

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION (2023-24) – GMS/BMS
CLASS VIII ANNUAL EXAM WORKSHEET SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY L-5 WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER

Fill in the blanks

1. **Begum Zinat Mahal** was the wife of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
2. **Tantia Tope** was the general of Nana Saheb.
3. The Revolt at Kanpur was led by **Nana Saheb**.
4. Tantia Tope fought a **Guerrilla war** against the British with the support of tribal and peasant leaders.
5. In Jhansi, **Rani Lakshmibai** joined the rebel sepoys and fought the British along with Tantia Tope.
6. On **29th March 1857** Mangal Pandey was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
7. The book 'Majha Pravaas' was written by **Vishnubhatt Godse**.
8. **Bakht Khan** a soldier from Bareilly was a key military leader of the rebellion.
9. Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife were sent to prison in **Rangoon** in October 1858.
10. The **Red Fort** was the residence of the Mughal rulers.
11. The **Viceroy** was the personal representative of the crown.
12. 'Sepoy to Subedar' is an autobiography written by **Sitaram Pande**.
13. **Revolt of 1857** was the biggest armed resistance to colonialism in the 19th century.
14. Rani Lakshmibai was defeated and killed in **June 1858**.
15. The revolt of 1857 began from **Meerut**.
16. **Bahadur Shah Zafar** died in the Rangoon jail in November 1862.
17. In Delhi a large number of **ghazis** or religious warriors came together to wipe out the white people.
18. Begum Hasrat Mahal led the revolt from **Lucknow**.

In the given question below, there are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. **ASSERTION (A):** According to the rumor the cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs
REASON (R): The sepoys refused to use these cartridges because for Hindu sepoys, cow was a revered animal and for the Muslims the pig was a hated animal.
- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
 - c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

HISTORY L-9 THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

I. Choose the correct answer

- 1) A person who is against taking extreme action
(a) Peaceful (b) Moderate (c) Radical
- 2) The Direct Action Day was declared on
(a) 17th May 1947 (b) 16th Sep 1947 (c) 16th Aug 1946
- 3) The religious functionaries of Sikh gurudwaras were called as
(a) Refugee (b) Mahants (c) Saravajanik
- 4) The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the presidentship of _____.
(a) Chitta Ranjan Das (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Mahatma Gandhi

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- 5) The free India's first Indian Governor General was _____.
- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (c) C.Rajagopalachari
- 6) Which of the following movement was associated with Chitta Ranjan Das?
- (a) Quit India Movement (b) Salt March (c) Non- cooperation Movement)
- 7) Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was related with which of the nationalist.
- (a)Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Balagangadar Tilak (c) Bhagat Singh
- 8) The foremost organizer of the freedom movement from 1918 onwards and served as the president of the Congress in 1931.
- (a)Rajagopalachari (b)Maulana Azad (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

II. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ turned out to be the First all India struggle against the British Government although it was largely restricted to cities.
- The Natal Congress was established by _____ to fight against racial discrimination.
- 'Vandemataram Movement' was developed in _____.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist from _____.
- A modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism is _____.
- Kesari, a Marathi newspaper was edited by _____.
- The _____ commission made by the British in 1927 that had no Indian representatives.
- The _____ Act was criticized as 'devilish and tyrannical'.
- The place where All Indian Muslim League formed was _____.

I. Answer in a word

- The author of the book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'.
- The President of the Indian National Congress in 1887.
- The viceroy who partitioned Bengal.
- The nationalist who threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April 1929.
- The literal meaning of Sarvajanik.
- The nationalist who expressed the pain and anger of the country about Jallianwala Bagh massacre by renouncing his Knighthood.
- A businessman and publicist settled in London and for a time member of the British Parliament guided the younger nationalists.
- 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.
- The leaders of khilafat agitation.
- The slogan raised by Balagangadar Tilak.
- A retired British official who played a part in bringing Indians from the various regions together.
- The first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.
- A powerful non- violent movement among the Pathans of North West frontier.
- The bill that provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians.
- An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement.
- The founder of Khudai Khitmatgars.

IV. Write down the year for the following significant events

- The Vernacular Press Act.

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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 establishment of the Natal congress.
9. The passing of the Rowlatt Act.
10. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
11. The Civil Disobedience Movement.
12. The Chauri Chaura Movement.
13. The founder of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
14. The Dandi March /Salt Satyagraha.
15. The Government of India Act.
16. Quit India Movement.
17. The end of Second World War.

In the given question below, there are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. **ASSERTION (A):** The controversial Ilbert Bill incident took place in 1893.
REASON (R): The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.
a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
2. **ASSERTION (A):** The Lucknow Pact was the historic agreement signed in 1916 between the Congress and the All India Muslim League.
REASON (R): Both the parties decided to work together for the representative government in the country.
a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

HISTORY L- 8 WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORMS

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. **Begum Rokeya Hussain** started a school for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta.
2. The Brahma Samaj was founded by **Raja Rammohun Roy**.
3. **Khalsa** college was established in 1892.
4. **Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar** was a reformer in Bengal who took forward the cause of remarriage of widows and education of women.
5. **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** was the founder of Arya Samaj.\
6. Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in the year **1929**.
7. The Rama Krishna mission founded by **Swami Vivekananda** stressed the idea of salvation through social service and selfless action.

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8. **Pandita Ramabai** founded a widows’ home in Poona to give shelter to widows who were badly treated by their husband’s relatives.
9. **E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker** was popularly known as Periyar.
10. The Mohammedan Anglo – Oriental college was opened by **Sayyid Ahmed Khan**.

**In the given question below, there are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

1. **ASSERTION (A):** Caste based crimes are low in cities.
REASON (R): Cities have more legal bodies.
 - a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
 - c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. **ASSERTION (A):** Mumtaz Ali, a woman reformer reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women’s education.
REASON (R): Begums of Bhopal founded a primary school for girls at Aligarh.
 - a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
 - c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

GEOGRAPHY L – 5 INDUSTRIES (WS)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Basket weaving falls in the category of **cottage** industry.
2. Cottage or Household industries are **small** scale industries.
3. **Cooperative sector industries** are owned by producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.
4. TISCO was started in 1907 at **Sakchi**.
5. Maruti Udyog Limited is an example of **Joint sector** industry.
6. **Iron & Steel industry** is known as feeder industry whose products are used as raw materials for other industries.
7. **Minerals** are mined with steel equipment.
8. **Industrialisation** often leads to the development and growth of towns and cities.
9. **Private sector** industries are owned and operated by individuals or group of individuals.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Change of raw materials into products of more value – **Manufacturing**
2. The process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.
– **Smelting**
3. Important steel city of the united states of America – **Pittsburgh**

4. The coal fields from which TISCO gets its raw materials. – **Jharia coal field**
5. Two examples of large scale industries. – **Automobiles, heavy Machineries**

IN THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW, THERE ARE TWO STATEMENTS MARKED AS ASSERTION (A) AND REASON (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. **ASSERTION:** Manufactured product acquire utility and its value get increased.

REASON: Raw Material are transformed into more useful and valuable articles by industrial process.

A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)

C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. **ASSERTION:** Little capital and transport expenditure required for cottage industries.

REASON: The goods are produced for self consumption only.

A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)

C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

GEOGRAPHY L- 6 HUMAN RESOURCES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Number of people living in unit area of the earth's surface.

- a) population change b) population composition c) population density

2. Rapid increase in world population

- a) population growth b) population explosion c) population change

3. When death rate is more than birth rate, population _____.

- a) increases b) stays the same c) decreases

4. A larger proportion of the world population lives in the _____.

- a) northern hemisphere b) southern hemisphere c) high latitude areas

5. Ministry of Human Resource Development was created in the year _____.

- a) 1895 b) 1985 c) 1958

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Until the 1800s, increase in population was low due to lack of _____ and _____.

2. Within a country, people migrate from _____ to _____ areas in search of employment.

3. The population pyramid of a country with high birth and death rates are _____ at the base and _____ at the top.

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4. Human resources must be educated and provided with _____ and _____ so as to be able and productive.
5. _____, _____ and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements.
6. _____ and _____ are sparsely populated parts of the world.
7. The most populous country in the world is _____.
8. The people who arrive in a country are called _____.
9. Every human being is a potential _____ for the society.
10. _____ and _____ young people with a positive outlook are the future of a nation.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Present Education Minister of India (2022) _____
2. A country that has a loss in population due to out-migration _____
3. Ministry created by Government of India to improve people's skills _____
4. The 2 continents in which three-quarters of the world's people live _____
5. The natural causes of population change _____
6. A country with low population growth _____
7. Part of the world with highest density of population _____
8. Full form of PKVY _____.

In the given question below, there are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. **ASSERTION (A):** The population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific time. The world population has not been stable

REASON (R): The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in natural death rate.

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
- c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. **ASSERTION (A):** Skilled, spirited and hopeful young people endowed with a positive outlook are the future of any nation

REASON (R): The shape of the population pyramid tells the story of the people living in that particular country.

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)
- c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

CIVICS L - 7 UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION

Fill in the blanks:

1. A person who does not get adequate nutrition or food is known as **malnourished**.
2. **Economic** and **social** marginalisation is interlinked.
3. A **ghetto** is a locality which is populated largely by the members of a particular community.

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4. The term ‘Adivasi’ means **original inhabitants**.

5. The **Dongarria konds** is the Adivasi community that inhabits the Niyamgiri hills in Orissa.

Name the following:

1. The practice of exploitation and segregation followed by the upper caste Hindus against the lower caste Hindus – **Untouchability**

2. A graded system or arrangement of persons or things – **Hierarchy**

3. The people who are forced or compelled to move from their homes for big development projects including dams, mining etc – **Displaced**

4. The most commonly spoken Adivasi language – **Santhali**

5. The communities which are less in number than the rest of the population – **Minorities**

In the given question below, there are two statements marked as assertion (A) and reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1. **ASSERTION (A):** The Adivasis are displaced from their lands and lose their traditions.

REASON (R): Nowadays, forest lands are used for mining and other developmental projects.

a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)

c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

2. **ASSERTION (A):** Literacy rates among tribals are also very low.

REASON (R): Adivasis have migrated to cities in search of work where they are employed for very low wages in local industries or at building or construction sites.

a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion.(A)

c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

SPL L - 8 CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. **Article 17** of the constitution states that untouchability has been abolished.

2. The Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Act was framed in **1989**.

3. **Ostracise** refers to social boycott of an individual and his family.

4. The government ensure to end inequality in the country through **Laws** and **Reservations**.

5. **Untouchability** is a punishable crime.

6. The government’s **reservations policy** is a very significant effort to end inequality in the system.

7. **C.K Janu** is an Adivasi activist from Kerala

DEFINE

1. **Policy:** A stated course of action that provides direction for the future, sets goals to be achieved or lays out principles or guidelines to be followed and acted upon.

2. **Social justice:** Social justice stands for equality of rights and opportunities to all.

3. **Article 15:** Article 15 of the constitution notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

4. **Manual scavenging:** It refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away.

SPL L-10 LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Choose the correct answer:

1. To protect people from exploitation the government makes certain _____.
(a) Policies (b) Schemes (c) Laws
2. If a person is forced to work for low wages which Fundamental Right can he use to protect himself.
(a) Right to Freedom (b) Right against Exploitation (c) Right to Equality
3. UC stands for
(a) Union Cabinet (b) Union Council (c) Union Carbide
4. The government has to ensure that these laws are
(a) Implemented (b) supported (c) uprooted
5. What is the full form of CNG
(a) Compound Nitrogen Gas (b) Compressed Natural Gas (c) Composite Natural Gas

Fill in the Blanks:

1. We need new laws to ensure the safety of the people.
2. Bhopal gas tragedy was man-made disaster.
3. Right to Life is guaranteed under Article 21.
4. Accidents are common in construction sites.
5. Worker's union is an association of work

ALL THE BEST!