

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH.
PT-1, PT-2, HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET (2021-2022)**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: VIII.**

GEOGRAPHY- CH-1 -RESOURCES.

- 1. Resources drawn from nature and used without much modification are called**
- 2. Resources whose quantities are known, are called**
- 3. Coal is an example of resources.**
- 4. Technology is an example of resources.**
- 5. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called**
- 6. Balancing the need to use resources and conserve them for future is called.....**
- 7. The Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of resources.**
- 8. resources are found everywhere.**
- 9. Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources are known as.....**
- 10. Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called**
- 11. resources are found only in certain places.**
- 12. Resources which have a limited stock are called..... .**
- 13. Plants and animals are resources.**
- 14. Soils, rocks and minerals are examples of resources.**
- 15. Resources whose entire quantity may not be known are called**

Answers: 1. Natural Resources. 2. Actual Resources. 3. Non-renewable. 4. Human -Made.

5. Resource conservation. 6. Sustainable development. 7. Potential Resource. 8. Ubiquitous. 9. Human resource development. 10. Resource. 11. Localised. 12. Non-renewable resources. 13. Biotic Resources. 14. Abiotic Resources. 15. Potential Resources.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH.
PT-1, PT-2, HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET (2021-2022)

SOCIALSCIENCE. GEOGRAPHY- CH-2- LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE.
CLASS: VIII

1. ----- percent of earth's area is occupied by land
2. When land is used for different purposes, it is commonly termed as-----.
- 3.----- land is owned by the community for common uses.
4. The thin layer of grainy substances covering the surface of the earth is called -----.
5. The right mix of ----- and ----- make the soil fertile.
6. ----- determines thickness of soil profile.
7. It take ----- years to make just one centimetre of soil.
8. The process of piling up of rocks to slow down the flow of water is called -----.
9. Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil is called -----.
10. The technique of planting rows of trees to check the wind movement in the coastal and dry region is called -----.
11. In dry regions with high rates of evaporation ----- irrigation is very useful.
12. Natural vegetation and wildlife exist only in the narrow zone called -----.
- 13.----- includes animals, birds, insects as well as the aquatic life forms.
14. ----- vegetation of cold polar regions comprises of mosses and lichens.
15. The growth of vegetation depends primarily on ----- and -----.

Answers: 1. Thirty percent. 2. Land Use. 3. Community Land or Common Property Resources.
4. Soil. 5. Minerals and Organic matter. 6. Time. 7. 100 years. 8. Rock Dams. 9. Intercropping.
10. Shelter belts. 11. Trickle or drip. 12. Biosphere. 13. Wildlife. 14. Tundra. 15. Temperature and Moisture.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
PT-1, PT-2, HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET (2021-2022)**

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VIII HISTORY- CH-1-HOW, WHEN AND WHERE

1. ----- produced the first map of India in 1782.
2. ----- was the symbol of British power.
3. ----- became the first Governor-General of India.
4. “ A HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA” was written by ----- .
5. British introduced the practice of ----- to know about topography, soil quality etc.
6. In the early years of the 19thc. important documents were carefully copied out and beautifully written by ----- .
7. ----- was a term used to describe a society where the features of modern society did not exist.
8. ----- was a Scottish economist and political philosopher.
9. Under British rule people did not have equality, freedom or liberty so, many historians refer this period as ----- .
10. The National Archives Of India is located in -----.

ANSWERS: 1. James Rennel. 2. Britannia. 3. Warren Hastings. 4. James Mill. 5. Surveying.

6. Calligraphists. 7. Medieval. 8. James Mill. 9. Colonial. 10. New Delhi.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
PT-1, PT-2, HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET (2021-2022)

HISTORY -CH-2 -FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VIII

1. ----- was the last powerful Mughal ruler.
2. Aurangzeb died in ----- .
3. ----- granted a charter to East India Company in early 1600s in order to trade with India.
- 4.----- discovered the sea route to India in 1498.
5. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in --
----- .
6. ----- was the first major victory the East India Company won in India.
7. ----- was the capital of Tipu Sultan.
8. ----- led the Company's army against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey.
9. After the Battle of ----- , the company appointed Residents in Indian states.
10. The policy of "Paramountcy" was initiated by -----.
11. ----- is referred as ' Tiger of Mysore'
12. 176" The Doctrine of Lapse" was introduced by ----- .
13. The Third battle of Panipat was fought in ----- .
14. Under the British rule ----- was the supreme head of the administration.
15. Under the British rule the principal figure in an Indian district was the ----- .

ANSWERS: 1. Aurrangzeb. 2. 1707. 3. Queen Elizabeth. 4. Vasco da Gama. 5. 1651. 6. Battle of Plassey. 7. Seringapatam. 8. Robert Clive. 9. Buxar. 10. Lord Hastings. 11. Tipu Sultan. 12. Lord - Dalhousie. 13. 1761. 14. Governor-General. 15. Collector.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
PT-1, PT-2, HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET (2021-2022)**

SPL-CHAPTER -1- THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS:VIII.

- 1. ----- is known as the father of Indian Constitution.**
- 2. ----- refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.**
- 3. ----- is the third tier of our government.**
- 4. According to the Constitution , there are ----- organs of government.**
- 5. ----- is responsible for administering and enforcing laws.**
- 6. The ----- refers to a political institution that represents a sovereign people who occupy a definite territory.**
- 7. ----- is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.**
- 8. ----- refers to the system of court in our country.**
- 9. ----- refers to our elected representative.**
- 10. ----- was the President of the Constituent Assembly.**

Answers: 1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. 2. Federalism. 3. Panchayati Raj. 4. Three. 5. Government.

6. State. 7.Executive. 8. Judiciary. 9. Legislature. 10. Dr Rajendra Prasad.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
PT-1,PT-2, HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET.**

**HISTORY -CH-5-WHEN PEOPLE REBEL 1857 AND AFTER
CLASS:8**

- 1. ----- was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.**
- 2. ----- was one of the last territories to be annexed by the British in 1801.**
- 3. In 1856, Governor-General ----- decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king.**
- 4. On 29 March 1857, a young soldier, ----- was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.**
- 5. ----- was the General of Nana Saheb.**
- 6. Bakht Khan was a soldier from ----- .**
- 7. ----- continued to fight a guerrilla war against British.**
- 8. 1857 revolt began from the city of -----.**
- 9. The sepoys proclaimed ----- as their leader.**
- 10. According to the Act of 1858 The Governor-General of India was given the title of -----.**

ANSWERS: 1. Nana Saheb. 2. Awadh. 3. Canning. 4. Mangal Pandey. 5. Tantia Tope. 6. Bareilly. 7. Tantia Tope. 8. Meerut. 9. Bahadur Shah Zafar. 10. Viceroy.

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
PT-1,PT-2, HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET**

CH-3-WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT.

CLASS:8

- 1. EVMs were used through the country for the first time in the ----- general elections.**
- 2. ----- of India is the supreme law-making institution.**
- 3. ----- and ----- are the two houses of Parliament.**
- 4. Rajya Sabha is chaired by the ----- of India.**
- 5. Lok Sabha is presided over by the ----- .**
- 6. ----- is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.**
- 7. The Parliament, while in session, begins with a ----- .**
- 8. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the ----- of the various states.**
- 9. The President Of India nominates ----- members to Rajya Sabha.**
- 10. The ----- functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in Parliament.**

ANSWERS: 1.2004. 2. The Parliament. 3. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 4. Vice-President Of India. 5. Speaker. 6. Prime Minister. 7. Question Hour. 8. Legislative Assemblies. 9. 12. 10. Rajya Sabha.