

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS:VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE 2017-2018

GEOGRAPHY - CH-1 RESOURCES WORKSHEET

I. Choose the correct answer from the brackets:

1. The exclusive right over an idea or an invention

(a. Patent b. Stock c. Technology)

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

(a. Sustainable development b. Resource conservation c. Recycling)

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

(a. Sustainable development b. Resource conservation c. Recycling)

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. -----and-----help in making people a valuable resource.

10.----- makes an object or substance resource.

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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CLASS VIII WORKSHEET 2017-18

GEOGRAPHY L-2 LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

1. How can we conserve land resources? 2 m (pg.12)
2. Name any four methods of soil conservation. 2m (pg.14)
3. Define rainwater harvesting. 1m
4. Write any two water conservation methods. 2m (pg.17)
5. Name any two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
(2m)(pg.21)
6. Write the full form of CITES. 1m

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE 2017-18

CIVICS L. 1 INDIAN CONSTITUTION WORKSHEET

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. In -----, Nepal adopted an interim Constitution.
(a) 2002 b) 2006 c) 2007)
2. Which of the following Fundamental Rights will be violated, if a government decides not to promote an officer of the armed forces for being a woman?
(a) Right to Freedom b) Right to Equality c) Right against exploitation)
3. ----- means the elected representatives.
(a) Legislature b) Executive c) Judiciary
4. ----- was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel c) B. R. Ambedkar
5. Every person has the access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops etc., according to the Right to ----- in the Indian Constitution.
(a) Freedom b) Equality c) Constitutional remedies.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. ----- is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution.
 2. A goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form is called -----.
 3. Which Fundamental right in the Indian Constitution will be violated, if a 13 year old child is working in a factory manufacturing carpets?
 4. _____ is a society that has an organised political structure.
 5. The cruel and unjust use of power or authority is called -----.
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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.

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Class: VIII SS : B M S (2017-18)

S.P.L: L - 2. UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

I. 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. The objectives of Indian secularism are:
 - a. One religious community does not _____ another.
 - b. Some members do not dominate other members of the _____ community.
 - c. The state does not _____ any particular religion nor take away the religious _____ of individuals.
4. In U.S.A most children in government schools have to begin their school day reciting _____.

II. Tick the correct answer:

1. Secularism means:
 - a. separation of religion from state
 - b. people do not enjoy freedom of religion
 - c. people have to follow the religion outlined by the state.
2. The special feature of Indian secularism compared to secularism of U.S.A is the strategy of
 - a. Non-interference
 - b. Intervention
3. The _____ state is not strictly separate from religion but it does maintain a principled distance vis-à-vis religion.
 - a. Indian
 - b. U.S.A
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

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CLASS VIII – History worksheet (2017- 2018)

CHAPTER 5 (When People Rebel)

Fill in the blanks :

1. The sepoy revolt started from _____.
2. _____ was the wife of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
3. _____ joined the rebel sepoys and fought the British along with Tantia Tope.
4. The introduction of the _____ rifle sparked off the revolt of 1857.
5. The book 'Majha Pravaas' was written by _____.
6. _____, a soldier from Bareilly was a key military leader of the rebellion.
7. Bahadurshah Zafar and his wife were sent to prison in _____ in October 1858.
8. _____ was the royal residence of the Mughal rulers.
9. 'Sepoy to Subedar' is an autobiography written by _____.
10. The _____ is also known as the first war of Indian independence.
11. The _____ was the personal representative of the crown.
12. _____ was the council formed to give advice to the Secretary of State for India.

Multiple choice questions :

1. Nana Saheb was the adopted son of _____.

- a. Tantia Tope b. Baji Rao II c. Kunwar Singh

2. Lord _____ decided to annex Jhansi under the Doctrine of Lapse.

- a. Wellesley b. Dalhousie c. Hastings

3. The revolt was led by _____ in Kanpur .

- a. Nana Sahib b. Tantia Tope c. Begum Hazrat Mahal

4 . _____ proclaimed himself Peshwa.

- a. Nana Saheb b. Baji Rao c. Tantia Tope

5. _____ took an active part in organizing the uprising against the British.

- a. Zeenat mahal b. Mumtaz Mahal c. Begum Hazrat mahal

6. Name the zamindar of Bihar, who have rose in rebellion in 1857

- a. Kunwar Singh b. Tantia Tope c. Nana Saheb

7. Name the last territory annexed by the British in India.

- a. Jhansi b. Awadh c. Punjab

8. The chief commissioner of Awadh, who died due to shell bombardment.

- a. William Bentinck b. Dalhousie c. Henry Lawrence

INTER NATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS VIII History Worksheet – 2017-18

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 who 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
CLASS VIII – HISTORY WORKSHEET (2017- 2018)
CHAPTER 2 (FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY)

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. Which battle is famous because it was the first major victory the company won in India?

(a) The Battle of Plassey (b) The Battle of Buxar (c) The Battle of Seringapatam

2. Tipu Sultan established a close relationship with the _____ in India and modernized his army with their help .

(a) British (b) French (c) Dutch

3. After the death of Alivardi Khan who became the nawab of Bengal?

(a) Murshid Quli Khan (b) Mir Jafar (c) Sirajuddaulah

4. Who led the East India Company in the Battle of Plassey ?

(a) Warren Hasting (b) Robert Clive (c) Lord Hastings

5. The Battle of _____ was fought in 1757.

(a) Plassey (b) Buxar (c) Seringapatam

6. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital _____ on 4 May 1799.

(a) Bangalore (b) Seringapatam (c) Mysore

7. Who was called as "Tiger of Mysore?"

(a) Hyder Ali (b) Mir Jafar (c) Tipu Sultan

8. The Portuguese had established their presence in the Western Coast of India and had their base in _____

(a) Bombay (b) Gujarat (c) Goa

II.Fill in the blanks

1. The Supreme head of the Administration during the East India Company rule was the _____.
2. British administrative units were called as _____.
3. In 1765, the Mughal Emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of _____.
4. Aurangzeb died in the year _____.
5. _____, _____ and Bombay were three presidencies; each was ruled by a Governor.
6. The first English factory was setup on the banks of the river Hugli in _____.