

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

CLASS – VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

LESSON – 3 MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES (WORKSHEET)

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. If a rock contains copper, it looks _____ in colour.
(blue, green, red)
2. _____ rock formations of plains and young fold mountains contain non-metallic minerals.
(Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic)
3. _____ is the largest producer of high grade iron – ore in the world.
(India, China, Brazil)
4. The oldest rocks in the world are in _____.
(Western Australia, Eastern Australia, Northern Australia)
5. _____ was the first country in the world to develop hydro electricity.
(USA, France, Norway)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

6. _____ has no known mineral deposit in it.
7. _____ is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.
8. Silicon, used in the computer industry is obtained from _____.
9. _____ is the most abundantly found fossil fuel.
10. Electricity from coal is called _____.
11. Petroleum means _____.
12. _____ is a popular eco-friendly automobile fuel.
13. One fourth of the world's electricity is produced by _____.
14. The first tidal energy station was built in _____.
15. _____ has the world's largest geothermal plant.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

CLASS – VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (SPL)

LESSON 2 - UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM (WORKSHEET)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The most important aspect of secularism is its separation of _____ from _____
2. The tyranny of _____ could result in the discrimination, coercion and persecution of religious minorities.
3. In U. S. A. most children in government schools have to begin their school day by reciting _____
4. The state does not _____ any particular religion nor takes away the religious _____ of individuals.
5. In February 2004, _____ passed a law banning students from wearing any visible religious or political signs or symbols.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The special feature of Indian secularism compared to secularism of U. S. A is the strategy of ____
(a) Non- interference (b) Intervention (c) Slavery
 2. The _____ state is not strictly separate from religion but it does maintain a principled distance vis-a- vis religion.
(a) Indian (b) U.S.A (c) France
 3. Which of the following rights aims at making India a secular state?
(a) Right to equality (b) Right to education (c) Right to freedom of religion
 4. Laws relating to equal inheritance right, abolishing of Untouchability and Sati practice are examples where state had adopted the policy of _____
(a) Intervention (b) Non- interference (c) interference
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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

CLASS – VIII

SOCIAL SCIENCE (SPL)

CHAPTER – 3 WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT ? (WORKSHEET)

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the most important symbol of Indian democracy and a key feature of the Constitution.
2. _____ were used throughout the country in the first time in the 2004 general elections.
3. The Supreme law – making institution of our country is _____.
4. Rajya Sabha is chaired by _____.
5. _____ is presided over by the Speaker.
6. The _____ of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
7. The Parliament in India consists of the President , _____ and _____.

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

8. One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the _____ .
(legislature, executive , judiciary)
9. The total strength of the Rjya Sabha is _____ . (345, 245, 545)
10. The total membership of the Lok Sabha is _____ . (545, 645, 245)
11. The _____ is also known as House of the People.
(Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Constituency)
12. The Rajya Sabha is called as the _____ .
(Council of Districts, Council of Panchayats, Council of States)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

CLASS – VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (SPL)

L-4 UNDERSTANDING LAWS (WORKSHEET)

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The _____ makes laws for the entire country.
(Parliament, Prime Minister, President)
2. According to the Constitution of India all people are _____ .
(unequal, equal, different)
3. Sedition Act was passed in the year _____ .
(1860, 1870, 1880)
4. Colonial law was _____ .
(arbitrary, impartial, liberal)
5. The Domestic Violence Act came into effect in _____ .
(2006, 2004, 2005)
6. The _____ has the power to modify or cancel laws if it finds that they don't adhere to the Constitution.
(court, Loksabha, Prime Minister)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The _____ served as the foundation on which our representatives began making laws for the country.
2. The _____ Act came into effect on 10th March 1919.
3. Any crime or violation of law has a specific _____ .
4. It is the extent, _____ and _____ of the people that helps Parliament to perform its representative functions properly.
5. In India, citizens can express their unwillingness to accept _____ laws framed by the Parliament.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL- DAMMAM.

CLASS : VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

CHAPTER 5 JUDICIARY WORK SHEET (2018-19)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

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

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Supreme court was established on _____.
2. Punjab and Haryana share a common High court at _____.
3. _____ refers to money given to make amends for an injury or a loss.
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 four northeast states have a common high court at _____.
8. _____ is the present chief justice of India.
9. The court declares a person is an _____ when it finds that he or she is not guilty of the crime.
10. FIR means _____.
11. _____ is the highest court of a state in India.
12. Right to life is included in _____ Article of the Indian Constitution.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

CLASS – VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

LESSON – 1 HOW , WHEN AND WHERE (WORKSHEET)

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The first map of India was produced by _____ in 1782.
2. _____ was given the title ' Duke of Connaught ' .
3. _____ was the first Governør – General of British India.
4. The National Archives of India came up in the _____ .
5. _____ is the official enumeration of population.
6. ' A History of British India ' was written by _____ .

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

7. Who was the last Viceroy of the British India ?
(Robert Clive , Warren Hastings, Lord Mountbatten)
8. _____ was a term used to describe a society where the features of modern society did not exist.
(Ancient , Medieval , Modern)
9. A source of studying modern history is _____
(manuscripts, old newspapers, official records)
- 10 . _____ is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have changed.
(History, Geography , Civics)
11. The National Museum and the National Archives were located in _____.
(Mumbai, Chennai , New Delhi)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

GRADE VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

CHAPTER- 2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY (WORKSHEET)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The British territories were divided into administrative units called _____.
2. Tipu Sultan established a close relationship with the _____ in India and modernised his army with their help.
3. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital _____ on 4th May 1799.
4. Mysore was placed under the dynasty of the _____ after the defeat of Tipu Sultan.
5. The Portuguese had established their presence in the western coast of India and had their base in _____.
6. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river _____ in the year _____.
7. In 1765, the Mughal Emperor appointed the company as Diwan of the provinces of _____.
8. _____ and _____ were the two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen of the late 18th century.
9. _____ was made the Nawab of Bengal after the defeat of Sirajuddaulah at the Battle of Plassey.
10. _____ led an anti-British resistance movement in Kitoor.
11. The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the _____.

II. Name the Following:

1. The Governor- General who was impeached by the British Parliament for the misgovernment of Bengal. _____
2. The battle that marked the first major victory of the East India Company in India. _____
3. The supreme head of administration during the East India Company's rule in India. _____
4. The Governor- General who introduced the policy of 'claim to paramountcy'. _____
5. Political or commercial agents, whose job was to serve and further the interests of the Company. _____
6. The Nawab of Bengal after the death of Alivardi Khan. _____
7. The British who led the Company's army in the Battle of Plassey. _____

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

CLASS - VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY) WORKSHEET

CHAPTER – 5 WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. _____ was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II
(a. Birjis Qadr b. Tantia Tope c. Rana Pratap)
2. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on _____.
(a. Bihar b. Bengal c. Awadh)
3. The revolt of 1857 began from _____.
(a. Meerut b. Delhi c. Kashmir)
4. The last Mugal ruler was _____.
(a. Babur b. Akbar c. Bahadur Shah Zafar)
5. The Governor-General of India was given the title of _____.
(a. President b. Viceroy c. Prime Minister)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ was the wife of Bahadur Shah Zafar
2. _____ was the general of Nana Saheb.
3. The revolt at Kanpur was led by _____.
4. Tantia Tope fought a _____ war against the British with the support of tribal and peasant leaders.

5. In Jhansi, _____ joined the rebel sepoys and fought the British along with Tantia Tope.
6. On _____ Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore .
7. The book "Majha Pravaas" was written by _____
8. _____, a soldier from Bareilly was a key military leader of the rebellion.
9. Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife were sent to prison in _____ in October 1858.
10. _____ was the residence of the Mughal rulers.
11. The _____ was the personal representative of the Crown.
12. "Sepoy to Subedar" is an autobiography written by _____.
13. _____ was the biggest armed resistance to colonialism in the nineteenth century .
14. Rani Lakshmi Bai was defeated and killed in _____ .
15. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in _____ .
16. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail in _____ .
17. In Delhi , a large number of _____ or religious warriors came together to wipe out the white people.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2018 – 2019)

CLASS – VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

LESSON – 6 COLONIALISM AND THE CITY (WORKSHEET)

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. _____ developed as an important port town in the 17th century.
(Delhi, Lucknow, Machalipatnam)
2. The first capital of British India was _____.
(Madras, Delhi, Calcutta)
3. The Delhi College was turned into a _____ and shut down in 1877.
(school, hospital, office)
4. In _____, when King George V was crowned in England, a Durbar was held in Delhi to celebrate the occasion.
(1947, 1921, 1911)
5. The period from 1830 to 1857 referred to as a period of the Delhi _____.
(Renaissance, Reformation, De – Urbanisation)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

6. The first structure to successfully use the dome was called _____.
7. The British saw overcrowded spaces as _____ and _____.
8. In 1888 an extension scheme called the _____ was devised.
9. The Viceregal Palace is now called as _____.
10. New Delhi was constructed as a 10 -square – mile city on _____.
11. Amirs were the noblemen during the _____ period.
12. _____ Trust of 1936 built areas like Daryaganj South for wealthy Indians.