

(CLASS VIII SST HIST+GEO+CIVICS H.Y. QUESTION BANK)

HISTORY-

Chapter-1

I. State true or false. (1)

1. A concern for human welfare, dignity and values is called humanism.
2. After the death of Aurangzeb, new kingdoms like Hyderabad and Awadh were established.
3. Textbooks and biographies are among the secondary sources of information.
4. Max Mueller who wrote the book *Reminiscences of Imperial Delhi* never visited India.
5. The demarcation of modern period in history was the same in all the countries.

II. Answer in brief. (2)

- I. What were the forces that were responsible for the changes that characterized the Modern Age?(2)
- II. Name four kingdom established during decline time of Mughal .(2)
- III. How did the historical building used to reconstruct the modern period of Indian history?(2)
- IV. Which force of changes that you think is most important for the Modern world?(2)
- V. What do you mean by *the Renaissance*?(2)

Chapter-2

I. Identify the picture.

- a) Identify the person in the picture. (1)
- b) When was he appointed the governor general of Bengal? (1)
- c) Which battle did he fight in 1757 and against whom? (1)



II. Answer In Brief (2)

1. What do you mean by 'Diwani Right'? (2)
2. Name four important Maratha chiefdom. (2)
3. What were the significant of Fourth Anglo-Mysore war? (2)
4. What was the cause of First Anglo-Maratha war? (2)
5. Explain in what way the annexation of Awadh was different from other state.(2)

III. Answer the following. (3)

1. What were the significant of the voyages of discovery in India?(3)
2. Why did the Europeans explorers for new direct route to India during the fifteen century?(3)
3. Write the contributions of Captain William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe in regard to establishment of British settlements in India.(3)
4. Explain in what way the annexation of Awadh was different from other state.(3)
5. What are the significant of the Treaty of Allahabad?(3)
6. What are the various strategies used by the British to annexed Indian subcontinent?(3)
7. What were the significant of Fourth Anglo-Mysore war?(3)

Chapter-3

(3)

I. Fill in the blanks. (1)

1. The earliest British administrators in India were officials of the _____.
2. The Pitt's India Act was in force for almost _____ years.
3. By the Charter Act of 1833, the _____ had the full control over all military, revenue and civil affairs of the Company.
4. The first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Services was _____.
5. The British army in India consisted largely of Indian soldiers called _____.

II. Source based-

The British army in India consisted largely of Indian soldiers called sepoy (from the Hindi word *sipahi*). The officers were however all British. The sepoys were better paid and had better working conditions than soldiers belonging to Indian rulers. However, they were basically mercenaries-i.e., they would serve anyone who paid them well. They lacked a sense of nationalism, and were willing to fight the Indian states. But they also lacked of loyalty to the British. The sepoys were the ones who led the Revolt of 1857.

- A) Why did revolt started by sepoys? (1)
- B) What do you mean by mercenaries? (1)
- C) Why did sepoy helps British company? (2)

Chapter-4

I. Identify and answer.(3)

- A) Identify this person. (1)
- B) Why is he famous for? (1)
- C) What was introduced by him? (1)



II. Answer the following. (3)

1. What are the limitations of Regulating Act of 1773?
2. Why was Regulating Act introduced in India?
3. Explain how British Parliament gradually regulated the activities of Company from 1773 to 1853.
4. What did the British gain and the Indian farmers lose under the Permanent Settlement system?
5. Explain how Punjab benefitted by the land revenue policy of the British?

III. Source based question-

THE INDIGO REVOLT OF BENGAL AND BIHAR

Throughout history one of the most popular cloth dyes was the blue dye produced from the indigo plant. Indian indigo was famous for the rich blue colour it gave the cloth. To match the demand for Indian indigo, the British forced the peasants to grow indigo in the place of food grains. The Indian peasants of Bengal and Bihar refused to obey the British, and rose in rebellion. Farmers who refused to grow indigo were subjected to torture by the planters. Between 1866 and 1868, Champaran and Darbhanga in Bihar witnessed a massive uprising against British indigo planters. The rioters attacked indigo factories and the houses of British planters. Mahatma Gandhi fought and won some respite for the indigo farmers in 1918.

The revolt of the indigo planters was just one of several peasant revolts that rocked the Indian

countryside between 1757 and 1857. However none of them posed any great threat to British rule and the British continued to exploit India in as many ways as possible until one day the Revolt of 1857 broke out, shaking them out of their slumber. Dinabandhu Mitra wrote his famous novel *Neel Darpan* to highlight the plight of the indigo planters.

- a) What is indigo? (1)
- b) Why did indigo was important for the British? (1.5)
- c) Why did people revolted? (1.5)

Chapter-5 Colonisation and Tribal societies.

I. Match the following.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Assam was ruled by these kings for almost 600 years: | a. Phulaguri |
| 2. Most the tribal areas in North-East India were declared as: | b. U Kiang Nongbah |
| 3. The leader of the Jaintias who rose in rebellion in 1862: | c. Ahoms |
| 4. The adivasis of Assam rose in a series of rebellion,
the first being at: | d. Tilkha Majhi |
| 5. The leader who led the Santhal revolt in the 1780s: | e. excluded areas |
| 6. The kind of warfare waged by Birsa Munda: | f. Forest Regulation Act |
| 7. The Act passed by the British in 1865 that gave them the
right to declare any forest land as government land: | g. guerrilla warfare |

II. Answer the following. (3)

- 1. Why Santhal revolt against the British?
- 2. What are the effects of Indian Government Act of 1935 on Assam?
- 3. What are the effects of the Forest Regulation Act?
- 4. When did forest Regulation Act passed?
- 5. What are the various causes for the failure of such larger number of Tribal revolts against British during the 19th century?
- 6. How was the life of tribal societies during the Mughal rule?
- 7. Why did the North-East area become important to the British?

III. Identify the picture and answer.



- a) Who is the person? (1)
- b) Name the revolt with which he is related. (1)
- c) Write one cause of the revolt. (1)

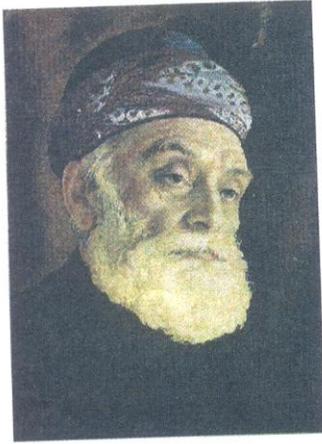
**IV. In an outline map of India point out following places of tribal revolt-
Bhils, Mundas, Santhal, Khonds, Kol, Gonds, Khasis. (7X1=7)**

Unit 6: Crafts and Industries

I. Answer the following. (3)

- 1. How did the British help in improving the large scale industries in India?**
- 2. What was the important contribution of Jamsetji Tata to the Indian steel industry?**
- 3. Why were the British lukewarm to the industrial development of India in the beginning? What changed it?**
- 4. Why were the British forced to start factories in India after World War I broke out in Europe?**
- 5. In what ways did the British rule result in the steady decline of local industries?**
- 6. Did the growth of modern industries really help India? Comment with examples.**
- 7. Why were the British forced to set up the Famine Commission?**

II. Identify the picture and answer the following.



- A) Identify this picture. (1)
B) Why is he famous for? (1)
C) What is the name of his capital city? (1)

Unit 7: The Revolt of 1857

I. Answer in detail (HOTS)

(3x3)

1. What were the military and political causes of the Revolt of 1857?
2. Why and how did the British reorganise their rule in India after the Revolt?
3. How was the Tenancy Act reorganised after the Revolt?

II. Source based questions.

Read the following extract and answer the following.

- a) Who was Vishnubhatt Godse? Where was he going and for what purpose?
- b) Whom did he meet on the way? What did he tell him?
- c) What further information they give to Vishnubhatt?

III. On an outline map of India mark the following important centres of Revolt in North India.

- a) Meerut
- b) Bareilly
- c) Lucknow
- d) Jhansi
- e) Kanpur
- f) Faizabad
- g) Delhi.

The list of eighty-four rules

Given here are excerpts from the book *Majha Pravaas*, written by Vishnubhatt Godse, a Brahman from a village in Maharashtra. He and his uncle had set out to attend a *yajna* being organised in Mathura. Vishnubhatt writes that they met some sepoy on the way who told them that they should not proceed on the journey because a massive upheaval was going to break out in three days. The sepoy said:

the English were determined to wipe out the religions of the Hindus and the Muslims ... they had made a list of eighty-four rules and announced these in a gathering of all big kings and princes in Calcutta. They said that the kings refused to accept these rules and warned the English of dire consequences and massive upheaval if these are implemented ... that the kings all returned to their capitals in great anger ... all the big people began making plans. A date was fixed for the war of religion and the secret plan had been circulated from the cantonment in Meerut by letters sent to different cantonments.

Vishnubhatt Godse, *Majha Pravaas*,
pp. 23-24.

GEO CHAPTER 1 RESOURCES

1 Mark Questions:

State True or False? (1 mark)

1. The rich black soil of Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra is the example of Potential Resource. ()
2. Air is an example of Ubiquitous resource. ()
3. Human Resource is the least important than the others. ()
4. Only Sustainable development will ensure the well-being of the future generation. ()
5. Localised resources are those which are evenly distributed across the world. ()

SA (2 Marks)

1. Give two examples of biotic resource.
 2. Classify resources into four categories.
 3. Why is human resource said to be the most important resource?
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GEO (CHAPTER 2 LAND, SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES)

Match the following pairs: (1 mark)

A	B
1. Arable land	I. left unused for the season.
2. Pasture land	II. Land which can be cultivated but lying fallow for more than 5 years.
3. Fallow land	III. Grazing land.
4. Cultivable waste land	IV. suitable for crop production.

A	B
1. Top soil	I. lying at some depth Consist of solid rock.
2. Sub soil	II. High content of humus.
3. Parent Material	III. Consists of unconsolidated rock material.
4. Bed Rock	IV. Just below the top soil.

A	B
1. Bhakra Nangal Project	I. West Bengal and Jharkhand
2. Damodar Valley Project	II. Odhisa
3. Hirakud Project	III. Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
4. Bed Rock	IV. Madhya Pradesh
5. Narmada Valley Project	V. Andhra Pradesh

(4 Marks)

1. Draw a diagram to show 'Soil-Profile'. Label the diagram also.
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Geo (chapter 3 NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE) [VB] 2 Marks:

In one of its rulings, the Supreme Court banned tourists from visiting core zones in tiger reserves. The Supreme Court implemented the ban because the tiger population had depleted due to poaching, indiscriminate cutting of trees and unauthorized construction inside the reserves.

What values is the Supreme Court trying to endorse? Write any two.

LA [3 MARKS]

1. Write any three steps to conserve wild life species.
 2. Expand 'CITES'. Write any two objectives of CITES.
 3. How will you bring the awareness to protect the forests and wildlife resources in your locality?
 4. When the Wildlife Protection Act was enacted in India? Write its two objectives. (1+2)
 5. Which state of India having the largest area under forest cover? What is the main difference between Reserved and Protected forests?
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Geo: (chapter 4 MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES)

Fill in the blanks: (1 Mark)

1.is an ore of aluminium.
2. The mineral used in the Computer industry is.....
3. The full form of CNG is.....
4. Heat energy obtained from the earth's interior is called.....energy.
5. The wind power plant at.....in Gujarat is the largest in Asia.

LA (3 Marks)

1. Explain 'shaft mining' with a suitable diagram.
2. 'Africa is very rich in mineral resources.' Justify the statement.
3. How coal was formed?
4. Why petroleum is called 'liquid gold'? Name the world leaders in the production of petroleum.
5. "Is it important to resort to the use of non-conventional sources of energy." Discuss.

MAP LOCATION

Locate the following mineral distribution centers: (INDIA)

Khetri, Kolhapur, Salem, Bastar, Ankleswar, Mumbai High.

GEO(Chapter 5 AGRICULTURE)

LA 4 MARKS

1. Explain the two methods of Subsistence Farming. (2+2)
2. What is Dairy Farming? Write its three features. (1+3)
3. "The government of India has taken many steps to improve the status of farmers.'-----
-Justify the statement.
4. Draw a flow diagram to show the inputs and outputs of agriculture.
5. Explain natural and man-made factors influencing agriculture.

MAP [1 Mark]

Locate the following major crop distribution centers: (WORLD)

- Rice: China
- Wheat: Australia
- Millets: Nigeria
- Cotton: USA
- Jute: Bangladesh

Civics (chapter 1 THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NEED FOR LAWS)

Match the following (1 mark)

A	B
1. Nepal	I. Presidential form of government
2. The USA	II. Parliamentary form of government
3. India	III. Federal democratic republic declared in May 2008.

State True or False? (1 mark)

1. The Indian Constitution has 395 articles and 11 schedules. ()
2. The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1995. ()

SA [2 marks]

1. Name the three organs of government by the Constitution of India.
2. What is the difference between democracy and monarchy?
3. Why Indian Constitution is the lengthiest Constitution in the world?

Civics (Chapter 2 IDEAS AND IDEALS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION)

Fill in the blanks (1 mark)

1.is an order by the court.
2. India follows the system ofdemocracy.
3.is the Preface of the Indian Court.
4.is the branch of the government which makes laws.
5. The Right to..... is now a fundamental right of every Indian child.

LA (4 MARK)

1. What is the Preamble to the Constitution? Write any three features. (1+3)
2. Can Laws make fundamental rights more effective? Explain.

Civics (chapter 3 THE UNION LEGISLATURES- THE PARLIAMENT)

Match the following pairs (1 Mark)

A	B
1. The Budget Session	I. Nov-Dec
2. The Monsoon Session	II. Feb-May
3. The Winter Session	III. Jul-Aug

SA (2 MARKS)

1. Why Lok Sabha is known as the 'house of the people'?
2. What do you mean by the 'absolute majority' in the parliament?

3. What is the difference between Loksabha and Rajyasabha?
4. How money bill is different from ordinary bills?
5. What is 'impeachment motion'?

LA (3 MARKS)

1. Explain 'mid-term election' and 'bye-election'.
 2. What are the two categories of passing bills in the parliament? How ordinary bills become an Act in the parliament?
 3. 'The Ministers are accountable to the parliament.' How? Discuss.
 4. Who is the Speaker of the Loksabha? How the speaker of Loksabha elected?
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(CIVICS Chapter 4 THE UNION EXECUTIVE)

SA (2 MARKS)

1. How is the President elected in India?
 2. Write any two executive powers of the President.
 3. Who are Cabinet Ministers? Give examples.
 4. What is the important role of Civil Service officers in our country? Give examples of Civil Service Officers.
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LA (4 MARKS)

1. How is the Prime Minister elected in India? Write any three powers of The Prime Minister. (1+3)
2. Which executive of the Parliament declares a state of emergency? Write any three provisions of emergency powers done by the executive. (1+3)
3. What is RTI? Why is it necessary? Write the steps to approach RTI. (1+1+2)

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