

**Let's pave the way for
learning and move forward...**

Standard 8

SOCIAL SCIENCE



SCERT KERALA THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Dear Students

The evaluation of the answer scripts of the First Terminal Examination 2022 and the classroom experiences shared by the teachers concerned, have brought to light the fact that our children have suffered some serious learning gap due to the non- availability of proper learning experiences as a result of the unprecedented situation created by the Covid Pandemic from 2019 to 2022. An activity book has been designed to assist children internalize the concepts which they ought to have mastered in the previous classes and with the intention to facilitate further learning. Necessary explanations and activities are included in the booklet to help children bridge the gap. It is hoped that this package will facilitate the learners for self- study or for studying with the help of their teachers and I wish them success in their endeavours to move forward with confidence.

**Director
SCERT**

UNIT 1 - EARLY HUMAN LIFE

Activity 1

Class 5 Unit 2- 'FROM STONE TO METAL'

Learning Outcome

- ✓ Compares the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic Ages.

Class 8 -

Unit 1 – Early human life

Learning Outcome

- ✓ Compares the different stages of the stone age.

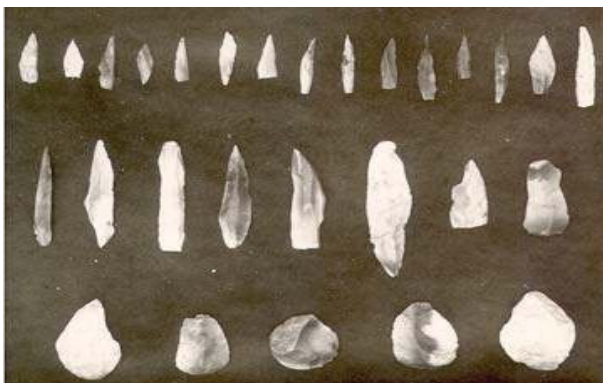
Concepts

- Palaeolithic Age
- Mesolithic Age
- Neolithic Age
- Bronze Age

- (i). Pictures related to the different Stone Ages are given below. Identify and write which periods of the Stone Age these pictures related.



.....A.....



.....B.....



.....C.....

- (ii). Students are divided into different groups and reading materials are given.

Stone was an important material that influenced human life. During early times, rough stones were used as weapons and instruments. Later, polished and pointed stone tools were used. Later on, sharper and more polished weapons were being used. Afterwards, along with stone tools, weapons made of Copper and Bronze also came into use.

- Examine the reading material given above and complete the table.

Stone Age	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palaeolithic Age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The period when rough stones were used as weapons. •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
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Activity - 2

Class - 6 Unit -5 THE EARTH: MYTH AND REALITY

Learning Outcome

- ✓ Locates the features, places, etc. on the Earth based on the latitudes and longitudes.

Class 8 - Unit 1 – **Early human life**

Learning outcome

- ✓ List the Stone Age sites.

Materials Required

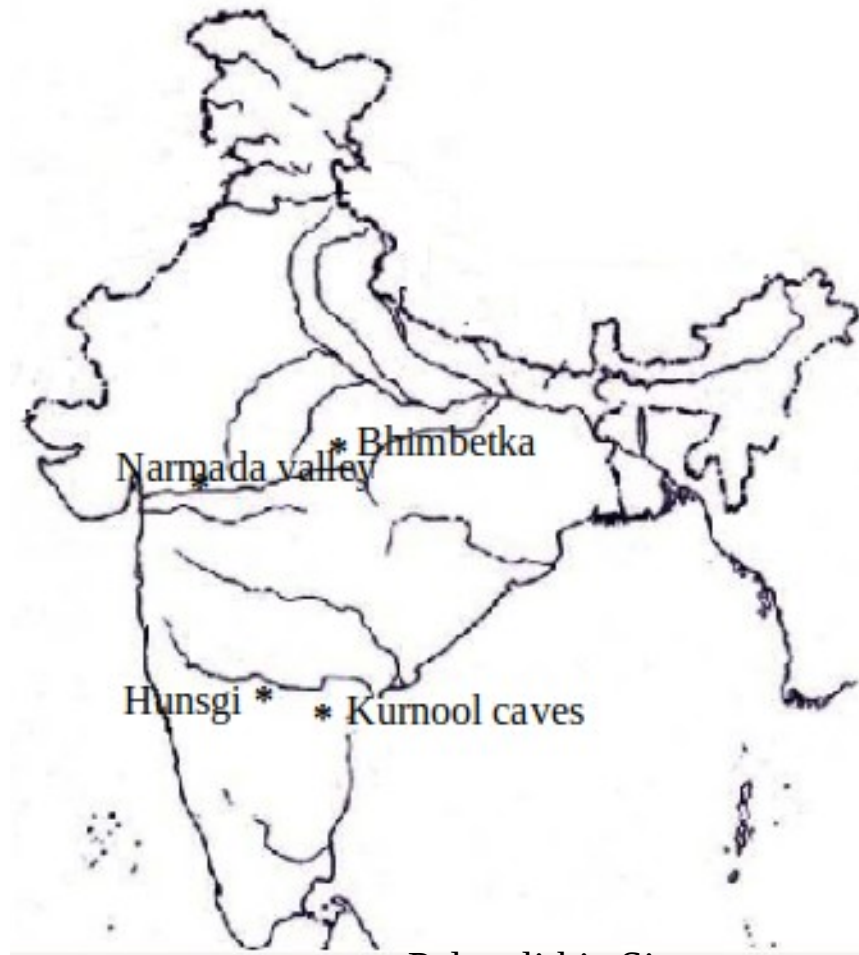
Political map - India

Activity/ process

Students are divided into five groups. They are asked to examine the maps related to Stone Age. The groups find out the different centres relating to the Stone Age from the map.

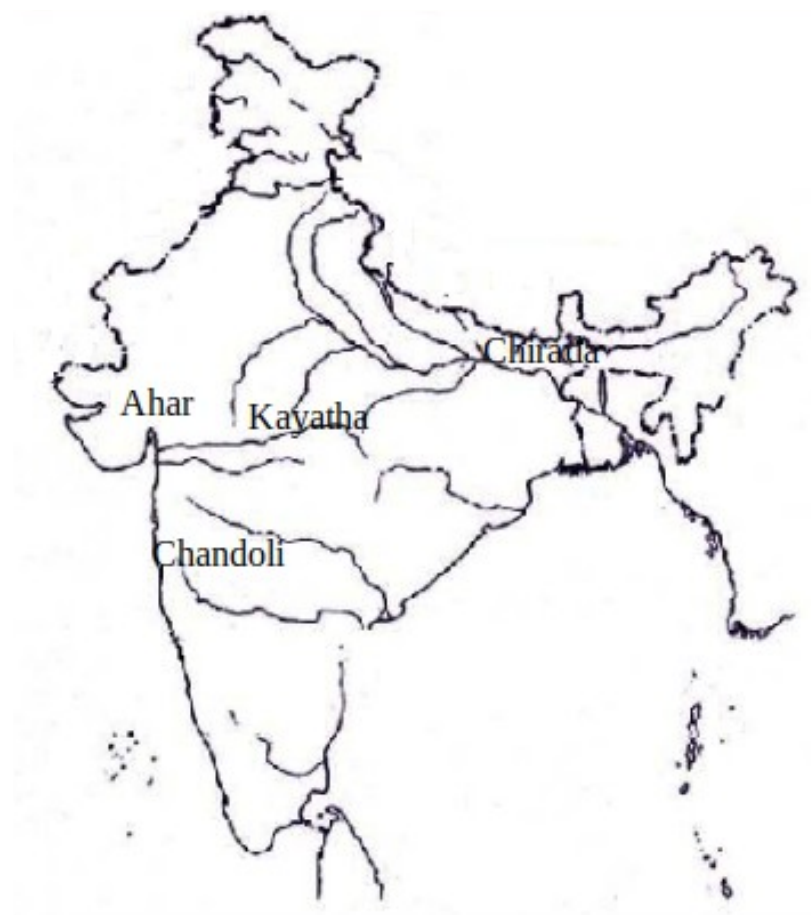
- Observe the Indian political map and list-out the states where the centres of stone age are located.

Centres of Palaeolithic Age	States
• Bhimbetka	•
• Narmada valley	•
• Kurnool caves	•
• Hunsgi	•



Palaeolithic Sites

Centres of Neolithic Age	States
• Koldihwa	•
• Utnur	•
• Paiyampalli	•
• Edakkal	•



Neolithic sites

• Chalcolithic centres	• States
• Chandoli	•
• Ahar	•
• Kayatha	•
• Chirath	•



Chalcolithic sites

UNIT 2

Along the river valley cultures

Activity- 1

Class: 5 Unit: 2 - "STONE TO METAL"

Learning outcome

- ✓ Identifies the major Bronze Age Civilizations and analyses their remarkable characteristics.

Class: 8 Unit-2 - "Along the river valley cultures"

Learning outcome

- ✓ Analyses the major features and achievements of the Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Chinese and the Indus valley civilizations.

Concepts

- Indus valley civilization
- Egyptian civilization
- Mesopotamian civilization
- Chinese civilization

Students are divided into four groups. Lots which contain the characteristics of the various civilizations written in them. Each student should select a lot. (The teacher should prepare lots considering the number of students in the classroom.)

- Flourished in the Euphrates-Tigris river valley.
- Cuneiform script.

- Flourished in the Hwang Ho river valley.
- They were experts in making Bronze sculptures.

- Flourished in the Indus Valley.
- Advanced urban planning.

- Flourished in the Nile river valley.
- Pyramids.

List out the contributions of various civilizations and complete the table with the help of the textbook.

Civilizations	Contributions

Activity - 2

(i) Identify the pictures and write the names of the monuments related to the funeral practices in ancient Kerala.



.....A.....



.....B.....



.....C.....

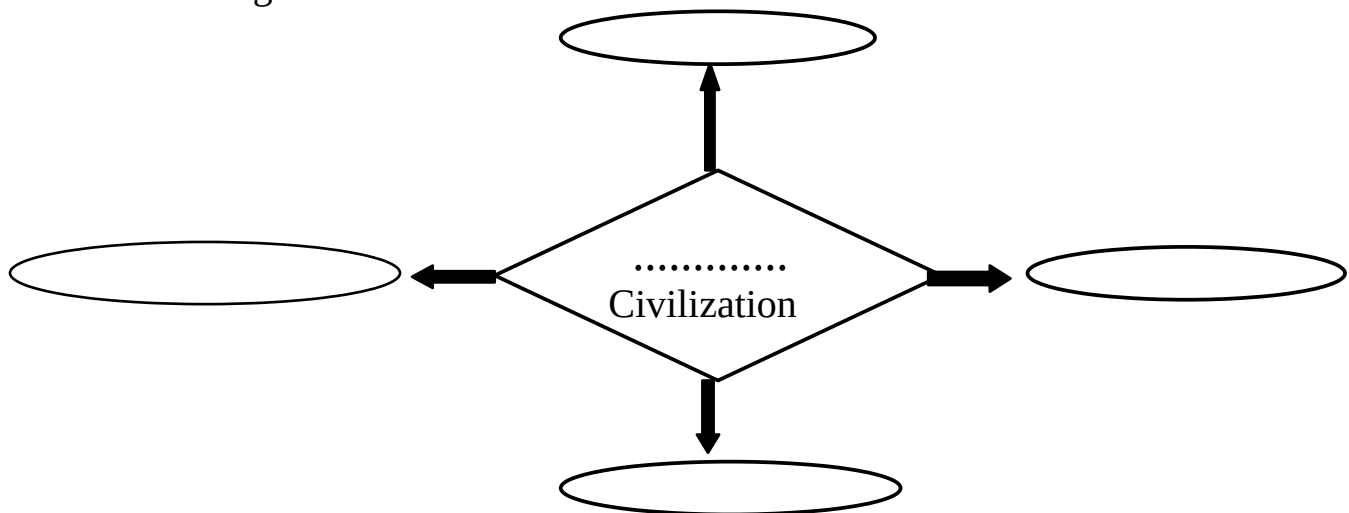
ii) There was a similar method for preserving the corpses in Egypt. Name the preserved corpses in Egypt.

(iii) Name the large tombs built by the Egyptians to preserve the corpses

Activity - 3



■ Identify the above pictures and write the major characteristics of the civilizations in the diagram.



UNIT 3 : IN SEARCH OF EARTH'S SECRETS

Activity 1

Learning Outcomes

Class 7 - Unit - 13 "Through India...."

- ✓ The diversity in the soil types and ecology due to the variations in climate and topography are analysed.

Class : 8 Unit -3 - "IN SEARCH OF EARTH'S SECRETS"

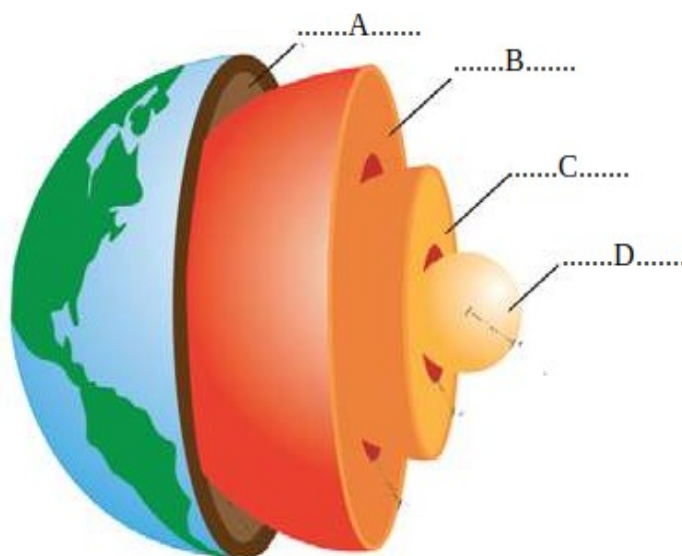
Learning Outcomes

- ✓ Lists out the features of the different layers of the Earth.
- ✓ Understand the importance of soil and explains the various factors influencing soil formation.

Concepts

- Earth's interior
- Rocks
- Weathering
- Soil formation

The Earth's interior is full of wonders. The temperature and pressure inside the Earth increases. The earth has been divided into different layers.



(i) Observe the picture and write the name of different layers of the earth.

(ii) Mention the other features related to the different layers of the earth and complete the chart.

- Outer shell of the Earth
-

- Located beneath the crust
-

- Central part of the Earth
-

(iii) The crust and the upper part of the mantle together are known as Lithosphere. Lithosphere got its name since the layer is made up of rocks.

Sandstone, Basalt, Slate, Granite, Limestone, Marble are examples of different rocks. Identify them and complete the table.

Rocks	Examples
Igneous rocks	
Sedimentary rocks	
Metamorphic rocks	

Activity 2

The soil we see today is formed by prolonged processes like weathering of rocks and decomposition of organic matter.

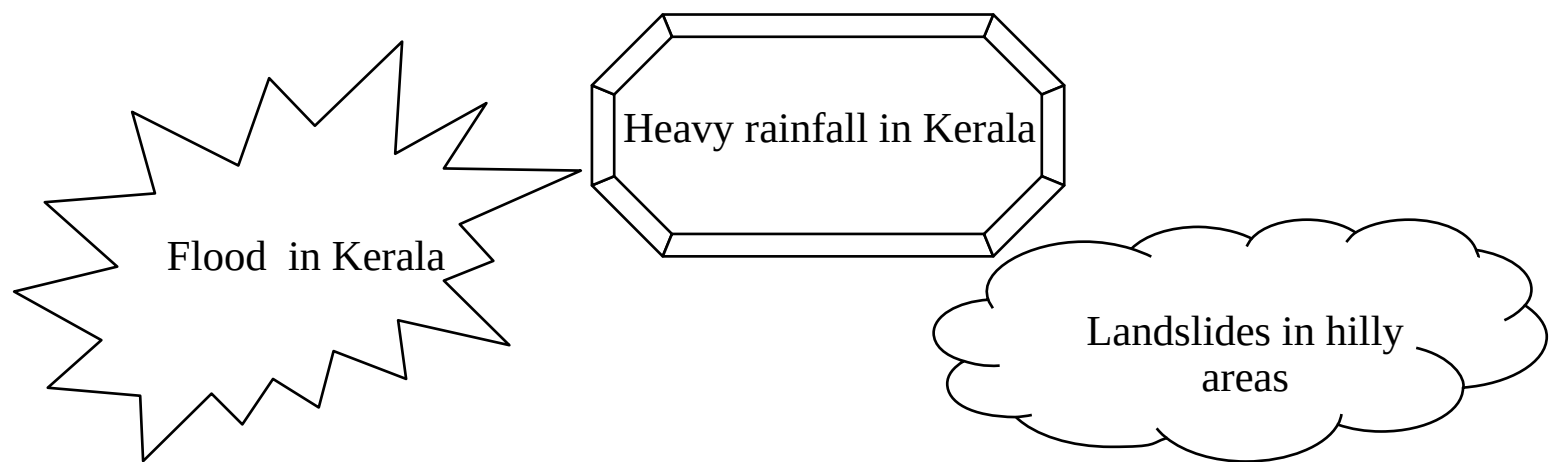
(i) Observe the collage and complete the work sheet.



Uses of soil	Depletion of soil	Activities of soil conservation
• •	• •	• •

Activity 3

Observe the newspaper articles related to natural calamities.



These news related to the natural calamities in Kerala. Such natural disasters can be avoided only if we protect our environment.

Write down your suggestions to avoid such natural calamities.

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UNIT 4 OUR GOVERNMENT

Activity 1

Learning outcome

Class 7 Unit 10 - "Our Constitution"

- Explain the concept of Constitution.

Class 8 Unit 4- Our Government

Learning outcome

➤ Explains that the government consists of Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary.

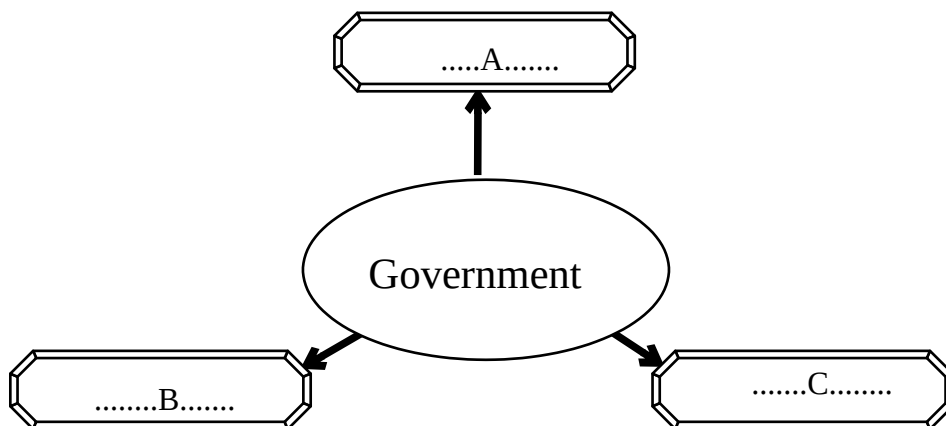
➤ Concepts

- Government
- Legislature
- Executive
- Judiciary

Activity 1

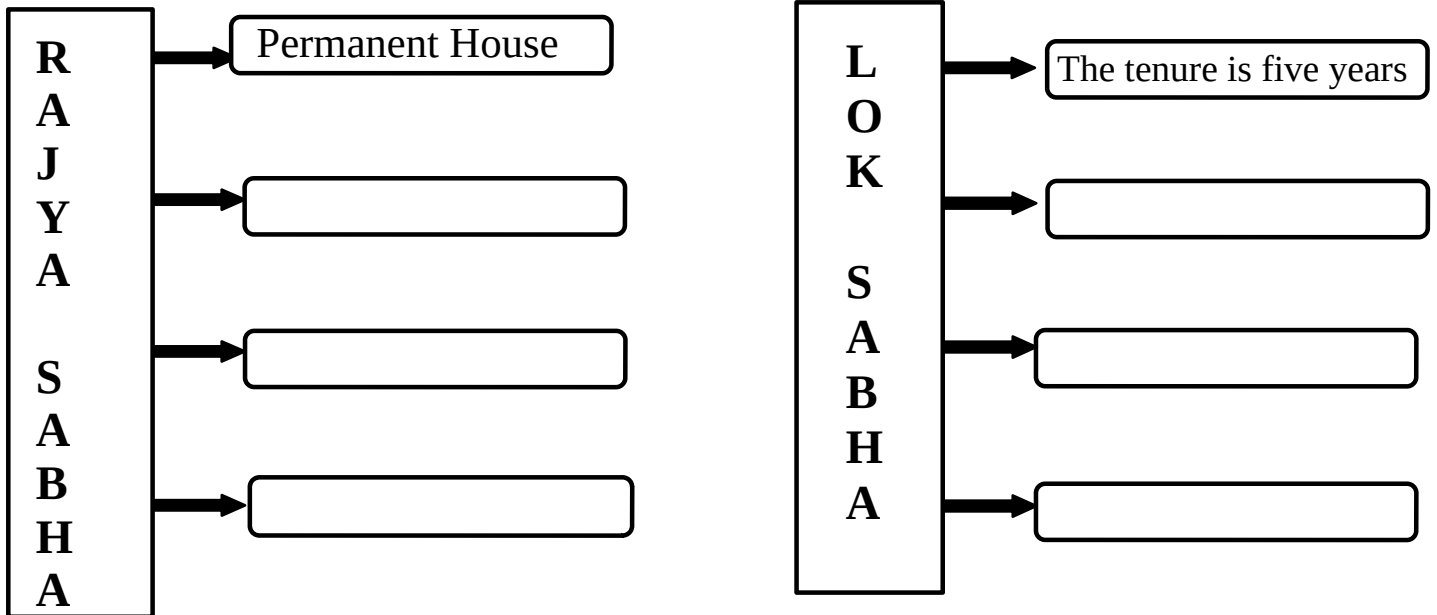


(i) The given pictures are related to the three organs of the Government. All the democratic nations have three organs of the Government. Complete the word web related to the organs of Government.



Activity 2

The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are the major components of the legislative system in India. Complete the list related to their features.



Activity 3

The main functions the Prime Minister and the President of India are given below. Arrange them in the appropriate columns.

- Act as the Supreme Commander of the armed forces
- Act as the leader of the Lok Sabha
- Presides over the meetings of the Cabinet.
- Give assent to bills passed by the Parliament.

Functions of the Prime Minister	Functions of the President
• •	• •

Activity 4

Complete the chart related to the structure of the judiciary in India.

