

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

VI – VIII SECTION

PORTION FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I 2014 -2015

SOCIAL STUDIES – CLASS VIII

HISTORY:-

CH - 1 : HOW,WHEN AND WHERE ?

CH - 2 : FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHY:-

CH – 1 : RESOURCES.

CH – 2 : LAND, SOIL, WATER,NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE.

CIVICS:-

CH-1 : THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

CH-2 : WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?

## INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS: VIII

GEOGRAPHY - SOCIAL WORKSHEET

SA I PORTION

### CH:1 RESOURCES

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ help in making people a valuable resources.
2. Things become resources only when they have a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are human resources.
4. Technology is a \_\_\_\_\_ resource.
5. On the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ resources are classified into localized and ubiquitous.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two important factors that can change substances into resources.
7. The invention of the \_\_\_\_\_ ultimately resulted in development of newer modes of transport.
8. Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
10. All uses of \_\_\_\_\_ resources are sustainable.

#### ANSWERS:

1. Education and Health
2. Value
3. People
4. Human made
5. Distribution
6. Technology and Time
7. Wheel
8. Natural Resources
9. Patent
10. Renewable

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS: VIII

GEOGRAPHY - SOCIAL WORKSHEET

SA I PORTION

CHAPTER – 2 LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION & WILD LIFE

1. The uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is mainly due to varied characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ninety percent of the land population occupies only \_\_\_\_\_ of land area.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ land is owned by the community.
4. Community lands are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the breaking up and decay of exposed rocks, by temperature changes, host action, plants, animals and human activity.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the major treats to soil as a resource.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the bare ground between the plants, is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw.
9. Fresh water accounts for only about \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The growth of vegetation depends primarily on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Tundra vegetations of cold, polar regions comprises of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is an international agreement between governments.

ANSWERS:

1. Land, Water    2. 30% or thirty percent    3. Community    4. Common Property land
5. Soil    6. Weathering    7. Soil erosion, depletion    8. Mulching    9. 2.7%    10. Temperature, moisture
11. Mosses, lichens,    12. Cities.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS: VIII

HISTORY WORKSHEET

SA I PORTION

CH: I HOW, WHEN AND WHERE?

Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is about changes that occur over time.
2. Historians have divided History into ancient, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ periods.
3. Indian history has also been divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ periods.
4. History is about finding out how things were in the \_\_\_\_\_ and how things have \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The first map produced by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1782.
6. Britannia was the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_ power.
7. First Governor General under British rule was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In 1817, James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, published a three volume work \_\_\_\_\_.
9. British rule was called as \_\_\_\_\_ by James Mill
10. When the subjugation of one country by another leads to political, economic, social and cultural changes is called the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Social life before British rule was dominated by religious intolerance, caste taboos and \_\_\_\_\_ practices.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were established to preserve important records.



## INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS: VIII

HISTORY WORKSHEET

SA I PORTION

### FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

Fill in the blanks:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last powerful Mughal ruler.
2. By the second half of 18<sup>th</sup> Century, new political power came to India \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When 1857 revolt broke \_\_\_\_\_ was the Mughal emperor.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Portuguese explorer who had discovered sea route to India in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A royal order granting the company the right to trade duty free is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The battle of Plassey was fought between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in 1757.
7. In battle of Plassey, the Bengal forces were led by \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Battle of Buxar was fought in \_\_\_\_\_ year between company and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Tipu sultan was called as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Two famous Maratha soldiers and statesmen were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Series of wars between Marathas and Britishers
  - Ist War \_\_\_\_\_
  - IInd War \_\_\_\_\_
  - IIIrd War \_\_\_\_\_
12. Lord Hastings introduced a new policy called \_\_\_\_\_.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS: VIII

CIVICS – CH.I

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. A written document in which we find rules formulated through consensus is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The constitution of a country tells us the \_\_\_\_\_ of the society of that country.
3. The most important Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. According to the Right \_\_\_\_\_, human trafficking, forced labour and children working under 14 years of age is prohibited.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ state is one in which the state does not officially promote anyone religion as the state religion.
6. The word \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a political institution that represents a \_\_\_\_\_ people, who occupy a definite territory.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ means a goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ means a society that has an organized political structure.
10. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for administering and enforcing laws.
12. In Nepal, the monarchy ended in the year of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers

1. Constitution    2. Fundamental Nature    3. Right to constitutional remedies
4. Right against exploitation    5. Secular    6. State, Sovereign    7. Ideal    8. Dr B.R. Ambedkar    9. Polity    10. Federalism    11. The Government    12. 2006.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS: VIII      CIVICS

Why do we need a Parliament?

1. EVM's were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Parliament of India is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The total membership of the Rajya Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Lok Sabha is presided over by the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Supreme law making institution is the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Prime Minister of India is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
8. Sixty years ago, only four per cent of MP's were women and today it is just above \_\_\_\_\_ percent.
9. The south block of the Central Secretariat houses the Prime Minister's Office, the ministry of \_\_\_\_\_ and ministry of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected member of the \_\_\_\_\_ Assemblies of various state.
11. The Parliament of India consists of the \_\_\_\_\_, the Rajya Sabha and the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The constitution of Independence India adopted the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. When the Parliament is in session, it begins with a \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The President of India nominates the \_\_\_\_\_ members of Rajya Sabha.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ parties play a crucial role in the healthy functioning of a democracy.

ANSWERS:

1. 2004    2. Sansad    3. 250    4. Speaker    5. Parliament    6. Parliament    7. Leader    8. Nine    9. Defense, External Affairs    10. Legislative    11. President, Loksabha    12. Universal Adult Franchise    13. Question Hour    14. 12    15. Opposition



CLASS : **VIII**

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

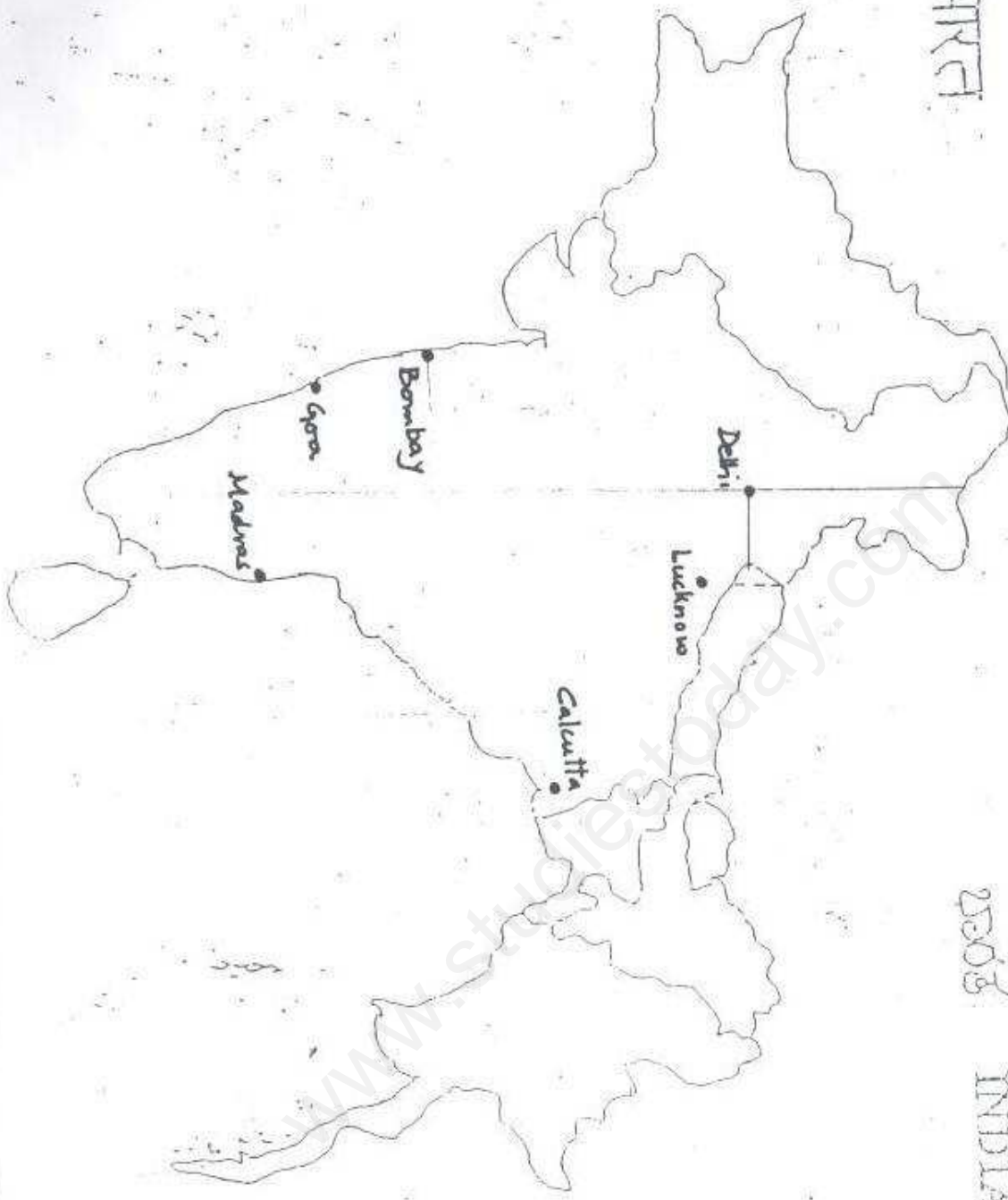
**HISTORY**

GR.NO : \_\_\_\_\_

भारत

25003

INDIA



Delhi

Lucknow

Calcutta

Bombay

Goa

Madras

(5)



