

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA MAHABUBABAD
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK 2023

CLASS: VIII
Subject : English

- 1) Construction of various highways and sprawling flyovers has led to massive deforestation and loss of wild life. Write an article expressing your concern. Word limit is 180-200 words.
- 2) Prepare a debate FOR/AGAINST THE MOTION on the topic “western culture has done more harm than good to our culture” for Inter House Public Speaking Competition.
- 3) Prepare a report/ bio sketch /biodata on life and works of A.P.J.Abdul Kalam. Include the following sub points:
 - a) Introduction b) Birth c) parents d) education e) notable works f) contributions to his field g) awards h) my reflection.

NOTE: Holidays Homework should be written in your Homework book (book no: 3)

Subject : Science

Activity–: Coal and Petroleum

1. Get an outline map of India. Mark the places in the map where coal, petroleum and natural gas are found. Show the places where petroleum refineries are situated.
2. Find out the location of major thermal power plants in India. What could be the reasons for their being located at those places

Activity– Combustion and flame

1. Make a model of a fire extinguisher. Place a short candle and a slightly taller candle in a small dish filled with baking soda. Place the dish at the bottom of a large bowl. Light both the candles. Then pour vinegar into the dish of baking soda. Take care. Do not pour vinegar on the candles. Observe the foaming reaction. What happens to the candles? Why? In what order?

Activity- Conservation of Plants and Animals

1. Plant at least five different plants in your locality during this academic year and write their Botanical names.

Subject : Mathematics

S.no.	Topics
1.	Write all the principles from your textbook
2.	Write types of Quadrilaterals
3.	Write types of solid shapes

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 1 (HISTORY CHAPTER-1: HOW, WHEN AND WHERE)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. James Mill divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim, Christian. _____
- ii. The practice of surveying also became common under the colonial administration. _____
- iii. Official documents help us understand what the people of the country think. _____
- iv. The British thought surveys were important for effective administration. _____
- v. By the early nineteenth century detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire country. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Census operations were held every _____ years.
- ii. British established specialised institutions like _____ and _____ were also established to preserve important records.
- iii. More than _____ policemen refused to take food during police strike in Delhi in 1946.
- iv. The periodisation of Indian history given by _____ came to be widely accepted.
- v. _____ is certainly about changes that occur over time.

Q3. When The National Archives of India came up?

Ans. _____

Q4. How did paintings project Governor-Generals?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 2 (HISTORY CHAPTER-2: FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY)			
STUDENT NAME:	CLASS:	ROLL NO:	DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. The principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector. _____
- ii. The Mughal Empire became stronger in the eighteenth century. _____
- iii. The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India. _____
- iv. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab. _____
- v. The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.
- vi. The royal charter could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets.
- vii. The Third Anglo-Maratha War of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power. _____
- viii. Tipu Sultan disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of _____.
- ii. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____.
- iii. Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of _____.
- iv. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the _____ part of India.
- v. Murshid Quli Khan was followed by _____ and then _____ as the Nawab of Bengal.
- vi. British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called _____.
- vii. The first Anglo-Maratha war ended with the Treaty of _____.
- viii. Sirajuddaulah marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at _____.
- ix. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river _____ in 1651.

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 3 (HISTORY CHAPTER-3: RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. Mahalwari Settlement was introduced in Bengal presidency. _____
- ii. India was the biggest supplier of indigo in the world in nineteenth-century. _____
- iii. Being a plant of the temperate zones, woad was more easily available in India. _____
- iv. After the revolt, indigo production collapsed in Bengal and the planters shifted their operation to Bihar. _____
- v. Mahatma Gandhiji started the Champaran movement against the indigo planters. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Growers of woad in Europe saw _____ as a crop which would provide competition to their earnings.
- ii. The demand for indigo increased in late eighteenth- century Britain because of _____.
- iii. The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of _____.
- iv. The Champaran movement was against _____.
- v. Before 1865, the Company had purchased goods in India by importing _____ and _____ from Britain.
- vi. In _____ France abolished slavery in the French colonies.

Q3. Who and when did the Permanent Settlement introduced in Bengal?

Ans. _____

Q4. What role did women play in the cultivation of indigo?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 4 (HISTORY CHAPTER-4: TRIBALS, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. By the nineteenth century, tribal people in different parts of India were involved in a variety of activities. _____
- ii. All members of the clan were regarded as descendants of the original settlers, who had first cleared the land. _____
- iii. Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds. _____
- iv. Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price. _____
- v. Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery. _____
- vi. The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life. _____
- vii. Kusum and palash flowers were used to colour clothes and leather. _____
- viii. Many tribal groups saw the market and the traders as their main enemies.

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The British described the tribal people as _____.
- ii. The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as _____.
- iii. The tribal chiefs got _____ titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- iv. Tribals went to work in the _____ of Assam and the _____ in Bihar.
- v. The Khonds were a community living in the forests of _____.
- vi. The Gaddis of Kulu were _____.
- vii. The lives of tribal people depended on free movement within _____.
- viii. The British wanted tribal groups to settle _____ and become peasant _____.
- ix. _____ is a flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol.
- x. Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of _____ and _____.
- xi. Among the followers of Birsa were the tribals of Santhals and _____ tribes.
- xii. In the 1930s Verrier Elwin visited the land of the _____ – a tribal group in central India.
- xiii. In the eighteenth century, Indian silk was in demand in _____ markets.

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 5 (HISTORY CHAPTER-5: WHEN PEOPLE REBEL)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection. _____
- ii. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao, gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. _____
- iii. Sitaram Pande served the English for 8 years and retired in 1860. _____
- iv. Ahmadullah Shah came to Lucknow to fight the British. _____
- v. Hong Xiuquan was the follower of Christianity. _____
- vi. Zinat Mahal was the wife of Nana Saheb. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to _____ easier.
- ii. The revolt of 1857 started from _____.
- iii. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the _____ jail in November 1862.
- iv. The British had regained control of the country by the end of _____.
- v. Laws were passed to stop the practice of sati and to encourage the remarriage of _____.
- vi. _____ fought a guerrilla war against British with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders.
- vii. _____ was the general of Nana Saheb.

Q3. Who was the last Peshwa?

Ans. _____

Q4. Who led the revolt in Kanpur?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 6 (CIVICS CHAPTER-1: THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. What do you understand by monarchy?

Ans. _____

Q2. In Nepal, when did the Interim Constitution come into effect?

Ans. _____

Q3. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. _____

Q4. What is a "State"?

Ans. _____

Q5. What does Federalism mean?

Ans. _____

Q6. What do you understand by a secular state?

Ans. _____

Q7. What is democracy?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 7 (CIVICS CHAPTER-2: UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. In Indian secularism the State is not strictly separate from religion. _____
- ii. Wearing a pugri (turban) is central to a Sikh's religious practice. _____
- iii. Government schools can promote any one religion. _____
- iv. In Indian secularism, the State cannot intervene in religion. _____
- v. History provides us with many examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the grounds of religion. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. In the United States of America, most children in government schools have to begin their school day reciting the 'Pledge of _____'.
- ii. The most important aspect of secularism is its separation of _____ from State power.
- iii. In India, government spaces like law courts, police stations, government schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote any one _____.
- iv. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious _____ and nor does it support any one _____.
- v. Jewish State of Israel treats its own _____ and _____ quite badly.

Q3. What does the term 'secularism' refer to?

Ans. _____

Q4. What do you mean by 'freedom to interpret'?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 8 (CIVICS CHAPTER-3: WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. What are the two Houses of Parliament?

Ans. _____

Q2. What does EVM mean?

Ans. _____

Q3. How does the Parliament session begins?

Ans. _____

Q4. When were EVMs used for the first time?

Ans. _____

Q5. What is a constituency?

Ans. _____

Q6. Who presides over Lok Sabha?

Ans. _____

Q7. What is the purpose of parliament?

Ans. _____

Q8. What is the principle of universal adult franchise?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 9 (CIVICS CHAPTER-4: UNDERSTANDING LAWS)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. When was the Hindu Succession Act revised?

Ans. _____

Q2. What was Sedition Act of 1870?

Ans. _____

Q3. What are the important changes introduced by the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005?

Ans. _____

Q4. Mention the year of Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Who gave the order to shoot the protestors?

Ans. _____

Q5. How is new law introduced in Parliament?

Ans. _____

Q6. State one reason why you think the Sedition Act of 1870 was arbitrary?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 10
(CIVICS CHAPTER-5: JUDICIARY)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. What are the different branches of the legal system?

Ans. _____

Q2. What do you understand by law?

Ans. _____

Q3. What does judiciary mean?

Ans. _____

Q4. What is the appellate system?

Ans. _____

Q5. How is the work of the judiciary categorized?

Ans. _____

Q6. In what ways is the Supreme Court, the guardian of Fundamental Rights?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 11 (CIVICS CHAPTER-6: UNDERSTANDING OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. Who is a public prosecutor?

Ans. _____

Q2. What do you understand by the term "Criminal Justice System"?

Ans. _____

Q3. What are the guidelines that the police have to follow during investigation?

Ans. _____

Q4. What is the role of the police in investigating a crime?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 12 (GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER-1: RESOURCES)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. Natural gas is a non-renewable resource. _____
- ii. High speed winds were a potential resource two hundred years ago. _____
- iii. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are some examples renewable resources. _____
- iv. All resources have same value. _____
- v. All natural sources of energy are renewable. _____
- vi. Value means worth. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The types of resources on basis of stock are _____ and _____ resources.
- ii. All resources have some _____.
- iii. _____ and _____ are two important factors that can change substances into resources.
- iv. On the basis of distribution resources can be _____ or _____.
- v. On the basis of origin, resources can be _____ or _____.
- vi. On the basis of development and use resources can be classified into two groups, _____ and _____.

Q3. What are non-renewable resources?

Ans. _____

Q4. What is a patent?

Ans. _____

Q5. What do you mean by stock of resource?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 13
(GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER-2: LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. Countries located in climatic zones most susceptible to droughts face great problems of water scarcity. _____
- ii. Plains and river valleys are the thinly populated areas of the world. _____
- iii. Human factors such as population and technology are also important determinants of land use pattern. _____
- iv. Forests are broadly classified as evergreen and deciduous. _____
- v. Water is a vital renewable natural resource. _____
- vi. It takes hundreds of years to make just one centimeter of soil. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. Three-fourth's of the earth's surface is covered with_____.
- ii. Plains and river valleys offer suitable land for_____.
- iii. Community lands are also called_____.
- iv. _____and_____are the major threats to soil as a resource.
- v. Fresh water accounts for only about_____per cent.
- vi. _____determines colour, texture, chemical properties mineral, content, permeability of the soil.
- vii. _____and_____influence rate of weathering and humus.
- viii. A dripping tap wastes_____litres in a year.

Q3. Which country has the highest percentage of land under forest?

Ans. _____

Q4. Which country has the highest percentage of land under cropland?

Ans. _____

Q5. Which country has the highest percentage of land under pasture?

Ans. _____

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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET: 14 (GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER-3: AGRICULTURE)

STUDENT NAME:

CLASS:

ROLL NO:

DATE:

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. Selling of grocery is a tertiary activity. _____
- ii. The farmer generally resides in the farm. _____
- iii. Smaller holdings are more suitable for commercial agriculture. _____
- iv. Maize is also known as corn. _____
- v. Less labour is required to pick the tea leaves. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. In the world, _____ per cent of persons are engaged in agricultural activity.
- ii. _____ agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia.
- iii. _____ thrives best in well drained loamy soil.
- iv. A typical farm size in the _____ is about 250 hectares.
- v. Major plantations are found in the _____ regions of the world.

Q3. Which crop is known as golden fibre?

Ans. _____

Q4. What do you mean by viticulture?

Ans. _____

Q5. In what season is wheat grown in India?

Ans. _____

Q6. What are fibre crops?

Ans. _____