

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOHALI

WORKSHEET 1

UNIT 10

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

- A) The number of deaths per 1,000 people refer to
- (a) Migration
 - (b) Birth Rate
 - (c) Death rate
 - (d) Population change
- B) Right to life come under article
- (a) 16
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 21
 - (d) 17
- C) Using resources carefully, judiciously & giving them time to get renewed is called _____.
- (a) Resource Development
 - (b) Sustainable Conservation
 - (c) Sustainable Development
 - (d) Resource Conservation
- D) How can we prevent water related diseases?
- (a) By using pond water
 - (b) By using clean and safe water

(c) By using boring water

(d) All of these

QUESTION 2) Very Short Answers: -

- a) Define the term Human resources.
- b) What is the full form of UC?

QUESTION 3) Short answer type: -

- A) What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?
- B) Why are people consider a resource?

QUESTION 4) Long answer type: -

- A)** What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world?
- B)** What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?

QUESTION 5) Read the passage carefully and answer the question: -

But merely making laws is not enough. The government has to ensure that these laws are implemented. This means that the law must be enforced. Enforcement becomes even more important when the law seeks to protect the weak from the strong. For instance, to ensure that every worker gets fair wages, the government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the law. When workers are poor or powerless, the fear of losing future earnings or facing reprisals often forces them to accept low wages. Employers know this well and use their power to pay workers less than the fair wage. In such cases, it is crucial that laws are enforced.

- a) Why is just making laws not enough?
- b) What do you mean by enforcement of laws?
- c) When does enforcement of laws become important?
- d) Give an example of enforcement of laws?

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOHALI

WORKSHEET 2

UNIT 9

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) Name the Marathi newspaper edited by Balgangadhar Tilak criticizing the British rule.

- (a) Kesari
- (b) Lokmat
- (c) Loksatta
- (d) Dainik Aikya

B) Name the Viceroy who was responsible for partitioning Bengal in 1905?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Mountbatten
- (d) William Bentinck

C) Who carries the responsibility of providing public facility to the people?

- (a) Government
- (b) Public
- (c) Private organisation
- (d) None of these

D) What are Public facilities?

(a) Essential facilities

(b) Non Essential facilities

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

QUESTION 2) Very Short Answers: -

a) Define Universal access.

b) Who gave the Slogan “Do or Die”.

QUESTION 3) Short answer type: -

A) Why did Gandhi ji choose to break the salt law?

B) Who were Moderates?

QUESTION 4) Read the passage carefully and answer the question: -

Water is essential for life and for good health. Not only is it necessary for us to be able to meet our daily needs but safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases. India has one of the largest number of cases of diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, cholera. Over 1,600 Indians, most of them children below the age of five, reportedly die everyday because of water-related diseases. These deaths can be prevented if people have access to safe drinking water. The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21. This means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfill his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford. In other words, there should be universal access to water.

A) According to sources, how many Indians die of water-related diseases each year?

B) How can water disease caused deaths be prevented?

C) The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the _____ under Article ____.

D) Safe drinking water cannot prevent many water-related diseases. True/False?

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOHALI

WORKSHEET 3

UNIT 8

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

Q1. Which industries are owned and operated by the government?

- a) Cooperative sector industries
- b) Joint sector industries
- c) Public sector industries
- d) Private sector industries

Q2 Widow Remarriage Act was passed in which year?

- a) 1876
- b) 1956
- c) 1856
- d) 1824

QUESTION 2) Very Short Answers: -

- a) Define the term Industry.
- b) What does Article 15 of Indian Constitution states?
- c) Who founded “Satyashodhak Samaj”?

QUESTION 3) Short answer type: -

Q1 How did Jyotirao Phule and other reformers justify their criticism of caste inequality in society?

Q2 Explain the different provisions of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989.

QUESTION 4) Long answer type: -

Q1 Briefly explain the classification of industries on the basis of raw material and on the basis of size.

Q2 Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of the modern industry and Why?

Q3 What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?

SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOHALI

WORKSHEET 4

UNIT 7

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) Those who have scholarly knowledge of Asiatic language and culture are called _____ .

- a) Linguistic
- b) Orientalists
- c) Vernacularists
- d) Munshis

B) Wood's Dispatch was introduced in _____.

- a) 1854
- b) 1855
- c) 1845
- d) 1839

C) What literally means the original inhabitants?

- (a) Adivasis
- (b) Minorities
- (c) Ghetto
- d) Devoid

D) A person who does not get adequate nutrition or food is known as:

- (a) malnourished
- (b) nourished
- (c) well-nourished
- (d) none of these

QUESTION 2) Short answer type: -

A) List reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalized.

B) Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?

QUESTION 3) Long answer type: -

A) Write reasons why you think the Constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities are very important.

B) Define the term Marginalization with the help of example.

C) Why did the William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, Philosophy and law?

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WORKSHEET 5

UNIT 5

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) What is the full form of PIL?

- (a) Public Interest limited
- (b) Public Interference Limited
- (c) Public Interest litigation
- (d) None of these

b) How many members are there in the Rajya sabha?

- (a) 240 elected members
- (b) 233 elected members
- (c) 230 elected members
- (d) 234 elected members

c) Representatives to the Parliament are chosen by the: -

- (a) People
- (b) Rulers
- (c) Government
- (d) Ministers

QUESTION 2) Very short answer type: -

- A) What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha?
- B) When was Supreme court established?
- C) What is the structure of courts in India?
- D) Parliament is also known as_____.
- E) How many members are there in Lok Sabha?
- F) Who is the head of the ruling party in Lok Sabha?

QUESTION 3) Short answer type: -

- A) Why do we need a Parliament?
- B) What is the role of the Judiciary?
- C) What is the difference between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

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WORKSHEET 6

UNIT 4

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) What does the word dikus refer to?

- a) Natives
- b) Outsiders
- c) Citizens
- d) Communities

B) When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army then it is called a _____.

- a) Cartridge
- b) Sepoy
- c) Mutiny
- d) Barracks

C) Name the Act passed by the British In 1865 that gave British the power to declare any forest land as Government land.

- a) Forest Ruling Act
- b) Forest Regulation Act
- c) Forest Bye-Laws
- d) Forest Directive Act

D) Which one of the following options is derived from the Persian word Sipah meaning infantry soldier?

- a) Soldier
- b) Commander in chief
- c) Warrior

d) Sepoy

QUESTION 2) Very short answer type: -

- A) What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?
- B) What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
- C) What was Birsa's vision of a golden age?
- D) How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?
- E)

QUESTION 3) Read the passage and answer the following questions: -

Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories taken away by stages. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, pleaded that he be given his father's pension when the latter died. However, the Company, confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down these pleas. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. The Company even began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in. In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings – they would just be called princes.

- A) Who was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II?
- B) Who decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal King?
- C) In 1849, what did Governor-general Dalhousie announce?
- D) What did Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi want?

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WORKSHEET 7

UNIT 6

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) Name the term given to the commercial rearing of silk worms to supplement the income of the farmer.

- (a) Horticulture
- (b) Viticulture
- (c) Sericulture
- (d) Pisciculture

B) Which of these is not commercial farming?

- (a) Commercial Grain
- (b) Mixed
- (c) Organic
- (d) Plantation

C) Which one of the following is a principle of Sustainable Development?

- a) Balance between use and conservation of resources
- b) Cut the trees.
- c) Use vehicles that cause pollution
- d) Allow industries to carry on illegal mining

D) Which of the following is an example of Human Resources?

- a) Forests
- b) Latest Technologies
- c) People
- d) Animals & Birds

QUESTION 2) Short answer type: -

- A) Define the term agriculture.
- B) What are two important factors that can change substance into a resource?

QUESTION 3) Long answer type:

- A) What are some principles of Sustainable development?
- B) What is Shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?

QUESTION 4) Read the passage and answer the following questions: -

Farming is practised in various ways across the world. Depending upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology, farming can be classified into two main types. These are subsistence farming and commercial farming. Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming. In intensive subsistence agriculture the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot. Rice is the main crop. Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds. Intensive subsistence agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia. Shifting cultivation is practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of southeast Asia and Northeast India. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture.

- A) What is the meaning of Horticulture?
- B) 2. What is the main crop of intensive subsistence agriculture?
- C) Write down the classifications of subsistence farming?

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WORKSHEET 8

UNIT 3

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) What does the term Land degradation refer to?

- (a) Decline in the use of fertilizers
- (b) The decline in the productivity of cultivated land or forest land
- (c) Presence of rocks and minerals in the soil
- (d) The slope of the land

B) The major factors of soil formation are the nature of parent rock and _____

- (a) Deforestation
- (b) Soil Erosion
- (c) Overgrazing
- (d) Climatic factors

C) According to the terms of the Permanent Settlement, who were recognized as zamindars?

- (a) Village heads
- (b) Farmers and Peasants
- (c) Rajas and Taluqdars
- (d) British officers

D) Who among the following introduced the Ryotwari Settlement system ?

- (a) Thomas Munro
- (b) Holt Mackenzie
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Cornwallis

QUESTION 2) Short answer type: -

- A)** A fermenting or storage vessel is called _____.
- B)** The Champaran movement was against _____.
- C)** Define the term Rainwater harvesting.

QUESTION 3) Long answer type:

- A)** What is the difference between Permanent settlement and Mahalwari System?
- B)** Why were ryots reluctant to grow Indigo?
- C)** Suggest three ways to conserve water.
- D)** Why land is considered an important resource?

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WORKSHEET 9

UNIT 2

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) The rights provided by constitution are called:

- (a) Governmental Rights
- (b) Optional Rights
- (c) Economic Rights
- (d) Fundamental Rights

B) What refers to the State's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution?

- (a) Intervene
- (b) Coercion
- (c) Meditation
- (d) None of these

QUESTION 2) Short answer type: -

- A) Define the term Secularism.
- B) What do you mean by the term Farman.
- C) A heavy gun used by infantry soldiers is called_____.
- D) The Doctrine of lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. (True / False)
- E) Who was known as Tiger of Mysore?

QUESTION 3) Long answer type:

- A) Explain the system of Subsidiary alliance.
- B) What attracted European trading company to India?
- C) What are the objectives of Secularism?

D) Why it is important to separate religion from state?

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WORKSHEET 10

UNIT 2

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

QUESTION 1) Multiple Choice Questions: -

A) When did our Constitution was adopted and was enforced?

- (a) 26 January, 1950
- (b) 15 August, 1947
- (c) 2 October, 1950
- (d) 26 November, 1949

B) What defines the introduction to our constitution?

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Sovereignty
- (c) Constitution
- (d) None of these

C) James Mill was of the opinion that before British came to India, _____ ruled the country.

- (a) Hindus and Muslims
- (b) Only Hindus
- (c) Hindus, Muslims and Christians
- (d) Only Muslims

D) Name the three volume work of James Mill, the Scottish economist and philosopher.

- (a) Glimpses of India

- (b) History of British India
- (c) An ancient History of India
- (d) Glimpses of British History

QUESTION 2) Short answer type: -

- A) Who is known as the father of the Indian constitution?
- B) Who was the first Governor General of India?
- C) _____ was the last Viceroy of Indi.
- D) Why dates are important?

QUESTION 3) Long answer type: -

- A) What are the key features of Indian constitution?
- B) Why British preserve official documents?
- C) What is the problem with periodisation of Indian history that James mill offers?

