

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

GIRLS MIDDLE SECTION 2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE MID TERM WORK SHEETS

CLASS -VIII

SPL: CHAPTER 1 -THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. According to the constitution there are _____ organs of the state.
2. India is a _____ form of government.
3. In 1934 the _____ made the demand for a Constituent Assembly.
4. Nepal adopted its new democratic constitution in the year _____
5. Between December 1946 and November 1949, the _____ drafted a constitution for Independent India.
6. _____ is the third tier of the Indian government.
7. _____ refers to a goal or a principle in its more excellent or perfect form.
8. _____ refers to one community dominating another.
9. Fundamental Rights has been often referred to as the _____ of the Indian Constitution.
10. _____ is responsible for implementing laws.
11. _____ is known as the father of the Indian Constitution.
12. _____ was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
13. _____ protects citizens against the arbitrary and the absolute exercise of power.
14. _____ refers to the elected representatives.

SPL: CHAPTER 2 – UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their _____ and practices as they interpret.
2. _____ refers to this separation of religion from the State.
3. The term _____ refers to force someone to do something.
4. _____ refers to the State's efforts to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the Constitution.
5. The _____ mandates that the Indian State be secular.
6. _____ cannot promote any one religion either in their morning prayers or through religious celebrations.
7. In order to prevent this religion-based exclusion and discrimination of _____ the Indian Constitution bans untouchability.
8. In the United States of America, most children in government schools have to begin their school day reciting the _____.
9. The Indian State is secular and works in various ways to prevent _____ domination.
10. _____ refers to a person's liberty to develop their own understanding and meaning of the religion they practice.
11. The Indian Constitution guarantees _____ that are based on these secular principles.
12. In February 2004, _____ - passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols.

SPL: CHAPTER – 3. WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?

1. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ of India is the supreme law-making institution.
2. Rajya Sabha is chaired by the _____ of India.
3. _____ parties play a critical role in the healthy functioning of a democracy.
4. Lok Sabha consists of _____ members is presided over by the Speaker.
5. The Parliament, while in session, begins with a _____
6. _____ is the significant function of parliament.
7. EVMs are used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in _____
8. The Lok Sabha is elected once every _____ year.

HISTORY: CHAPTER 2 – FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION.

1. Who was the last powerful Mughal Emperor?
a. Akbar b. Aurangzeb c. Shajahan d. Bahadur Shah Zafar
 2. When did the Portuguese discovered the sea route to India?
a. 1498 b. 1456 c. 1475 d. 1463
 3. First English factory on the banks of river Hugli was set up in the year _____
a. 1781 b. 1651 c. 1761 d. 1764
 4. In the last battle of _____ the company got victory over Tipu Sultan.
a. Plassey b. Buxar c. Seringapatam d. Panipat
 5. Under the _____ of 1773 a new Supreme Court was established.
a. Doctrine of lapse b. India Act c. Regulating Act d. Judicial Act
 6. A judge of a court was called a _____ during the Mughal period.
a. Qasi b. sawar c. Mufti d. factor
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II. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. Who was the last Mughal Emperor? – Bahadur Shah Zafar
2. The first Governor General of India – Warren Hastings
3. A person who is controlled by someone else -puppet
4. Who discovered the sea route to India? -Vasco da Gama
5. A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers – Musket
6. Who were the members of the Confederacy of the Maratha chiefs under the Peshwa? Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhonsle.

HISTORY- LESSON 3: RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

Choose the correct answer

1. Lord _____ was the Governor-general of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced.
a) Hastings b) Robert Clive c) Cornwallis d) Dalhousie
2. Thomas Munro was the Governor of Madras from _____ to _____.
a) 1819 – 1826 b) 1823 -1826 c) 1793 – 1802 d) 1820 - 1827
3. Who introduced the system of Mahalwari settlement in Bengal?
a) Robert Clive b) Holt Mackenzie c) Lord Mountbatten d) Warren Hastings
4. During the rule of Mughal Empire, the _____ served as the chief revenue officer of a province.
a) Governor b) Diwan c) Qasi d) Zamindar
5. When did the 'Blue Rebellion' break-out?
a) March 1857 b) March 1856 c) March 1859 d) March 1887
6. Gomasthas were the agents of _____.
a) Nawabs b) Planters c) Diwan d) East India Company
7. Arrange the following in chronological order.(Practice question -year will not be mentioned for the exam)
 1. Mahalwari settlement. (1822)
 2. Champaran movement (1917)
 3. Blue rebellion (1859)
 4. Permanent Settlement in (1793)

a) 2,1,4,3 b) 4,1,3,2 c) 1,4, 3,2 d) 1,2,3,4

8. Which of the following refers to the 'blue rebellion'?

- a) Ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo.
- b) An agreement between company and ryots
- c) The company agreed to cultivate indigo for farmers
- d) Surplus growth of indigo

Fill in the blanks:

1. Growers of woad in Europe saw _____ as a crop which would provide competition to their earnings.
2. The demand for indigo increased in late eighteenth-century Britain because of the expansion of _____.
3. The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of _____.
4. _____ is the unit of land measurement by the British in Bengal.
5. Mahatma Gandhi's visit in 1917 marked the beginning of the _____ against the indigo planters.
6. _____ is a large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labour.

Match the following

	LIST 1		LIST 2
1	Bengal famine	a	A fermenting or storage vessel
2	Kalamkari print	b	1770
3	Vat	c	Mortgage
4	Agreement between money lenders and peasants.	d	Weavers of Andhra Pradesh

Options :

- a) 1c, 2a, 3b , 4d
- b) 1b, 2d, 3a, 4c
- c) 1d, 2a ,3b, 4c
- d) 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d

LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. *The uneven distribution of population in the world is due to the varied characteristic of _____ and _____.*
2. *Industrial effluents contaminate water with _____ and _____.*
3. *Insects play an important role as _____ in the ecosystem.*
4. _____ and _____ are the human factors that accelerate extinction of animals.
5. *In dry regions with high evaporation rates, _____ irrigation is useful.*
6. *Tundra vegetation of cold Polar Regions comprises of _____ and _____.*
7. *Community lands are also called _____.*
8. *Soil is made up of _____, _____ and _____ found on earth.*
9. *Terrace farming helps to reduce _____ an _____.*
10. *Fresh water exists as _____ in the atmosphere.*

V. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Which city is completely dependent on purchasing water from nearby talukas?

- a. Ajmer b. Amreli c. Amsterdam d. Ankara

2. What are causes of pollution of River Yamuna?

- a. sewage b. industrial effluents c. garbage d. all of these

3. Land covers _____ percent of the total area of the earth's surface.

- a. 70 b. 35 c. 90 d. 30

VI. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. Name any two sparsely populated lands

2. Any two major threats to environment

3. Two ways to conserve land resources

4. Natural causes of extinction of animals

(Any two)

5. Name any two physical determinants of land use pattern

6. Causes of forest fire (Any two)

