

Class - VIII Subject - S.S. Ch - 1

Name of the chapter - Resource and development

Write in your homework copy and memorise.

(i) Read the chapter and underline some important facts.

(ii) Do exercise (Page no - 6 to 7) and also learn, memorise

(iii) Write the answer of the following question:-

(a) What are the three main types of Resources?

→ The three main types of Resources are:-

- (i) Natural resources
- (ii) Human resources
- (iii) Capital resources

(b) What are the inexhaustible resources?

→ An inexhaustible resource is a resource that never runs out or gets depleted. Some of such resources include wind, sun, solar energy, tides etc.

(c) What is reserve?

→ Reserves are those resources which we know their use and how to use them but we have kept them for future use. For e.g. USA has plenty of oil and gas reserves but it imports

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→ Periodisation is an organised approach to record events that is happening at present in order to save it for future generation.

(4) when and where did the modern Period begin?

→ Modern period begin in early 19th century in Europe.

Civics Unit-3 (Social and Political Life)
Chapter-7 (The Indian Constitution)

1. Read the chapter and underline some important facts.

2. Do exercise (Page no. 77) and also memorise.

3. Write the answer of the following questions:

a) Why should a country have a constitution?
Write two reasons.

→ A country should have a constitution by the following reasons:-

(1) The constitution has a set of guidelines which should be followed.

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(ii) People should know about their rights by the constitution.

(b) Who formed India's constitution?

→ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar formed Indian's constitution.

(c) What are fundamental Duties?

→ The fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of Patriotism and to uphold the unity of India.

(d) What is the Preamble?

→ A Preamble is an introductory and expressionary statement in a document that explains the document's purpose and underlying philosophy.

(E) Geography unit → 4 (Disaster management)
Ch → 1 (Disaster management)

1) Read the chapter and learn new facts and also underline some important things.

2) Do exercise (Page no → 13 to 15) and memorise.

3) Write the answer of the following questions:-

a) What is meant by the term disaster?

→ A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and cause human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources.

(b) write one way of saving water at home.

→ The way of saving water at home are:-

- Stop using your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.

(c) write two examples of natural disasters.

→ Floods and hurricanes are two examples of natural disaster.

(d) what is a landslide?

→ landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope due to gravity. The materials may move by falling, toppling, sliding, spreading, or flowing.

(e) what is drought?

→ A cold burst of wind, a surge or a

steering of a drink. the act of pulling a heavy load and the depth of a ship below the surface of the water, each of these can be called a draught.

(8) what usually causes earthquakes?

→ Earthquakes are usually caused when rock under ground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. when two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. when the ~~eg~~ rocks break, the earthquake occurs.

(9) what are flash floods?

→ A flash flood is a rapid flooding of low-lying areas: washes, rivers, dry lakes and depressions. It may be caused by heavy rain associated with a severe thunderstorm, hurricane, etc.

* Dates are important in history because they note when certain events happened. This is very important because history is recorded chronologically.

(b) what is archives?

→ Archives was a place in which public records or historical materials are preserved. an archive of historical manuscripts, a film archive also. the material preserved - often used in research.

(c) what is meant by colonisation?

→ Colonialism is the practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth.

(d) Give two examples each of Primary and Secondary source material.

→ Two examples of Primary source material is interview transcripts, statistical data and work of art, oral histories etc.

Two examples of Secondary source are biographical works, and bibliographies.

(e) write one advantages of periodisation.

oil and gas and has kept its own reserves for future use.

(d) what is Sustainable resources?

→ A Sustainable resources is a resources that can be continuously replenished, or there is an endless amount of it that can be captured and useful towards providing energy without there being a decrease in supply.

(e) what is resources?

→ A resources is a source or supply from which a benefit is produced and that has some utility.

History unit-2. (Modern Period)
Chapter-1. (Modern India)

1) Read the chapter and learn new things.

2) Underline important dates and facts.

3) Do exercise (Page no. 70-8) and memorise some question.

4) write the following question answer:-

(a) what is the importance of dates in history

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Chapter-7 (The Indian Constitution)

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3. Write the answer of the following questions:-

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