

History Worksheet- 2017

Chapter 1- How, When and Where

1. What is meant by colonization?

Ans. When the subjugation of one country by another, leads to different types of changes like, political, economic, social and culture then this process is known as colonization.

2. What is the Indian classification of history?

Ans. Indian classification of history is ancient, medieval and modern age.

3. Who was James Mill?

Ans. James Mill was a Scottish economist and political philosopher who published a massive three volumes work 'A History of British India in 1817 A.D.'

4. In how many and which periods, James Mill has divided Indian history?

Ans. James Mill has divided Indian history into 3 parts i.e., Hindu, Muslim and British.

5. Who are calligraphists?

Ans. Those persons who are specialized in the art of beautiful writing are known as calligraphists.

6. What is Census?

Ans. Census means the official enumeration of the population after every 10 years.

7. Who was the first Governor- General in India?

Ans. Warren Hastings.

8. When was Warren Hastings appointed as Governor-General of India?

Ans. 1773

9. Who was the last Viceroy in India?

Ans. Lord Mountbatten.

10. Name some types of survey.

Ans. Botanical surveys, zoological surveys, archaeological surveys, anthropological surveys, forest surveys and census surveys.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

CH – 11 THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

WORKSHEET (2018-19)

CLASS : VIII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

Answer in one word

1. The author of Poverty & Un-British rule in India.
2. The President of Indian National Congress in 1887.
3. The viceroy who partitioned Bengal.
4. The nationalist who threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April 1929.
5. The literal meaning of Sarvajanik
6. The nationalist who expressed the pain and anger of the country about Jallianwala Bagh massacre by renouncing his Knighthood.
7. A business man and publicist settled in London and for a time member of the British Parliament guided the younger nationalists.
8. 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.
9. The leaders of Khilafat agitation.
10. The slogan raised by Balgangadhar Tilak
11. A retired British official who played a part in bringing Indians from the various regions together.
12. The first Indian woman to become President of the Indian National Congress.
13. A powerful non-violent movement among the Pathans of North West frontier.
14. The Bill that provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians.
15. An honour granted by the British crown for exceptional personal achievement.
16. The founder of Khudai Khidmatgars.

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 commission made by the British in 1927 that had no Indian representatives.
8. For the first 20 years the congress were dominated by _____.
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 presidentship 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

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
2. _____ was a Gandhian leader who had died fasting for a separate state for Telugu speakers.
3. The new state of _____ came into being on 1st oct 1953.
4. The Government set up its Planning Commission in _____.
5. The second five year plan focused on the development of _____.
6. The States Reorganization Commission submitted its report on _____.
7. UNO was organized in _____.
8. _____ led the Indian Delegation to the UN between 1952 and 1962 and argued for the policy of _____.
9. The _____ was set up with the help of the Soviet Union in 1959.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The father of the Indian Constitution. _____
2. The first Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India. _____
3. The first Foreign Minister of Independent India. _____
4. Name the Present Foreign Minister of India. _____
5. An economic system in which both state and private sector play important roles. _____
6. Name two subjects of the State List. _____, _____
7. Name two subjects of the Concurrent List. _____, _____

III. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. On _____, Gandhi ji was assassinated by Nathuram Godse.
(30th January 1948, 3rd January 1950, 26th January 1948)
2. _____ in Bombay is the world's largest slum. (Surat, Thane, Dharavi)
3. On 15th August, 2017 India Celebrated it's _____ year of independence. (69, 71, 70)
4. Potti Sriramulu died on _____.
(15th December 1952, 15th December 1942, 5th December 1942)
5. The Indian Constitution came into effect on _____.
(15th August 1949, 26th November 1949, 26th January 1950)
6. The practice of _____, described as the "slur and blot" on the "fair name of India" was abolished. (Sati, Untouchability, Child Marriage)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2017 - 18)

CLASS - VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY) WORKSHEET

LESSON- B CIVILISING THE "NATIVE", EDUCATING THE NATION

I . FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ started Santiniketan in 1901.
2. William Carey was a Scottish missionary who helped to establish the _____ Mission.
3. _____ of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed Oriental learning.
4. Henry Thomas Colebrooke was a scholar of _____ language.
5. A Madrasa was set up in Calcutta in _____ to promote the study of Arabic.
6. _____ wanted an education that could help Indians recover their sense of dignity and self-respect.
7. The literal meaning of "Santiniketan" is _____.
8. The system of education in _____ was flexible.
9. Mahatma Gandhi argued that _____ created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
10. Following _____, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.

II . NAME THE FOLLOWING

11. Some one who knows and studies several languages.
12. An Arabic word for a place of learning.
13. Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia.
14. A person who can read, write and teach Persian.
15. A term generally used to refer to a local language.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE 2017-18

GEOGRAPHY L: 3 MINERALS AND POWER RESOURCES

WORKSHEET

- I. Choose the correct answer from brackets.
1. If a rock contains -----, it looks blue in colour.
(a. Iron b. copper c. lead)
 2. Narora in Uttar Pradesh and Kaiga in Karnataka are important for the production of ----- energy in India.
(a. Hydel b. Wind c. Nuclear)
 3. One fourth of the world's electricity is produced by ----- .
(a. Hydel power b. Tidal energy c. Wind energy)
 4. ----- is the most abundantly found fossil fuel.
(a. Petroleum b. Coal c. Natural gas)
 5. ----- Minerals does not contain iron but may contain some other metals.
(a. Non-ferrous b. Non-metallic c. Metallic)
 6. Minerals that lie at shallow depths are taken out by the process of -----.
(a. Shaft mining b. open- cast mining c. Quarrying)
 7. The leading producers of ----- in India are Digboi in Assam, Bombay high in Mumbai and the deltas of Krishna and Godavari rivers.
(a. Iron b. Petroleum c. Coal)
- II. Fill in the blanks.
1. Limestone, mica and gypsum are examples of ----- minerals.
 2. ----- has no known mineral deposit in it.
 3. ----- is the largest producer of high grade iron-ore in the world.
 4. The oldest rocks in the world are in -----.

5. ----- is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.
 6. -----, used in computer industry is obtained from quartz.
 7. ----- diamond is the rarest diamond.
 8. ----- is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.
 9. ----- is referred to as 'Buried Sunshine'.
 10. ----- is a popular eco-friendly automobile fuel.
 11. ----- was the first country to develop hydroelectricity.
 12. The site of the world's first solar and wind powered bus shelter is in -----.
 13. ----- is found in large quantities in the monazite sands of Kerala.
 14. The first tidal energy station was built in -----.
 15. In India, the geothermal plants are located in ----- in Himachal Pradesh and ----- in Ladakh.
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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

Social Science: Work Sheet 2017-18

Class 8

Lesson – 5, Industries (Geography)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is an example of co-operative sector industry.
2. Industries are generally included in _____ sector or activities.
3. The first successful textile mill was established in _____ in 1854.
4. One of the worst industrial disasters of all time occurred in _____ on 3rd December 1984
5. TISCO was started in 1907 at _____.
6. _____ often called the back bone of modern industry.
7. Iron and steel industry, textile industry and _____ are the world's major industries.
8. The full form of TISCO is _____.
9. Ahmadabad is located on the banks of _____ river.
10. _____ industries are also known as 'sun rise industries'

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Manchester of India and Japan.
2. The full form of MIC
3. The sector that are owned and operated by individual or a group of individuals.
4. The process in which minerals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.
5. Silicon Plateau and Silicon Valley.
6. Any two emerging industries.

Multiple choice questions.

1. The President of India holds office for a period of (4 years, 5 years, 6 years)
2. Who presides over the Lokh Sabha? (Speaker, Vice –Chairman, Prime Minister)
3. The Parliament of India has -----houses.(5, 3, 2)
4. Houses of people is ----- (Lokh Sabha , Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha)
5. Council of States is ----- (Lokh Sabha , Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha)

Fill in the blanks.

1. The Parliament consists of the President, _____ and _____
2. Universal adult franchise means_____.
3. _____ is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
4. _____ is the highest law making body.
5. _____ implement laws.
6. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the _____ members of the Legislative assemblies of various states.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM.

CLASS : VIII WORKSHEET (2017 -2018)

CHAPTER 5 JUDICIARY

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The rule of law in India is enforced through _____.
a) executive system b) judicial system c) legislative system
2. Influencing the judicial process is protected by providing _____ of the judiciary.
a) right b) supervision c) independence
3. The courts that most people interact with are called _____ .
a) supreme court b) High courts c) District courts
4. Every citizen has the right to justice through _____.
a) government institution b) parliament c) courts.
5. The court at the apex level is known as _____ .
a) Supreme court b) High court c) Subordinate courts

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Supreme court was established on _____ .
2. Punjab and Haryana share a common High court at _____.
3. The case related to theft, murder etc .is called _____.
4. A mechanism devised in 1980 to increase the access to justice is called _____ .
5. The Supreme court is presided over by the _____ of India.
6. _____ is the final interpreter of the constitution of India.
7. The seven northeast states have a common high court at _____.
8. _____ is the present chief justice of India.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS VIII- SOCIAL SCIENCE (2017-18) CIVICS
CHAPTER-6 UNDERSTANDING OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
CLASS-8th worksheet

I] CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- 1) Under which Articles are the rights provided to the arrested person to defend himself?
a) Article 14 b) Article 22 c) Article 352
- 2) What is the act of keeping the accused in custody by the police ?
a) Cross Examine b) FIR c) Detention
- 3) A person who is called upon in court to provide a first hand account of what he/ she has seen , heard or knows?
- 4) Who decides whether a person is guilty or not?
a) Advocate b) Judge c) Public Prosecutor
- 5) An officer who represents the interests of the state
a) Public Prosecutor b) Defense Lawyer c) Witness

II] FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 1) It is the duty of _____ to provide a defense lawyer to an accused person if he has no resources to engage one.
- 2) Judicial cases can be divided into two categories _____ case and _____ case.
- 3) The _____ cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person for petty offences.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) The _____ also has the legal right to get a free copy of an FIR from the police .
- 7) Violation of law is defined as _____.
- 8) A _____ can be given to the police either orally or written.
- 9) _____ made in police custody can not be used as an evidence against the accused.
- 10) The present chief Justice of India is _____.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL , DAMMAM
CLASS VIII SPL WORKSHEET

L-7 UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION & L-8 CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION

1. Fill in the blanks.

1. The term 'adivasi' means _____.
2. Article 17 of the Constitution states that _____ has been abolished.
3. _____ refers to social boycott of an individual or group.
4. According to the great poet , _____ , untouchability is the highest state of knowledge , that is , not to be touched by narrow limiting ideas.
5. _____ is the most commonly spoken adivasi language.

2. Name the following.

1. The adivasi community that inhabits the Niyamgiri hills in Orissa. _____
2. An area where the presence of armed forces is considerable. _____
3. Any two marginalised communities . _____
4. Two examples of non-tribal encroachers. _____
5. An Act passed by the government to protect adivasis. _____

3. What is marginalisation?

- A. Marginalisation in the society refers to groups of people or communities being excluded or being considered of low social status due to the different customs , religion or language they follow.

4. What is ghettoisation ?

- A. Ghettoisation is a process by which members of a particular community are compelled to group together in an area or locality, due to fear and hostility or due to social , cultural and economic reasons.

5. State any two reasons why adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalized.

- A. 1. Forest policies and political force applied by state and private industries.
2. Migration to cities, as their lands have been militarized and highly war-torn.

6. List two effects of marginalization.

- A. 1. Low social status.
2. Not having equal access to education and other resources.
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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2017-18)

CLASS-VIII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

WORK SHEET LESSON - MARKING SCHEME (CIVICS)

L -10 LAW & SOCIAL JUSTICE

I Fill in the blanks :- (each 1m)

1. In which year did the Bhopal Gas Tragedy take place. _____
2. The Fundamental Right that can protect a person if, he is forced to work for low wages _____
3. Accidents are common to _____ sites.
4. An individual who buys goods for personal use and not for resale is known as _____
5. The Money spent to purchase new machinery or buildings or training so as to be able to increase/ modernise production in the future. _____
6. _____ of the Law is important to seek protection of the weak from strong.
7. The government as the _____ & _____, is supposed to ensure that safety laws are implemented.

II Answer the following :-

1. What do you mean by Minimum Wages Act? (1m)
2. What is the need of the law to form “Workers unions or Associations”? (1m)
3. Why do foreign companies come to India? (1m)
4. Whose interest does the law “Minimum Wages Act” Protect? (1m)
5. How does environment act as a Public Facility? (2m)
6. How can safety laws be enforced by the government? (2m)
7. Why is Law and Social Justice important? (2m)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VIII – DISASTER MANAGEMENT WORK SHEET -2017-18

CHAPTER 4 - FLOOD

Fill in the blanks

1. Through _____ process, water is continuously recycling between the reservoirs in the ocean, air and on land.
2. _____ is the ultimate source of surface water.
3. Urban flood takes place in urban areas because of lack of proper _____
4. _____% of the country land is prone to flood.
5. _____ and _____ basins are the most flood prone areas of India.
6. Destruction of _____ and tropical trees leads to floods.

Name the following.

7. Name Indian states that mostly affected by flood.
8. Any two common epidemics caused by flood.
9. Which country accounts for 1/5 of the global death count due to flood?