

PON VIDYASHRAM

HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET 2017

Class VIII

Sub: Social Science

Natural Resources Natural vegetation & Wild life

I Fill in the blanks :

- 1) The plants which grow naturally are known as _____
- 2) The narrow zone where all organisms exist & meet is called _____
- 3) In the temperate region most of the forests are _____
- 4) Hardwood evergreen trees are found in the _____ region
- 5) All organisms are _____ on each other for their survival.
- 6) The greatest variety of wildlife is found in the _____ forests.
- 7) The temperate grassland are known as _____ in North America.
- 8) _____ are native in this continent and they have become the symbol of Antarctica.
- 9) The damage done to their natural habitat had led to the _____ of many species of plants & animals.
- 10) _____ , _____ and coarse grass are the main vegetation found in the deserts.

II choose the correct answer :

- 1) The growth of vegetation is controlled by
 - A) Humidity and rainfall
 - B) Atmospheric pressure and temperature
 - C) Temperature and moisture

- 2) The removal of forest cover is called
 - a) Soil erosion
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) Destruction
- 3) Shrubs are largely found in
 - a) Tundra region
 - b) Taiga region
 - c) Tropical region
- 4) The Arctic foxes are found in
 - a) Siberia
 - b) North America
 - c) Antarctica
- 5) Australia has many _____ animals.
 - a) Plenty
 - b) Unique
 - c) Desert vegetation

III. Answer these questions :

- 1) What do you understand by the terms flora and fauna?
- 2) Which is the most dominant vegetation type in India?
- 3) Distinguish between extinct and endangered species

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GREAT UPRISING

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The peasants hated the _____ system of revenue collection.
2. The _____ were against the new economic policies.
3. Mangal Pandey refused to use greased _____
4. _____ was the person who has designed its _____ bullet.
5. At Kanpur the revolt was led by _____
6. Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to _____
7. The British soldiers were entitled to a foreign service allowance or _____
8. _____ introduced the Doctrine of lapse.
9. The concepts of _____ and _____ races were also created.
10. On _____ the soldiers raised the banner of revolt.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ annexed Awad
 - a. Lord Wellesley
 - b. Lord Dalhousie
 - c. Lord Cornwallis
2. The English East India company wanted to convert all Indians to
 - a. Hindus
 - b. Christians
 - c. Muslims
3. The peasant borrowed money from the
 - a. money lender

- b. British
 - c. Indians
4. MangalPandey was hanged in
- a Gwalior
 - b Barrack Pore
 - c Meerut
5. On _____ the sepoy laid siege on the residency
- a. 25 May 1857
 - b. 31 may 1857
 - c. 21 June 1856

III Define :

- a) Revolt
- b) Regiment
- c) ancestral

IV. Answer these questions :

1. Name two famous Indian leaders of the revolt of 1857 ?
2. Who were the first to revolt against the British ?
3. Who was the first Viceroy of India ?

V. Give Short answers :

1. Why did the Indian craftsmen and artisans start resenting the British rule ? Give two reasons .
2. State any two political causes responsible for the revolt of 1857?
3. State the immediate cause for the revolt of 1857
4. With reference to the revolt of 1857 explain briefly about the British policy of racial discrimination.

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Judiciary

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ is the highest court in the state.
2. The number of judges is decided according to the _____ of the state.
3. The citizens can move court if they feel their rights have been _____
4. The process of removing the supreme court judge is called _____
5. _____ was the first woman judge to be appointed in the supreme court in 1987.
6. A maximum of _____ judges assist the chief justice.
7. At present there are _____ high courts in India.
8. The judges of the supreme court can serve till the age of _____.
9. The high court issues _____ for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
10. The _____ judge hears the appeals against the judgement of lower courts.

II. Choose the correct answer :

1. India has a _____ system of governance.
A unitary
B Federal

- C Authoritarian
2. The appointment of chief justice is done by
- A President
 - B Prime Minister
 - C Governor
3. LokAdalat is also known as
- A Village court
 - B People's court
 - C Civil court
4. The supreme court is at
- A Chennai
 - B Calcutta
 - C Delhi
5. Each state has an _____ who is appointed by the governor of that state
- A Advocate General
 - B Subordinate General
 - C Session General

III Answer in a sentence :

1. When was the supreme court of India established?
2. Name the 3 types of jurisdiction of supreme court
3. Name the states that share high courts
4. What is a court of record ?what is its purpose ?
5. To whom does the supreme court exercise its advisory jurisdiction?

IV. Give short answers :

1. Write down the powers of supreme court ?
2. Write the eligibility criteria of a judge of the high court
3. Write a short note on Judicial review ?

V. Define :

- a. Impeachment
- b. Jurisdiction
- c. Petition
- d. Hierarchy

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Education and British Rule

I Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ went to Pathshalas
2. _____ went to Madrassas
3. Sir William Jones developed an interest in _____ language.
4. The medium of Education at the primary level was to be _____ based on Wood's Despatch.
5. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan translated his scientific works into _____
6. _____ and _____ education was virtually non – existent.
7. In _____ the Indian Science Congress Association was set up.
8. VishvaBharati University at Santhiniketan was established by _____
9. Promotion of education was with the _____ of 1813 that a beginning was made.
10. Mahatma Gandhi was against _____ education.

II. Give reason :

1. James Mill wanted western education in India

2. Some British administrators learnt Indian languages during the early years of British rule.

III. Answer in a sentence:

1. Name the society & journal started by William Jones
2. Name the places where Universities were first established by the East India Company.
3. Who set up the Banaras Sanskrit College ?
4. Name any 3 reformers as educators.

IV. Write Short note on :

1. Rabindranath Tagore's views on education
2. What did Maharaja Sayajirao do to promote education?
3. State any two flaws in education under the British?