

Class VIII WORKSHEETS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Geography chapter- 1 Resources

Q1. Resources that we find in nature and are used without much modification are called (a)

- Human Resource
- (b) Natural Resource
- (c) Renewable Resource
- (d) Human Made Resource

Q2. Natural resources are classified into various types on the basis of--- (a)
Distribution

- (b) Development
- (c) Origin
- (d) All of these

Q3. All non-living things are known as

- (a) Biotic Resource
- (b) Exhaustible Resource
- (c) Abiotic Resource
- (d) Human Resource

Q4. Anything that can be used to satisfy human needs is a (a)
Thing

- (b) Value
- (c) Resource
- (d) Utility

Q5. Resources which can be renewed or replenished are known as

- (a) Exhaustible Resource
- (b) Renewable Resource
- (c) Non-Renewable Resource
- (d) Useful Resource

Q6. Resources refer to the number and ability of the people. E.g. knowledge, skill, etc. (a)
Biotic Resource

- (b) Human Made Resource
- (c) Human Resource
- (d) Abiotic Resource

Q7. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called

- (a) Sustainable Development
- (b) Resource Conservation
- (c) Resource Development
- (d) Sustainable Conservation

Q8.Which one of the following is an inexhaustible resource?

- (a) Forests
- (b) Wildlife
- © Fossil fuels
- (d) Sunlight

Q.9 Technology is-- (a)

- a natural resource
- (b) a human resource
- © a man made resource
- (d) None of these

Fill in the blanks.

Q.10. All ----- have some utility and value.

Q.11. Land, water and soil are ---- resources.

Q.12. Human beings use ----- and ----- to develop resources.

Q.13 ----- is an example of actual resource.

Q.14. ----- or ----- makes an object or substance a resource.

Q.15.Biotic resources are derived from-----

Q.16. Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of actual resources (true/false)

Q.17. Coal, Petroleum are the examples of Nonrenewable resources.(true/false)

Q.18.The distribution of natural resources is unequal due to physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude.

Q.19 Define the term “ Patent”.

Q.20 Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called-----.

CLASS –VIII

WORKSHEET OF GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER-2 (LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Question 1: The lowermost layer of the soil is:

- A) Weathered rock
- B) Parent rock
- C) Sub soil
- D) None of these

Question 2: Mass movement of rocks down the hills could be a sign of?

- A) Landslides
- B) Deforestation
- C) Floods
- D) Weathering

Question 3: The process of piling up of rocks to prevent water flows is called

- A) Rock dam
- B) Erosion
- C) Mulching
- D) Landslides

Question 4: _____ are some of the densely populated regions.

- A) River plains
- B) Mountains
- C) Thick forests
- D) Desserts

Question 5: What do you understand by the term CPR?

- A) Community property resource
- B) Common property resource
- C) Common planning resource
- D) None of these.

Question 6: Which of the following determine the use of land?

- A) Soil & topography
- B) Climate & vegetation
- C) Availability of water
- D) All of these

Question 7: The life supporting system is known as

- A) Earth
- B) Biosphere
- C) Ecosystem D) Vegetation

Question 8: Natural vegetation & wildlife exist only in the narrow zone called _____. A)

- Lithosphere
- B) Hydrosphere
- C) Atmosphere D) Biosphere

Question 9: In the coastal and dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover, this process is known as_____.

- A) Strip cropping

B) Contour BARRIERS

C) Terrace cultivation

D) Shelter belts.

Question 10: What determine the thickness of the soil?

A) Time

B) Climate

C) Relief

D) Formation

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

11. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the earth surface is called _____.

12. The breaking up of rocks is known as _____.

13. An international convention _____ has been established that lists several species of animals and birds in which trade is _____.

14. The color and texture of soil is determined by _____.

15. _____ is growing of different crops in alternate rows.

16. The full form of CITES is _____.

STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE.

17. Plains and valleys are densely populated because of soil fertility.

18. Forest and other vegetation promote surface run off.

19. The convention, CITES lists species which should be traded.

20. Land has same features all over the surface of the earth.

WORKSHEET

GEOGRAPHY CH 3: MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

Q1. A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is known as a

- (a) Ore
- (b) Mineral**
- (c) Soil
- (d) Land

Q2. Which country has no mineral deposit in it ?

- (a) Russia
- (b) India
- (c) Switzerland**
- (d) None of these

Q3. Minerals that lie near the earth's surface are simply dug out by the process known as

- (a) Quarrying**
- (b) Drilling**
- (c) Open Cast Mining
- (d) Shaft Mining**

Q4. Non-metallic minerals like Limestone, Sandstone, Marble, etc. are found in the

- (a) Metamorphic Rocks
- (b) Igneous Rocks
- (c) Sedimentary Rocks**
- (d) Weathered Rocks

Q5. is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.

- (a) Africa
- (b) Australia**
- (c) North America
- (d) South America

Q6. Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas etc. are the examples of

- (a) Conventional
- (b) Non- Conventional**
- (c) Ferrous
- (d) Non-Ferrous

Q7. Aluminum is obtained from

- (a) Iron Ore
- (b) **Bauxite**
- (c) Crude Oil
- (d) Rocks

Q8. Organic waste such as dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called

- (a) **Biogas**
- (b) Natural gas
- (c) CNG (d) LPG

Q9. is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.

- (a) **Natural Gas**
- (b) Crude Oil
- (c) Hydel Energy
- (d) Biogas

Q10 The site of the world's first solar and wind powered bus shelter is in ----- (a)
Scotland

- (b) France
- (c) **Norway**
- (d) Switzerland

Q11. is the world's largest producer of diamonds, gold and platinum.

- (a) Antarctica
- (b) Australia
- (c) India
- (d) **Africa**

Q12. Metallic minerals which contain iron is known as minerals

- (a) Non-Metallic
- (b) Power
- (c) **Ferrous**
- (d) Non-Ferrous

Q13. The process of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the earth's surface is called

- (a) Quarrying
- (b) Drilling
- (c) Extracting (d) **Mining**

Q14. is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.

- (a) Brazil

- (b) America
- (c) **India**
- (d) Antarctica

Q15. is obtained from energy stored in the nuclei of atoms of naturally occurring radio active elements like Uranium and Thorium.

- (a) **Nuclear**
- (b) Solar Energy
- (c) Tidal Energy
- (d) Wind Energy

Q16. Heat energy obtained from the earth is called

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) **Geothermal Energy**
- (c) Hydel Energy (d) Tidal Energy

Q17. China, Malaysia and Indonesia are among the world's leading producers.

- (a) **Tin**
- (b) Gold
- (c) Silver
- (d) Diamond

Q18 Which one of the following is not a leading producer of copper in the world?

- (a) Bolivia
- (b) Chile
- (c) Ghana
- (d) **Zimbabwe**

Q19. is used in computer industry and is obtained from quartz

- (a) Copper
- (b) **Silicon**
- (c) Mica
- (d) Aluminum

Q20. can be obtained by building dams at narrow openings of the sea.

- (a) Geothermal Energy
- (b) Hydel Energy
- (c) **Tidal Energy**
- (d) Wind Energy

WORKSHEET OF GEOGRAPHY CH 4 - AGRICULTURE

MCQ:-

Q.1 Horticulture means:-

- a) Growing of fruits and vegetables b) Primitive farming c) Growing of wheat Q.2
Around ----- of Indian population depends on the agriculture.

- a) 2/3 b) 1/2 c) 1/5

Q.3 Jhumming is practiced in ---- India.

- a) North East b) South c) west

Q.4 - Which of the following physical input is required in agriculture?

- A) labour B) slope C) rainfall

Q 5- Seeds are one of _____ of agriculture.

- A) process
B) output
C) input

Fill in the blanks:

Q.6 _____ is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Q.7 Wheat is grown in _____ season in India.

Q.8 _____ means commercial rearing of silk worms.

Q.9 _____ includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

State True or False:

Q .10 Manufacturing wool is a tertiary activity.

Q.11 Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.

Q.12 Cotton and jute are beverage crops.

Q.13 Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize.

Q.14 Who discovered the Coffee plant?

Q.15 The word agriculture is derived from latin words-----

Q.16 Leading producers of coffee ----

Q.17 Golden fibre refers to ----

Q.18 Types of farming to meet family needs-----

Q.19 ----- is known as the " Golden Fibre".

Q.20 In this type of farming herdsmen move from one place to another place with their animals for fodder and water.

WORKSHEET SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS VIII GEOGRAPHY CH-5 INDUSTRIES

Question 1. Which of the following is a secondary activity?

- (a) Coal mining industry
- (b) Tourism industry
- (c) Fishing
- (d) Agriculture

Question 2. Marine-based industries are based on--- (a) minerals

- (b) forest products
- (c) agricultural products
- (d) oceanic products

Question 3. Fish is a product of the- (a) mineral-based industries

- (b) agro-based industries
- (c) marine-based industries
- (d) forest-based industries

Question 4. Basket weaving falls in the category of

- (a) small-scale industry
- (b) cottage industry
- (c) large-scale industry (d) none of these

Question 5. Which factors affect the location of industry ?

- (a) Land
- (b) Labour
- (c) Capital
- (d) All of these

Question 6. What does an industrial system consist of?

- (a) Inputs
- (b) Processes
- (c) Output
- (d) All of these

Question 7. Which metal is often called the backbone of modern industry? (a)

- Steel
- (b) Gold
- (c) Silver
- (d) Aluminum

Question 8. The earlier name of Jamshedpur was:

- (a) Sakshi
- (b) Sakchi
- (c) Subarnarekha
- (d) Kharkai

Question 9. Which is not the quality of clothes?

- (a) Muslin
- (b) Chintzes
- (c) Calicos
- (d) Osaka

Question 10.

ITI is the full form of – (a)

Indian Training Institute

(b) Institute of Technology of
India

(c) Indian Telephone Industry (d)

Industrial Technology Institute

State whether true or false:

11. Mineral-based industries use products from seas and oceans as raw materials.

12. Manufacturing is a tertiary activity.

13. Industrialisation has led to the growth of towns and cities.

14. First cotton textile mill was established in 1857.

15. Paper industry is the example of agro-industry.

16. Handloom textile industry is a labour-intensive industry.

Fill in the blanks:

17. is an example of co-operative sector industry.

18. First cotton textile mill was established in in 1854.

(19) What is the full form of BHEL

(20) Name two natural fibers and manmade fibers.

Worksheet Geography Ch 6 Human Resources Class VIII Choose

the correct answer:

Question 1. When was Human Resource Development Ministry formed in India at central level of Government?

- (a) In 1990
- (b) In 1985
- (c) In 2004
- (d) In 2009

Question 2. The average density of world's population is-

- (a) 10 persons per square kilometre
- (b) 80 persons per square kilometre (c) 20 persons per square kilometre
- (d) 51 persons per square kilometre

Question 3. The highest density of the population in the world is in-

- (a) Europe
- (b) South America
- (c) South central Asia
- (d) none of these

Question 4. The population of the world is-

- (a) 77 billions
- (b) 7.0 billions
- (c) 0.77 billions
- (d) 0.077 billions

Question 5. Movement of people in. and out of an area is called

- (a) migration
- (b) death rate
- (c) birth rate
- (d) growth rate

Question 6. Which country has high population growth rate?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Kenya
- (c) India
- (d) China

State whether true or false:

- 7. Distribution of the population in the world is uneven.
- 8. Northern Hemisphere is less populated.

9. Capital is the major resource of a nation.

10. Population density is high in rural areas.

11. People turn nature's bounty into resources with their demands and abilities.

Fill in the blanks:

12. The difference between birth rate and death rate is termed as

13. Topography is the cause of uneven distribution of the population in the world.

14. The greatest resource of a nation is

15. When people are attracted to an area it becomes----- Populated.

16. The number of years that an average person can expect to live is called-----

17. Births and deaths are the natural causes of -----

18. What is birth rate?

19. What is population pyramid?

20. Define Migration

CLASS VIII WORKSHEETS HISTORY
HISTORY CH-2: TRADE TO TERRITORY

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. Who was the last powerful Mughal ruler? (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb (c) Shahjahan
2. A massive rebellion against British rule broke out in _ (a) 1757 (b) 1857 (c) 1800
3. The first English factory was setup on the bank of the river Hugli in _____ (a) 1651 (b) 1700 (c) 1600
4. What is meant by Paramountcy? ____
(a) Supreme power (b) Ultimate power (c) No power
5. After the death of Alivardi Khan who became the nawab of Bengal? ____
(a) Murshid Quli Khan (b) Mir Jafar (c) Sirajuddaulah
6. Which battle is famous because it was the first major victory the company won in India?

(a) The Battle of Plassey (b) The Battle of Buxar (c) The Battle of Seringapatam
7. Who was called as "Tiger of Mysore?"
(a) Hyder Ali (b) Mir Jafar (c) Tipu Sultan

II. Fill in the blanks

8. Aurangzeb died in the year _____.
9. The Battle of _____ was fought in 1757.
10. The first English ships sailed down the west coast of _____, round the Cape of Good Hope and crossed the Indian ocean.
11. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital _____ on 4 May 1799.
12. In the late 1830, the East India Company became worried about _____ that might expand across Asia and enter India from the North-West.
13. _____, Udaipur, N Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi Kingdoms were annexed by British simply by applying the policy of _____.
14. _____, _____ and Bombay were three presidencies; each was ruled by a Governor.

True or False

15. Vasco da Gama, an English explorer who had discovered sea route to India in 1498
16. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in

Europe.

- 17 .The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- 18 In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of Sandal wood, pepper and cardamom.
- 19 Third battle of Buxar was fought between British and Marathas.
- 20 Governor-General Warren Hasting devised a policy that came to be known as the “Doctrine of Lapse”.

WORKSHEET OF HISTORY CHAPTER-3 (RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Question 1: _____ devised Mahalwari system in 1922:

- A) Robert Mills
- B) Cornwille
- C) Holt Mackenzie
- D) Warren Hastings

Question 2: _____ collected revenue under mahalwari system.

- A) Zamindars
- B) English officials
- C) Village headman
- D) Soldiers

Question 3: Zamindars were responsible for collecting _____ from peasants A) rent

- B) goods
- C) foods
- D) money

Question 4: As Diwan, the company had to look after _____ of Bengal

- A) financial administration
- B) defence
- C) religious issue
- D) judiciary

Question 5: Under permanent Settlements, Rajas and Talukdars were recognized as

- A) Zamindars
- B) King
- C) Diwan
- D) Peasants

Question 6: The Champaran Movement was against

- A) peasants
- B) East India Company
- C) The Oppressive attitude of the planters
- D) None of these

Question 7: The Company was appointed as the Diwan of Bengal in

- A) 1762
- B) 1763
- C) 1764
- D) 1765

Question 8: Who had developed the munro system?

- A) Captain Alexander
- B) Holt Mackenzie
- C) Thomas Munro
- D) None of these

Question 9: The International demand of Indigo was affected by the discovery of A) Synthetic dyes

- B) Woad
- C) Blue color
- D) None of these

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

10. The Mughal Emperor appointed the _____ as the Diwan of Bengal 11. Ryotwari system was also known as _____.
12. Bigha is the unit of _____ measurement by the British in Bengal.
13. The company introduced the permanent settlement in _____.
14. Growers of woad in Europe law _____ as a crop which provide competition to their earnings.

STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE.

15. Indigo cultivation was done under two main system Nij and Ryoti.
16. Under Mahalwari system revenue was to be collected from the cultivators directly.
17. Revenue was fixed in the permanent settlement.
18. The demand for Indigo increased in late 17th century.
19. The Company purchased goods in India before 1865 through gold and silver imports. 20. The painter was commissioned by to record memorable events of his life.

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WORKSHEET

Class VIII: History Ch.5 When People Rebel

Choose the correct options

Q.1 which of the following did not require sepoys to go against religious norms?

- a) Shaving off their beards
- b) going overseas to fight wars
- c) Using riffles
- d) using the cartridges of the Enfield rifle

Q.2 The upper castes disliked the British judicial system because they

- a) Did not understand the new laws
- b) Did not want written laws
- c) Were treated badly in the courts
- d) Were not given any traditional priviledges

Q.3 Who among the following was not martyred during the revolt of 1857?

- a) Tantia Tope
- b) Azimullah Khan
- c) Rani Lakshmbai
- d) Bahadur Shah II

Q.4 Which of the following places remained almost unaffected by the revolt of 1857?

- a) Meerut
- b) Bombay
- c) Gwalior
- d) Lucknow

Q.5 Which of the following supported the British during the Revolt of 1857?

- a) The Nizam of Hyderabad
- b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- c) Bahadur Shah II
- d) Kunwar Singh

Fill in the blanks—

Q.6 _____ was hanged for calling upon sepoys at Barrack pore to revolt against the use of greased cartridges.

Q.7 During the Revolt of 1857, Khan Bahadur Khan was in Bareilly what _____ was in Arrah.

Q.8 The Rani of Jhansi joined the rebels because _____ was denied inheritance of the throne.

Q.9 The Secretary of state was answerable to the _____.

Q.10 India's last governor general under the company was _____.

Q.11 The Queen's Proclamation was read out in the year _____.

State whether the following statements are true or false.

Q.12 The introduction of the Enfield rifle in the company's army was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857.

Q.13 Sindhia remained loyal to the British during the Revolt of 1857.

Q.14 More sepoys died in the uprising of 1857 than civilians.

Q.15 Lord Canning was the first viceroy of India under the British Crown.

Q.16 The Queen's Proclamation discontinued the Doctrine of Lapse.

Q.17 The British abolished the zamindar's land rights after the revolts of 1857.

Answer the following questions

Q.18 Name some of the leaders of the Revolt of 1857.

Q.19 Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail?

Q.20 Why was Awadh annexed?

WORKSHEET OF HISTORY CHAPTER-8 (WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORM)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Question 1: _____ were often treated as untouchables.

- A) Shudras
- B) Brahmans
- C) Teacher
- D) Traders

Question 2: The idea of widow remarriage was advocated by

- A) Dayanand saraswati
- B) Jyotirao phule
- C) Periyar
- D) Pandita Ramabai

Question 3: The Satyashodhak Samaj association was founded by

- A) Mumtaz Ali
- B) Periyar
- C) Jyotirao Phule
- D) B.R. Ambedkar

Question 4: Widow remarriage act was passed in the year of

- A) 1826
- B) 1856
- C) 1876
- D) 1886

Question 5: Brahmo Samaj was founded by

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B) Swami Vivekanand
- C) MC Mukherjee
- D) Rabindranath Tagore

Question 6: The practice of sati was banned in

- A) 1829
- B) 1845
- C) 1833
- D) 1822

Question 7: Widow's home in Poona was established by

- A) Tarabai Shinde
- B) Rokeya Hussain
- C) Pandita Ramabai
- D) Savitribai Phule

Question 8: In most of the Regions , Brahmins and Kshatriyas consider themselves as

- A) Upper cast
- B) Lower cast
- C) Educationalist
- D) Government

Question 9: Self respect movement was led by _____

- A) Periyar
- B) Ambedkar
- C) Jyotirao Phule
- D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Question 10 : _____ was a book written by Jyotirao Phule.

- A) Abhyas
- B) Gulamgiri
- C) Stripurushtulona
- D) Harijans of India

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

11. Ambedkar was born into a _____ family.
12. The child marriage Restraint Act was passed in _____.
13. The knowledge of _____ texts help the reformers promote new laws.
14. Raja Ram Mohan Roy focused on spreading _____ all over the country.
15. Jyotirao Phule studied in school set up by _____.

STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE.

16. Pandita Ramabai supported economic independence of women, set up widow homes.
17. Reformer d got full support form all section of the people of the country.
18. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founder of Brahma Samaj?
19. Women who died by burning were called Sati.
20. Stripurushtulana was a book written by Jyotirao phule.

Class –VIII

WORKSHEET OF HISTORY CHAPTER-9 (THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT 1870s-1947)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Question 1: The struggle for Partition of Bengal came to be known as

- A) Khilafat Movement
- B) Swadeshi Movement
- C) Salt Movement
- D) Quit India Movement

Question 2: Marathi newspaper 'Kesari' was edited by

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Bal gangadhar Tilak
- C) Chitta Ranjan Das
- D) Sarojini Naidu

Question 3: The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in

- A) 1840
- B) 1875
- C) 1878
- D) 1890

Question 4: The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the president ship of

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) C. Rajagopalachari
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Question 5: _____ returned his Knighthood after learning about Jallianwala Mascara A) Lala Lajpat Rai

- B) Mahatma Gandhi
- C) Rabindranath Tagore
- D) R C Mukherjee

Question 6: 'Freedom is our birthright' slogan was given by

- A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- B) Bal gangadhar Tilak
- C) Laxmi sehgal
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Question 7: _____ & Muslim league signed a Historic Pact of Lucknow in 1916

- A) Communist Party
- B) British Empire
- C) Congress
- D) Socialist Party

Question 8: Jallianwala Mascara took place in _____.

- A) 1919
- B) 1921
- C) 1924
- D) 1917

Question 9: The Govt. Of India Act was passed in_____.

- A) 1935

- B) 1932
- C) 1924
- D) 1917

Question 10: Gandhiji called of Non- cooperation movement because of violence in_____. A)
Chauri chaura

- B) Kanpur C)
Bithpur
- D) Ahmedabad

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

11. Simon Commission was headed by_____.
12. Gandhiji and his followers marched from _____ to Dandi.
13. 16 Aug 1956 was announced as _____ by the Muslim League.
14. The Non- cooperation movement gained momentum in _____.
15. In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a _____ against the Rowlatt Act.

STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE.

16. Dadabhai Naroji wrote book 'Poverty and Un -British Rule in India's. 17. Muslim League demanded "Independent States" for Muslims in 1940.
18. A. O Hume was a Chinese Educationist.
19. In 1930, Gandhiji led a march to break the salt law.
20. The Arms Act was passed in 1875.

Class –VIII

WORKSHEET OF HISTORY CHAPTER-10 (INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Question 1: The leader who went on hunger for the Andhra Pradesh to protect the interest of Telugu speaker is

- A) Chitta Ranjan Das
- B) Potti Sriramulu
- C) Krishna menon
- D) None of these

Question 2: How many Indians formed the Constitution Assembly?

- A) One hundred
- B) Two hundred
- C) Three hundred
- D) Four hundred

Question 3: The Planning Commission was set up in _____.

- A) 1947
- B) 1950
- C) 1952
- D) 1953

Question 4: Policy of Non Alignment was introduced by _____.

- A) Marshal Tito
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) K B Iyer
- D) Rajendra Prasad

Question 5: _____ was the chairman of Drafting Committee.

- A) Rajendra Prasad
- B) T T Krishnamachari
- C) B R Ambedkar
- D) SC Sinha

Question 6: Bhilai Steel Plant is in _____ state.

- A) Madhya Pradesh
- B) Chhattisgarh
- C) Odisha
- D) Bihar

Question 7: Which Industry was set up with the help of USSR?

- A) Barauni Dairy Plant
- B) Bhilai Steel Plant
- C) Tata steel plant
- D) None of these

Question 8: The right to vote is known as

- A) Refugee
- B) Privilege
- C) Suffrage
- D) Franchise

Question 9: Which is NOT the features of our constitution?

- A) Adoption of Universal Adult Franchise

- B) Preference to Hindu Religion
- C) Equal rights to all citizens
- D) Special privileges for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians

Question 10: Under the concurrent list , _____ was covered

- A) Taxes
- B) Defense
- C) Agriculture
- D) Constitution

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

11. Subjects that were placed on the Union List were _____ , _____ & _____.
12. State of _____ was divided into marathi & gujrati speakers.
13. _____ assassinated Gandhi.
14. On 26 Jan 1950 our _____ was adopted.
15. _____ Gandhian leader died of fasting for a separate state for Telugu speakers.

STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE.

16. Union list discuss subjects like education & health that would be taken care of by the state.
17. The second Five Year Plan focused on the development of agriculture.
18. Second five year plan was formulated in 1952.
19. Constitution was written between Dec. 1946 to Nov. 1949
20. India with its independence in 1947, faced huge series of challenges.

CLASS VIII WORKSHEETS OF CIVICS

WOKKSHEET OF CIVICS CH 1 THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Choose the correct answer:

Question 1. Constitution of a nation contains:-

- (a) Rules (b) Laws
- (b) Both (a) and (b)
- (c) None of these

Question 2. In--- the Indian National Congress made the demand for a constituent assembly.

- a) 1934 b)1950 c)1978 d)1967

Question 3. --- is known as the father of the Indian constitution.

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

Question 4. When did the King of Nepal finally take over as the head of government?

- (a) February, 2002 b) February, 2005 c) February, 2007 d) April, 2003

Question 5. The constitution of India was adopted on--- (a)

26 January 1950

(b) 26 November 1949

26 January 1949

(d) None of these

Question 6. Who has a role to play in formation of government under Universal Adult Suffrage?

- (a) All adult Indians
- (b) Only males
- (c) All children
- (d) None of these

Question 7. The existence of more than one level of government in the country is known as---

- (a) Secularism
- (b) Federalism
- (c) Sovereignty
- (d) None of these

Question 8. If a 13-year old child is working in a factory, what is it called?

- (a) Freedom to education
- (b) Child labour
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Question 9 Which of the following are Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right against exploitation
- (d) All of these

Question 10. Secularism means that the state promotes--- (a)

- One religion
- (b) No religion
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d)
- None of these

Question 11. Who was the first Prime Minister of Free India?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Lai Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Mrs. Indira Gandhi (d) Guljari Lai Nanda

State whether true or false:

12. The Indian Constitution was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

13. Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution in 2007.

14. The Constitution of India consists of the Fundamental Rights.

15. The Constitution of India came in force on 15th August 1947.

16. The practice of untouchability has been abolished.

Fill in the blanks:

17. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar believed that his participation in the constituent assembly helped the---
--- get some safeguards in the draft constitution.

The following situations violate which Fundamental rights-----

18.If a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu-medium school in Kerala.

19. If a politician in one state decides to not allow laborers from other states to work in his state.

20. If the government decides not to promote an officer of the armed forces for being a woman.

WORKSHEET

CIVICS PARLIAMENT

LESSON -3

WHY DO WE

NEED A

Q1 EVM's were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections held in

Q2. The parliament of India is also known as

Q3. The total membership of Rajya Sabha is Q4.The Lok Sabha is presided over by the

Q5.The Supreme law making institution is the Q6. The executive is a group of persons who together implement the

Laws made by the

Q7. The prime minister of India is the.....of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha. Q8. The ---- is the presiding officer of the Lok sabha.

Q9. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for the term of---- years.

Q10. The parliament of India consists of the two houses and the Rajya Sabha. Q11 . The ----- is a permanent body, as it is never dissolved.

Q12. When the Parliament is in the session, it begins with a

Q13. The President of India nominates members of the Rajya Sabha.

Q14. The Parties play a crucial role in the healthy functioning of a democracy. Q15. Write full form of EVM..

Q16. Define the term ---Coalition government

Q 17 . Do you know: ---

- A. President of India
- B. Prime minister of India
- C. Vice president of India
- D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Worksheet civics Ch 4 Understanding laws Class viii Choose the correct answer:

Question 1. When did Jallianwala Bagh's massacre take place?

- (a) 13 April
- (b) 13 March
- (c) 13 May
- (d) 13 June

Question 2. Where is Jallianwala Bagh located?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Agra
- (d) Dehradun

Question 3. When did the Rowlatt Act come into effect?

- (a) On 10th February, 1917
- (b) On 10th January, 1918
- (c) On 10th March, 1919
- (d) On 20th April, 1920

Question 4. Who gave the order to fire in Jallianwala Bagh on innocent people protesting calmly? (a)

General Dyer

- (b) Dr. Satyapal
- (c) Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew
- (d) None of these

Question 5. What is the violence free relationship where husband and wife are equal with each other and they enjoy equal rights? (a) Equal relationship

- (b) Discriminated relationship
- (c) Evolution
- (d) All of these

Question 6. Law on Domestic Violence was made in this year-- (a)

2005

- (b) 2006
- (c) 2007
- (d) 2008

Question 7. Who was the Afro-American woman who refused to give her seat to a white man in 1955?

- (a) Rosy Peter
- (b) Rosa Parks
- (c) Rosymary (d) Rose Jose

Write (T) for true and (F) for false:

8. The most important provision in our constitution is all persons in independent India are equal in the eyes of law.
9. Our law gives special treatment for government officers and wealthy persons.
10. Colonial law was arbitrary.
11. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 gives priority to daughter over son.
12. Prime Minister can make new laws.
13. Sedition Act, 1870 was an example of arbitrariness existing in British India.
14. Rosa Park, an African-American woman protested for being unseated by the white man on December 1, 1995.

[Fill in the blanks](#)

15. The Parliament is the which makes the new rules.

CIVICS CH 6 Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

MCQs

1. Which type of advocate who pleads on behalf of the accused person?
(a) Public prosecutor (b) Defence lawyer (c) Judge (d) All of these
2. What term refers to a person who is tried by a court for a crime?
(a) Accused (b) Lawyer (c) Detention (d) Fair trial
3. What refers to any act that the law defines as a crime?
(a) Detention (b) Offence (c) Witness (d) All of these
4. Who register the FIR?
(a) Firemen (b) Policemen (c) Lawyer (d) Public prosecutor
5. Who decides whether a person is guilty or not?
(a) Advocate (b) Public prosecutor (c) Judge (d) Police
6. Article 21 of the Constitution Guarantees-
(a) Right to Speech (b) Right to life (c) Right to freedom (d) None of the above
7. _____ records statements of witnesses when a crime has been committed.
A) Defence Lawyer B) Judge C) Police D) Criminal
8. Lawyers are given the opportunity to _____ all the witnesses in Court.
A) alter B) cross-examine C) test D) talk

True or false:

9. Fair trial is the procedure which has been set and followed for the cases to be tried in the courts fairly.
10. Offence is an legal activity
11. The complainant also has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police.

Fill in the blanks

12. Based on their Investigation, the police are required to form an _____.
13. _____ can't be called to the Police Station in order to ask questions only.
14. Within 24 hours of arrest, an accused has to be presented before a _____.
15. A memo of arrest will be prepared when a person is about to be _____.

Worksheet civics CH- 9 Public Facilities Choose
the correct answer:

Question 1. Where are Anu and Kumar travelling through?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Mumbai (d) China

Question 2. Which areas in Chennai faces severe water shortages?

- (a) Madipakkam
- (b) Mtylapore
- (c) Slums near Saidapet (d) All these areas

Question 3. Which of the following is a water related disease?

- (a) Plague
- (b) Eye flu
- (c) Cholera
- (d) All of these

Question 4. 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 5. What are Public facilities?

- (a) Essential facilities
- (b) Non Essential facilities
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Question 6. Who carries the responsibility of providing public facility to the people?

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

Question 7. Which of the following is most important public transport?

- (a) Aeroplane
- (b) Boat
- (c) Buses (d) Cars

Question 8. Where from the government gets funds for providing Public facility?

- (a) Income Tax collected from the people
- (b) Fines collected from the people
- (c) Other taxes collected from the people (d) All of these

Question 9. What is the main sources of water?

- (a) Municipal water
- (b) Borewell
- (c) River water (d) All of these

Question 10.

Which facility, besides safe drinking water, is necessary to prevent water-borne disease? (a)

Sanitation

(b) Transport

(c) Road

(d) All of these

State whether true or false:

11. Sulabh is a government organisation who arranges toilet facility.

12. Brackish means Salty.

13. Sanitation is provision of facility for the safe of human urine and faeces.

14. There is a lack of public facilities in posh colonies.

15. 36% of households in India have access to drinking water.

16. Public facilities relate to people's basic needs.

Fill in the blanks:

17. Borewell is the type of which supplies water in raw form.

18. Water tanker is fitted with a taker which carries water.

19. is essential for life and good health.

21. Government carries the of providing public facilities to the people.

Worksheet civics CH- 10 Laws and social Justice Choose the correct answer:

Question 1. The term used for event in which large number of losses occur to life and property: (a)

Toxic

- (b) Poisonous
- (c) Disaster
- (d) Vulnerable

Question 2. Which word is used for pollution?

- (a) Contamination
- (b) Toxic
- (c) Pure
- (d) None of these

Question 3. What is the term used for a ten-year old child working in a factory? (a)

Child labour

- (b) Factory worker
- (c) Baildaar
- (d) All of these

Question 4. The law against child labour was implemented in

- (a) 2001
- (b) 2003
- (c) 2005
- (d) 2006

Question 5. What is a minimum labour (Rupees) for a construction worker in your state?

- (a) Above 75 rupees daily
- (b) Above 100 rupees daily
- (c) Above 150 rupees daily
- (d) Above 300 rupees daily

Question 6. Which of the following is powerlooms?

- (a) Where the production is made by hand.
- (b) Where the production is made by machines using electricity.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Question 7. How do the private companies earn more profit?

- (a) Giving high wages
- (b) Less working hours
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Question 8. The money spent to purchase new machine or building for gaining profits in future is called (a) investment

- (b) expenditure
- (c) losses
- (d) none of these

Question 9. Which type of pollution is created by vehicle's smoke?

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Water pollution
- (c) Noise pollution
- (d) All of these

Question 10. How can we reduce environment pollution?

- (a) By using diesel cars
- (b) By using CNG kits in vehicle
- (c) By using petrol cars
- (d) None of these

Question 11. Which of the following are hazardous industries?

- (a) Pesticides
- (b) Asbestos producing
- (c) Ship breaking
- (d) All of these

State whether true or false:

- 12. Union Carbide, an American Company, produced soaps.
- 13. To make profit private companies give high wages to their workers.
- 14. Workers' union is an association of workers.
- 15. There are laws to protect interest of consumers and producers.
- 16.. Workers' union is common in the factories and offices.
- 17. Many countries have banned the use of dangerous pesticides like D.D.T.

Fill in the blanks:

- 18. Consumer is a person who -----goods for personal use.(consume/sell)
- 20. Bhopal gas tragedy was disaster, (man-made/natural)

