

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL , DAMMAM**  
**CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK SHEET (2017-2018)**  
**HISTORY LESSON 9- WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORM**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. According to the Europeans, the practice of Sati was an evidence of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the East.

- a) Civilized act            b) Virtuousness    c) Barbarism            d) Tonsure

2. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1856                      b) 1829                      c) 1929                      d) 1874

3. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the \_\_\_\_\_ Samaj in 1875.

- a) Brahmo                      b) Arya                      c) Prarthana                      d) The Veda

4. Who among the following wrote a book about the miserable life of the upper caste Hindu women and founded a widow's home at Poona.

- a) Pandita Ramabai    b) Mumtaz Ali    c) Savitribai Phule    d) Tarabai Shinde

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The 19 th century Indian reformers felt that \_\_\_\_\_ was necessary to improve the condition of women.

2. It was due to the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy \_\_\_\_\_ was banned in 1829.

3. Swami Vivekananda was the disciple of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ fought for the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 which later became the Aligarh Muslim University.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ founded the Brahmo Samaj.

## 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 (2017-18)

CLASS : VIII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)

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#### 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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

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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET VIII STD – 2017 – 2018

HISTORY LESSON – 6 COLONIALISM AND THE CITY

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_ became the centres of British power.
2. The Presidencies developed from the East India Company's \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process by which more and more people begin to reside in towns and cities.
4. Cul – de – sac means \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first mosque in India with minarets and full domes.
6. The British gained control of India after defeating the \_\_\_\_\_
7. Lancashire cotton entered India through \_\_\_\_\_
8. The two architects who designed New Delhi and Shahjahanabad were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
9. The British saw overcrowded spaces as \_\_\_\_\_
10. In 1888 an extension scheme called the \_\_\_\_\_ was devised.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ lived in the 'white' areas in cities such as Madras.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were the two industrial cities that grew rapidly in Britain during 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
13. The decision to shift the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced by \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_
14. The city of Delhi was built on the \_\_\_\_\_
15. The Viceroy's palace is now known as \_\_\_\_\_
16. The central dome of the Viceroy's palace was copied from the \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_ was a festival of flowers celebrated annually in Delhi during 18<sup>th</sup> century.
18. Define de-urbanisation. (1M)
19. Why was a durbar held in Delhi in 1911? (1M)
20. What did the Census of 1931 reveal? (2M)

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**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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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 SOCIAL SCIENCE 2017-18  
GEOGRAPHY L: 3 MINERALS AND POWER RESOURCES WORKSHEET

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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.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**CLASS: VIII**

**WORKSHEET (2017-18)**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER – 6 HUMAN RESOURCES (Geography)**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

1. When a person leaves a country, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The population pyramid is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Nearly two-thirds of the world's population lives in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ has the highest density of population.
5. If death rate is more than growth rate, the population \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a country that has experienced loss of population numbers due to emigration.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the natural causes of population change.
8. The Government of India has a Ministry of \_\_\_\_\_ created in the year \_\_\_\_\_ with an aim to improve people's skills.

**II. Name the Following:**

1. The average density of population in India.
2. When a person enters a country.
3. Two of the most populous countries in the world.
4. Current HRD Minister of India.
5. Any 2 places of cultural and religious significance that attract people.
6. Any 2 areas with mineral deposits that are most populated.
7. Two countries that gained in number due to in-migration.
8. Change in number of people during a specific time.
9. The present density of India.

# 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.