

Brilliant Public School , Sitamarhi



Class -VIII

Social Science Worksheets

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BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI
Class VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

History

What, Where, How and When

1. The Industrial revolution began in _____.
2. The spinning Jenny was invented by _____.
3. Production of goods with the help of machines was called _____.
4. Russian revolution of 1917 resulted in the overthrow of _____.
5. _____ was the first movement in the world where the people asserted their rights to rule themselves.
6. The _____ ruled over 13 colonies in North America.
7. The storming of Bastille marked the beginning of _____ revolution.
8. The _____ were the people who owned factories.
9. The treaty of Paris was signed in _____.
10. The ideas of Karl Marx and Frederich Engles were put in to practice by _____.

What , Where , How and When ?

1. The Modern period in India began in the _____ century.
2. _____ is a place where documents are kept.
3. The production of goods with the help of machines in factories is known as _____.
4. Spinning Jenny was invented by _____.
5. In 19th century, workers began to organize themselves into association called _____ to protect their interests.
6. Karl Marx and Frederich Engels jointly wrote the pamphlet called the _____.
7. The Russian revolution resulted in the over throw of the autocratic rule of the _____.

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8. The Russian revolution resulted in the establishment of _____ system in Russia.
9. _____ was the first movement in the world where people asserted the right to rule themselves.
10. The _____ ruled over 13 colonies in North America.
11. The settlers of 13 colonies in North America were originally from _____
12. On 4th July 1776, representatives of all the colonies met and adopted the _____
13. The King of France during the period of French revolution was _____
14. _____ marked the beginning of French revolution.
15. The _____ guaranteed to the Americans the right to freedom of speech , religion and justice.

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Rural Life and Society

1. The Indian _____ were self sufficient units.
2. The permanent settlement was introduced by _____.
3. The Ryotwari system was introduced in the Madras and _____ presidencies.
4. Under ryotwari system the _____ was recognised as the owner of the land.
5. The Faraizi movement was led by _____.
6. The Faraizi sect was founded by _____.
7. The Indigo revolt was an uprising against the _____.
8. The _____ rebellion was led by Sidhu and Kanhu.
9. The leader of Wahabi movement was _____.

Rural Life and Society

1. In India, villages were _____ units.
2. Under permanent settlement the _____ was made the owner of the land.
3. The peasants were forced to pay _____ apart from land revenue.
4. The money lender _____ the peasants land and changed a high rate of interest.
5. The first major revolt broke out after British conquest of Bengal was led by Sanyasis and _____
6. Didu Main united the cultivators against the tyranny of _____
7. The _____ movement was led by Sidhu and Kanhu
8. It was the efforts of _____ that finally gave relief to the indigo farmers of Champaran.
9. The British depended on the _____ from agriculture to fight their wars, pay their officials etc.
10. The indigo revolt started from _____

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The Revolt of 1857

1. The revolt of 1857 has also been referred to as the first war of _____.
2. Mangal Pandey refused to use greased _____.
3. The sepoys the Meerut regiment captured Delhi and declared _____ as the emperor of India.
4. _____ has led the revolt at Bareilly.
5. Bahadur Shah zafar was exiled to _____.
6. At Kanpur the revolt was led by _____.
7. _____ annexed Jhansi under the Doctrine of Lapse.
8. _____ led the revolt at Lucknow.
9. _____ was the able commander of Nana Sahib's forces.
10. The British soldiers were entitled to a foreign service allowance or _____.
11. _____ introduced the Doctrine of Lapse.
12. _____ was the last Mugal Emperor.

The Revolt of 1857

1. According to the _____, if a ruler did not leave any male heir, the land became the property of the British East India company.
2. Mughal Emperor Bahadurshah Zafar and his successors were ordered to leave the red fort by _____.
3. _____ announced that Bahadurshah's successors would not be allowed to use the title of the king.
4. _____ was proclaimed the emperor of India by the rebels.
5. _____ had led the revolt at Bareilly.
6. At Kanpur, the revolt was led by _____, the adopted son of the last peshwa.

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7. _____ annexed Jhansi under the doctrine of lapse.
8. _____ died fighting the British troops on 17 June 1857.
9. _____ led the revolt at Lucknow.
10. Mirza Ghalib's diary, the _____ criticises the harsh rule of British.
11. _____ was the tenth and last nawab of the princely kingdom of Awadh.
12. _____ was the commanders of Nana Sahib's forces.
13. The Revolt of 1857 began at _____ on 10th May 1857.
14. In Barrakpore, _____ refused to use the greased cartridges and was hanged by the British.
15. _____ wrote the book 12 years of a soldier's life in India.

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Geography

Resources – Concept and Classification

1. Natural resources are the contribution of _____.
2. _____ resources are substances obtained from living beings.
3. _____ resources do not exhausted with use.
4. _____ means increasing vegetation cover by planting trees.
5. The removal of salinity from sea water by scientific procedure is called_____.
6. The sum total of resources of all countries is termed as _____.
7. Resources owned by an individual are called _____.
8. _____ resources are obtained by live stock rearing or dairy farming.

Concept and Classification

1. _____ means increasing vegetation cover by planting new trees.
2. _____ means removal of salinity from sea water by scientific procedure using modern technology.
3. _____ is a vast storehouse of resources.
4. _____ resources are the sum total of resources of all countries.
5. _____resources include animal products like milk, meat , fur etc.
6. Sunlight, wind, water are also called _____ resources.
7. _____ resources are the stock for future use.
8. Coal and Petroleum are known as _____
9. Of all the resources of the world _____ is the most important.
10. _____ resources include cereals and other food crops.

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Natural Resource – Water

1. World water resource day is celebrated every year on _____.
2. _____ are called “Temples of modern India”.
3. _____ is the highest dam in the world.
4. _____ is the longest dam in the world.
5. First multipurpose project of India is _____.
6. _____ % Earth’s surface is covered with water.
7. The force of falling water is utilized to produce _____.
8. The river valleys of the world have been _____ of civilization.
9. Distribution of fresh water is highly _____ throughout the world.
10. _____ are constructed in rocky areas to store rain water.

Natural Resources – water

1. The force of falling water is utilized to produce _____
2. _____ is celebrated every year on March 22 with specific theme.
3. Water is renewed , recycled and recharged through _____
4. _____ are the rivers of ice, moving tongue shaped huge works of ice in high mountains.
5. Big continental ice mass is called _____
6. Channels that divert water from the main river to agricultural fields are called _____
7. _____ are constructed in rocky areas to store rainwater.
8. India receives good amount of rainfall due to the _____
9. _____ is the highest dam in the world.
10. _____ is the longest dam in the world.
11. _____ canal in Rajasthan has turns the desert green.
12. _____ have been called as “ Temple of Modern India”

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13. _____ is a multipurpose river valley project of Russia.
14. _____ is a effective method of soil conservation where rain water is collected in flat topped terrance of the human.
15. India receives nearly _____ of global precipitation annually.

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NATURAL RESOURCE - WATER

1. Earth is called the watery planet because _____% of its surface is covered with water.
2. _____% of water exists in the form of oceans, seas, gulfs and bays.
3. The amount of fresh water available to us is only _____%
4. World Water Resource Day is celebrated every year on _____ with a specific theme.
5. The river valleys of the world have been called _____
6. Water is renewed, recycled and recharged through the _____
7. _____ and _____ are dug to draw out ground water in flat agricultural areas.
8. _____ are constructed in rocky areas to store rainwater.
9. _____ are constructed to divert water from rivers to agricultural fields.
10. _____ canal has turned Rajasthan green.
11. Multipurpose river valley projects have been called _____
12. _____ is the highest dam in the world.
13. _____ is the longest dam in the world.
14. India receives good amount of rainfall due to _____. Glaciers are _____.
15. _____ is a simple, but very effective method of water conservation.

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Natural Resources – Land and Soil

1. _____ are huge land masses which rise to marvellous heights.
2. _____ are broad, low lying stretches of land which have gentle slopes.
3. _____ is a source of perennial rivers of India.
4. _____ soils are formed by leaching.
5. Regur is the local name of _____ soil.
6. _____ soil is called the ‘soil Aristocrat’
7. Land for rearing livestock is called _____
8. _____ is the Area under cultivation in the particular year.
9. _____ soils are formed by the weathering of old igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.
10. _____ is the protection of soil cover from the soil erosion.
11. _____ known as the ‘Wheat granaries’ of the world.
12. _____ is composed of decayed organic matter.
13. _____ is the most fertile important and widespread soil of India.
14. _____ are broad elevated table lands.
15. _____ contains most of the nutrients for plant growth.

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Civics

The Government at the centre

1. _____ means prosecution of a very high public official by the legislature for alleged offences.
2. Sessions of parliament usually begins with _____.
3. A motion moved by a member in a Lok sabha , to express lack of confidence in the government is called _____.
4. _____ bill can originate only in Lok sabha.
5. President nominates _____ members to the Rajya Sabha.
6. The _____ acts as the chairman of Rajya Sabha.
7. President of India is elected indirectly by an _____.
8. A proposal for a law is called a _____.
9. Time allotted in the parliament everyday for miscellaneous activities is called _____ hour.

Government at the Centre

1. Time allotted in the house every day for miscellaneous activities. _____
2. _____ means prosecution of a very high public official by the legislative for alleged offences.
3. The _____ acts as the chairman of the Rajya Sabah
4. _____ nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabah.
5. _____ is the real head of the executive.
6. _____ is the lower house of the parliament.
7. _____ bill can originate only in Lok Sabah.
8. _____ can pardon a death sentence.
9. _____ is the supreme commander of the Armed forces.
10. _____ is called the permanent house.
11. Sessions of parliament / legislatures usually begins with a _____ in which members can ask questions about administrative polices and activities.

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12. A motion moved by a member in the Lok Sabha, to express lack of confidence in the government for any reason is known as _____
13. The union list contains the subjects on which only the _____ can make laws.
14. The President of India is elected indirectly by an _____
15. To become a member of Lok Sabha a person should be _____ years of age.

Vision set forth in the constitution.

1. _____ are Justiciable.
2. Ideals and the vision set forth in the constitution are broadly given in the _____ to the constitution.
3. During _____, Article 19 – the Right to freedom is suspended.
4. The word _____ means independent.
5. _____ means harmony and a feeling of brotherhood in the society.
6. Article 32 guarantees to the individual, the right to move the _____ in case any violation of a fundamental Right.
7. To become a member of Lok Sabha a person should be minimum years of _____

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. The making of laws :

1. The _____ makes laws.
2. An administrative unit below district is called _____.
3. Denial of information under _____ act was a major cause of corruption.
4. The government headed by _____ introduced the freedom of information bill in 2000.
5. Dearness allowance would change according to the consumer _____.
6. The _____ had declared the right to information as a fundamental right as early as 1976.

Making of Laws.

1. _____ Act was passed on 15th March 1948.
2. With rise in prices and inflation the government introduced _____ which would change according to the consumer price index.
3. A law is made by the _____
4. Right to information act was passed in the year _____.
5. NAC stands for _____
6. The _____ had declared that right to information, a fundamental right in 1976.

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INDUSTRIES – CLASSIFICATION & LOCATION

1. The technique of converting natural or man-made raw material into finished products are termed as -----
2. ----- involve processing of raw materials to produce more valuable products in large quantities.
3. ----- started with the invention of steam engine in 1769 in England.
4. ----- are considered the back bone of development in many countries.
5. ----- are simple family enterprises.
6. -----industries play an important role in the development of developing countries.
7. ----- process agricultural raw materials to produce finished goods.
8. ----- use materials obtained from animals.
9. ----- based industries use rocks and minerals obtained from mines.
10. -----sector are owned and operated by the government and its agencies.
11. When an industry is jointly owned and managed by both the government and private firms on companies, it is termed as ----- sector industry.

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NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

1. Any natural event which is infrequent and is capable of threatening life and property is called _____.
2. Natural hazards which are caused by forces originated below the surface of the earth are called _____.
3. Natural hazards which are caused by forces originated and work above the surface of the earth are called _____.
4. The sudden mild or violent shaking of a part of the earth is known as _____.
5. A vent in the earth's crust through which molten rocks, gases and steam force their way out to the surface of the earth is known as a --- _____.
6. The neck through which Lava, steam or ashes gust out is called the shaft or _____.
7. The liquid of the volcano, so long as it remains within the surface of the earth is called _____.
8. Turbulent masses of snow and ice mixed with debris that rush down at high speed from steep mountain slopes are called _____.
9. A period of unusually prolonged and dry weather in such areas where is otherwise normally expected is known as _____.
10. Nuclear disasters can be prevented by _____ and nuclear non-proliferation.
11. _____ help us to adapt and cope with the environment.

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12. _____ occur due to difference in temperature and pressure of air, over the warm water of the oceans.
13. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy which took place on December 3rd 1984 was one of the example of _____.
14. The first symptoms of a chemical leakage are burning sensation and redness in the _____.
15. Terrorist attacks are deliberate acts of _____.

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INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. Nathuram Godse assassinated the Father of the Nation.
2. Gandhiji was cremated on the banks of the Yamuna at Rajghat (Delhi).
3. Sardar Patel succeeded in integrating the hundreds of princely states with the Indian Union.
4. It was during the Prime ministership of Jawaharlal Nehru that the principle of ‘Panchsheel’ was first unassociated in the Sino – India Treaty of April, 1954.
5. Indian foreign policy is commonly characterized as a policy of non – alignment.
6. The first conference of the NAM was held in Belgrade in 1961.
7. East Pakistan became an independent nation as Bangladesh.
8. Tata Iron and steel Co. Ltd (Tisco) was established at Jamshedpur.
9. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre was started in 1957 at Trombay.
10. During Indira Gandhi's rule, decision for nationalizing banks was taken.

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NATIONAL MOVEMENT

1. Dadabhai Naoroji, organized the East India Association in London to influence British public opinion to promote Indian welfare.
2. The first session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in December, 1885. It was presided over by W.C.Banerjee.
3. V.D. Savarkar has organized the Abhinava Bharat which was a popular secret society of revolutionaries.
4. In June 1914, the first world war broke out.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru was made the president of the congress at the historic Lahore session of 1929.
6. The British Government sent a Cabinet Mission in March 1946 to negotiate with Indian leaders the terms for transfer of power to Indians.
7. In September 1946, an interim cabinet, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed by the congress.
8. Lord Mountbatten was sent as the last viceroy in March 1947.
9. Lord Curzan divided the province of Bengal into two parts.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNMENT

1. ----- was set up in 1950 to make plans for organized development of our country.
2. The introduction of ----- in Kolkata and Delhi is a major landmark in transportation.
3. The main stay of Indian economy is -----.
4. India's economy was liberalised in -----.
5. Increase in milk production is called -----.
6. The government launched ----- in 1988 to give attention to adult education.
7. The ----- 1960's did a great deal for agriculture by introducing modern and scientific methods of farming.
8. ----- electricity is obtained by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.
9. Tarapur is a ----- power station.
10. India has a ----- length of about 25 lakhs kilometers.

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HISTORY

Fill in the blanks :

1. The Indian Association of Calcutta was led by _____ and _____.
2. Gandhi ji based his struggle on the twin principles of truth and non-violent _____.
3. The first session of the Indian National Congress at _____ in _____.
4. The participation of Bengal took effect on 16th October in _____ and issued an order to divide it.
5. Bal Gangadher Tilek found the newspapers _____ and the _____.
6. In 1904, V.D. Savarker had organized the _____ which was a secret society of revolutionaries.
7. The 23rd session of the congress was held at _____.
8. Muslim league was formed on 30th December _____.
9. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre Toole place in Amritsar on _____ April _____ year.
10. The civil disobedience movement was launched under the leadership of _____.
11. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was called the _____.
12. The congress committee met a Bombay on 8th August 1942 passed the famous resolution called _____.

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GEOGRAPHY

Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ is the art and science of cultivating the soil and raising crops and animal stock ?
 2. Modern day agriculture involves use of _____ implements and to give varied production.
 3. The crop which will grow in a particular area is largely determined by the _____ environment.
 4. The most primitive method of the agriculture is _____.
 5. _____ is the draining of minerals and nutrients from top layers of soil by water.
 6. Shifting cultivation is discouraged on account of the deforestation it causes which leads to _____.
 7. Technique of converting natural man made raw materials into finished products is known as _____.
 8. _____ is a small household enterprises in rural areas involving family members.
 9. Use of human hands to perform task of producing something termed as _____.
 10. _____ are considered the backbone of development in any country.
 11. The industrial revolution started with the invention of _____ in 1769 in _____.
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CIVICS

Fill in the blanks :

1. At the apex of the judicial system is the _____ court of India.
2. The chief justice of the Supreme Court are the appointed by the of _____ India.
3. The Judges of the Supreme Court held office till they attain the age of _____ years.
4. The courts at the district level are known as _____ court.
5. The code of _____ 1973 contains broad parameters _____ cases.
6. _____ Are presided over by retired judges.
7. The district administration is headed by the _____.
8. An _____ is the beginning on the lowest ladder of the Judicial process.
9. The court appoints _____ officers to examine the case and collect evidence.
10. The _____ is a representative of the state.