Answer in one word

1. The President of Indian National Congress in 1887.
2. The viceroy who partitioned Bengal.
3. The nationalist who threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April 1929.
4. The literal meaning of Sarvajanik
5. The nationalist who expressed the pain and anger of the country about Jallianwala Bagh massacre by renouncing his Knighthood.
6. A business man and publicist settled in London and for a time member of the British Parliament guided the younger nationalists.
7. The Act which allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspaper published anything that was found objectionable.
8. The leaders of Khilafat agitation.
9. The slogan raised by Bal Gangadhar Tilak
10. A retired British official who played a part in bringing Indians from the various regions together.
11. The first Indian woman to become President of the Indian National Congress.
12. A powerful non-violent movement among the Pathans of North West frontier.

Fill in the blanks

1. __________ turned out to be the first all-India struggle against the British government although it was largely restricted to cities.
2. The Natal Congress established by ______________ to fight against racial discrimination.
3. Vande Mataram Movement was developed in ____________.
4. Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist from ____________.
5. A modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism is ________________.
6. Kesari, a Marathi newspaper edited by ________________.
7. The Natal Congress was established by ______________ to fight against racial discrimination.
8. The book written by Dadabhai Naoroji is ________________.
9. The ________________ Act that was criticized as 'devilish' and tyrannical.
10. The place where All Indian Muslim League formed was ________________.
Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following movement was associated with Chitta Ranjan Das?
   - Quit India Movement
   - Salt March
   - Non-cooperation Movement

2. Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was related with which of the following nationalist?
   - Lala Lajpat Rai
   - Balgangadhar Tilak
   - Bhagat Singh

3. The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the presidency of
   - Chitta Ranjan Das
   - Jawaharlal Nehru
   - Mahatma Gandhi

4. The free India's first Indian Governor General was
   - Sarojini Naidu
   - Sardar Vallabhai Patel
   - Rajagopalachari

5. A foremost organizer of the freedom movement from 1918 onwards and served as the President of the Congress in 1931.
   - Rajagopalachari
   - Maulana Azad
   - Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Write down the year for the following significant events.

1. The Vernacular Press Act
2. The establishment of the Indian National Congress.
3. The partition of Bengal
4. The establishment of all India Muslim League at Dacca
5. The split of the Congress.
6. The reunification of the Muslim League and the Congress
7. Signing of the historic Lucknow Pact
8. The Russian Revolution
9. The establishment of the Natal Congress
10. The passing of the Rowlatt Act
11. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
12. The Civil Disobedience Movement.
13. Chauri-Chaura Movement
14. The founding of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
15. Purna Swaraj
16. The Dandi March/Salt Satyagraha
17. The Government of India Act
18. Quit India Movement
19. The end of Second World War
20. The Direct Action Day
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

WORKSHEET (2015-2016)

CLASS-VIII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

CH-12 INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. ____________ was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
2. ____________ was a Gandhian leader who died fasting for a separate state for Telugu speakers.
3. The new state of ____________ came into being on 1st October 1953.
4. In 1966, the state of Punjab was divided into ____________ and ____________.
5. The government set up Planning Commission in ____________.
6. An economic system in which both state and private sector play important roles.
7. The second five year plan focused for the development of ____________.
8. States Reorganization Commission submitted its report in ____________.
9. UNO was organized in ____________.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The father of Indian Constitution
2. The steel plant which was set up with the help of Soviet Union in 1959
3. The first Deputy Prime Minister of independent India
4. The first Foreign Minister of independent India
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET

CLASS-8

Lesson- 5  Industries

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-

1. Change of raw materials into products of more value to people
2. Industries are generally included in ________ sector or activities.
   a. Primary  b. Secondary  c. Tertiary
3. The sectors that are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals
   a. Public  b. Private  c. Joint
4. The major industrial regions of the world are Eastern North America, Eastern Europe and Eastern ________.
   a. Africa  b. Asia  c. Australia
5. One of the worst industrial disasters of all time occurred in ________ on 3rd December 1984
   a. Hyderabad  b. Bhopal  c. Mysore
6. The first successful textile mill was established in ________ in 1854.
   a. Ahmedabad  b. Mumbai  c. West Bengal
7. Which city is often referred to as ‘The Manchester of India’?
   a. Mysore  b. Madras  c. Ahmedabad
8. The first textile mill in the country was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkata in ________.
   a. 1818  b. 1820  c. 1829
9. The full form of MIC
   a. Multi Insurance Company  b. Multi Insurance Corporation
   c. Methyl Insocynate
10. Paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings are examples of ________.
    a. Marine Based Industry  b. forest based  c. mineral based
11. ___________ climate is needed for the development of cotton textile industry
   a. Cold  b. summer  c. humid

12. The ___________ city has the largest number of IT colleges in India.
   a. Mangalore  b. Bangalore  c. Trivandrum

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. ___________ deals with the storage, processing and distribution of information.

2. The full form of TISCO is ____________________________.

3. ___________ is often called the backbone of modern industry.

4. ___________ is a process in which minerals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.

5. ___________ is an example of Cooperative sector industry.

6. Osaka is also known as the ____________________________.

7. About ___________ of the Indian textiles industry's total production is exported.

8. Iron and Steel Industry, Textiles Industry and ___________ are the world's major industries.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL (2015-16)

Social Science Work Sheet Class-VIII

HUMAN RESOURCES

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS
1) ____________ refers to the number of people living in a unit area of the earth’s surface.
2) The great resources of a nation is ________________.
3) Nearly ___________ of the world’s population live in India and Africa.
4) The number of live births per 1,000 people is known as ____________.
5) ____________ refers to the structure of the population.
6) Population density is normally expressed as ____________.
7) ____________ and ____________ are the natural causes of population change.
8) Average density of population in India is ____________ persons per square km.
9) The population Pyramid is also known as an ____________.
10) Topography is the ____________ cause of uneven distribution of the population in the world.
11) ____________ is the present minister of Human Resource Development.

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1) When was Human Resources Development Ministry formed in India at central level of Government?
   a) 1990       b) 1985       c) 2009

2) The highest density of the population in the world in ____________
   a) Europe       b) South Africa       c) South Central Asia

3) When a person enters a new country, it is known as ____________.
   a) Emigration      b) Immigration      c) Average Density of population

4) Countries like the United States of America and Australia have gained in number by ____________.
   a) Out-migration  b) In-migration  c) Density of population

5) If the death rate is more than the birth rate, it denotes ____________
   a) decreased      b) increased      c) balanced
Fill in the Blanks:

1) The power of the judiciary to strike down a particular law passed by the Parliament is called ________________.
2) Article ______ of the Constitution of India provides every citizen the Fundamental Right to Life also includes the Right to Health.
3) The Supreme Court of India was established on __________, the day India became a ________________.
4) The courts that most people interact with are called ________________.
5) Punjab and Haryana share a common High Court at ____________.
6) Every citizen has a right to justice through the ____________.
7) PIL means ____________________

Name the following:

1) A petition filed before a higher court to hear a case that has already been decided by the lower court.
2) The present Chief Justice of India.
3) The removal of persons from land / homes that they are currently living in.
4) The phrase that means that if the judgment in a case comes late, it loses its significance, it is of no value.
5) Who is the final interpreter of the constitution of India?

Answer the following:

1) What does FIR stand for?
2) Mention the different names of subordinate courts?
FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. According to ________ of the Constitution, every person has a Fundamental Right to be defended by a lawyer.

2. The ________ cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person for petty offences.

3. A ________ is regarded as a public offence because it is considered to have been committed not only against the affected victims but against the society as a whole.

4. The ________ which says that everyone is equal before the law would not make much sense if every citizen were not guaranteed a fair trial by the Constitution.

5. The ________ also has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police.

6. Any act that the law defines as a crime is called an ________.

7. One who violates the law and does a crime is called a ________.

8. A ________ can be given to the police either orally or written.

9. In court, ________ represents the interests of the State.

10. The ________________ has laid down guidelines that the police must follow at the time of arrest, detention and interrogation.

11. The Chief Justice of India is ________.

12. ________________made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
13. The ________ acts like an umpire in a game. (Police, Defence, lawyer, Judge)

14. The ________ prepares an FIR. (Judge, Police, Witness)

15. The ________ hears all the witnesses and other evidence regarding the case. (Police, Prosecutor, Judge)

16. It is with the registration of a ________ that the police can begin their investigation to a crime. (Complaint, Memo of the arrest, FIR)

17. There are ________ key players in the criminal justice system. (Three, four, five)

18. The role of the ________ begins once the police has conducted the investigation and filed the charge sheet in the court. (Judge, prosecutor, Defence, Lawyer)
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. A flood which occurs all of a sudden because of heavy rains, melting of snow, dam burst etc.
   a. Flash    b. Urban    c. Riverine

2. _______% of the country land is prone to flood.
   a. 10       b. 12       c. 13

3. Which country accounts for 1/5th of the global death count due to flood.
   a. China    b. India    c. Afghanistan

4. _______ million hectares of land in India is affected by flood.
   a. 30       b. 40       c. 75

5. One of the beneficial effects of flood is ________

DEFINE:

1. Channel capacity
2. Flash flood

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. A flood caused when a river overflows its banks.
2. The ultimate source of surface water.
3. The danger caused to people and buildings due to flood.