



SRI VIJAY VIDYALAYA MATRIC HR. SEC. SCHOOL

DPI / HSR / TPT / PLC

Class: VIII -STD

Unit: 1. Advent of the Europeans Sub: Social

**I. Focus words:-**

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Europeans   | 6. Administrative  |
| 2. Archieves   | 7. Missionaries    |
| 3. Adventurous | 8. Navigator       |
| 4. Portuguese  | 9. Territorial     |
| 5. Encourage   | 10. Constantinople |

**II. Choose the correct answer:-**

1. c) Alfonso de Albuquerque
2. b) Portugal
3. b) The Turks
4. c) England
5. b) Fort. St. George
6. b) The French
7. d) The Danish

**III. Fill in the blanks:-**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. New Delhi  | 2. King John -II |
| 3. Portuguese | 4. Jahangir      |
| 5. Colbert    | 6. Christian IV  |

**IV. Match the following:-**

- |                   |   |      |
|-------------------|---|------|
| 1. The Dutch      | - | 1602 |
| 2. The British    | - | 1600 |
| 3. The Danish     | - | 1616 |
| 4. The French     | - | 1664 |
| 5. Constantinople | - | 1453 |

**V. Answer the following:-**

1. Give a short note on Archives?
  - This is the place where historical documents are preserved.
  - It has main sources of information for understanding past administratin.
  - The NAI [The National Archives of India] is located in Chennai.
2. Write about the important of Coins:-
  - Coins are a good sources to know about administrative History.
  - The first coinage was issued in 1862
  - After Queen Victoria the coins issued by Edward VII and bore his model.

**3. Why Prince Henry is called “Henry the Navigator”?**

- Prince Henry of Portugal, who is commonly known as the Navigator.
- He encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.

**4. Name the important factories established by the Dutch in India.**

Important factories in India were,

- Pulicat
- Surat
- Cochin
- Nagapatnam
- Chinsura
- Patna
- Kasim Bazaar

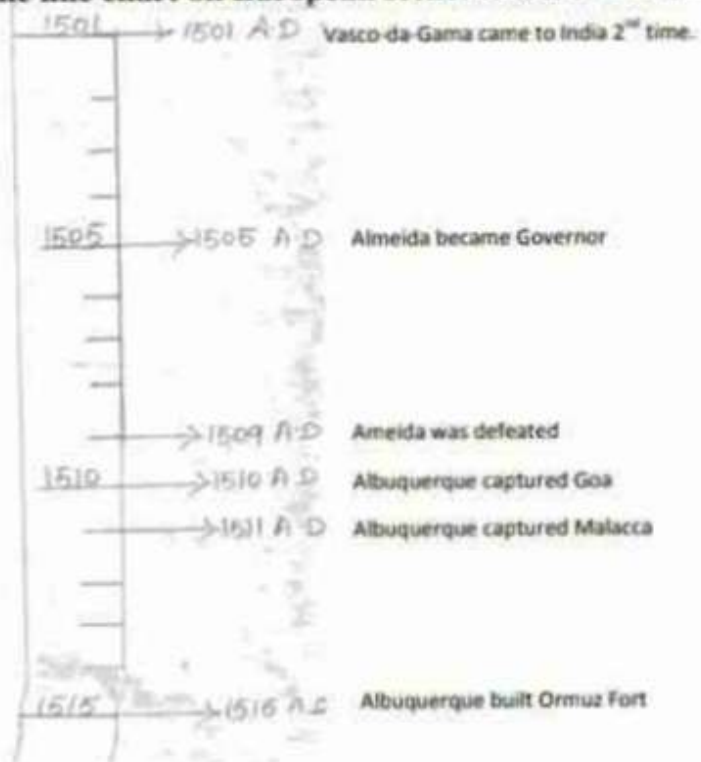
**5. Mention the trading centres of the English in India:-**

The trading centres of English in India were:

- Surat
- Agra
- Broach and
- Ahmadabad

**VI. Answer in detail:-****1. How did the British establish their trading centres in India?**

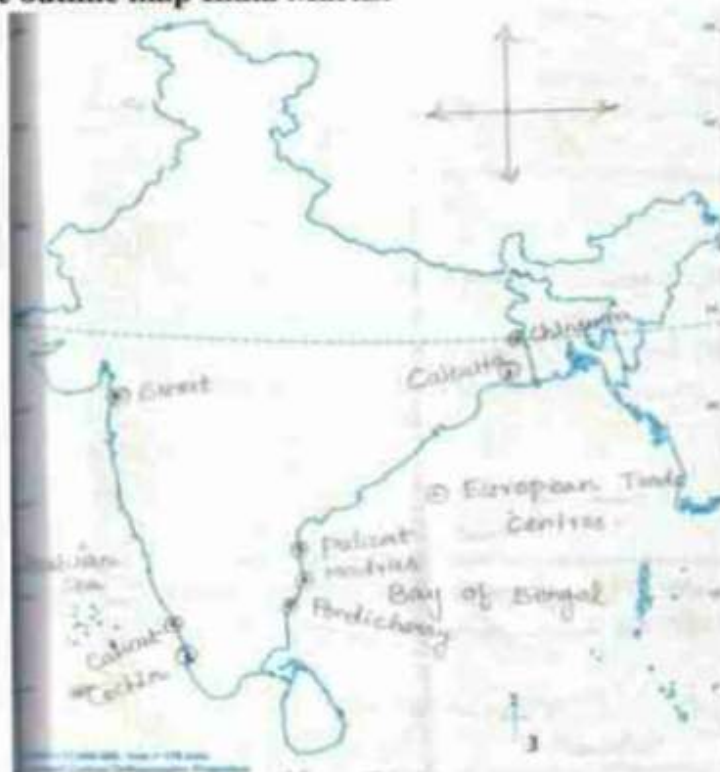
- In 1600, Elizabeth, the queen of England granted a charter to the Governor and company of merchants of London to trade with East Indies.
- The company was headed by a Governor and a court of 24 directors.
- Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir's court to get permission to start trading centre at Surat which was cancelled later.
- In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's Court by King James I of England, who succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with the emperor.
- Before the departure of Sir Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach.

**VII. Time Line chart:-****Draw time line chart on European settlement from 1501 A.D – 1515 A.D.****VIII. Map work:-**

On the outline map of India mark the following trading centres of the Europeans.

- i) Calicut [ii] Cochin [iii] Madras [iv] Surat [v] Pondicherry [vi] Chinsura  
[vii] Pulicat [viii] Calcutta

On the outline map India Marks.





## Geography

### Rocks And Soils

#### I. Focus Words:-

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Sedimentary    | 6. Igneous     |
| 2. Widespread     | 7. Accumulated |
| 3. Metamorphic    | 8. Weathered   |
| 4. Solidification | 9. Porous      |
| 5. Afforestation  | 10. Horizon    |

#### II. Choose the correct answer:-

1. c) Lithosphere
2. d) 5<sup>th</sup> December
3. a) Sedimentary rocks
4. a) Horizon
5. b) Black soil
6. d) Minerals
7. a) Alluvial soil

#### III. Fill in the blanks:-

1. ~~Petro~~logy Petrology
2. Black
3. Soil
4. White marble
5. Igneous rock

#### IV. State true or false:-

1. True
2. True
3. False [Ans: Laterites soils]
4. False [Ans: Sedimentary rocks are formed from broken pieces of rocks]

#### V. Match the following:-

- |                      |   |                   |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Granite           | - | plutonic rock     |
| 2. Soil layer        | - | Bed rock          |
| 3. Barren island     | - | Active volcano    |
| 4. Soil conservation | - | strip farming     |
|                      |   |                   |
| 1. Basalt            | - | Extrusive igneous |
| 2. Lime stone        | - | Sedimentary rock  |
| 3. Coal              | - | Anthracite        |
| 4. Gneiss            | - | Metamorphic rock  |



**VI Distinguish the following:-**

1. Metamorphic Rocks	Sedimentary Rocks
Formed when Igneous and Sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure	Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents.
Mostly crystalline in nature	they are non-crystalline rocks

2.

Soil conservation	Soil erosion
The process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility	Removal of the top layer of soil by natural forces and human activities.
Methods of soil conservation are, afforestation crop rotation. Construction of dams etc.....	Running water and wind are the major agents of soil erosion.

**VII Answer the following:-**

1. How are igneous rocks formed?

The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten magma.

2. Describe about the composition of soil.

The basic components of soil are mineral, organic matter, water and air.

It consists of about 45% mineral, 5% organic matter, 25% water and 25% air.

The composition of soil varies from place to place and time to time.

### 3. Define 'Rock'.

The rocks are the solid mineral materials forming a part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets.

A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals. Rocks is an important natural resource and is found in solid state.

### 4. State the types of soils.

Alluvial soil

Black soil

Red soil

Laterite soil

Mountain soil

Desert soil

### 5. What is Soil conservation?

Soil conservation is the process of protecting the soil from erosion by maintain its fertility.

#### 4. Classify and explain the soil:-

Soil: Soil is mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids, and organisms that together support life.

##### Classification of soils:-

##### [i] Alluvial soil:-

- Found in the regions of river valleys, flood plains and coastal regions.
- Suitable for the cultivation of jute, sugar cane, rice, wheat.

##### [ii] Black soils:-

- Formed by weathering of igneous rocks clayey in nature.
- Ideal for growing cotton.

##### [iii] Red Soils:

- Formed by weathering of metamorphic rocks and crystalline rocks.
- Suitable for millet cultivation.

##### [iv] Laterite soils:-

- Formed by the process of leaching Infertile soil.
- Suitable for plantation of tea and coffee.

##### [v] Mountain soil:-

- Found in slopes mountains.
- Nature of soil differs based on the altitude.



## Civics

## Unit :1. How the State Government Works

## I. Focus words:-

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Constituency    | 6. Judiciary      |
| 2. Legislative     | 7. Constitutional |
| 3. Amendment       | 8. substantial    |
| 4. Prohibition     | 9. Jurisdiction   |
| 5. Superintendence | 10. Fundamental   |

## II. Choose the correct answer:-

1. a) President
2. b) Chief Minister
3. d) The Governor
4. c) Chief Justice of High Court
5. a) 62

14

## III. Fill in the blanks:-

1. 29
2. five
3. The Governor
4. constitutional
- 5.

## IV. Match the following:-

- |                        |   |              |
|------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Governor            | - | Real Head    |
| 2. Chief Minister      | - | Nominal Head |
| 3. Legislative         | - | Lower House  |
| 4. Legislative council | - | Upper House  |
| 5. Upper House         | - | Maharashtra  |

## VII. Answer the following:-

## 1. Name the two houses of the State:-

The State Legislative consists of the Governor and one or two houses.

- The upper house [ Legislative Council]
- The lower house [ Legislative Assembly]

## 2. Write the qualification of the members of the Legislative Assembly

- The candidate must be a citizen of India.
- He/She must be 25 years and above
- The candidate must be of sound mind.

## 3. How is the Chief Minister appointed?

- The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in state legislative assembly as the Chief Minister.
- He is the head of the state council of Ministers.



1. Name the States in India which have Legislative council.

\*Bhilar \* Uttar Pradesh \*Karnataka \*Jammu & Kashmir  
\*Andra Pradesh \* Maharashtra and Telengana.

2. What does the State executive consists of?

The State executive consists of the Governor and the council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. ✓

VIII. Answer in Details:-

1. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister:-

Power and functions:-

- The Chief Minister is the Chief administrator of the State. All major decisions of the State Government are taken under his leadership.
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in the formation of the Council of Ministers.
- On the advice of the chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other ministers.
- The Chief Minister Co-Ordinates the activities of different Ministers. He plays an important role in making policies of the State Government.
- His voice is the final in policy decision of the State Government.
- the Governor appoints different higher officials of the State Government on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.

2. Discuss the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly:-

Powers and functions:-

The main duty of the Legislative Assembly is to make laws for the State.



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