



**AL KHOZAMA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**B.E.S.T. Group of Schools, K.S.A.**

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**TERM 3 March,2022 -23**

**Worksheet 1**

**GRADE 8**

**SUBJECT: SOCIALSCIENCE**

**Blocks 14, 16,21 and 22**

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1. Which law is being violated by this factory?



A. Environment Laws

B. Consumer Laws

C. Safety Laws

D. Law on Minimum Wages

2. Which of these countries have STRICT environment or safety laws?

A. Country B has a law that states that employers may give the workers adequate safety gear and training before the job.

B. Country A has a law that states that all factories need to have a waste recycling system or else they will have to pay a fine of Rs. 5,00,000 and their license will be cancelled.

3. Which of the following will be the outcome of strict environment laws?

A. Industries will install cleaner technologies in their factories.

B. Industries will dump waste in nearby rivers, streams, or lakes.

4. Which of these countries have STRICT environment or safety laws?

**A.** Country B has a law that states that employers may give the workers adequate safety gear and training before the job.

**B.** Country A has a law that states that all factories need to have a waste recycling system or else they will have to pay a fine of Rs. 5,00,000 and their license will be cancelled

**5. Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks.**

removed retired elected appointed Indian Constitution legislature

The \_\_\_\_\_ has made the judiciary independent of the \_\_\_\_\_ by

not allowing the Members of the Parliament or ministers to interfere or

influence the functioning of the judiciary. For example, a judge

is \_\_\_\_\_ and not \_\_\_\_\_ and retires at a specific age as prescribed

by the Indian Constitution. A judge can also not easily be \_\_\_\_\_ from

office.

6. The court has ordered a factory to move from the main city to a remote forested area outside the city because the factory was leading to pollution in the city.

**A.** Write any 1 negative impact of this decision on the city and the forest.

**B.** What other decision could the court have pronounced to reduce pollution from the factory? Why?

7. Sudha has moved from India to a country that is ruled by the military which frames laws for its own benefit.

i. How will the judiciary of this country be different from that of India? Write any one difference.

ii. Why will the judiciary of this country be different from that of India? Give one reason.

**8. Read the passage and answer the questions.**

The Union Carbide Pesticide Factory had different safety measures for their factory in Bhopal (India) and that in West Virginia (USA). The factory in USA had proper computerized warning and monitoring systems in place whereas the factory in India did not have computerized systems and depended on the workers to smell and detect any gas leaks.

How were the safety measures followed at the Union Carbide factory in India and USA different?

Why do you think there was a difference in implementation of safety measures in India? Suggest any 3 measures to improve the safety of the workers in India.

**9. Read the passage and answer the questions.**

There is a law in India that a divorced husband must give a sum of money to his divorced wife and children if his wife is unemployed and needs the money to support herself. This money is known as alimony. Saba had got divorced from her husband and her husband promised to pay her alimony. A year later,

she filed a case in the District Court to get the money she lawfully deserved for her and her children following her divorce. The District Court pronounced the verdict that Saba would only be compensated for a period of 3 months. However, she was unhappy with this decision and appealed to the High Court. The High Court fixed the money that she would receive each month at Rs. 2,000. Saba thought that was not enough. She finally appealed to the Supreme Court who gave the verdict in her favour and promised her alimony of Rs. 15,000 per month for 10 years.

What did Saba do when she was unhappy with the decision of the District Court?

Why could Saba appeal to the Supreme Court?

Why do you think that the verdict of the Supreme Court will be final?

10. Explain the following

- a) Appellate jurisdiction
- b) Public Interest Litigation
- c) Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

11. Which of these is not a reason for the development of the iron and steel industry in Pittsburgh? Choose the correct option.

A. Water is easily available for the industry from the Great Lakes nearby.

B. Electricity is easily available for the industry from the nearby hydel power plants.

C. Pittsburgh has a well-developed transportation network.

D. Many nearby universities and research institutes provide workers for the industry.

12. Choose the correct word and fill in the blanks

(shifting cultivation Livestock Graze grasslands)

Nomadic herding and \_\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_\_ are some of the oldest farming traditions in existence. Nomadic herding involves the rearing of \_\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_\_. Herders move in small groups from place to place to protect and \_\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_\_ their animals in fertile \_\_\_\_\_(d)\_\_\_\_\_

13. What type of industry is shown in the picture? Choose the correct option.

A. Cottage industry

B. Large-scale industry

C. Small-scale industry

14. Today, science and technology are helping farmers improve crop yields in numerous ways. Choose the sentences that wrongly state how science and technology help farmers.

- A. Disease-resistant crops are known as Genetically Mutated Organisms.
- B. Scientifically-produced seeds need less labour and land to produce high yields.
- C. Scientists are producing high-yielding crops and livestock.
- D. Biotechnology is helping to produce disease-resistant seeds.

15. Answer the following

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

One of the oldest human activities in the world is the art and science of growing crops and raising livestock, which is called agriculture. It is practiced throughout the world. There are many types of agriculture that depend on climate, terrain, technology, and farming traditions. The two main types of agriculture that are found worldwide are subsistence farming and commercial farming

A. What are the main activities associated with agriculture?

B. Write 2 factors on which agriculture depends.

C. Which are the two main types of farming practiced around the world?

16. River Damodar and the Damodar Valley Corporation have played an important role in the development of the iron and steel industry in India.

Support this statement with 2 reasons.

17. Write 2 reasons why Pittsburgh is a suitable location for the iron and steel industry.

18. Differentiate:

i. Subsistence farming and commercial farming

ii. Nomadic farming and shifting cultivation

19. Explain how industries can be classified?

20. What are the similarities and differences between iron and steel industries in Jamshedpur and Pittsburgh?

## Worksheet 2

**Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ felt that if India was divided into states based on language, national unity would be under attack. (Nehru/Gandhi)
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ struggled for the creation of a separate state for Telugu-speaking people. (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar/Potti Sriramulu)
  
3. In 1956, the \_\_\_\_\_ was passed. (Reservation Policy/States Reorganization Act)
  
4. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar supported the creation of \_\_\_\_\_ states. (linguistic/geographical)
  
5. On 8 August 1942, Gandhi launched the \_\_\_\_\_ at an INC session in Bombay, (Civil Disobedience Movement/Quit India Movement)
  
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ granted direct elections in provinces and more voting rights to Indians. (Government of India Act, 1919/ Government of India Act, 1935)



7. The Indian National Congress (INC) and \_\_\_\_\_ contested the elections in 1936. (All- India Muslim League/Indian National Army)

8. When Britain fought the \_\_\_\_\_ from 1939-1945, India agreed to help the British. (First World War/ Second World War)

**Choose the correct option.**

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a non-violent protest?

- A. Holding a protest march against a law passed by the government
- B. Shouting slogans on the streets to stop violence against women
- C. Keeping quiet after a bomb blast to avoid being attacked
- D. Boycotting work till demands for higher wages are met

2. The Indian National Army (INA) or Azad Hind Fauj under Subhas Chandra Bose aimed to free India from the British. The INA sided with Japan against the British in World War II. The INA believed in the use of force, and attracted youth and women.

Based on the passage, which statement would be **TRUE**?

- A. The Indian National Army's methods to fight for freedom was based on the principles of Ahimsa and Satyagraha.
- B. The Indian National Army's methods to fight for freedom was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement led by Gandhi.
- C. The Indian National Army helped Japan win the Second World War.
- D. The Indian National Army fought for the British in the Second World War.

3. Which of these was **NOT** one of the challenges that India faced following partition?

- A. Earthquakes and cyclones
- B. Poverty and unemployment
- C. Large wave of refugees

4. Which of these is a foreign policy of India? Choose the correct option.

- A. The Five-Year Plans to help develop the economy of the nation
- B. India's policy of Panache to build good relations between neighbouring countries

5. Towards the end of 1945, the British wanted to transfer powers to a united India but were unable to arrive at a decision. Why?

- A. Because there was conflict between Jinnah and Nehru on who should be the Prime Minister of India
- B. Because of differences of opinion between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- C. Because India and Pakistan were not able to solve the border dispute

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Gandhi initiated the Dandi March to break the Salt Law. Why was there a need to break the Salt Law?

2. Why couldn't the Partition of India have been avoided? Explain citing the historical events that led to the partition.

3. What according to you were the consequences of the Partition of India? Write about any two.

4. What are the key features of the constitution of India?

5. Why was the Simon Commission set up? What were its recommendations?

**Explain the following.**

1. Panchsheel.

2. The Salt Law.

3. The Quit India Movement.

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