

SELF LEARNING WORKSHEET

CIVICS-CLASS 8

Chapter 4-Understanding Laws

I. Choose the correct options:

1. Abuse of the woman includes _____
 - a) Verbal abuse
 - b) Sexual abuse
 - c) Economic abuse
 - d) All of the above
2. The Protection of women form Domestic Violence Act came into effect in the year _____.
 - a) 1919
 - b) 2002
 - c) 2004
 - d) 2006
3. Which Act shows British Arbitrariness?
 - a) The Sedition Act
 - b) The Rowlatt Act
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
4. After being passed in both Houses of Parliament, new bill is then sent to the _____.
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Home Minister
 - d) Supreme Court

II. Fills in the blank:

- a) The Rowlatt act allowed the British government to imprison people without _____.
- b) All persons in independent India are _____ before the law.
- c) The colonial law was _____.
- d) Indian judges began to play a greater role in making _____.
- e) The role of citizens is crucial in helping the _____ frame different concerns that people might have into laws.

III. Short Answer questions:

Q1. Who make laws for a country?

- Q2. How were the laws made in ancient period?
- Q3. Who introduced the rule of law in India?
- Q4. Who made laws for India in colonial period?
- Q5. Who has the power to modify laws?
- Q6. Give one example to show that British law was arbitrary.
- Q7. What did the Indian nationalists do against the arbitrary laws of British?
- Q8. Why were the new laws against domestic violence introduced?
- Q9. Which groups took the lead of domestic violence bill?

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HISTORY-CLASS 8
Chapter 5- When People Rebel

I. Answer in a line:-

- (a) Who was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II?
- (b) Name the last territory annexed by the British in India.
- (c) Who was the last Mughal king of India as decided by the Governor-General in 1856?
- (d) In what way did the Act of 1856 prove to be crucial in Indian history?
- (e) Why did the sepoys refuse to use the new cartridges?
- (f) Name the three nodal points of the revolt of 1857.
- (g) What were the changes made in the army by the Act of 1858?

II. State whether True or False:

1. Many peasant families tried to negotiate with the company to protect their interest. ()
2. Peshwa Baji Rao II was the adopted son of Nana Saheb ()
3. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Bengal ()
4. After the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar his son was recognized as king ()
5. Many people in India believed that if they cross the sea they would lose their religion and caste ()
6. In 1850 a new law was passed to make the conversion to Christianity easier. ()
7. The Nawab Wajid Ali Shah's decision to bless the rebellion changed the entire situation. ()
8. Ahmadullah Shah prophesied that the rule of the British would come to an end soon. ()
9. Kunwar Singh an old zamindar from Bihar joined the rebels and fought the British many months. ()
10. The British had to fight for two years to suppress the massive forces of the rebellion. ()
13. Ruling of India came directly under the British crown after the revolt. ()
15. The proportion of Indian soldiers was increased after the revolt. ()

III. Arrange in order:

1. 85 sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail. []
2. A young soldier, Mangal Pandey was hanged to death in Barrackpore. []
3. The soldiers marched to the Jail and released the imprisoned sepoys. []
4. Sepoys at Meerut refused to do the army drill. []
5. The regiments stationed in Delhi rose up in rebellion. []
6. The sepoys declared war on the firangies. []
7. The sepoys of Meerut rode all night of 10 May and reached Delhi the next morning. []

8. They forced their way in to the palace and proclaimed BahadurShah Zafar as Their leader []

IV. Fill in the blanks:-

1. A massive rebellion that started in _____, threatened the company's very presence in India.
2. _____ had been stationed in many courts of rajas and nawabs.
3. The armed forces of the _____ and _____ were disbanded.
4. _____ was one of the last territories to be annexed by the British.
5. The name of the _____ was removed from the coins minted by the company.
6. Awadh was taken over by the British in the year _____.
7. The _____ were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.
8. The book 'Majha Pravaas' was written by _____ .
9. 'Sepoy to Subedar' is an autobiography written by _____ .
10. _____, a soldier from Bareilly was a key military leader of the rebellion.
11. The _____ was the personal representative of the crown.
12. Thousands of labouring poor people were led by _____ to fight for the establishment of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace, This was known as the _____ (China).

V. Answer the following questions:

1. What were the causes of discontent among the Indian rulers and landlords?
2. Why were the social reforms initiated by the British resented by a section of Indian Society?
3. In what way were the Peasants and the Sepoys discontented by the British Company?
4. Explain the beginning of the Great Rebellion at Meerut? How did it reach Delhi?
5. The Soldiers proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as their leader. What was the political significance of this act?
6. List the main centers of revolt along with their leader's role.
7. How did the East India Company fight back against the rebels of the Great uprising?
8. What were the main causes of the failure of the Revolt?
9. In what ways did the British change their policies after the rebellion of 1857?
- 10 On an outline map of India, show centers of Revolt.

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GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 8
Chapter 3- Minerals and Power resources

IV. Choose the correct option:

1. _____ are said to be a combination of one or more minerals in a proportion that is not fixed.
 - a) Ores
 - b) Rocks
 - c) Soils
 - d) None of these
2. Igneous and metamorphic rocks that usually contain _____ minerals.
 - a) Metallic
 - b) Nuclear
 - c) Non metallic
 - d) Power
3. One-fourth of the world's iron ore is found in:
 - a) USA
 - b) India
 - c) Russia
 - d) Norway
4. _____ is the most eco-friendly fossil fuel:
 - a) Coal
 - b) Petroleum
 - c) Natural gas
 - d) Biogas
5. Deep vertical tunnels are dug to extract minerals in _____ mines.
 - a) Open-pit
 - b) Shaft
 - c) Placer
 - d) All of these

V. Fill in the blanks:

- a) _____ can be trapped in solar cells and used to generate electricity.
- b) A cluster of windmills is called a _____.
- c) _____ are also called alternate source of energy.
- d) Europe is the leading producer of _____.
- e) Karnataka's kolar mines are famous for _____.
- f) Coal is referred to as _____.
- g) Heat energy obtained from earth is called _____.

VI. Answer the following questions:

- Q1. Define rocks, ore ,mining, minerals?
- Q2. What are ferrous and non ferrous minerals?
- Q3. How are minerals extracted?
- Q4. What are different types of mining?
- Q5. Differentiate between mining and quarrying?
- Q6. Difference between drilling and quarrying?
- Q7. How are the minerals identified?
- Q8 Give an account of distribution of minerals?
- Q9. Name a rarest diamond?
- Q10. Give an account of mineral distribution in India?
- Q11. How are the minerals utilized?
- Q12. What are conventional resources? Why are they called fossil fuels?
- Q13. Give an account on the distribution and use of coal, petroleum and hydel power?
- Q14. Why are non conventional sources of energy important and give their uses?
- Q15. On the world map, give the distribution of important minerals ?
- Q16. On the map of India, show important rivers, coal, petroleum?

VII. HOTS: (Higher Order Thinking Skills):

- a) Why do minerals play an important role in the evolution of mankind?
- b) Why is it difficult to harness tidal energy?