

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**MIDDLE SECTION 2025-26**  
**CLASS 8 SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**SPL: CHAPTER -1 THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. Secularism means that the state promotes
  - a. One religion
  - b. no religion
  - c. both a & b
  - d. None of these
2. In which year was the Indian Constitution adopted?
  - a. 1949
  - b. 1948
  - c. 1947
  - d. 1950
3. What does 'Universal Adult Suffrage' mean?
  - a. All people can vote
  - b. Only people over 25 can vote
  - c. All citizens above 18 years can vote
  - d. Only educated people can vote
4. The Indian Constitution was drafted by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Indian National Congress
  - b. Constituent Assembly
  - c. Judicial Assembly
  - d. Gandhiji
5. To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Indian Constitution introduced
  - a. Directive Principles of State Policy
  - b. Fundamental Rights
  - c. Federalism
  - d. Secularism
6. The Human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Culture and Educational Rights
  - b. Right against Exploitation
  - c. Right to freedom of Religion
  - d. Right to equality
7. The elected representatives in India are part of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Judiciary
  - b. Legislature
  - c. Executive
  - d. Constituent assembly
8. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** The Constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority.

**Reason (R):** Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all persons.

  - (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true, but R is false
  - (d) A is false, but R is true
9. Find the odd one out.
  - a. Federalism
  - b. Secularism
  - c. Separation of powers
  - d. Fundamental duties
10. Which fundamental right is violated in the situation given below?



- a. Right to equality
- b. Right against exploitation
- c. Right to freedom
- d. Cultural and educational rights

# 11. Match the following.

(According to which fundamental right is being violated in the following situations)

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. If the management of a factory decides to pay less wages to women workers as compared to their male counterparts for the same work. | a. Cultural and educational rights. |
| 2. A political party is not given permission to hold a public meeting.   | b. Right against exploitation.      |
| 3. A ten-year-old boy is cleaning tables in a restaurant.  | 3. Right to equality                |
| 4. A group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu medium school in Madhya Pradesh.  | 4. Right to freedom                 |

a. 1c 2d 3b 4a      b. 1d 2c 3a 4b      c. 1c 2d 3a 4b      d. 1b 2a 3d 4c

# 12. In which of the following situations is a minister misusing his power?

1. Refuses to sanction a project of his ministry for sound technical reasons.
  2. Threatens to send his security staff to rough up his neighbour.
  3. Calls up the police station asking them not to register a complaint that is likely to be against his relative.
- a. 1      b. 1&2      c. 1&3      d. 2&3

# 13. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** Every society is prone to the tyranny of the majority.

**Reason (R):** In a democracy, the Constitution ensures that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majorities.

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

## II.FILL IN THE BLANKS:

14. \_\_\_\_\_ was the president of the Constituent Assembly.
15. Nepal adopted its new democratic constitution in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to one community dominating another.
17. According to the Constitution there are \_\_\_\_\_ organs of the state.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ protects citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the system of courts in the country.

## III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

20. The father of Indian Constitution.
21. The goal or principle in its most excellent or perfect form.
22. What is referred to as the 'conscience' of Indian Constitution?
23. The third tier of government in India.
24. The existence of more than one level of government in the country.
25. A society that has an organized political structure.

## SPL: LESSON – 2 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

### I. 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

## II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name the country where religion and politics are strictly separated \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name the type of state that does not have an official religion. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name the fundamental right that protects religious freedom in India. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name a practice in India that was banned by the state for violating fundamental rights. \_\_\_\_\_

## III. 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 school 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.

## IV. ASSERTION AND REASONING:

Given below are two statements – one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Choose the correct answer to these questions from the options given below.

1. **Assertion [A]:** India is a secular state.

**Reason [R]:** Secularism means that the state does not favor any religion and treats all religions equally, allowing individuals to practice their religion freely.

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

2. **Assertion [A]:** Secularism ensures that the state treats all religions equally.

**Reason [R]:** The Indian government provides financial aid to religious institutions for their upkeep and maintenance.

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

## CH- 3 PARLIAMENT AND THE MAKING OF LAWS

### I.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.
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.
9. The Lok Sabha is presided over by the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Parliament of India is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

### II.STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The Constitution of Independent India adopted the principle of Universal Adult Franchise. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Opposition party play no role in the functioning of a Government. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Not a single seat is reserved in the parliament for SCs and STs. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Prime Minister is the leader of the Opposition party in the Lok Sabha. \_\_\_\_\_
5. When the Parliament is in session, it begins with a question hour. \_\_\_\_\_

### III. ASSERTION AND REASON:

1. **Assertion (A)-**The MPs as representatives of the people have a central role in controlling, guiding and informing Parliament and this is a key aspect of the functioning of Indian democracy.

**Reason (R)-** The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.

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

#### IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The Rajya Sabha           | a. Right to vote           |
| 2. The Lok Sabha             | b. SDG Goal 05             |
| 3. Universal Adult Franchise | c. The Council of States   |
| 4. Parliament                | d. 1909                    |
| 5. The Govt. of India Act    | e. Sansad                  |
| 6. Gender Equality           | f. The House of the People |

A) 1e 2f 3b 4 a 5d 6c B) 1c 2f 3d 4b 5a 6e C) 1c 2f 3a 4e 5d 6b

#### V. PICK THE ODD ONE OUT:

- 1.a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) Citizens d) President
- 2.a) INC b) SDG c) BJP d) CPM

#### VI. WRITE THE FULL FORM OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.EVM-
- 2.MP-
- 3.SDG
- 4.MLA
- 5.INC-

### HISTORY: L-2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

#### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1. The first major battle fought by the British in India was:  
a) Battle of Plassey b) Battle of Buxar c) First Anglo-Maratha War d) Fourth Anglo-Maratha War
- 2. Who was the last powerful Mughal Emperor?  
a) Akbar b) Aurangzeb c) Shah Jahan d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- 3. When did the Portuguese discovered the sea route to India?  
a) 1498 b) 1456 c) 1475 d)1463
- 4. First English factory on the banks of river Hugli was set up in the year  
a)1781 b) 1651 c)1761 d)1751
- 5. In the last battle of \_\_\_\_\_ the company got victory over Tipu Sultan.  
a) Plassey b) Buxar c) Seringapatam d) Panipat
- 6. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1773 a new Supreme Court was established.  
a) Doctrine of lapse b) India Act c) Regulating Act d) Judicial Act
- 7. A judge of a court was called a \_\_\_\_\_ during the Mughal period.  
a) Qazi b) sawar c) Mufti d) factor

#### II.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. The queen who strongly opposed the Doctrine of Lapse.

### III. 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.
4. The principal figure in an Indian district was the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Panipat was fought in the year of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Rani Channamma was the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ devised the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
8. Subsidiary Alliance in India was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ were appointed by the Company in Indian States after the Battle of Buxar.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ led Englishmen in the Battle of Plassey against Bengal Nawab in 1757.

### IV. ASSERTION – REASON TYPE QUESTIONS.

**1. Assertion (A):** The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1664.

**Reason (R):** It gave the British Diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

**2. Assertion (A):** Indian rulers willingly accepted the Doctrine of Lapse.

**Reason (R):** The Doctrine of Lapse did not allow adopted sons to inherit the throne.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

### HISTORY: L-3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

#### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Who introduced the Ryotwari system?
  - a) Lord Dalhousie
  - b) Thomas Munro
  - c) Warren Hastings
  - d) Robert Clive
2. Under the Permanent Settlement, zamindars were expected to
  - a) Cultivate the land themselves
  - b) Pay a fixed revenue to the Company
  - c) Sell land to peasants
  - d) Work as company officials
3. During the rule of Mughal Empire, the \_\_\_\_\_ served as the chief revenue officer of a province.
  - a) Governor
  - b) Diwan
  - c) Qasi
  - d) Zamindar
4. When did the 'Blue Rebellion' break-out?
  - a) March 1857
  - b) March 1856
  - c) March 1859
  - d) March 1887
5. Gomasthas were the agents of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Nawabs
  - b) Planters
  - c) Diwan
  - d) East India Company
6. Arrange the following in chronological order. (Practice question -year will not be mentioned for the exam)
  1. Mahalwari settlement.
  2. Champaran movement
  3. Blue rebellion
  4. Permanent Settlement
  - a) 2,1,4,3
  - b) 4,1,3,2
  - c) 1,4, 3,2
  - d) 1,2,3,4
7. Who introduced the system of Mahalwari settlement in Bengal?
  - a) Robert Clive
  - b) Holt Mackenzie
  - c) Lord Mountbatten
  - d) Warren Hastings
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

9. **LIST 1** **LIST 2**

- |                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Bengal famine   | a A fermenting or storage vessel |
| 2 Kalamkari print | b 1770                           |
| 3 Vat             | c 1859                           |
| 4 Indigo Revolt   | 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

**II.FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was the Governor-general of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced.
- Growers of woad in Europe saw \_\_\_\_\_ as a crop which would provide competition to their earnings.
- The demand for indigo increased in late eighteenth-century Britain because of the expansion of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the unit of land measurement by the British in Bengal.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ France abolished slavery in the French colonies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labour.
- Mahatma Gandhi's visit in 1917 marked the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_ against the indigo planters.

**III.ASSERTION-REASON TYPE QUESTIONS:**

- 1) **Assertion (A):** The Permanent Settlement created a class of landlords loyal to the British.

**Reason (R):** Zamindars were given the responsibility to collect revenue and pay a fixed amount to the British.

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

- 2) **Assertion (A):** The Ryotwari system gave peasants ownership of land.

**Reason (R):** Under this system, revenue was collected directly from the zamindars.

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

**GEO: L-2 LAND SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

**I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

- What percentage of the earth's surface is covered by land?  
a) 70%      b) 50%      c) 30%      d) 60%
- What term is used to describe land owned by the community?  
a) Private land      b) Agricultural land      c) Common property resources      d) Reserve land
- The most important natural factor influencing land use is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Climate      b) Technology      c) Urbanization      d) Government Policies
- Which layer of soil is rich in organic matter and humus?  
a) Parent Rock      b) Subsoil      c) Topsoil      d) Weathered Rock
- Which of the following is a major cause of soil erosion?  
a) Terrace farming      b) Overgrazing      c) Shelter belts      d) Conservation
- Drip irrigation is best suited for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Wetlands      b) Coastal areas      c) Dry regions      d) Forest zones
- Which of the following is the most effective in conserving water in arid regions?  
a) Rainwater harvesting      b) Drip irrigation      c) Large-scale irrigation      d) Groundwater extraction
- Tundra vegetation mainly consists of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Grasslands      b) Mosses and lichens      c) Thorny shrubs      d) Tall trees
- What is the primary factor influencing vegetation growth?  
a) Population density      b) Technology      c) Temperature and moisture      d) Soil fertility

10. Which natural disaster often causes landslides?

- a) Tornadoes      b) Floods      c) Lightning      d) Drought

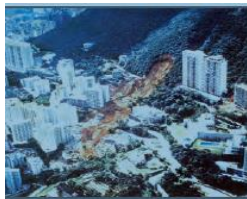
## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The uneven distribution of population in the world is due to the varied characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Industrial effluents contaminate water with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Insects play an important role as \_\_\_\_\_ in the ecosystem.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are the human factors that accelerate the extinction of animals.
5. Soil is made up of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ found on Earth.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ helps to reduce surface run-off and soil erosion.
7. Fresh water exists as \_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere.

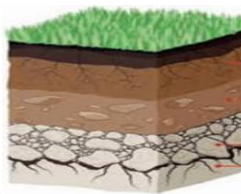
## III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

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 –
5. Name any two physical determinants of land use pattern –
6. Causes of forest fire –

## IV. PICTURE IDENTIFICATION:



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

**V. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS:** Each question contains two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark the correct answer:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

**1. Assertion (A)-** Common methods used to conserve land resources are Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checks on overgrazing.

**Reason (R)-** Growing population and their ever-growing demand have led to a large-scale destruction of forest cover.

**2. Assertion (A)-** Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to soil as a resource.

**Reason (R)-** Only human factors can lead to degradation of soils

## GEOGRAPHY: L- 4 AGRICULTURE

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Horticulture means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) growing wheat      b) plantation      c) growing 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) agro      d) agar
7. Roca is an agricultural practice followed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Brazil      b) Indonesia      c) China      d) Malaysia

## II. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

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

## III. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- Banking, Insurance sectors etc can be a good example of \_\_\_\_\_ type of economic activity.
- Tea is a major \_\_\_\_\_ crop in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ activity includes all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ farming crops are grown for commercial purposes.
- Type of farming to meet family needs is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

| COLUMN A             | COLUMN B  |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Organic Farming   | a. The practice of ploughing against the slopes on the hill.                              |
| 2. Mixed Farming     | b. In which organic materials and pesticides are used.                                    |
| 3. Contour Ploughing | c. In which herdsman move from place to place with their livestock.                       |
| 4. Nomadic Herding   | d. Farms, farm animals and farmers together.  |
| 5. Farming Ecosystem | e. In which crops are raised, and livestock are kept on the farm to have animal products. |

## V. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS.

- Assertion (A)- Nomadic herding is practiced in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir  
Reason (R) - Herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along defined routes. This type of movement arises in response to climatic constraints and terrain.  
(a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true, but R is false.  
(d) A is false, but R is true.
- Assertion (A) - Agricultural development has restricted to some places only.  
Reason (R) – The aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.  
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true, but R is false.  
(d) **A is false, but R is true.**



### **CASE STUDY EXAMPLE**

A massive landslide hit Pangri village near Reckong Peo in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh, damaging a 200-meter stretch of the old Hindustan-Tibet Road (National Highway - 22). This landslide was triggered by intense blasting at Pangri village, causing the slope to collapse and inflicting severe damage on the road and nearby villages. Pangri village was completely vacated to prevent loss of life.

1. What caused the landslide in Pangri village? (1m)
  2. What were the immediate effects on infrastructure and nearby areas? (1m)
  3. Mention two preventive measures to mitigate landslides in hilly regions. (2m)
-