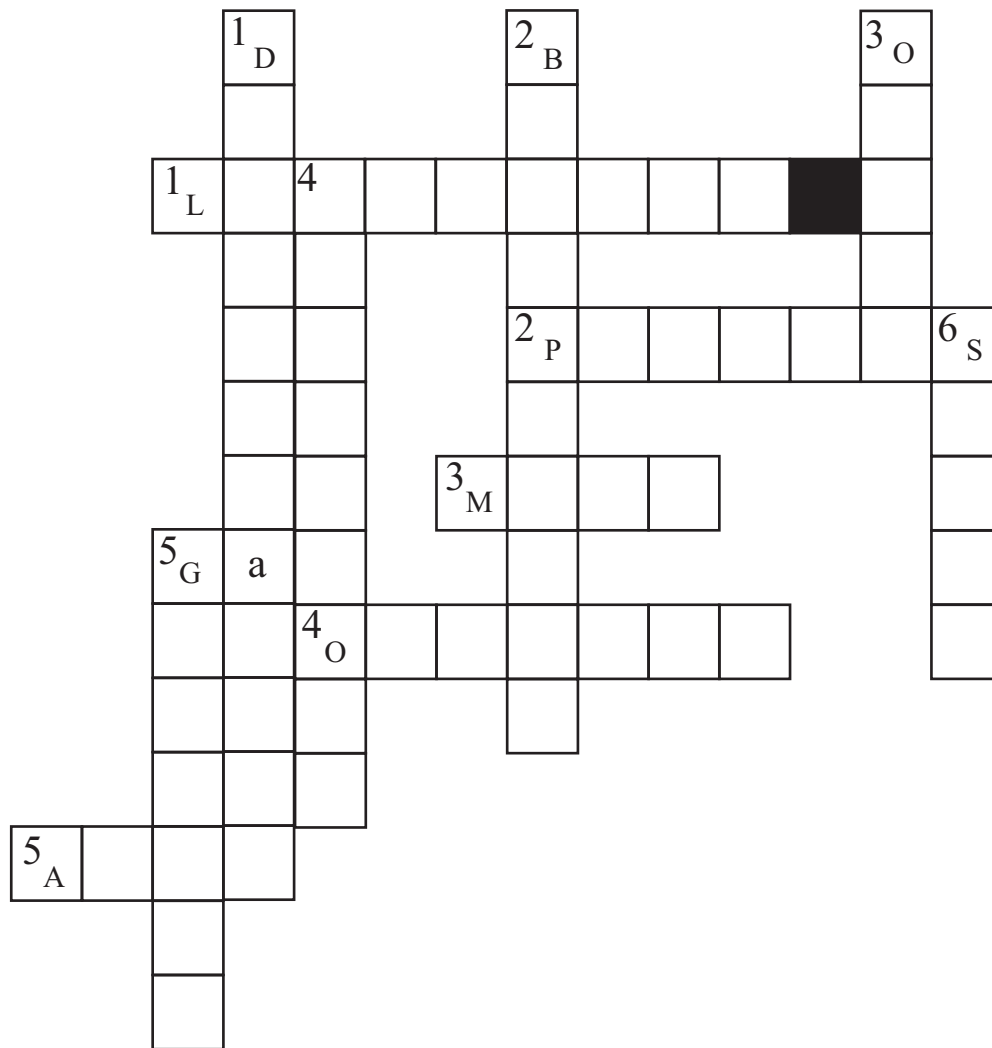
- ii. Name 04 scientists who were enthusiastic in finding information about the universe in the past. (04 marks)

03. Study the given geographical globe and answer the questions.



- i. What is the name for the 0° latitude? (02 marks)
- ii. Name the latitudes A and B. (02 marks)
- iii. Write the name of the 0° longitude? (02 marks)
- iv. Name the longitude which does not name as East or West and write the value of it? (02 marks)
- v. Write the rotation period of the Earth? (01 marks)
- vi. Write 02 results regarding the rotation of the Earth? (02 marks)

04. Complete the Puzzle using given clues.



Down

1. The small planets which have no fixed orbits are known as,
2. This name is also used for the planet Earth.
3. Planets revolve around the sun using this path.
4. Galileo Galilei used this to observe the universe for the first time.
5. Isaac Newton discovered this which is on the Earth.
6. The sun is a that emits light and heat.

Across

1. The imaginary lines drawn from East to West in the geographical globe are called,
2. Spherical objects that are moving on orbits around the sun are called,
3. It is called as the Red planet.
4. When you do this you can get the information and confirmed about the sky.
5. The Earth rotates around this.

(10 marks)

05. Fill in the blanks of the following paragraph using the given answers in the brackets.

The planets located between the sun and the belt of asteroids are known as 1) planets. They are composed of 2) made up of 3) and metal materials. The planets located out of the belt of asteroids are known as 4) planets. They are basically gaseous in composition. There are 5) on the surface due to volcanic eruptions. The main gas found in the planet Venus is 6) Mars has two satellites called phobos and 7) 8) is the largest planet in the solar system, and the planet 9) has an attractive set of rings around it. The celestial objects that orbit around the main planets are called natural satellites. Scientists have identified 10) such satellites that belong to the main planets and 11) that belong to the dwarf planets.

(Jupiter / Saturn / inner / rock / Silicate / outer / carters / 173 / deimos / Carbon dioxide, 08)

(1 x 11 = 11 marks)

06. i. Complete the following chart using the basic information on the Earth.

Distance from the sun	→	1)
2)	→	23 hours and 56 minutes
3)	→	11.2 km per second
Time for revolution	→	4)
5)	→	29.8 km per a second

(10 marks)

ii. Write a fact about the uniqueness of the planet Earth in the solar system. (01 marks)

07. i. Name festivals each of following two kinds of humans.

a) Sinhalese

b) Muslims

(02 marks)

ii. Write 3 beliefs connected with the solar system.

(03 marks)

iii. Write 3 new inventions about the solar system.

(06 marks)

First Term Test - 2019

Geography (Answer)

Grade 08

Part - I

01. Asteroids 02. solar storms 03. rocks 04. morning star 05. Jupiter
 06. ✓ 07. ✗ 08. ✗ 09. ✓ 10. ✗ 11. (3) 12. (2) 13. (4)
 14. (1) 15. (3) 16. stars 17. Thaipongal, Ramazan, Sinhala Hindu New year
 18. Planet 9 19. Pluto 20. $-220^{\circ}\text{C} / -225^{\circ}\text{C}$

(2 x 20 = 40 marks)

Part - II

01. i. A - Mercury C - Earth F - Saturn
 ii. the belt of Asteroids
 iii. comet iv. P - ceres Q - Eris R - Pluto
 iv. Morning star / Evening star
 v. Give marks for any suitable answer
 vi. Give answers for any suitable answer
02. i. O 2. Jupiter 3. Neptune 4. Venus/Mercury 5. 62 6. Mars 7. 27
 ii. Claudius ptolemy, Nicolas copernicus, Johannes kepler, Isaac Newton.
03. i. equator
 ii. A - North pole B - South pole
 iii. Greenwich prime meridian
 iv. International Date line 180°
 v. 23 hours 56 minutes
 vi. occurring day & night / changes of the time
04. Across
 1. Latitudes 2. planets 3. Mars 4. observe 5. axis
- Down
 1. Dwarf planets 2. blue planet 3. orbit 4. telescope 5. gravity 6. stars
05. 1. Inner 2. rock 3. silicate 4. outter 5. carters 6. carbon dioxide
 7. Deimos 8. Jupiter 9. Saturn 10. 173 11. 08
06. i. 1. 150 million km
 3. Duration of rotation
 3. speed of the rotation
 4. 365 days and 6 hours
 5. speed of the revolution
- ii. Give marks for the relevant answer.
07. i. a - Sinhala and Hindu New year festival.
 b - Ramalan Festival
 ii. Give marks for any correct answer. (Page - 12)
 iii. * Used the telescope to observe the universe.
 * launching of an artificial satellite, etc.
 * revealed information about a ninth planet.