

SYLLABUS BREAK UP (2026-2027)

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CLASS VIII

BOOK: CURIOSITY SCIENCE

FIRST TERM

S.NO	CHAPTERS	SUB-TOPICS	KEY POINTS	PDS	ACTIVITIES
1	CH 1 –EXPLORING THE INVESTIGATIVE WORLD OF SCIENCE	-----	General introduction of the chapters in the book	2	
2	CH 2- THE INVISIBLE LIVING WORLD: BEYOND OUR NAKED EYE	2.1 What is a cell? 2.1.1 Variation in shape and structure of cells 2.2 What are the levels of organization in the body of a living organism? 2.3 What are microorganisms? 2.4 How are we connected to microbes? 2.4.1 Key players in cleaning the environment 2.4.2 Microorganisms and food 2.4.3 Amazing microalgae: tiny helpers in water 2.5 Why is cell considered to be a basic unit of life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microorganisms are small-sized organisms and are not visible to the unaided eye.• They are either unicellular or multicellular• The cell is a basic unit of life• Cells differ in shape and size.• Microorganisms can be beneficial or harmful to us.• Role of yeast in food industry.• Conversion of milk into curd..	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To observe the growth of microorganisms (fungus) on food.• To show that microorganisms (yeast) produce gas during respiration.• To show how bacteria convert milk into curd.
3	CH 3- HEALTH: THE ULTIMATE TREASURE	3.1 Health: is it more than not falling sick? 3.2 How can we stay healthy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health means complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not just the	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To demonstrate the importance of washing hands

		<p>3.2.1 Maintain a healthy lifestyle</p> <p>3.2.2 Keep the environment clean</p> <p>3.3 How do we know that we are unwell?</p> <p>3.4 Diseases: what are the causes and types?</p> <p>3.4.1 How are communicable diseases caused and spread?</p> <p>3.4.2 How are non-communicable diseases caused?</p> <p>3.5 How to prevent and control diseases?</p> <p>3.5.1 Treatment of diseases</p>	<p>absence of disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms are what we feel (like pain or tiredness); signs are what can be seen or measured (like fever or rash). • Non-communicable diseases like diabetes and heart disease are caused by lifestyle and environmental factors, not germs. • Infectious diseases are caused by pathogens like bacteria, viruses, or worms. • Vaccines train the immune system using dead, weakened, or harmless parts of a germ to prevent disease. 		<p>for maintaining health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the importance of a balanced diet.
4	CH 5- EXPLORING FORCES	<p>5.1 What is force?</p> <p>5.2 What can a force do to the bodies on which it is applied?</p> <p>5.3 Are forces an interaction between two or more objects?</p> <p>5.4 What are the different types of forces?</p> <p>5.4.1 Contact forces</p> <p>5.4.2 Non-contact forces</p> <p>5.5 Weight and its measurements</p> <p>5.6 Floating and sinking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A force is push or pull on an object resulting from the object's interaction with another object • Forces can act with or without contact. • Magnetic force, gravitational force, and electrostatic force are non-contact forces. • Force can change an object's speed, direction of its motion, or both. Force can also change the shape of an object. 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To observe how applying force changes the motion of an object. • To understand how friction changes with different surfaces.
5	CH 6- PRESSURE, WINDS, STORMS AND CYCLONES	<p>6.1 Pressure</p> <p>6.2 Pressure exerted by air</p> <p>6.3 Formation of wind</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure is defined as force per unit area. • Liquids and gases exert 	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand how moving air (wind) creates

		<p>6.4 High-speed winds result in lowering of air pressure</p> <p>6.5 Storms, thunderstorms, and lightning</p> <p>6.6 Cyclone</p>	<p>pressure on the walls of a container.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pressure exerted by the air around us is known as atmospheric pressure. • Differences in air pressure cause winds to blow. 		<p>pressure differences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To observe air pressure effects using simple materials.
6	CH 7- PARTICULATE NATURE OF MATTER	<p>7.1 What is matter composed of?</p> <p>7.2 What decides different states of matter?</p> <p>7.2.1 Solid state</p> <p>7.2.2 Liquid state</p> <p>7.2.3 Gaseous state</p> <p>7.3 How does the interparticle spacing differ in the three states of matter?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matter is composed of extremely small particles. • The interparticle attractions are the strongest in solids, a little weaker in liquids, and the weakest in gases. • Solids have a fixed shape and size due to strong interparticle attraction, • The interparticle attraction in liquids is slightly weaker than in solids, 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the differences between solid, liquid, and gaseous state
7	CH 8- NATURE OF MATTER: ELEMENTS, COMPOUNDS AND MIXTURES	<p>8.1 What are mixtures?</p> <p>8.1.1 Is air a mixture?</p> <p>8.1.2 Types of mixtures</p> <p>8.2 What are pure substances?</p> <p>8.3 What are the types of pure substances?</p> <p>8.3.1 Elements</p> <p>8.3.2 Compounds</p> <p>8.3.3 Mixture</p> <p>8.4 How do we use elements, compounds, and mixtures?</p> <p>8.5 What are minerals?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mixture consists two or more substances mixed together • The individual substances that make up a mixture are called its components. • A pure substance consists the same type of particles. • Pure substance can be either an element or a compound. 	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the difference between elements, compounds and mixtures

PERIODIC TEST-I

TEST/EXAM	MONTH	CHAPTERS
PERIODIC TEST TERM I	MAY,2026	CHAPTER 1 –EXPLORING THE INVESTIGATIVE WORLD OF SCIENCE CHAPTER 5- EXPLORING FORCES CHAPTER 7- PARTICULATE NATURE OF MATTER

SECOND TERM

S.NO	CHAPTERS	SUB-TOPICS	KEY POINTS	PDS	ACTIVITIES
1	CH 4-ELECTRICITY: MAGNETIC AND HEATING EFFECTS	4.1 Does an electric current have a magnetic effect? 4.1.1 Electromagnets 4.1.2 Lifting electromagnets 4.2 Does current carrying wire get hot? 4.3 How does a battery generate electricity? 4.3.1 Voltaic cell 4.3.2 Dry cells 4.3.3 Rechargeable batteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Magnetic effect of electric current.• A current carrying coil that behaves as a magnet is called an electromagnet• Generation of heat in conductors• A cell or a battery is a device that generates electric current because of chemical reactions taking place inside it.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To show that electric current produces a magnetic field.• To show that electric current produces heat.
2	CH 9-THE AMAZING WORLD OF SOLUTES, SOLVENTS AND SOLUTIONS	9.1 What are solute, solvent, and solution? 9.2 How much solute can a fixed amount of solvent dissolve? 9.2.1 How does temperature affect the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is a solution?• Saturated solution• Unsaturated solution• Effect of temperature on	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To show how temperature affects dissolving.

		solubility of a solute? 9.3 Solubility of gases 9.4 Why do objects float or sink in water? 9.5 What is density? 9.5.1 Determination of density 9.5.2 Effect of temperature on density	density		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To differentiate between true solution and mixture.
3	CH 10- LIGHT: MIRRORS AND LENSES	10.1 What are spherical mirrors? 10.2 What are the characteristics of images formed by spherical mirrors? 10.3 What are the laws of reflection? 10.4 What is a lens?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spherical mirrors- convex mirror and concave mirror. Concave lens and convex lens. Laws of reflection 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To verify that angle of incidence equals angle of reflection. To study characteristics of image formed by a spherical mirror.
4	CH 11-KEEPING TIME WITH SKIES	11.1 How does the moon's appearance change and why? 11.1.1 Phases of the moon 11.1.2 Locating the moon 11.1.3 Making sense of our observations 11.2 How did calendars come into existence? 11.2.1 Lunar calendars 11.2.2 Solar calendars 11.2.4 The Indian national calendar 11.3 Are festivals related to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phases of the Moon. Creation of calendars. Lunar and solar calendars Artificial satellites are human-made which are launched from the Earth. 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how phases of the Moon are formed. To understand how artificial satellites revolve around Earth.

		astronomical phenomena? 11.4 Why do we launch artificial satellites in space?			
5	CH 12- HOW NATURE WORKS IN HARMONY	12.1 How do we experience and interpret our surroundings? 12.2 Who all live together in nature? 12.3 Does every organism in a community matter? 12.4 What are the different types of interactions among organisms and their surroundings? 12.5 Who eats whom? 12.6 What happens to waste in nature? 12.8 How do interactions maintain balance in ecosystems? 12.9 What are the benefits of an ecosystem? 12.9.1 Human-made ecosystems 12.9.2 How do healthy ecosystems serve our farms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats have biotic components and abiotic components. The interaction between biotic components and abiotic components in an area forms an ecosystem. Ecosystems can be terrestrial (forests, grasslands, deserts) or aquatic (ponds, lakes, sea, oceans). Organisms are often classified as producers (plants), consumers (herbivores, carnivores, omnivores), and decomposers (bacteria, fungi). 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To observe how a small ecosystem works. To understand food chains and trophic levels.
6	CH 13- OUR HOME: EARTH, A UNIQUE LIFE SUSTAINING PLANET	13.1 Why is earth a unique planet? 13.2 What do the planets of our solar system look like? 13.3 What makes the earth suitable for life to exist ? 13.3.1 Position of the earth 13.3.2 Size of the earth 13.3.3 Magnetic field of the earth 13.4 What allows life to be sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Earth is a unique planet in the solar system as it supports life. Presence of ozone in the atmosphere prevents harmful ultraviolet rays from reaching the surface of the Earth. Reproduction is essential to ensure the continuity of life on Earth. 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand why Earth supports life due to its distance from the Sun. To observe reproduction in plants.

	<p>on earth?</p> <p>13.4.3 Plants, animals, and microorganisms</p> <p>13.4.4 The importance of balance</p> <p>13.5 What keeps life from disappearing?</p> <p>13.5.1 Asexual reproduction</p> <p>13.5.2 Sexual reproduction</p> <p>13.6 What are the threats to life on earth?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproduction can be either asexual or sexual. 		
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PERIODIC TEST -II

TEST/EXAM	MONTH	CHAPTERS
PERIODIC TEST TERM II	DECEMBER,2026	CHAPTER 4-ELECTRICITY: MAGNETIC AND HEATING EFFECTS CHAPTER 9-THE AMAZING WORLD OF SOLUTES, SOLVENTS AND SOLUTIONS CHAPTER 13- OUR HOME: EARTH, A UNIQUE LIFE SUSTAINING PLANET

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