



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	DATE: 28-02-2021
	REVISION WORKSHEET	

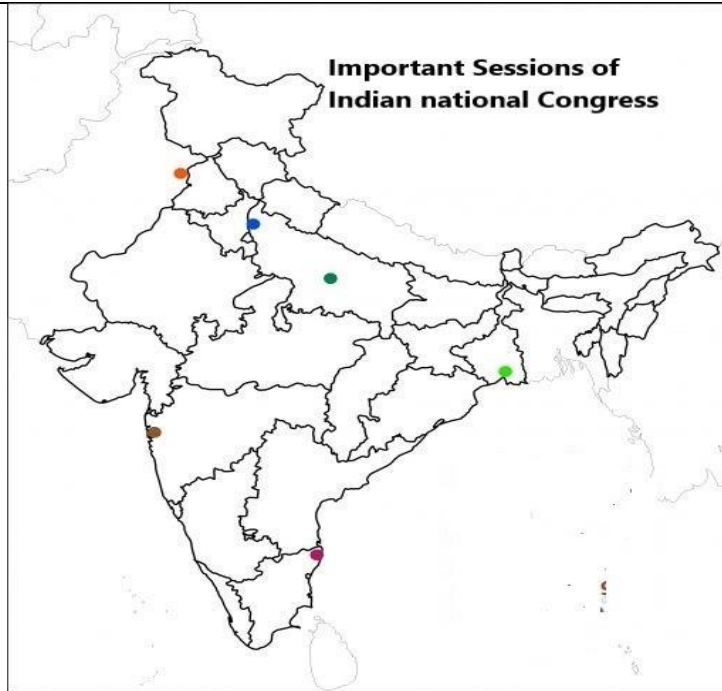
I	Chose the correct answer: -
1	A linguist is a person who a. Supports the Britishers and their ideas b. Supports the orientalis a d Asian culture c. knows and studies several languages d. None of these
2	The Hindu college in Banaras was established in a. 1791 b. 1891 c. 1784 d. 1854
3	The leader who went on hunger strike to protect interest of Telugu speaking people of Andhra Pradesh: a. Chitta Ranjan Das b. Potti Sriramulu c. Krishna Menon d. None of these
4	The role of Planning Commission was: a. Design and Executive suitable policies b. Party planning c. Electing leaders d. Solving Cases
5	Gandhi Sagar river was built on the river _____ a. Mahi b. Chambal c. Ganga d. Saraswathi
6	Under which article of our constitution, right to water get recognition? a. Article 21 b. Article 22 c. Article 23 d. Article 17
7	What is the standard set by Urban Water Commission for the supply of water per person in Urban areas? a. 144 liters per day b. 135 liters per day c. 140 liters per day d. 145 liters per day
8	What is the main source of government funds for providing Public facility? a. taxes b. business c. donations d. none of these
9	Which of the following term means to exclude or banish an individual or a group? a. Assertive b. confronts c. Policy b. Ostracize
10	Who out of the following are facing inequalities due to marginalization? a. Dalits b. Women c. Adivasis d. All of them
11	A person who does not get adequate nutrition or food is known as: a. malnourished b. nourished c. well-nourished d. none of these
12	Which one of the following literally means the original inhabitants? a. Adivasis b. Minorities c. Ghetto d. Devoid
13	What is the act of keeping the accused in custody by the police?

	a. acquits b. eviction c. violation d. detention
14	1.The process of taking out minerals from rock buried under the surface of earth is named as. a. Mining b. Pumping c. Extracting d. None of these
15	2.What is cultivation of grapes called’? a. Sericulture b. Viticulture c. Floriculture d. Horticulture
16	The important inputs like seeds, fertilizers, machinery etc. form a system called as? a. Barter system b. Water system c. Farm system d. All of these
17	What does the government provide for industries to locate in backward areas? a. Capital. B. Market. c. Subsidized Power. d. All of these.
18	5.Which one of the following is the leading producer of copper in the world. a. Bolivia b. Ghana c. Chile d. Zimbabwe
19	Anand Milk Union Limited is an example of: a. Private Sector industry. b. Public Sector industry. c. Co-operative Sector industry. d. None of these.
20	The structure of Population is known as a. Population Change b. Population Distribution c. Population Density d. Population Composition
21	PKVY stands for a. Parliament Kaushal Vikas Yojna b. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna c. President Kaushal Vikas Yojna d. None of these
II	Fill in the blanks: -
1	A Munshi is a person who can read, write and teach _____. a. Persian b. Scottish c. English d. Portuguese
2	William Adam and William Carey were _____ missionaries. a. Persian b. Scottish c. English d. Portuguese
3	_____ by which both the states and the private sector played the role in the development was called a mixed economy model. a. Commission planning b. Social Planning c. Economic planning d. Cultural Planning
4	In _____ the Second Five Year Plan was formulated a. 1952 b. 1956 c. 1957 d. 1958
5	Mira Behn was awarded the _____ in 1982. a. Baba Saheb Award b. Olympic medal c. Padma Vibhushan d. zee Award
6	The Right to free and compulsory Education to the children is in between the age of --- a. 6-17. b. 5-17. c. 6-14. d. None of these.
7	Borewell is the type of _____ which supplies water in raw form. a. tube well b. tank c. well d. none of these
8	_____ records statements of witnesses when a crime has been committed. a. Judge b. Lawyer c. Police d. all of these
9	Within 24 hours of arrest, an accused has to be presented before a _____. a. Magistrate b. Police c. Lawyer d. none of these

10	_____ means forced or compelled to move from their homes. a. Militarize b. Displacement c. Hierarchy d. Ghettoization
11	Another name for Adivasi is _____. a. Tribal b. Dalits c. Lower Castes d. All of these
12	_____ faces discrimination in their daily lives, mostly in rural India. a. Dalits b. Paris's c. Brahmins d. Vaishyas
13	_____ of Indian Constitution states that no citizen shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion. a. Article 5 b. Article 10 c. Article 15 d. Article 4
14	Coal is an example of _____ energy resource. a. Renewable b. Non-renewable c. Human made d. Non-ferrous
15	_____ of the following is not a producer of mica. a. Jharkhand b. Karnataka c. Rajasthan d. Andhra Pradesh
16	_____ fiber requires frost free days to grow? a. Cotton b. Jute c. Nylon d. None of these
17	_____ type of soil is good for growing wheat? a. Desert b. Loamy c. Sandy d. None of these
18	The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is a -----industry. a. Private Sector b. Joint Sector c. Public Sector d. Co-operative Sector
19	The world-renowned Calicos were spun and woven at-----. a. Surat b. Dhaka c. Masulipatnam d. Calicut
20	More than 90% of the world's population lives in about ___% of the land surface. a. 90 b. 45 c. 30 d. 65
21	_____ is the ultimate resource. a. Technology Resource b. Water Resource c. Human Resource d. None of these
III	State whether true or false: -
1	In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection.
2	Nana Saheb gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city.
3	At independence, the vast majority of farmers lived in the towns.
4	5 million number of refugees had come into the country from Afghanistan.
5	Shortage of water is the major reason why Mr. Ram Gopal cannot bring family to Chennai.
6	Clean and safe drinking water is essential in very household work.
7	The Manual Scavengers get law wages for the work they perform.
8	Most of Adivasis are backward.
9	An advocate may send a criminal to jail.
10	1. Extraction is an example of tertiary activity.
11	4. Beverages are labour intensive crops.
12	Information and Technology is an emerging industry.

13	North Hemisphere is less populated.																				
14	Population density is high in rural areas.																				
IV	<p>Match the following: -</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COLUMN A</th> <th>COLUMN B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. WOOD'S DESPATCH</td> <td>a. Henry Thomas Colebrooke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. ORIENTALIST</td> <td>b. Sardar Vallabhai Patel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Mountains</td> <td>c. Uranium and Thorium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Thorny bushes</td> <td>d. Relief feature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Biogas.</td> <td>e. Economic Activity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Nuclear power</td> <td>f. An excellent fuel for cooking and lightning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Industry.</td> <td>g. Chintzes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>h. Desert</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>i. Charles Wood</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	1. WOOD'S DESPATCH	a. Henry Thomas Colebrooke	2. ORIENTALIST	b. Sardar Vallabhai Patel	3. Mountains	c. Uranium and Thorium	4. Thorny bushes	d. Relief feature	5. Biogas.	e. Economic Activity.	6. Nuclear power	f. An excellent fuel for cooking and lightning	7. Industry.	g. Chintzes.		h. Desert		i. Charles Wood
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V	Read the given extract and answer the questions: -																				
	<p>The Ageing Emperor had to accept their demand. He wrote letters to all the chiefs and rulers of the country to come forward and organize a confederacy of Indian states to fight the British. This single step taken by Bahadur Shah Zafar had great implications.</p> <p>The Mughal dynasty had ruled over a large part of the country. Smaller rulers and chieftains controlled different territories on behalf of the Mughal ruler. Threatened by the expansion of British rule, many of them felt that if the Mughal emperor could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once more, under Mughal authority.</p> <p>The British had not expected this to happen. They thought that the disturbance caused by the issue of cartridges would die down. But Bahadur Shah Zafar's decision to bless the rebellion changed the entire situation dramatically. It gave them the courage, hope and confidence to act. After the British were routed from Delhi, there was no uprising for almost a week. It took much time for news to travel. Then a spurt of Mutinies began. Regiment after regiment took off to join other troops.</p>																				
1	<p>Who proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as the leader of the Revolt of 1857?</p> <p>a. The Soldiers of Meerut. b. The Soldiers of Delhi. c. The Soldiers of Delhi and Meerut. d. The Ghazis of Delhi.</p>																				
2	<p>How did the British threaten the local rulers to expand their rule and territory in India?</p> <p>a. Through Conquest. B. Through Subsidiary Alliance. c. Through Doctrine of Lapse. d. All of these.</p>																				
3	<p>What was the immediate cause of the rebellion?</p> <p>a. The greased cartridges. b. The Barrackpore incident. c. The dissatisfaction of Sepoys. d. None of these.</p>																				
4	<p>What was the impact of Bahadur Shah's leadership upon the Rebels?</p> <p>a. They defeated the British in Delhi. b. The people in the towns and cities rose up in rebellion.</p>																				

	c. The Zamindars and local chiefs established their authority and fought against the British All of these.	d.
VI	Read the given extract and answer the questions: -	
	There are three levels of courts in our country. There are several courts at the lower level while there is only one at the apex level. The courts that most people interact are what are called subordinate court or District courts. These are usually at the district or Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases. Each state is divided into districts that are presided over by a District Judge. Each state has a High court which is the highest court of that state. The Supreme Court is located in New Delhi. It is presided over by the Chief Justice of India and its decisions are binding on all other courts in India.	
1	Which of the following is the apex court in India? a. The District Court. b. The High Court. c. The Supreme Court. d. The Nyaya Adalat.	
2	What are the two kinds of cases in the legal system? a. The Civil cases. b. The criminal cases. c. The civil and criminal cases. d. None of these.	
3	Which is the highest court of appeal in a state? a. The trial courts. b. The High court. c. The Subordinate court. d. The Supreme Court.	
4	What is the reason why decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India? a. Independent Judiciary. b. Integrated Judiciary. c. Guardian of the Constitution. d. None of these.	
VII	Read the given extract and answer the questions: -	
	In Areas of heavy rainfall, huge trees may thrive. The forests are thus associated with areas having abundant water supply. In the regions of moderate rainfall stunted trees and grasses grow forming the grasslands of the world. In dry regions of low rainfall, thorny shrubs and scrubs grow. These have deep roots and leaves have thorny and waxy surface.	
1	Name the type of vegetation found in the heavy rainfall regions? a. Tropical Evergreen Forest. b. Temperate Deciduous Forest. c. Mountain Forest. d. All of these.	
2	Name the type of vegetation growing in dry regions. a. Rose wood. b. Thorny Scrubs. c. Teak wood. d. None of these.	
3	What are the types of grasslands? a. Tropical grasslands. b. Temperate grasslands. c. Tropical and Temperate grasslands. d. Mountain grasslands.	
4	What is the reason why vegetation in dry regions have thorny and waxy leaf? a. To absorb water. b. To reduce the loss of moisture. c. To attract and trap insects. d. None of these.	
VIII	IDENTIFY THE INC SESSIONS BY REFERING THIS MAP	



- A. The Indian National Congress session which took the resolution for a representative government in the country in 1916.
- B. The Indian National Congress session which was presided over by A.N Ansari in 1927.
- C. The Indian National Congress session which passed Poorna Swaraj resolution in 1929.
- D. The Indian National Congress session that was presided over by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
- E. The Indian National Congress session that was presided over by Rajendra Prasad in 1934.