

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
GMS: TERM 1 WORKSHEETS 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY: CHAPTER 2 – FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Who was the last powerful Mughal Emperor?
a) Akbar b) Aurangzeb c) Shah Jahan 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. Aurangzeb died in the year _____
a)1701 b) 1706 c)1707 d)1765
5. 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) Qazi b) sawar c) Mufti d) factor

NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. Who was the last Mughal Emperor?
2. The first Governor General of India.
3. A person who is controlled by someone else.
4. A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers.
5. Who were the members of the Confederacy of the Maratha chiefs under the Peshwa

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The British conquest of Bengal began with the battle of _____
2. After the defeat of Plassey, _____ was made the nawab.
3. _____ is a royal edict or a royal order granting some permission.

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4. The principal figure in an Indian district was the _____
5. The 3rd battle of Panipat was fought in the year of _____
6. Rani Channamma was the ruler of _____
7. Dalhousie devised the policy of _____
8. Subsidiary Alliance in India was introduced by _____
9. _____ were appointed by Company in Indian States after Battle of Buxar.
10. _____ led Englishmen in the Battle of Plassey against Bengal nawab in 1757.

HISTORY: CHAPTER 3 – RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. In which year did Bengal witness the Great Famine?
a) 1764 b) 1770 c) 1707 d) 1785
2. Who devised the new system of revenue called Mahalwari?
a) Queen Elizabeth b) Holt Mackenzie c) Queen Victoria d) Gandhiji
3. Indigo production came down in Bengal in _____
a) 1850 b) 1852 c) 1855 d) 1859
4. The international demand of indigo was affected by the discovery of
a) synthetic dyes b) woad c) blue colour d) none of these
5. How much proportion of Indigo was imported from India by Britain in 1810?
a) 75% b) 95% c) 90% d) 85%

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The company introduced the Permanent Settlement in _____
2. Gomasthas were the agents of _____
3. Ryotwari system was also known as _____
4. Bengal witnessed the Great Famine in _____

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GEOGRAPHY L:2 - 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 pesticides.
3. The right mix of _____ and _____ make the soil fertile.
4. Tundra vegetation of cold Polar Regions comprises of _____ and _____.
5. Community lands are also called _____.
6. Terrace farming helps to reduce _____ and _____.
7. Fresh water exists as _____ in the atmosphere.
8. The birds feed on insects and act as _____.

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
4. Which of the following determine the use of land?
a) soil and topography b) climate and vegetation c) availability of water d) all of these

NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. Human factors that determine the landuse pattern.
2. Major threats to environment. (Any two)
3. Two ways to conserve land resource.
4. Natural causes of extinction of animals. (Any two)
5. Name any two physical determinants of land use pattern.

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GEOGRAPHY L : 4 – AGRICULTURE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Horticulture means _____
a) growing of wheat b) plantation c) growing of fruits and vegetables d) all of these
2. 'Golden fibre' refers to _____
a) tea b) cotton c) silk d) jute
3. _____ is the main crop in intensive subsistence farming.
a) wheat b) maize c) rice d) millets
4. _____ is a primary activity.
a) oil refining b) food processing c) agriculture d) pesticide preparation
5. An example of tertiary activity is _____
a) advertising b) hunting c) agriculture d) fishing
6. The word 'agriculture' has been derived from Latin word _____
a) ageri b) ager c) agri d) agar
7. Roca is an agricultural practice followed in _____
a) Brazil b) Indonesia c) China d) Malaysia

NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. The art and science of soil cultivation to rear crops.
2. Shifting cultivation in North-East India.
3. The staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
4. Another name of shifting cultivation in Mexico.
5. Full form of HYV seeds.

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Banking, Insurance sectors etc. can be a good example of _____ type of economic activity.
2. Tea is a major _____ crop in India.
3. _____ activity include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources.
4. In _____ farming crops are grown for commercial purpose.

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SPL L:1 – THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Constitution of a nation contains _____
a) rules b) laws c) both a and b d) None of these

2. What kind of role citizens of India play in electing representatives?
a) submissive b) indirect c) direct d) no role

3. _____ refers to an independent people in a democratic Government.
a) Polity b) sovereign c) ideal d) none of these

4. Who is the father of the Indian Constitution?
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru c) Sardar Patel d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

5. In which year did the Indian National Congress make the demand for a Constituent Assembly?
a) 1935 b) 1936 c) 1938 d) 1937

NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. A goal or a principal in its most excellent form.
2. The president of the constituent assembly.
3. One community dominating another.
4. Which fundamental right prohibits human trafficking, forced labour and children working under 14 years of age.
5. The 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution.

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. _____ protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State.
2. The Indian Constitution came into effect on _____.
3. _____ refers to the existence of more than one level of Government.
4. _____ is the third tier of the Indian Government.
5. Nepal adopted its new democratic constitution in the year _____

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SPL L:2 – UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. _____ are not allowed to celebrate the festivals of any religion to promote secularism.
a) Private schools b) Government schools c) madrasas d) Pathshalas

2. From where did the immigrants come to France in 1960's?
a) Algeria b) Tunisia c) Morocco d) all of these

3. Indian constitution contains _____
a) discrimination b) domination c) fundamental rights d) all of these

4. Which one of the following is a fundamental right?
a) right to freedom of religion b) right to work c) right to property d) none of these

5. Hitler persecuted _____ during his reign in Germany.
a) Hindus b) Parsis c) Jews d) Christians

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The Indian State is secular and works in various ways to prevent _____
2. 'Pledge of Allegiance' takes place in the schools of _____
3. in _____ France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols.
4. The Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights that are based on the _____ principles.
5. _____ refers to the State's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution.

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CIVICS: CHAPTER – 3 PARLIAMENT AND THE MAKING OF LAWS

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The Parliament enables the citizens to participate in _____
a) decision making b) control the Government c) both a & b d) none of these
2. The Parliament of India has _____ houses.
a) 2 b) 6 c) 4 d) 3
3. Representatives of Lok Sabha is elected by the _____
a) Govt. b) people c) Prime minister d) all of these
4. EVMs are used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in _____
a) 2007 b) 2004 c) 2015 d) 2020

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. The Parliament while in session, begins with a _____.
5. _____ is the significant function of parliament.
6. The Lok Sabha is elected once every _____ years.

NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. What is the other name for the Rajya Sabha?
2. The current speaker of Lok Sabha.
3. The three components of the parliament.
4. The leader of ruling party in the Lok Sabha.

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ASSERTION AND REASONING

SPL L-1 The Indian Constitution

1.) Assertion (A)- Today most countries in the world have a constitution. While all democratic countries are likely to have a constitution

Reason (R) - Between December 1946 and November 1949, the Constituent Assembly drafted a constitution for independent India.

i.) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

ii.) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

iii.) A is true but R is false.

iv.) A is false but R is true.

2.) Assertion (A)- A people's movement in Nepal fought for several decades to establish democracy and in 2006 they finally succeeded in putting an end to the powers of the King.

Reason (R) -The previous Constitution of Nepal reflected the ideals of the country that people want Nepal to be, and that they have fought for.

i.) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

ii.) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

iii.) A is true but R is false.

iv.) A is false but R is true.

SPL L-2 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

1. Assertion (A)-In February 2004, France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols such as the Islamic headscarf, the Jewish skullcap, or large Christian crosses.

Reason (R)-the strict separation between religion and the State in American secularism, in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs.

i.) A is correct but R is wrong

ii.) Both A and R are wrong

iii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

iv.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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GEO L-1 RESOURCES

1.) Assertion (A)- Resources could become economically valuable.
Reason (R)- if resources are patented and sold by a medical firm tomorrow.

- i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iii.) A is true but R is false
- iv.) A is false but R is true

2.) Assertion (A)- Things become resources.
Reason (R)- Resources not having any demand.

- i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iii.) A is true but R is false
- iv.) A is false but R is true

GEO L-2 AGRICULTURE

1.) Assertion (A)- in different parts of the world there is uneven distribution of population.
Reason (R)-There is varied characteristics of land, water and climate.

- i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iii.) A is true but R is false
- iv.) A is false but R is true

2.) Assertion (A)- Land degradation, landslides, soil erosion, desertification are the major threats to the environment.

Reason (R)- People started encroaching the common lands to build up commercial areas, housing complexes in the urban areas and to expand the agricultural land in the rural areas.

- i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iii.) A is true but R is false
- iv.) A is false but R is true

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3.) Assertion (A)- Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.

Reason (R)– reducing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, using ancient irrigation facilities, use of fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds can increase agriculture development.

i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

iii.) A is true but R is false

iv.) A is false but R is true

SPL L-2 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

1. Assertion (A)-In February 2004, France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols such as the Islamic headscarf, the Jewish skullcap, or large Christian crosses.

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iv.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

HISTORY L- 2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

1. Assertion (A): The British established cantonments.

Reason (R): The British occupied the Indian territory and political power by their military force.

i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

iii.) A is true but R is false

iv.) A is false but R is true

2. Assertion(A): Governor-General Warren Hastings introduced several administrative reforms in the sphere of justice.

Reason (R): In 1772 a new system of justice was established and each district have two courts – a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat).

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- i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iii.) A is true but R is false.
- iv.) A is false but R is true.

SPL L-3 PARLIAMENT AND THE MAKING OF LAWS

1. Assertion (A): Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country.
Reason (R): Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.

- i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- iii.) A is true but R is false
- iv.) A is false but R is true

2. Assertion (A)- The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
Reason (R)-The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament.

- i.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- ii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- iii.) A is true but R is false.
- iv.) A is false but R is true.

CASE STUDY-1

The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil. It is closely linked to land. Landforms determine the type of soil. Soil is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the earth. This happens through the process of weathering. The right mix of minerals and organic matter make the soil fertile. Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time. The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting. In the hilly terrain landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster that often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

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1).What is closely linked to land? (1m)

Ans:Soil is closely linked to land.

2.What make the soil fertile? (1m)

Ans:The right mix of minerals and organic matter make the soil fertile.

3). What are landslides and how do they occur ? (2m)

Answer: Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time.

CASE STUDY-2

In 1600, the East India Company obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth I of England, granting it exclusive trading rights in the East. This meant that no other English trading group could compete with the company. Empowered by the charter, the company embarked on voyages to discover new lands where it could acquire goods at low prices and sell them in Europe at higher prices. While the charter protected the company from domestic competition, it couldn't prevent other European powers from entering Eastern markets. Portuguese explorers, led by Vasco da Gama, had already established their presence in western India, and the Dutch and French soon followed suit. The challenge arose when these companies began vying for the same goods, such as high-quality cotton, silk, and spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon. Competition drove up prices, reducing profits for all. To thrive, the trading companies resorted to eliminating rivals through battles, blockades, and seizing trading posts. Trade became intertwined with armed conflict, leading to fortifications and clashes with local rulers. The company struggled to separate trade from politics in its pursuit of profitable markets.

1). What was the significance of the charter granted to the East India Company in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth I? (1m)

Answer: The charter granted the East India Company exclusive trading rights in the East, giving it a monopoly over trade and preventing competition from other English trading groups.

2). Who had already established their presence in western India by the time the English ships began sailing to the Indian Ocean? (1m)

Answer: The Portuguese, led by explorer Vasco da Gama, had already established their base in Goa and had a strong presence on the western coast of India.

3). How did competition among the European trading companies affect the prices of goods from India? (2m)

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Answer: The competition among the trading companies led to an increase in the prices of Indian goods, as they competed to acquire the same products. This reduced the profits that could be earned from trading.

CASE STUDY-3

The reason that it is important to separate religion from the State in democratic societies is because we also need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently. To understand this point better, let us take the practice of untouchability. You might feel that you dislike this practice within Hinduism and therefore, you want to try and reform it. However, if State power were in the hands of those Hindus who support untouchability, then do you think that you would have an easy task to try and change this? Even if you were part of the dominant religious group, you might face a lot of resistance from fellow members of your community.

1). Can an individual change their religion in India? (1m)

Ans. Yes, the constitution of India gives the freedom to the individuals to change their religion or to not adopt any religion if they wish.

2). Explain freedom to interpret one's religion? (1m)

Ans. Freedom to interpret one's religion means that an individual can interpret and practice their religion according to their own interpretations and beliefs.

3). State a major reason why it is important to separate religion from the State? (2m)

Ans. A major reason why it is important to separate religion from the State in democratic societies is because we also need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.
