INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL- DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET [2016-2017]

CLASS-VIII

HISTORY I-2. FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. ----------- was the last powerful Mughal ruler
(Bahadur sha, Aurangzeb, Akber)

2. East India company acquired a charter from Queen Elizabeth I of England in the year-----
(1600, 1800, 1900)

3. Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in --------------.
(1498, 1489, 1598)

4. In India Portuguese had their base in --------------.
(Mahi, Bombay, Goa)

5. The Battle of Plassey was fought between --------- (Murshid Qulikhan &Clive,
Aliwardi Khan & Clive, Shirajuddaulah & Clive)

6. Battle of Plassey was fought in the year-------- (1750, 1775, 1757)

7. ----------- was the capital of Tipu Sultan (Srirangapatanam, Banglore, Mysore)

8. Mysore was placed under the ----------- after the death of Tipu Sultan.
(Marathas, Wodeyar, Nizam)

9. 3rd Battle of Panipat was fought in the year -------(1762, 1761, 1760)

10. The policy of 'paramountcy was introduced by---------. (Lord MountBatten,
Lord Hastings, Lord Dalhousie)

11. ----------- was the Kingdom that was annexed by 'Doctrine of Lapse'
(Satara, Mysore, Awadh)
12. The British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called— (Factors, Diwani, Presidencies)

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The battle of Buxar was fought in the year———

2. ——— was a royal edict or royal order.

3. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river——— in———.

4. The ——— allowed the Company to use the vast resources of Bengal.

5. ——— & ——— were the two powerful rulers of Mysore.

6. The first Maratha war ended in 1782 with the treaty of ———.

7. ——— led the anti-British movement in Kitoor, Karnataka.

8. ——— introduced the subsidiary alliance.

9. ——— derived the policy of ‘Doctrine of Lapse’.

10. ——— was the first governor general of British India.

11. ——— was the first major victory won by the company.

12. The principal figure in an Indian district was———.
Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Parliament in our system has immense powers, because it is the ________________ of the people. (council, representative, coalition)

2. The Lok Sabha is usually elected once every ________________ years. (five, three, eight)

3. The Parliament, while in session, begins with a _________________.
   (speaker’s speech, question hour, bell)

4. The Parliament of India also is known as _________________.
   (Lok Sabha, Parliament House, sansad)

5. The Supreme law making institution is the _________________.
   (Judiciary, Rajya Sabha, Parliament)

6. Lok Sabha is presided over by the _________________.
   (Prime Minister, Finance Minister, speaker)

7. The Prime Minister of India is the ________________ of the Ruling Party of the Lok Sabha.
   (leader, speaker, chairman)

8. The Lok Sabha and the ________________ are the two houses of the Parliament.
   (Legislative Assembly, Ministry of Home Affairs, Rajya Sabha)
Fill in the blanks:-

1. Electronic Voting Machines were used throughout the country for the first time in the ____________ general elections.

2. The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. The desire, ________________ and participation of people.

3. The ________________, which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government.

4. One of the most important function of the Lok Sabha is to select the ________________.

5. The ________________ nominates the 12 members of the Rajyasabha.

6. The total membership of the Rajyasabha is ________________.
I. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1) Which section has often been referred to as the conscience of the Indian Constitution? (Fundamental rights, Secularism, Federalism)

2) Who is known as the father of Indian Constitution?
   (Dr. Rajendra Prasad, B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru)

3) When did our Constitution came into effect?
   (26th January 1946, 26th January 1949, 26th January 1950)

4) Who is responsible for administering and enforcing laws?
   (Government, constitution, Executive)

5) This refers to one community dominating another.
   (Inter-community domination, Intra-community domination)

II. **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1) In 2007 ______________ adopted an interim constitution.

2) A ______________ tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is.

3) ______________ refers to our elected representatives.

4) ______________ was the President of Constituent Assembly.

5) The fundamental right which will be violated if a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu medium school in Kerala is ______________
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

Social Science

Geography

Class : VII

Worksheet – 2016 -17

Lesson 2 – Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Plains and river valleys are the ______________ areas of the world.
   (Densely populated, sparsely populated, uninhabited)

2. __________ and __________ are important determinants of land use pattern.
   (Population and technology, livelihood and animals, erosion and weathering)

3. __________ are defined as the mass movement of rocks, debris or earth down a slope.
   (Landslide, deforestation, earthquake)

4. __________ is the process of breaking up and decay of exposed rocks by temperature
   (Erosion, Weathering, Deforestation)

5. In dry region with high rates of evaporation ______________ irrigation is very useful.
   (Drip or trickle, hand pumps, water harvesting)

6. __________ are our wealth.
   (erosion, landslide, forests)

7. Rows of trees planted to check the wind speed and soil erosion is __________
   (Contour ploughing, mulching, shelter belts)

8. Social forestry and ______________ are awareness programmes to protect forest resources.
   (Bioshpere, Vanamchatsava, ecosystem)

Fill in the blanks

1. ______________ determines the colour, texture, chemical properties etc. of the soil.

2. The process of collecting rain water and directing it to an appropriate location and storing for Future is called ______________

3. The 70% of the land is either ______________ or uninhabited.

4. The life supporting system in the biosphere is known as ______________

5. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called ______________

6. A dripping tap wastes ______________ litres of water in a year.

7. Only ______________ percent of fresh water is available and fit for human use.

8. The right mix of ______________ and ______________ makes soil fertile.
I. Choose the correct answer from the brackets:

1. The exclusive right over an idea or an invention


2. Technology is an example of

   (a. Natural resources   b. Human made resources   c. Human resources)

3. Which one of the following is not a localized resources?

   (a. Copper   b. Air    c. Iron )

4. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called


5. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called


II. Fill in the blanks:

6. The resources whose quantity is known as ____________.

7. ____________ refers to the number and abilities of the people.

8. _________ and _________ are two important factors that can change substances into resources.

9. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of ____________ resources.

10. _______ and _______ help in making people a valuable resource.