

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL,RIYADH

SUMMATIVE - II WORKSHEET –

GRADE : VIII

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

LESSON: WOMEN AND REFORM

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is considered the father of Indian Renaissance.
2. _____ was the association set up by Raja Ram Mohan to campaign against social evils.
3. _____ made sati illegal through an Act in 1829.
4. _____ was the first Indian women to be called as Pandita.
5. _____ was an Ashram founded by Pandita Ramabai for widows.
6. _____ was a famous Muslim reformer .
7. _____ were the first to take to western education.
8. _____ was the newspaper started by Dadabai Naorji.
9. The most important landmark in girls' education was the founding of a school in Calcutta.
10. _____ was the first woman teacher in modern Maharashtra.
11. _____ founded the Rajahmundry Association.
12. Veerasalingam was known as the _____.
13. _____ and _____ formed Parthana Samaj.
14. _____ was the founder of Arya Samaj.
15. Rassundari Devi's autobiography is _____.
16. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's _____ rebelled against the tyrannical system of sati.
17. Sister Nivedita's real name was _____.
18. Gopai Hari Deshmukh was given the title of _____.

LESSON: CHALLENGING THE CASTE SYSTEM.

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was founded in 1902-03 by Sri Narayana Guru.
2. _____ was called the "loka Guru" by people of Kerala.
3. _____ was called Periyar.
4. In 1944 the Justice Party was renamed as _____.
5. Self respect movement was started by _____.
6. Sathya Shadhak Samaj was started by _____.
7. _____ was the greatest crusader in the cause of the uplift of the lower castes.
8. Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha was started by _____.
9. _____ was elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
10. _____ was the very respectable term coined by Gandhiji for untouchables .

LESSON: NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Fill in the blanks:

1. The Indian National Congress was set up in December _____.
2. The two principles of Satyagraha was _____ and _____.
3. The Vernacular Press Act introduced under viceroy _____.
4. _____ was the first president of Indian National Congress.
5. _____ was the most outstanding extremist leader.
6. The _____ and _____ movement started against the partition of Bengal in 1905.
7. The _____ aimed at use of Indian goods and promotion of indigenous industries.
8. The Muslim league was formed in December _____.
9. _____ divided the province of Bengal into two parts.
10. _____ was the last viceroy in India.
11. _____ gave a call for 'Do or Die' in the civil Disobedience movement.

12. The Congress split took place in the year _____.
13. _____ Mission afforded Dominion Status or self government.
14. The _____ session of Indian National Congress in 1929 demanded "Poorna Swaraj" or complete independence.
15. In 1930 Gandhiji and his followers broke the _____ by making salt.
16. _____ was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
17. The Quit India Movement started in _____.
18. _____ established the Azad Hind Fauj (INA) to conduct a war to liberate India.
19. On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was being held at Amritsar in the _____.
20. By the Government of India Act of 1919 _____ was introduced in provinces.
21. _____ was started to finance the Non-Cooperation Movement.
22. The early leaders of the Indian National Congress were known as the _____.
23. _____ is use of goods produced in one's own country.
24. _____ is a struggle against injustice based on truth and non-violence.
25. _____ is self – government under the British empire.

LESSON: NATURAL AND MAN – MADE DISASTERS

Fill in the blanks:

1. A _____ may be defined as any natural occurrence or event which is infrequent and is capable of threatening life and property.
2. A _____ is an event which actually causes great loss, hard work and suffering.
3. Natural Hazards which are caused by such forces which originate below the surface of the earth are called _____.
4. Earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides and avalanches are some of _____.

5. Natural hazards which are caused by such forces which originate and work above the surface of the earth are called _____.
6. The sudden mild or violent shaking of a part of the earth is called an _____.
7. A _____ is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten rocks, gases and steam force their way out to the surface of the earth.
8. The cap – shaped mouth of the shaft is called _____.
9. _____ in Japan and _____ in Italy are important volcanoes.
10. The liquid of the volcano, so long it remains within the surface of the earth is called _____.
11. When magma rises slowly to the surface of the earth is called _____.
12. Lava flows is affected by its _____ or its stickiness.
13. The amount of _____ and water in magma has a great impact on the viscosity of lava.
14. High viscosity lava has more of _____ and less of water.
15. The sudden movement of the soil and the weathered rock material down the slope due to the force of gravity is called a _____.
16. Turbulent masses of snow and ice mixed with debris, that rush down at high speed from steep mountain slopes are called _____.
17. Intense storms which develop over tropical oceans between 5° and 20° northern latitudes and between 5° and 20° south latitudes are called _____.
18. _____ may be defined as a period of unusually prolonged and dry weather in such areas where rain is otherwise normally expected.
19. _____ are natural phenomena which occur in all river systems.
20. In India, the _____ and the _____ rivers the severest floods.
21. _____ results from inadvertent or deliberate actions of individuals, groups or governments.

22. _____ tragedy which took place on _____ was one of the chemical disasters.
23. _____ disasters are caused by the release of germs or other biological substances .
24. On July 7, 2005 _____ was the target of terrorist attacks.

LESSON: INDUSTRIES
CLASSIFICATION & LOCATION

Fill in the blanks:

1. The technique of converting natural or man made raw material into finished products is termed as _____.
2. _____ industries are simple family enterprises.
3. A country's economic success is determined by the growth, development and functioning of the _____ industries.
4. _____ industries process agricultural raw materials to produce finished products.
5. _____ industries use forest products like timber, herbs, grasses and bamboos.
6. _____ made from wood pulp is the most popular forest-based industry.
7. _____ industries use rocks and minerals obtained from mines.
8. _____ industries use minerals obtained from animals as raw materials.
9. _____ industries are owned and operated by the government and its agencies.
10. _____ industries are owned and managed by individuals or group of individuals.
11. Reliance group is an example of _____ industries.
12. When the producers and suppliers of raw materials as well as the workers pool in their resources and operate an industry, it is called _____.

13. _____ have their production and service operations in a number of countries

14. When an industry is jointly owned and managed by both the government and private firms or companies, it is termed as _____.

LESSON: AGRICULTURE - TYPES OF FARMING

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is rearing of silkworms on mulberry leaves.
2. _____ is rearing or breeding of fishes.
3. _____ is the most primitive method of agriculture.
4. _____ is the draining of minerals and nutrients from top layer of soil by water.
5. Shifting cultivation is also called _____.
6. Coffee farming in Brazil is a type of _____.
7. Rearing of cattle for milk for supplying to urban market is known as _____.
8. Cultivation of crops and rearing of animals in same farms is called _____.
9. Netherlands is famous for _____.
10. _____ was popular in the former Soviet Russia during the Communist regime, as well as in China.
11. The _____ are specialized in production of _____.
12. Shifting cultivation is known as _____ in Madhya Pradesh.
13. Shifting cultivation is known as _____ in Mexico , _____ in Vietnam and _____ in Andhra Pradesh.
14. The growing of vegetables is called _____.
15. Growing of fruits and flowers in specialized farms is called _____.

LESSON :NATURAL RESOURCES-NATURAL VEGETATION & WILDLIFE

Fill in the blanks:

1. Regions of moderate to low rainfall both in tropical and temperate regions support vast _____.
2. The original plant –cover of a region is termed as its _____.
3. The rainforests of South America are known as _____.
4. Tropical deciduous forests are found in the _____ regions.
5. _____ forests are the most widespread forests of India.
6. The rainforests of the _____ or _____ are called the lungs of earth.
7. The oldest living tree is _____ in Western U.S.A.
8. The tallest tree in the world is the _____ which can grow up to a height of 90 meters.
9. _____ are animals which have a pouch, a bag of skin in their stomachs for carrying young ones.
10. _____ are animals that lay eggs like reptiles but suckle the young ones like the animals.
11. The temperate grasslands of North America are known as _____.

LESSON : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNMENT

Fill in the blanks:

1. After independence , the first step that the government took was to appoint _____ in 1950.
2. _____ is a sector which is owned ,controlled and managed all by the government.
3. The First five year plan was launched in _____.
4. _____ is owned , controlled and managed by the private enterprises.
5. The mainstay of Indian economy is _____.
6. The _____ enhanced the agricultural production during 1960.

7. _____ have helped thousands of areas to come under irrigation.
8. The _____ took place in India in dairy products.
9. The _____ are the main methods of inland transport in India.
10. The introduction of _____ in Delhi and Kolkata is a major landmark in transportation.
11. _____ is the largest network in the world.
12. _____ is obtained by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.
13. There are _____ nuclear power stations in India.
14. The _____ for old people have been announced in 1999.

CIVICS

LESSON: THE STRUCTURE & PROCESS OF THE JUDICIARY:

Fill in the blanks:

1. The person or party that files the initial appeal in the police and court is called _____.
2. The other side or the party that is being saved and has to respond is called a _____.
3. A _____ integrated judiciary system has been adopted for the whole country.
4. At the apex of the judiciary system is the _____ of India.
5. The Supreme court consists of a _____ and a _____.
6. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by _____.
7. A court judge and other judges retires at the age of _____ years.
8. The powers of the Supreme Court can be divided into _____, _____ and _____.
9. Cases that are brought directly to the Supreme Court come under _____.
10. The _____ is the highest court of appeal.
11. The Supreme Court can give special orders called _____ to restore its rights.

12. The _____ is a court of record.
13. A _____ passed by the parliament or a state legislature or any order passed by the executive can be declared null and void if it violated the provisions of the constitution.
14. Public Interest Litigation is called _____.
15. The _____ has the power to transfer a judge of a High Court to any other High Court in India.
16. A judge of High Court holds office till he attains the age of _____.
17. The _____ can hear appeals against the decisions of the District Courts.
18. The _____ supervises the working of the subordinate courts.
19. The court of the _____ is the highest civil court in the district.
20. The Court of the _____ is the highest court in the district dealing with criminal cases.
21. The _____ were started in 1985 to make cheap and speedy justice available to the poor.
22. Lok Adalats are presided over by _____.

LESSON : THE POLICE AND THE COURT

Fill in the blanks:

1. One of the most important functions of the government is to maintain _____ and _____ in the society.
2. _____ is an essential pre-condition for prosperity, growth and development of an individual, his family, society and the nation.
3. Law and order is maintained in the society by the _____ and the _____.
4. Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the district police chief called _____ in most of the States of India.
5. In Delhi, Superintendent of Police is referred to as the _____.
6. A district is divided into five or six sub-divisions as circles, each of them under the charge of a _____.

7. A sub-division or a circle is further divided into five or more _____ or _____, each under the charge of an officer of the rank of inspector.
8. The Officer in charge of the District Jail is called _____.
9. Under the high court there are several lower courts collectively called as _____.
10. _____ is the highest court in the district.
11. Victim of a crime is represented in the court by a _____ appointed by the government.
12. A crime against a citizen is supposed to be crime against the _____.
13. _____ is the first hand information of an incident or crime recorded by a police in the official diary of the nearest station.
14. _____ means an area of legal or official authority of an administrative unit or a Judicial body.