

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 activities.
7. _____ and _____ are the major threats 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 vegetation 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.

CLASS: VIII HISTORY WORKSHEET SA I PORTION

CH:1 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 18th 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 was led by _____.
8. Battle of Buxar was fought in _____ year between company and _____.
9. Tippu sultan was called as _____.
10. Two famous Maratha soldiers and statesman were _____ and _____.
11. Series of war between Marthas and Britishers
Ist War _____
IInd War _____
IIIrd War _____
12. Lord Hastings introduced a new policy called _____.

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.

CLASS: VIII CIVICS

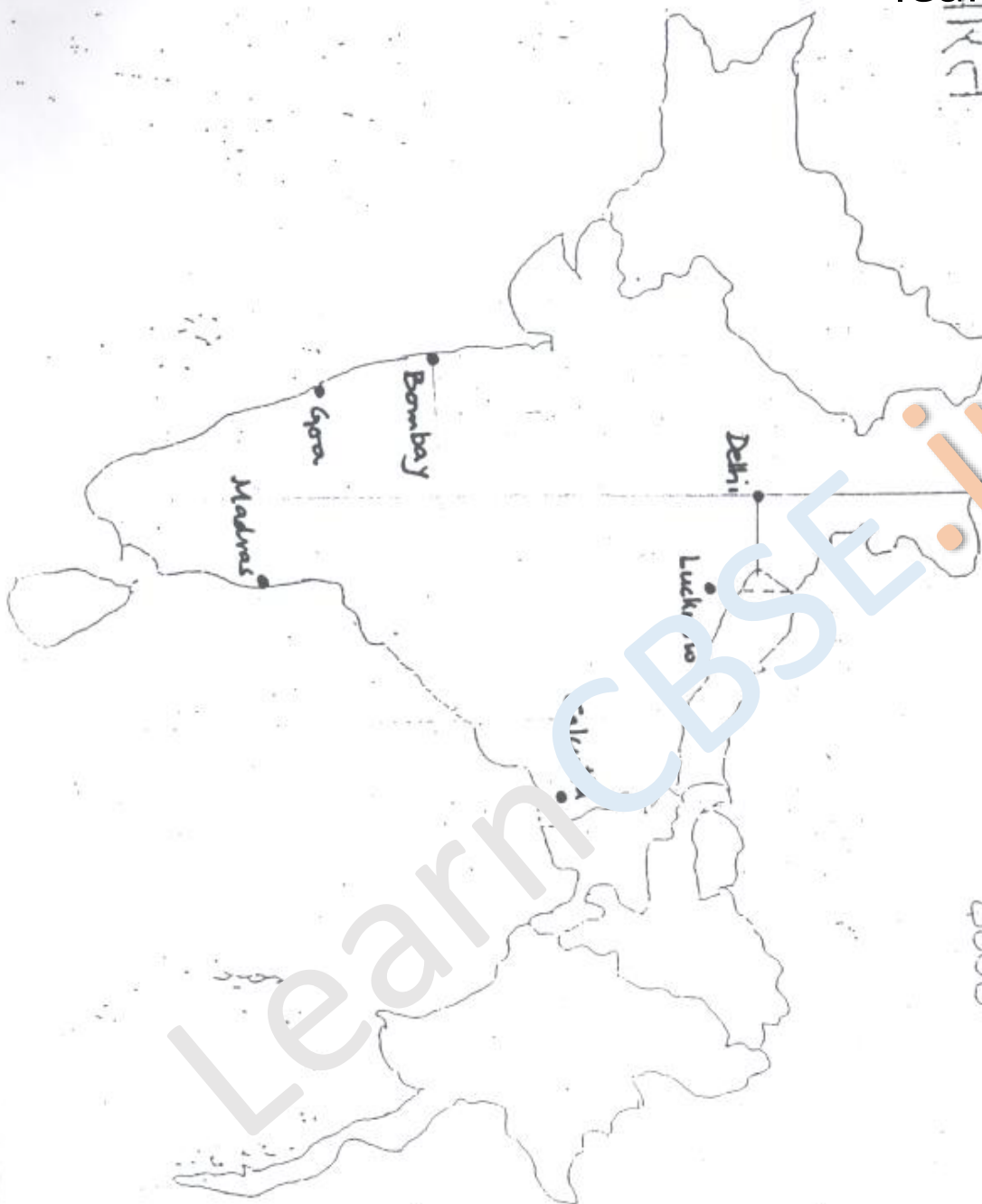
Why do we need a Parliament?

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 M.P.'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.

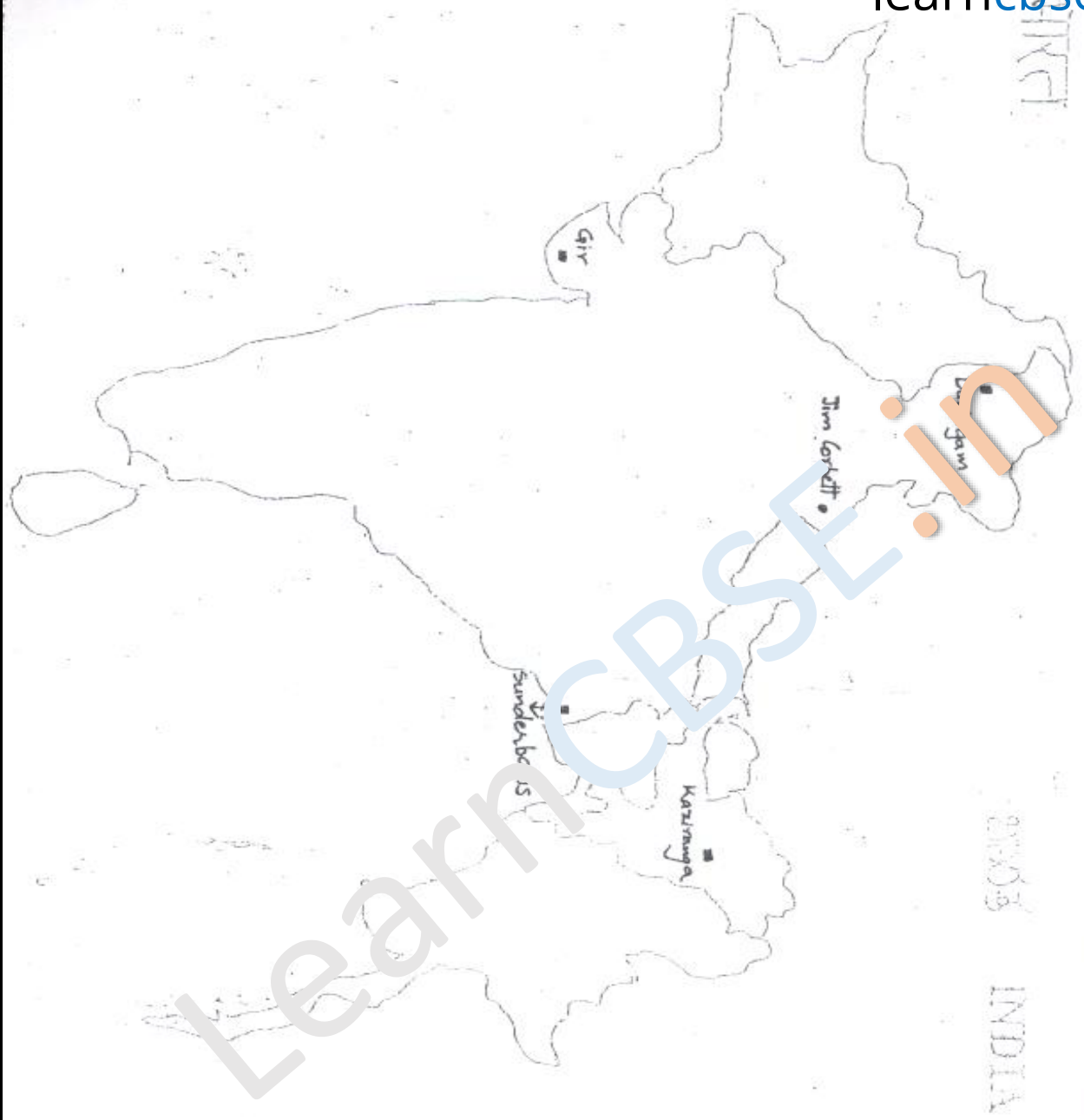
ANSWERS:

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

2303 INDIA



- Delhi
- Lucknow
- Calcutta
- Bombay
- Cochin
- Madras



QUESTION

QUESTION 2

National Parks

and Wildlife

Sanctuaries

1) Dachigam

2) Jim Corbett

3) Gir

4) Sundarbans

5) Kaziranga