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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
WORKSHEET – SA II (2012-2013)
GRADE: VIII - SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY

LN: 3 MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

1. _____ are naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition.
2. _____ is an example of minerals.
3. Rocks from which minerals are mined are known as _____.
4. _____ minerals contain metal in raw form.
5. _____ minerals contain iron.
6. _____ minerals do not contain metals.
7. _____ and _____ are examples of non – metallic minerals.
8. The process of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the earth's surface is called _____.
9. The process of taking out minerals from great depths through deep bores is known as _____.
10. Deep wells are bored to take out minerals are called _____.
11. _____ is the process of digging out of minerals from shallow depths.
12. Rocks look blue in colour because of _____ contains.
13. _____ minerals are found in Igneous and Metamorphic rocks,
14. _____ Continent produce more than half of the world's tin.
15. _____ is the leading producer of iron – ore in the world.
16. _____ has no known mineral deposit in it.
17. The oldest rocks in the world are in _____.
18. _____ is the largest producer of high grade iron-ore in the world.
19. Chile and Peru are leading producers of _____.
20. Australia is the largest producer of _____ in the world.
21. _____ is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.

22. _____ in Karnataka has deposits of gold in India.
23. _____ used in the computer industry is obtained from quartz.
24. _____ Sources of energy have been in common use for a long time.
25. _____ is an example of fossil fuel.
26. Electricity from coal is called _____.
27. Coal is also known as _____.
28. Petroleum is also known as _____.
29. Petroleum means _____.
30. _____ was the first country in the world to develop hydro electricity.
31. The site of the world's first solar and wind powered bus shelter is an _____.
32. Heat energy obtained from the earth is called _____.
33. Energy generated from tides is called _____.
34. The first tidal energy station was built in _____.
35. _____ is a fuel for cooking and lightning and produces huge amount of organic manure each year.
36. _____ energy is appropriate for coastal area.
37. Silicon obtained from _____.
38. The greatest producers of nuclear power are _____ and _____.
39. _____ is found in large quantities in the Monozite sands of Kerala.
40. The nuclear power stations in India are located in _____ in TamilNadu.

LN: 5 INDUSTRIES

1. _____ change raw materials into products of more value to people.
2. _____ refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals.
3. _____ use plant and animal based products as their raw materials .
4. _____ are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials.

5. _____ use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.
6. _____ utilize forest products as raw materials.
7. _____ industries produce large volume of products.
8. _____ industries owned by individuals.
9. _____ industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers or both.
10. _____ are owned and operated by the state and individual.
11. _____ leads to the development and growth of towns and cities.
12. _____ emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.
13. _____ region is an example of industrial region.
14. Industrial disasters occurred in Bhopal or _____.
15. _____ technology is an emerging industry.
16. _____ is a feeder industry.
17. Emerging industries are also known as _____ industry.
18. _____ give steel the ability to resist rust.
19. _____ is called the backbone of modern industry.
20. _____ was started in 1907 at Sakchi.
21. _____ an important steel city of the U.S.A.
22. The term textile derived from the Latin word _____ which means to _____.
23. _____ is the oldest industries in the world.
24. _____ are the raw material of textile industry.
25. The first textile mill in the country was established at _____ near Kolkota in 1818.
26. _____ Manchester in India.
27. _____ Manchester in Japan.
28. _____ industry deals in the storage, processing and distribution of information.
29. Silicon Valley is located in _____.
30. _____ is known as Silicon plateau.

LN: HUMAN RESOURCES.

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1. Almost _____ of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa.
2. Average density of population in India is _____ persons per square km.
3. _____ plains are the most densely populated areas of the world.
4. _____ refers to change in the number of people during a specific time.
5. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called _____.
6. _____ means a person enters a new country.
7. _____ means a person leaves a country.
8. _____ is the movement of people in and out of an area.
9. Ministry of Human Resources Development was created in _____.
10. On 1999, the world population reached _____ million.

LN. AGRICULTURE

1. Extraction and production of natural resources are connected with _____ activity.
2. Processing of natural resource is a _____ activity.
3. Service sector is a _____ activity.
4. _____ farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family.
5. In _____ agriculture the farmer cultivates a small plot of land.
6. Shifting cultivation is known as _____ in Mexico.
7. _____ is known as the 'golden fiber'.
8. In _____ farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
9. _____ is the major food crop of the world.
10. Cotton grows best on soil.
11. Maize is also known as _____.
12. _____ and _____ are examples for fibre crops.
13. _____ and _____ are examples of average crops.

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14. _____ grows best in well drain loamy soil.
15. In _____ farming natural pesticides and manures are used instead of chemicals.

CIVICS

LN: UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. According to the constitution, every individual charged of a crime has to be given a _____.
2. According to the _____ of the constitution every person has a Fundamental Right to be _____.
3. _____ cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person even for petty offenses.
4. _____ made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
5. The _____ represent the interest of the state.
6. The _____ cross examine the prosecution witness.
7. The _____ gives his judgement on the basis of the evidence presented by the prosecution and the defence.
8. After a person is arrested it is the _____ that decides whether the accused person is guilty or not.
9. The supreme court laid down guidelines that police must follow at the time of arrest and they are called _____.
10. The law states that it is compulsory for an officer in charge of a police station to register an _____ whenever a person gives information of a crime.
11. _____ plays an important role in the system of justice.
12. The _____ should be given opportunity to _____ the prosecution witness.
13. The person who is tried by a court for a crime is called _____.
14. An offence for which the police may arrest a person without the permission of the court is known as _____.
15. _____ refers to the act of being kept in illegal custody by the police.
16. Any act that the law defines as a crime is called _____.

17. _____ refers to the person who is called upon in court to provide a first-hand account of what she/he has seen, heard or knows.

LN: PUBLIC FACILITIES

1. _____ OF India recognizes the right to _____ as being a part of the _____ under Article 21.
2. Water is essential for life and there should be _____ to water.
3. The essential facilities that need to be provided for everyone are known as _____.
4. Providing Public facilities is the responsibility of the _____.
5. Responsibility and providing Public facilities cannot be left into the hands of Private Sector as they operate for _____.
6. Account of the expenses, the government incurs on its programme is presented through the _____.
7. The main source of income of the government is _____.
8. The burden of short falls in the water supply, falls on the _____.
9. In urban areas, per person water supply is about _____ per day – according to the standard set by urban water commission.
10. Besides safe drinking water, _____ is must in prevention of water bourne diseases.

Public facilities relate to people's _____.

LN: LAW AND JUSTICE

1. An individual who buys goods for personal use is known as _____.
2. Money spent to purchase new machinery or building to be able to increase production in the future is known as _____.
3. The Supreme Court had ordered to all public transport vehicles to switch to _____.
4. The full form of CNG is _____.
5. The Bhopal gas tragedy took place in the year _____.
6. _____ was the poisonous gas leaked out from the UC plant.

7. The Right to healthy Environment now has become a part of the
_____.

HISTORY

LN: INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. India became independent on _____.
2. Dr. B.R Ambedkar is respectfully referred to as _____.
3. Indian constitution came into effect on _____.
4. _____ assassinated Gandhiji.
5. Indian Govt. set up a _____ in _____
for the economic development of the country.
6. The _____ steel plant was set up with the help of
the former _____ in _____.
7. _____ was the foreign minister of newly independent
India.
8. _____ in _____ is one of the world's largest
slums.
9. _____, the Gandhian leader who dies fasting for a separate state for
Telugu speakers.
10. _____ played an important role in framing the
constitution.
11. The _____ plan focused on the development of
_____.
12. On _____ India celebrated sixty years of its
existence as a free nation.
13. One of the main feature of the constitution was its adoption of
_____.
14. Followers of Gandhiji ideas and actions are known as
_____.
15. _____ means the _____.
16. The _____ was formed in 1945
17. The concept related to language is called _____.
18. _____ was the first Prime Minister of Independent India.
19. The _____ focused on the development of
_____.

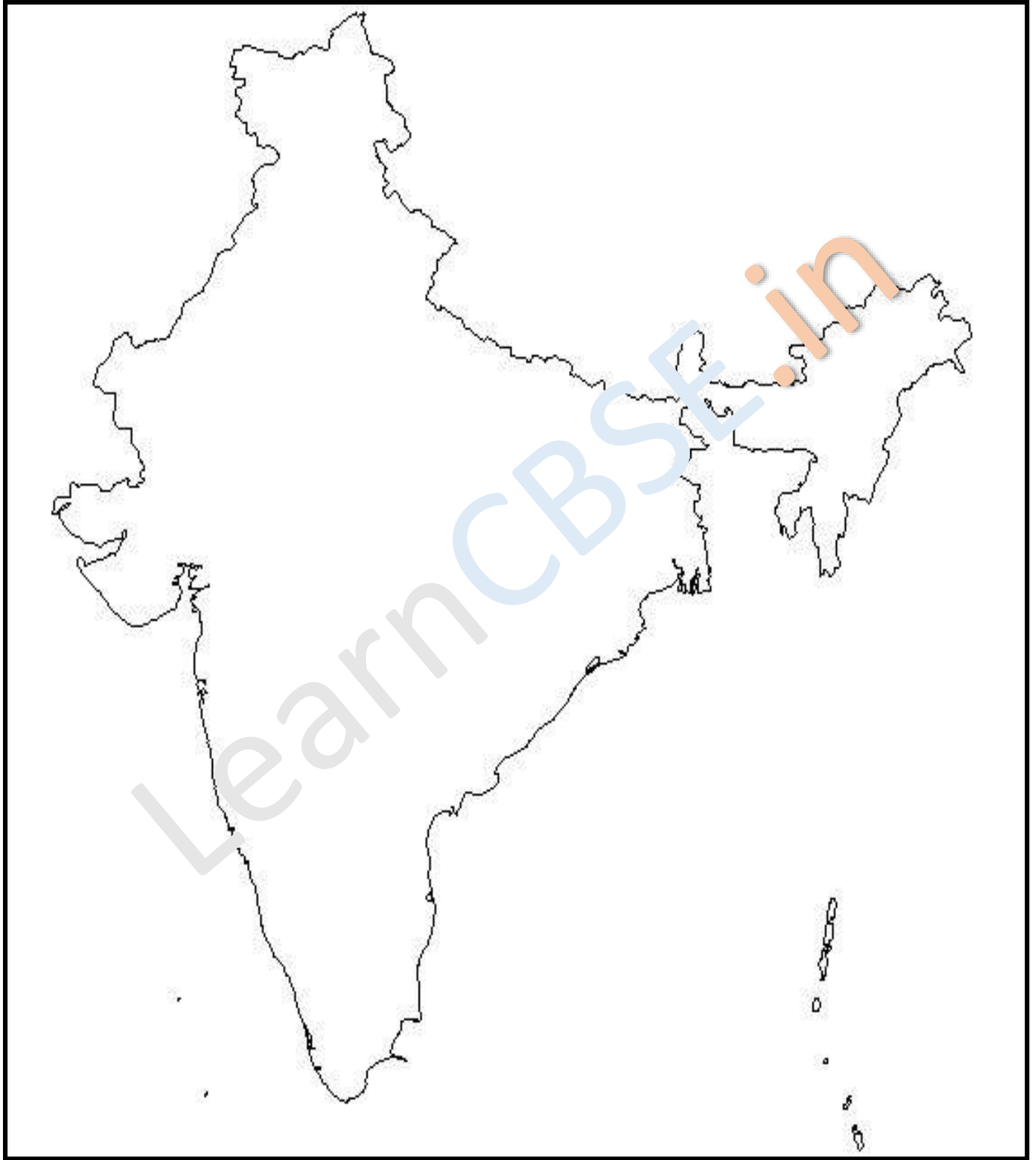
20. On _____ the entire nation mourned due to the assassination of Gandhiji

LN: WOMEN CASTE AND REFORM

1. Brahma Samaj was founded by _____.
2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati formed the reform association called _____.
3. _____ started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta.
4. _____, a great woman scholar of Sanskrit formed a widow's home in Poona.
5. _____ published a book Stripurushatula.
6. _____, a reformed from low caste Ezhavas of Kerala, proclaimed ideals of unity for his people.
7. _____ started the self-respect movement.
8. Satyashodak Samaj was formed by _____.
9. Due to the efforts of _____ British officials passed a law in 1856, permitting widow marriage.
10. The Satnami movement of Central India was founded by _____.

LN: THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

1. _____ raised the slogan 'Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it'.
2. In 1905, _____ partitioned Bengal.
3. Swadeshi movement was known as _____ movement in Andhra.
4. In 1919, Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagrah against the _____ Act.
5. _____ movement was called off by Gandhiji in 1922 when a crowd of peasants set fire at a police station in Chauri - Chaura.
6. In 1929, the congress demanded Purna Swaraj under presidentship of _____.
7. _____ served as free India's first Governor-General.
8. _____ was also known as Badshah Khan.
9. During the _____ movement, Gandhiji raised the slogan 'Do or Die'.
10. Revolutionary nationalist _____ was tried and executed at the age of 23.
 11. _____ formed the Indian National Army.
 12. _____ was found in Dacca in 1906.



ANSWERS [LN: 3 MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES] learncbse.in

1	Minerals	11	Quarrying	21	India	31	Scotland
2	Salt	12	Copper	22	Kolar	32	Geothermal energy
3	Ores	13	Metallic	23	Silicon	33	Tidal energy
4	Metallic	14	Asia	24	Conventional	34	France
5	Ferrous	15	Europe	25	Coal	35	Biogas
6	Non-metallic	16	Switzerland	26	Thermal power	36	Tidal
7	Limestone & Mica	17	Western Australia	27	Buried sunshine	37	Quartz
8	Mining	18	Brazil	28	Black gold	38	USA & Europe
9	Shaft mining	19	Copper	29	Rock oil	39	Thorium
10	Drilling	20	bauxite	30	Norway	40	Kalpakkam

ANSWERS [LN: 5 INDUSTRIES]

1	Manufacturing	11	Industrialization	21	Pittsburgh
2	Industry	12	Industrial regions	22	Texere, weave
3	Agro based industries	13	Bangalore Tamilnadu	23	Cotton textile industry
4	Mineral based industries	14	3 rd December 1984	24	Fibres
5	Marine based industries	15	Information	25	Fort Gloster
6	Forest based industries	16	Iron and steel industry	26	Ahmedabad
7	Large scale	17	Sunrise industries	27	Osaka
8	Private sector	18	Alloys	28	Information Technology
9	Co-operative sector	19	Steel	29	California
10	Joint sector industries	20	Tisco	30	Bangalore

ANSWERS - HUMAN RESOURCES.

1	Three quarters	2	324	3	Ganga plains
4	Population change	5	Natural Growth Rate	6	Immigration
7	Emigration	8	Migration	9	1985
10	6 million				

ANSWERS - AGRICULTURE

1	Primary	6	Milpa	11	Corn
2	Secondary	7	Jute	12	Jute and Cotton
3	Tertiary	8	Mixed farming	13	Tea and Coffee
4	Subsistence farming	9	Rice	14	Wheat
5	Intensive subsistence farming	10	Black	15	Organic farming

ANSWERS - UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1	Fair trial	2	Article 22, defended by a lawyer	3	Police
4	confessions	5	Public prosecutor	6	Defence lawyer
7	judge	8	Court of law	9	D.K.Basu Guidelines
10	FIR	11	Judge	12	Defence Lawyer
13	Accused	14	Cognizable offence	15	Detention
16	Offence	17	Witness		

ANSWERS - LN: PUBLIC FACILITIES

1	Constitution, Water, Right to life	2	access
3	Public facilities	4	government
5	Profit	6	Budget
7	tax	8	Poor
9	133 litres	10	Sanitation
		11	Basic needs

ANSWERS - LN: LAW AND JUSTICE

1	Consumer	2	Investment
3	CNG	4	Compressed natural gas
5	1984	6	Methyl - isocyanite
7	Fundamental Rights		

Ans- India After freedom

1. 15th August 1947.
2. Babasahab
3. 26th January 1950
4. Nathuram Godse
5. Planning commission, 1950
6. Bhilai, Soviet union, 1959
7. Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Dharavi, Bombay
9. Potti Sriramulu
10. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
11. Second five year, industries
12. 15, August, 2007
13. Universal adult franchise
14. Gandhian
15. Franchise, Right to vote
16. United nations, 1945
17. Linguistic
18. Jawaharlal Nehru
19. 1st Five year plan, agriculture
20. 30, January 1948

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