ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK

CLASS: VIII
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY QUESTION BANK

CHAPTER 1 – RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following is the principle of sustainable development ?
   a) balance between use and conservation of resources
   b) cut the trees
   c) used vehicles that causes pollution
   d) allow industries to carry out illegal mining
2. How can we conserve resources ?
   a) Illegal mining
   b) Invent new technologies
   c) Give resources time to get renewed
   d) Allow industries to demolish
3. When natural substance change form to become resources , they are called
   a) Renewable resources
   b) Non-renewable resources
   c) Ubiquitous resources
   d) Human made resources
4. A resource has ……and …….
   a) Demand,supply
   b) Height , weight
   c) Utility , value
   d) Quality, quantity
5. Pleasant weather and beautiful landscape are ……..resources.
   a)biotic
   b) ubiquitous
   c)localized
   d)actual

6. Which of the following is an example for actual resources ?

a)Nagercoil
b) uranium of Ladakh
c)dark soil of deccan plateau
d)solar energy

7. Ubiquitous resources can be found everywhere. State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE

8.Human resource development is …….
a) increasing the number of people
b) valuing the existing people
c) improving the quality of people
d)providing the benefits of technology

9.Which of the following resources have maximum economic value ?
a)metals
b) deserts
c)roads
d)landscapes

10.How do you implement exclusive rights over an invention ?
a) by selling it to another company
b) by patenting it
c)by selling it to government authorities
d)not revealing it

ANSWER IN BRIEF (2 MARKS)

1. What is human resource development ?
2. Why are people considered as a resources ?
3. Once a potential resource now it's a actual resource. Explain
4. Why certain renewable resources need to be used judiciously?
5. Differentiate between biotic and abiotic resources.
6. Define resource conservation.
7. What is technology and name the factors that can change the substances into resources ?

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS :

1. Mona had a nightmare. She dreamt that all the water on the earth had dried up and all the trees cut down. There was no shade and nothing to eat or drink. People were suffering and roaming around desperately looking for food and shade. She told her mother about the dream. "Amma can this really happen?" she asked. "Yes," Amma replied. "If we are not careful then even renewable resources can become very scarce and the non-renewable ones can definitely get exhausted". "What can we do about it," Raju asked. "Lots," replied Amma.

   Based on the extract answer the following questions :

a) What will happen if we overuse the renewable resources ?
b) How can we conserve our resources?
c) Define sustainable development .

2. State the principles of sustainable development.

CHAPTER-1 : The Indian Constitution

Q1- In 1934, _____ demanded for a Constituent Assembly for the first time.

A) Indian National Congress
B) Swarajya Party
C) Forward Block
D) Communist Party

Q2- The Indian Constitution was drafted by _____.

A) Congress
B) Constituent Assembly
C) Judicial Assembly
D) Hindu Mahasbha

Q3- In Nepal, the struggle for democracy started in _____.

A) 1990
B) 1991
C) 1992
D) 1994

Q4- The father of Indian Constitution is ____.

A) B R Ambedkar
B) Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Rajendra Prasad
D) S C Sinha

Q5- To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced

A) Directive Principles of State Policy
B) Fundamental Rights
C) Judiciary Rights
D) Executive Rights

Q6- _____ is a group of people who make laws and run the government.

A) Congress
B) Judiciary
C) Government
D) Executive

Q7- Shri Jagjivan Ram was the first _____ minister of India.

A) labour
B) health
C) Parliamentary Affairs
D) Home

Q8- The existence of more than one level of government in any country is called ____

A) Democracy
B) Federalism
C) Universal Adult Franchise
D) Monarchy

Q9- The Human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under ____.

A) Culture and Educational Rights
B) Right against Exploitation
C) Right to freedom of Religion
D) Right to Property

Q10- The Indian government is a _____ form of government.

A) Monarchy
B) Military
C) Parliamentary
D) Dictatorship

Q11- Right to Move Freely falls under ____.

A) Right against Exploitation
B) Right to Property
C) Right to freedom
D) Culture and Educational Rights

Q12- The system of courts in the country is collectively referred as _____.

A) Judiciary
B) Congress
C) Ministers
D) Executive

Q13- ____ was the first Finance minister of India.

A) Atal Bihari Bajpai
B) John Mathai
C) Maulana Azad
D) Liaquat Ali

Q14- ____ were urged by B R Ambedkar to join government and civil services.

A) Hindus
B) Pashtuns
C) Scheduled Castes
D) Muslims

Q15- The first Health Minister of Independent India was _____.

A) Aruna Asaf Ali
B) Indira Gandhi
C) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
D) C Rajaji

Q16- _____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India.

A) Sardar Patel
B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Jawaharlal Nehru
D) Maulana Azad

Q17- The Indian Constitution was finally completed in _____.

A) November 1946
B) September 1949
C) November 1949
D) August 1950

Q18- _____ was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

A) Dr Rajendra Prasad
B) S Radhakrishnan
C) B R Ambedkar
D) C Rajaji

Q19- The elected representatives in India are part of ____.

A) Judiciary
B) Legislature

C) Executive
D) Cabinet

Q20- Everyone is equal before law.' This right falls under _____.

A) Right to Education
B) Right to Vote
C) Right to Equality
D) Right to Study

Answer key for Class 8 Civics Social and Political Life Chapter 1 – The Indian Constitution MCQs

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	A	11	C
2	B	12	A
3	A	13	B
4	A	14	C
5	A	15	C
6	D	16	C
7	A	17	C
8	B	18	A
9	B	19	B
10	C	20	C

Q1 How can we say that the Constitution saves us from ourselves?

Q2 Describe how the Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon through the example of Nepal'.

Q3 What does diversity add to our lives?

HISTORY CH 1 HOW WHEN AND WHERE

Question 1.
History is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have _____

(a) Changed
(b) Started
(c) Ended/completed
(d) Evolved

Answer

Question 2.
Historians believed that Time does not have _____ dates in terms of a particular year or month
(a) Abstruse
(b) Precise
(c) Ambiguous
(d) Imprecise

Answer

Question 3.
Historians often compared Past with the Present and always referred to _____. i.e. Before and After.
(a) Event

(b) Time

(c) Period

(d) Phase

Answer

Question 4.

A list of historical events is given below. Choose the one where a precise date can be fixed.

(a) Start of Mughal Rule in India

(b) Start of British rule in India

(c) Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi

(d) Start of Non- cooperation Movement

Answer

Question 5.

James Mill was of the opinion that before British came to India, _____ruled the country.

(a) Hindus and Muslims

(b) Only Hindus

(c) Hindus, Muslims and Christians

(d) Only Muslims

Answer

Question 6.
What is Imperialism?
(a) Imperialism is a political system
(b) Imperialism is a technical term
(c) Imperialism is a traditional system
(d) None of these

Answer

Question 7.
The chosen set of dates by the Historians become more vital when the focus is on a
(a) Particular set of events
(b) Particular Location
(c) Particular Battle
(d) Particular King

Answer

Question 8.
From a layman's point of view, which one of the following option is synonymous with the study of History and very difficult to memorise?
(a) Dates
(b) Census
(c) Surveys
(d) Artefacts

Answer

Question 9.
When Historians write History, they divide it into different chapters. Why?
(a) To give a neat look and presentation
(b) To give each chapter some coherence
(c) For easier selection of dates.
(d) To associate the events separately

Answer

Question 10.
Pick out the statement that does not justify the significance of a timeline in History.
(a) A time line helps to identify the chronological occurrence of an event in a planned and arranged manner
(b) A timeline helps to keep information according to the sequence of events
(c) A timeline is not a graphical interpretation
(d) A timeline is organized according to the dates

Answer

Question 11.
What was the important suggestion made by James Mill to the British?

(a) British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of Indian People

(b) Introduction of European manners and Western education will lower the level of Indian civilization
(c) With Religious tolerance, caste taboos and other superstitious practices only India can progress.
(d) India will progress without British help.

Answer

Question 12.
Name the three volume work of James Mill, the Scottish economist and philosopher.
(a) Glimpses of India
(b) History of British India
(c) An ancient History of India
(d) Glimpses of British History

Answer

Question 13.
Given below are some reasons to study History in the present world. Select the one that is not applicable to the study of history
(a) Since future is moulded on the basis of past events, it is important to study History.

(b) History is a record of people, places, events of the present arranged in chronological

order.
(c) History is all about finding out how things have changed over a period of time.
(d) History is a catalogue of events, to understand about people, their customs, traditions etc.

Answer

Question 14.
What are the sources of information of the periods?
(a) Primary sources
(b) Secondary sources
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

Answer

Question 15.
History is considered to be a study of _____.
(a) Comparisons
(b) The Present
(c) The Past
(d) The Future

Answer

Question 16.

When did Tipu Sultan become the ruler of Mysore?

(a) 1781

(b) 1780

(c) 1779

(d) 1782

Answer1-A

2-B

3-B

4-C

5-A

6-A

7-A

8-A

9-B

10-C

11-A

12-B

13-B

14-C

15-C

THINK AND ANSWER:

- Who was the last Viceroy of India? ...
- Who prepared the first map and when? ...
- Who was James Mill? ...
- How did Mills divide Indian History? ...
- Why did the British establish botanical gardens? ...
- Who was the first Governor General of India?

CIVICS CH 2 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

Q1- Hitler had prosecuted _____ during his region in Germany.

A) Muslims

B) Christians

C) Jews

D) Hindus

Q2- Israel is a ____ majority state.

A) Hindu

B) Jewish

C) Islamic

D) Christian

Q3- ____ is one of the former colonies of France.

A) Indonesia

B) South Africa

C) Morocco

D) China

Q4- In Saudi Arabia, ____ can't practise their religion in public.

A) non-Muslims

B) Muslims

C) Government

D) People

Q5- Separation of religion from the State is referred to as _____.

A) Monarchy

B) Democracy

C) Secularism

D) Republic

Q6- All citizens are permitted by _____ to practise their own religion.

A) State

B) Indian constitution

C) Judiciary

D) President

Q7- In a secular state, one religious state does not ____ the other.

A) support

B) discriminate

C) follow

D) resist

Q8- _____ are not allowed to celebrate the festivals of any particular religion to promote secularism.

A) Private schools

B) Government schools

C) madarsas

D) Pathshalas

Q9- The tyranny of Majority people can result in _____ of religious minorities.

A) education

B) discrimination

C) freedom

D) biasness

Q10- The Government of India does not support any one ____.

A) Democracy

B) monarchy

C) religion

D) Judiciary

Q11- _____ is an example of government office.

A) Restaurants

B) Police stations

C) Housing society

D) private schools

Q12- In _____, there are upper castes who dominate lower castes.

A) Jainism

B) Jewism

C) Parsis

D) Hinduism

Q13- Indian Constitution allows religious minorities to set up their own ____.

A) Courts

B) Educational setups

C) Police stations

D) government schools

Q14- _____ is a former colony of France.

A) South Africa

B) Algeria

C) China

D) Indonesia

Q15- For Sikhs, wearing a ____ is an important part of religion. So, they can avoid helmets.

A) kurta

B) Turban

C) uniform

D) shirts

Q16- _____ is a Republic country

A) Japan

B) United Kingdom

C) United States of America

D) China

Q17- _____ is the main religion of Saudi Arabia.

A) Christianity

B) Islam

C) Jewish

D) Hinduism

Q18- _____ are allowed to celebrate festivals.

A) Courts

B) Parliaments

C) Private Schools

D) Police stations

Q19- Pledge of Alligiance' takes place in the schools of the ____.

A) China

B) USA

C) India

D) Japan

Q20- Tunisia was a colony of _____ earlier.

A) Netherland

B) France

C) Spain

D) United Kingdom

Answer key for Class 8 Civics Chapter 2 – Understanding Secularism MCQs

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	C	11	B
2	B	12	D
3	C	13	B
4	A	14	B
5	C	15	B
6	B	16	C
7	B	17	B
8	B	18	C
9	B	19	B
10	C	20	B

THINK AND ANSWER:

What happened in the Jewish state of Israel? ...

- What is Secularism? ...
- What examples does history provide us on the grounds of religion? ...
- What do you mean by 'freedom to interpret'? ...
- Why was untouchability banned? ...
- How are Non-Muslims treated in Saudi Arabia?

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR
QUESTION BANK

CLASS: VII
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE **CHAPTER-3 : MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES.**

Q.1. Multiple choice questions.

1. Minerals found in _____ are not accessible.
   A) Greenland B) Serbia C) Antarctica D) Japan
2. The example of ferrous minerals is
   A) manganese B) limestone C) coal D) petroleum
3. An example of mineral fuel is
   A) Coal B) bauxite C) iron D) gold
4. Limestone is a ____ mineral.
   A) ferrous B) metallic C) non-metallic D) non – ferrous
5. Minerals found near earth's surface are taken out by the process of
   A) quarrying B) drilling C) digging D) weathering
6. Extraction of minerals is carried out by the process of
   A) Weathering B) Clearing forests C) Clearing land D) Mining
7. _____ is a leading producer of tin.
   A) China B) Pakistan C) Switzerland D) USA
8. ___ is found in China.
   A) Gold B) bauxite C) Antimony D) Copper
9. Crude oil can be found in
   A) Qatar B) Thailand C) Malaysia D) Zambia
10. High grade iron ore can be found in
    A) Australia B) Brazil C) Mexico D) Chile
11. The South American country which boasts of mineral oil is
    A) Uruguay B) Bolivia C) Brazil D) Venezuela
12. _____ is the largest producer of Bauxite across the globe.
    A) US B) Australia C) Canada D) India
13. _____ is the largest producer of diamond among all continents.
    A) Asia B) South America C) Africa D) Australia
14. _____ is obtained from quartz.
    A) Silicon B) Uranium C) Bauxite D) Gold
15. _____ is the ore of Aluminium.
    A) Iron B) Mineral oil C) Bauxite D) Coal
16. ____ is the best way to conserve metals.
    A) Throwing away B) Recycling C) Decomposing D) Discarding its usage

17. _____ is an example of conventional energy sources.
A) Firewood B) Technology C) iron D) Silver

18. _____ is disadvantage of using hydel power.
A) easy access B) doesn't cause pollution.
C) local people are forced to evacuate the area for construction of hydal power project
D) cheap for usage

19. Thermal power is electricity generated from _____.
A) Coal B) Hydel power C) firewoodD) iron

20. Coal is an example of _____ energy resource.
A) renewable B) non-renewable C) human-made D) non – ferrous

21. Gypsum is an example of _____ mineral.
A) metallic B) ferrous C) non-metallic D) non-ferrous

22. Ores of _____ contain iron.
A) manganese B) gypsum C) sandstone D) marble

23. More than _____ different types of minerals have been identified until now.
A) 3000 B) 2800 C) 2500 D) 2900

24. _____ is a mineral fuel.
A) Gold B) Silicon C) Petroleum D) Iron

25. To reach mineral deposits at great depths, deep bores have to be made. This process is called _____
A) shaft mining B) drilling C) quarrying D) Open cast mining

26. If a rock contains copper, then its color is ____.
A) Black B) Blue C) Red D) Purple

27. _____ beds can be found in Algeria.
A) Chromite B) Nikel C) Phosphate D) Limestone

28. France has _____ deposits
A) copper B) Limestone C) Gypsum D) Petroleum

29. _____ produces more than half of the world's tin.
A) Africa B) Asia C) Antarctica D) Europe

30. _____ can be found in the Appalachian region of Canada.
A) Silver B) Coal C) Diesel D) Chromium

Q.2. Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.

1. Metallic minerals are classified into ……. and …….

2. Gold and silver are ……. minerals.
3. Minerals can be extracted by …….,……., or ……
4. Deep bores dug to reach mineral deposits are called ……
5. Metallic minerals are generally found in …….. and…….rock formations.
6. The mineral deposits in North America have located in three zones: …… the Appalachian region and the mountain ranges of the West.
7. …… is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.
8. ……. is the most abundantly available fossil fuel.
9. Petroleum is drilled from ……
10. Bhakra Nangal is an important …….. station in India.

Q.3. State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

1. All ores are rocks but all rocks are not minerals.
2. Quarrying is good for the environment.
3. Mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are found in sedimentary strata.
4. Coal is more predominant in the Canadian Shield Region than the Appalachians.
5. Chile and Peru are leading producers of copper.
6. Kolar in Karnataka has large deposits of silver.
7. Copper is an element used in almost everything.
8. Bauxite is the ore of aluminium.
9. Nuclear power can be produced from the nuclei of most elements.

Q.4. Very short answer type question.

1. Differentiate between a rock and an ore.
2. Define quarrying.
3. Name the leading tin producers in Asia.
4. Name two areas in Australia, which have large deposits of gold.

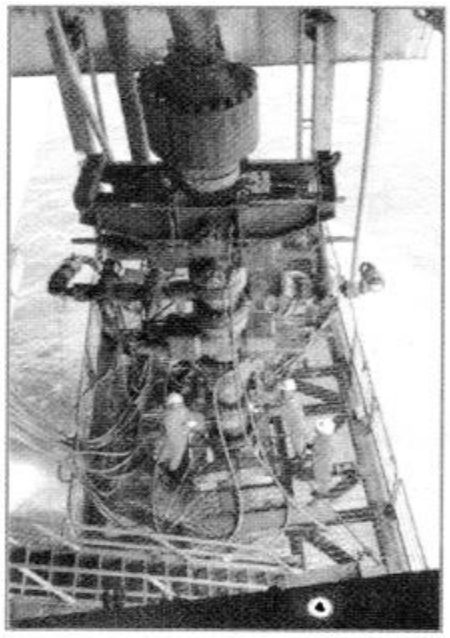
5. Name two minerals in whose production India contributes a significant part.
6. In which industry is silicon important? From which ore is it obtained?
7. Why are minerals considered non-renewable?
8. Why is coal called "buried sunshine"?
9. Why are petroleum and its derivatives called "black gold"?
10. What is natural gas?
11. Which was the first country to develop hydroelectricity?
12. Name some important hydel power stations in India.
13. Name nuclear power stations in India.
14. Give one advantage of biogas over natural gas.

Q.5. Short answer type question.

1. Name and describe briefly methods of extraction. Where are minerals found?
2. Describe the mineral distribution in North America.
3. Write common uses of minerals.
4. How is hydroelectricity, produced?

Q.6. Long answer type question.

1. Name and describe some non- conventional sources of energy.
2. Write the advantages and disadvantages of non-conventional sources of energy.
3. Define mineral in brief and explain how they are formed without any human interference.
4. What is meant by Nuclear power? Explain the process how it is obtained. Also name the places of India where the nuclear power stations are located.
5. What is shown in the image? Define the process.



Q.7. Map based Question.

1. On an outline Map of the World mark the following:

   (i) Countries of Asia with large iron deposits.

   (ii) The countries in Europe that are leading producer of iron-ore in the world.

2. On an outline Map of India mark the following.

   (i) Iron distribution in the states of India

   (ii) Major Bauxite producing states.

CLASS: VIII **SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CHAPTER-4 : AGRICULTURE

Choose the correct answer:

Q.1. Which Of the following are primary activities?
(a) Agriculture
(b) Mining
(c) Fishing
(d) All of these

Q.2. What is cultivation of grapes called'?
(a) Sericulture
(b) Viticulture
(c) Floriculture
(d) Horiculture

Q.3.The important inputs like seeds, fertilisers, machinery etc form a system called as?
(a) Barter system
(b) Water system
(c) Farm system
(d) All of these

Q. 4.Type of farming to meet family needs is known as:
(a) Subsistense
(b) Mixed
(c) Organic
(d) None of these

Q. 5. Which of these is not commercial farming?
(a) Commercial Grain
(b) Mixed
(c) Organic
(d) Plantation

Q.6. …….. is also knowh as a paddy
(a) Wheat
(b) Jowar

(c) Rice
(d) Bajra

Q.7. Which of the following crops are raised in commercial grain farming?
(a) Wheat
(b) Maize
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

Q.8. Rubber plantation is famous in:
(a) Sri Lanka
(b) Brazil
(c) Malaysia
(d) USA

Q.9. Which of the following are coarse grains?
(a) Jowar
(b) Bajra
(c) Ragi
(d) All of these

Q.10. Which of the following country is a leading producer of rice?
(a) China
(b) Pakistan
(c) Malaysia
(d) Egypt

Q. 11.Which type of soil is good for growing wheat?
(a) Desert
(b) Loamy
(c) Sandy
(d) None of these

Q.12. Which of these are Millets?
(a) Jowar
(b) Ragi

(c) Both of these
(d) Maize

Q. 13. Which fibre requires frost free days to grow?
(a) Cotton
(b) Jute
(c) Nylon
(d) None of these

Q. 14. Which of the following countries usually practice Commercial agriculture?
(a) U.S.A
(b) Bangladesh
(c) India
(d) Bhutan

Very Short Answers Type

Q. 1.Define the term Agriculture.
Q.2.What is meant by Horticulture?
Q. 3. Define Viticulture.
Q.4.Where is the breeding of fish done in the process of Pisciculture?
Q. 5. Define commercial farming.
Q.6.Who has discovered the coffee plant?
Q.7.What type of climate and soil are required by coffee in its growth?
Q. 8.What is also known as 'Golden Fibre'?
Q. 9.Define Agricultural Development.
Q.10. Give some examples of Primary Activities.
Q. 11. Give some examples of secondary activities.
Q. 12.What should be the Meal condition for the growth of jute?
Q. 13.What is the quantity of labour required for the purpose of picking the leaves?
Q.14.What is the ideal condition for the growth and plantation of Maize?
Q. 15.Which food crop is the stable diet of tropical and subtropical regions?
Q. 16.Which food crop is also known as coarse grains?
Q.17.What does primitives farming include?
Q. 18.Define the term Milpa.

Short Answers Type

Q. 1. How does the Joe Horan grow com with full scientific ways?
Q.2. What is Agricultural Development and what is the ultimate aim of agricultural

development?
Q.3.How is rice a major food crop in category of crops grown to meet the requirement of the growing population?
Q. 4.What do the term plantations means and which are the major plantations in the tropical regions of the world?

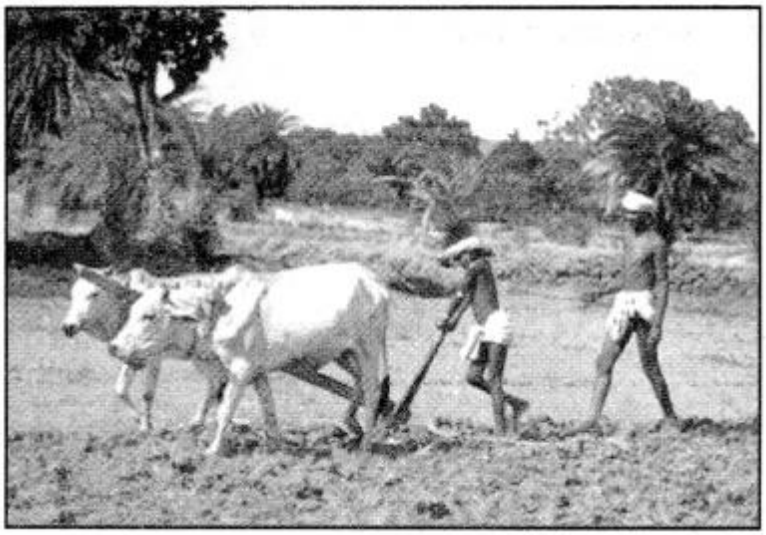
Q. 5.How is Nomadic farming practised? What does the reared animal provide the herders and their family?

Long Answers Type

Q. 1.What is subsistence farming? Briefly explain its classifications.

Picture Based Questions Class 8 Geography Chapter 4 Agriculture

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:
Picture-1



(i) What is shown in the above figure?
(ii) Which method is used in the picture for the purpose of ploughing?

Picture-2

(i) What type of plantation is shown in the above picture?
(ii) Who had discovered these plants?

Map Skills Class 8 Geography Chapter 4 Agriculture

Q. 1. On an outline Map of World mark the following countries where Maize is grown:
(i) North America
(ii) Brazil
(iii) China
(iv) Russia
(v) Canada
(vi) India
(vii) Mexico

Q. 2.Mark the countries where cotton is grown suitably on the outline Map of World.
(i) China
(ii) USA
(iii) India
(iv) Pakistan
(v) Brazil
(vi) Egypt

Q. 3.Mark the countries on an outline Map of World showing major plantations found in the tropical regions of the world.

(i) Rubber in Malaysia
(ii) Coffee in Brazil
(iii) Tea in India

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL , AHMEDNAGAR
CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE
QUESTION BANK -2021-2022
CIVICS CHAPTER 2- UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

a) India has been declared a secular state by its written constitution. During the freedom struggle, secularism was emerging as the most dominant principle. According to the Constitution, only a secular State can realise its objectives to ensure the following:

1. One religious community does not dominate another.
2. one members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
3. The State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.
4. All of the above

b) Separation of religion from state in democratic societies is because of

1. To interrupt religious teaching
2. To protect the freedom of individual exit from their religion
3. Both of the above
4. None of the above

c) Children of all ages should also wear helmets. Independently of our age, skill level, or experience, we must always wear a protective helmet while riding our bikes, motorcycles, skating, even skiing. Paramjit is a Sikh man. While driving a two wheeler, he does not have to were a helmet. Why?

1. Because pugri (turban) protects person's head equal to helmet.
2. Because the Indian State recognises that wearing a pugri (turban) is central to a Sikh’s religious practice and in order not to interfere with this, allows an exception in the law.
3. Because the Indian State recognises that wearing a pugri (turban) is in fashion to a Sikh’s religious practice and in order not to interfere with this, allows an exception in the law.

4. All of the above

d) Explain the meaning of coercion
a)force by legal authority
b) Force by parents
c)Force by law
d) none of these

e)Secularism is the principle of separation of government institutions, and the persons mandated to represent the State, from religious institutions and religious dignitaries. Why secularism is important?

1. Acts of discrimination take place more easily when one religion is given official recognition by the State at the expense of other religions.
2. Acts of discrimination does not take place more easily when one religion is given official recognition by the other countries at the expense of other religions.
3. Acts of discrimination take place more easily when one religion is not given official recognition by the State at the expense of other religions.
4. None of the above

f) What was the name of the Muslim dominated former French colonies ?
a)Tunisia
b)Morocco
c)Algeria
d) All of these

g) The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion. In India, government spaces like law courts, police stations, government schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote any one religion. Moreover, India follows a strategy of non-interference. Why?

1. For faster economic development of the country.
2. To achieve objectives of a truly religious State.
3. To achieve objectives of a secular State.
4. To increase the birth rate of female child.

h) In February 2004, which country had prohibited wearing of conspicuous religious or political signs by the students ?
a)US
b)France
c)India
d)Britain

i)No one would wish to be discriminated against because of their religion nor dominated by another religion. The term secularism refers to the separation between the power of _____ and the power of the State.

1. science
2. religion
3. colonisation
4. judiciary

j) In which country most children in the government school have to begin thsir school day reciting 'Pledge of Allegiance' ?

a)India
b)France
c)UK
d)USA

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS :

1.Why are the laws enforced by the government often is confusing ?
2. How does the Indian constitution ensured its objectives of secular states ?
3.Read the passage and answer the questions:

The most important aspect of secularism is its separation of religion from State power. This is important for a country to function democratically. Almost all countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. Within these religious groups, there will most likely be one group that is in a majority. If this majority religious group has access to State power, then it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions. This tyranny of the majority could result in the discrimination, coercion and at times even the killing of religious minorities. The majority could quite easily prevent minorities from practising their religions. Any form of domination based on religion is in violation of the rights that a democratic society guarantees to each and every citizen irrespective of their religion. Therefore, the tyranny of the majority and the violation of Fundamental Rights that can result is one reason why it is important to separate the State and religion in democratic societies.

a) what is the most important aspect of secularism ?
b) What will happen if the majority religious group has access to state power ?
c) Why should the State and religion in democratic societies be separated ?
d) Why separation of state and religion important for a country to function democratically?
e) What is the role of government to enable the people to live in harmony?

4.State the objectives of Indian secularism ? In what way is Indian secularism different from that of USA ?

5) Will the government intervene if some religious group say that their religion allow them to practice infanticide? Give reasons for your answers?

SHORT ANSWERS :

1. What are the three objectives of a secular state ?
2. Can there be different views within the same religion? Explain with an example.
3. What do you mean by State intervention ? Explain with an example

the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights that protect us against State power as well as against the tyranny of the majority. The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these. In keeping with this idea of religious freedom for all, India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State. Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State.

a) Define Secularism
b) What does the Indian constitution say about religious beliefs?
c) In secularism, …….. should be separated from the State?

4. According to the first amendment of the US constitution what does it prohibits ?
5. How does the Indian State prevent the religious dominations by using the strategy of distancing itself from religion?

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS :

1. Why do you think retaliation in not the proper response to the problem of religious intolerance ? What would happen if different groups followed this path ?
2. Explain what happened in France from February 2004 till the expulsion of girls from their school for wearing head scarfs.
3. How does the Indian constitution mandates the Indian State to be secular ?

VERY SHORT ANSWERS :

1.On what type of strategy does the Indian secularism work?
2. Give an example of exception made by the state for particular religious communities in order to respect the sentiments of all religions and not interfere with the religious practice.
3.What type of strict separation exist in US ?
4.What can be seen as the government policy of treating all religions equal in regard to government school ?
5.What has been granted by the Indian constitution for the religious communities regarding institutions ?

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL , AHMEDNAGAR

CLASS EIGHT CIVICS CH3 - WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?

MCQ'S

1. State which of the following is TRUE in the representation of women in Parliament.
   a) To empower women in the society
   b) To ensure gender equality
   c) To make a female dominated society
   d) To give more employment opportunities to women
2. The parliament in our system has immense power because
   a)it is the representative of people
   b)The President of India is the head
   c)It is the law making institution of the country
   d)all the above

3. Democracy is

a) the idea of integration b)the idea of satyagraha

c)the idea of socialism d)the idea of consent

4.Why should people decide ?

a) it is the basic idea of democracy

b)People are the stake in the government

c) All persons in independent India would be able to participate in making decisions

d)all the above

5. Read the extract and answer the question that follows

There is a realization that when interests and experiences separate us it is important to ensure that communities that have been historically marginalized are given adequate representation. With this in mind,some seats are reserved in the Parliament for SCs and STs .

Why are some seats reserved in Parliament for few communities ?

a) This has been done so that the MP elected from these constituencies will be familiar with and can represent Dalit and Adivsi interests in Parliament.
b) communities that have been historically marginalized should be given adequate representation.
c) Both a and b
d) None of these

6. The people had lived in fear of the British government under colonial rule but the freedom movement changed this situation. The Indian National Congress demanded that there should be elected members in the legislature with a right to discuss the budget and ask questions. Which Act did allow for some elected representation?

a) the government of India act 1909

b)The government act1902

c)the colonial India act 1905

d)The British India act 1947.

7. The Parliament of India is also popularly known as Sansad. The Parliament comprises the President of India and the two Houses: Lok Sabha - House of the People and Rajya Sabha - Council of States. When did the Indian Parliament came to existence in?

a)1947 b)1952 c)1945 d)1950

8. The election for Lok Sabha is usually occur once every five years. The President of India is the head of state. Our country is divided into many constituencies and each of these constituencies elects one person to the Parliament. What are the elected candidates known as?

a)Members of Parliament

b)Members of Constitution

c)Ministers of State

d)none of these

9. Who functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament? It plays an important role of reviewing and altering the laws initiated by the Lok sabha.

a) the judiciary b)the Prime Minister c)the President d)the Rajya Sabha

10. The Parliament keeps a check on the ministers and their work. MPs have the right to question the ministers about the working of their department. When is this usually done during?

a)question hour b)zero hour c)answering hour d) discussion hour

VERY SHORT ANSWER

1. Give one reason why we think there should be universal adult franchise.
2. Democracy is the best form of government.Do you agree with it.Give suitable reason.
3. What is coalition government?
4. Who is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha?
5. What is the other name of Rajya Sabha and who presides over it ?
6. What is the other name of Lok Sabha and who presides over it ?

Answer in brief :

1. Use the term 'constituency' and 'represent' to explain who is an MLA and how do they get elected ?
2. Why do we think there are a few women in Parliament?
3. You have read that most elected members whether in the Panchayat, or the Vidhan Sabha or the Parliament are elected for a fixed period of five years. Why do we have a system where the representatives are elected for a fixed period and not for life?
4. What is the difference between the functioning of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
5. What are the three organs of the government? Explain each in a sentence or two

Competency based questions :

1. Opposition plays a important role in democracy. Justify
2. What are the major functions of Parliament ?

3.
   a) Identify the image and where is it located.
   b) How many houses it has and name them.
   c) Give two differences between the houses of Parliament.
4. On an outline Map of India shows the following:
   a) The state where your currently live and from where your known to had elected the Parliamentary representatives.
   b) Represent the state where the prime minister office (PMO) is situated.
   c) Mark any 2 states that has bicameral legislature
   d) Mark any 2 states with unicameral legislature

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL , AHMEDNAGAR

CLASS EIGHT CIVICS CH 4- Understanding Law's

Choose the correct answer:

Q. 1. When did Jallianwala Bagh's massacre take place?
(a) 13 April
(b) 13 March
(c) 13 May
(d) 13 June

Q. 2.Where is Jallianwala Bagh located?
(a) Amritsar
(b) Delhi
(c) Agra
(d) Dehradun

Q.3. When did the Rowlatt Act come into effect?
(a) On 10th February, 1917
(b) On 10th January, 1918
(c) On 10th March, 1919
(d) On 20th April, 1920

Q. 4. Who gave the order to fire in Jallianwala Bagh on innocent people protesting calmly?
(a) General Dyer
(b) Dr. Satyapal
(c) Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew
(d) None of these

Q. 5. What is the violence free relationship where husband and wife are equal with each other and they enjoy equal rights?
(a) Equal relationship
(b) Discriminated relationship
(c) Evolution
(d) All of these

Q.6. Law on Domestic Violence was made in this year
(a) 2005
(b) 2006
(c) 2007
(d) 2008

Q. 7.Who was the Afro-American woman who refused to give her seat to a white man in 1955?
(a) Rosy Peter
(b) Rosa Parks

(c) Rosymary
(d) Rose Jose

Very Short Answers Type

Q.1.In a democracy like ours what can a citizen do to reject the repressive laws framed by the Parliament?.

Q. 2.Name the African American woman who played a key role in the starting of the Civil Right Movement.

Q.3.What does the term Evolution refer to in general?

Q. 4.State the two examples of-Arbitrariness performed by the British.

Q. 5.When did the Jallianwala Bagh incident take place?

Q. 6.Name the two leaders arrested for the protests against the Rowlatt Act.

Q. 7.What does the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 say?

Q. 8.What did the Rowlatt allow the Britishers to perform as arbitrariness?

Q. 9.In which year was the sedition Act was introduced?

Q. 10.Who is known to be the incharge of making law?

Q. 11.On what basis law cannot discriminate between persons?

Q.12.What was scenario of local laws in Ancient India?

Q.13.When does the system of law began to further evolve?

Q. 14.Who is believed to be the introducer of the rule of law in India?

Q. 15.Who began to protest and criticize the arbitrary use of authority by the British?

Q.16.According which new law sons, daughters and their mothers get an equal share of family property?

Q.17. When did standing committee submitted its recommendation for the implementation of Domestic violence Act?

Q.18.In which year did the Rowlatt act came into effect?

Q. 19.Define the term Repressive.

Q. 20.What is meant by 'criticise'?

Short Answers Type

Q.1. Define 'Sedition'.
Q. 2.Describe the incident that led to the of Civil Rights Movements and the Civil Rights Act in 1964 in the U.S.A.
Q. 3.Why is it more important to refer women who face violence as survivors rather than as victims?
Q. 4.Describe the process after which Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006.
Q. 5.How can we say that Parliament has an important role in making laws?

Competency Based Questions

Q.1.What do your understand by domestic violence? Explain how Domestic Violence Act 2005 helps in understanding the term 'Domestic' better.

Q. 2.Starting from the Rowlatt Act to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, briefly explain the events, also by mentioning the dates.

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL , AHMEDNAGAR
CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE
QUESTION BANK -2021-2022
HISTORY CHAPTER 3- RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

MCQ

Q.1. Read the following statements. Find out the incorrect statement.

(i) On 15 Aug 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company the Diwan of Bengal Shah Alam II, Mughal Emperor, Conveying the Grant of the Diwani to Lord Clive

(ii) After Diwani right Company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control.
(iii) Diwani right were also met their revenue demands.
(iv) Company became the diwan, but it saw itself primarily as trader.

Find out which one is incorrect:

(a) (i), (ii) & (iii)
(b) (i) & (iii)
(c) (iii) & (iv)
(d) (i), (ii) & (iv)

Q.2. Mahalwari system means:
(a) In British revenue records mahal is a revenue record.
(b) Mahal is a Revenue Estate.
(c) Mahal can be the village or group of villages.
(d) All of the above

Q.3. Which one of the following is true regarding Mahalwari system?
(i) Revenue was added up to calculate the revenue that each village had to pay.
(ii) This demand was to be revised periodically.
(iii) The demand was not permanently fixed.
(iv) The charge of collecting revenue & paying it to the Company was given to the village.
Choose the correct option:
(a) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
(b) (i) & (iv)
(c) (i), (iii) & (iv)
(d) (i), (ii) & (iv)

Q.4. A person who is owned by someone else and has no freedom & is compelled to work for master.
(a) Ryoti
(b) Cultivator
(c) Slave
(d) Servant

Q.5. Following are the problems related to Niz cultivated. Pick up the wrong statement.
(a) It was easier for the cultivators to expand the area under Niz cultivators.
(b) Only small plots were scattered under this cultivation.
(c) Labour was needed precisely at a time when peasants were usually busy with cultivation.
(d) This also requires many Ploughs & Bullocks.

Q.6. Find out the correct statement for Ryoti's system.
(i) The planters fixed the ryots to sign a contract.
(ii) At times they pressurized the village headmen to sign the contract on behalf of the ryots.
(iii) Those who signed the contract got cash advances.

(iv) Planters provided the seed & the drill necessary for farming.
Choose the correct option:
(a) (i), (ii) & (iv)
(b) (ii) & (iii)
(c) (i), (iii) & (iv)
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)

Q.7. In which year & month, blue rebellion took place?
(a) April 1859
(b) March 1859
(c) June 1859
(d) Feb 1859

Q.8. Match the following :

A. Ryots	**(1) Village**
B. Mahal	**(2) Peasant**
C. Ni	**(3) Cultivation on Ryots lands.**
D. Ryoti	**(4) Cultivation on Planters own land.**

(a) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4
(b) A - 3, B - 1, C - 4, D - 2
(c) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4
(d) A - 4, B - 2, C - 1, D - 3

Q.9. Which one of the following is considered as a proper statement as per Munro system?
(i) Munro system, also known as Ryotwari system.
(ii) The settlement they argued had to be made directly with cultivators.
(iii) The charge of collecting the revenue & paying it to the Company & directly was given to village headmen.
(iv) The estimated revenue of each plot was added to calculate the revenue that each village ray.
Choose the correct option:
(a) (i) & (ii) are true
(b) (iii) & (iv) are true

(c) (i) & (iii) true
(d) All are true

Very Short Answer Type

Q. 1. When did the Mughal emperor appoint the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal?

Q. 2. Which settlement was introduced during 1793?
Q. 3. Who were appointed to collect rent and pay revenue to the Company during Permanent Settlement?.

Q. 4.Who devised the system of Mahalwari?
Q. 5. What was the conclusion of Permanent Settlement at end?
Q. 6.Who initiated and developed the Ryotwari system?
Q.7.Name the two systems adopted for growing indigo by the cultivators.
Q. 8.What is meant by Mahal?
Q. 9.What was the aim of the Company after getting Diwani?
Q.10.What was the difficult task for the Company to be done?
Q. 11.What led to minimise the bringing of gold and silver by the Company for trade purpose in India?
Q. 12.What was the biggest drawback for zamindars in Permanent Settlement?.

Q. 13. At the time of introduction of permanent settlement who was the governor general of India.
Q. 14.Who was William Morris in the 19th century under British rule?
Q. 15.By whom was the Morris cotton print designed?
Q. 16.By whom was the 'Kalamkari print' was created?

Q. 17. Define 'Famine'.
Q. 18.What was common in Kalamkari and Morris cotton print?
Q. 19 .Define the term 'Indigo'.
Q. 20.What is meant by 'Vat'?
Q. 21. Who were 'Gomasthas'?

Q.22.Who were the ‘Lathiyats’?
Q. 23. What the role played by women in the cultivation of Indigo?

Ruling the Countryside Class 8 Extra Questions Short Answer Type

Q.1.Define Mahalwari system in short.
Q. 2.Where was the Indigo cultivated by the English and the French?
Q. 3. Define the following terms
(i) Plantation
(ii) Bigha
Q. 4.Briefly describe the system of permanent settlement..Q. 5.What were the drawbacks of Nij cultivation?

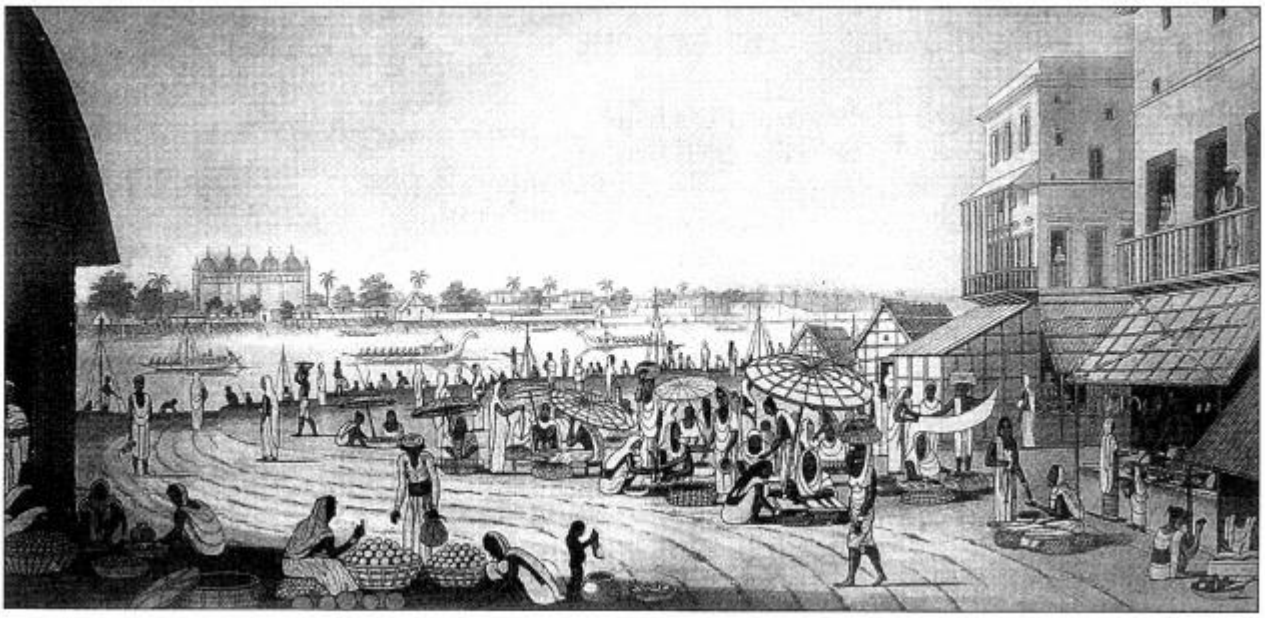
Long Answer Type

Q. 1. Briefly explain two following questions.
(i) Explain the two system adopted for the cultivation of Indigo in India.
(ii) What did the British realise about the countryside?

Q. 2.What was Munro system and what happened in conclusion after Munro system took over a wide area?

Picture Based Questions History Chapter 3 Ruling the Countryside

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



Question:
1. What is observed in the picture above.
2. Who use to attend the weekly market.

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL , AHMEDNAGAR
CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE
QUESTION BANK -2021-2022
HISTORY CHAPTER 4- Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Choose the correct answer:

Q.1.The local weavers and leather workers turned to …… for supplies of

Kusum and Palash flowers.
(a) Santhals
(b) Mundas
(c) Khonds
(d) Labadis

Q. 2. The Bastar Rebellion in Central India broke out in
(a) 1900
(b) 1910
(c) 1920
(d) 1940

Q.3. Which revolt was popular in Maharashtra in 1940?
(a) The Kols
(b) The Bastar
(c) The Warli
(d) Birsa movement

Q. 4. The Khonds lived in
(a) Karnataka
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Bihar
(d) Odisha

Q.5. What type of lives did the herders live?
(a) Sophisticated
(b) Settled
(c) Nomadic
(d) None of these

Q. 6……. tribe practised settled agriculture.
(a) Khonds
(b) Santhals
(c) Labadis of Andhra Pradesh
(d) Mundas of Chottanagpur Plateau

Q.7. Jhum cultivation is practised these days in
(a) eastern states of India
(b) western states of India
(c) northern states of India
(d) southern states of India

Q. 8. Santhals tribe rose in revolt in the year
(a) 1900
(b) 1855
(c) 1920
(d) 1930

Q. 9.In many regions Forest Department set up forest villages to ensure
(a) a regular supply of cheap labour
(b) a regular supply of forest produce
(c) a regular supply of agricultural produce
(d) none of the above

Q.10. The revolt of Songram Sangma rose in the year 1906 in
(a) Bengal
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Assam
(d) Odisha

Q.11.The forest Satyagraha rose in the central provinces in
(a) 1910
(b) 1920
(c) 1930
(d) 1940

Q.12. Birsa spent time in the company of ……. preachers.
(a) Buddha
(b) Vaishnav
(c) Sikhs
(d) None of these

Very Short Answer Type

Q.1.Where was Birsa seen roaming the village and forests?
Q. 2.What was other name used for Jhum cultivation?
Q.3.What is meant by the term fallow?
Q.4.From where did the Khonds tribes belong to?
Q. 5.Which tribes were not ready to work as labourers?
Q. 6.Which tribes used to work as cattle herders in Andhra Pradesh?
Q. 7.Who were seen amongst the tribes as more civilised in comparison to the hunter-gatherers and shifting cultivators by the British?
Q. 8.Where was the settled plough cultivation not easy?
Q.9.Who were Dikus?
Q. 10.In which family was Birsa born?
Q.11.What differences within the tribes?
Q. 12.Where was the Jhum cultivators done?
Q. 13.In which activity were the tribals mostly involved in?
Q. 14.Who were ‘Vaishnav’?

Q.15.What is meant by Satyug?
Q. 16.Which flag was raised as symbol of Birsa raj.
Q. 17.In which year Birsa was arrested?
Q.18.How did the Birsa died.
Q.19.In which year was Birsa released?
Q. 20. How did tribals group reacted against the Britisher's forest laws?
Q.21. What is meant by Embankments?

Short Answer Type

Q. 1.In what ways was the Movement led by Birsa significant?

Q. 2.In whose company did Birsa spend time and what happened after?
Q.3.Which activity of traders and moneylenders took time to be understood by the tribals?
Q.4.How did the tribals react against the colonial forest laws?
Q. 5.What was the lifestyle of Khonds community?
Q. 6.What were the reasons behind outsiders offering cash loans and work to tribals on wages.

Competency Based Questions

Q.1.Who were Jhum cultivators and what was the way they adopted for their livelihood?

Q. 2.What was the conditions of the chiefs of Tribals before and after the British? How did British impose the rules and laws on tribal chiefs?

Q. 3.How did Forest laws impact the life of tribal people?

Map Skills Class 8 History Chapter 4 Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q.1.On an outline map of India represent the following:
(i) Gaddis
(ii) Santhal
(iii) Khasi
(iv) Naga

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL , AHMEDNAGAR
CLASS VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE
QUESTION BANK -2021-2022
HISTORY CHAPTER 5- When People Rebel

I] Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1. Bakht Kfian was a soldier from
(a) Meerut
(b) Agra
(c) Bareily
(d) Delhi

Q. 2……. continued to fight a guerrilla war against British.
(a) Rani Lakshmibai
(b) Tantia Tope
(c) Nana Saheb
(d) Peshwa Baji Rao II

Q.3. The Mutiny started from
(a) Bareilly
(b) Delhi
(c) Agra
(d) Meerut

Q. 4. How many sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail on 9 May, 1857?
(a) Eighty
(b) Eighty-five
(c) Ninety
(d) Ninety-five

Q.5. The sepoys were angry with the British because
(a) of their policy of divide and rule
(b) of the cartridge episode
(c) of their intolerating behaviour
(d) none of these

Q. 6. Which emperor blessed the Mutiny?
(a) Mir Zafar
(b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(c) Bhakt Khan
(d) None of these

Q. 7. Who was given the title of viceroy?
(a) Chief Commissioner
(b) Governor General
(c) Forest Manager
(d) None of these

Q. 8. Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on Awadh in
(a) 1800
(b) 1801
(c) 1810
(d) 1815

Q. 9. When was law making conversion to Christianity made easier?
(a) 1810
(b) 1815
(c) 1850
(d) 1855

Q. 10. Which of the following is the decision taken by British to reform the Indian Society?
(a) Law against the practice of Sati
(b) They encouraged the remarriage of widow
(c) English education was actively promoted
(d) All of the above

Very Short Answer Type

Q. 1.Who were the leaders from Bihar who joined the rebellion?
Q. 2.When did Bahadur Shah Zafar die?
Q.3.What did the new act in 1858 mention?

Q. 4.What was the proportion decided for the new recruitment process for soldiers adopted after 1857 revolt by the British.
Q.5.Who was highlighted from Faizabad during the Revolt of 1857?
Q. 6.What was decided about customary religious and social practices of the people in India by the British?

Q.7.What is the term Mutiny means?
Q. 8.Who was the governor-general who decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king?
Q. 9.What was the decision of the British after they regained control over India after 1857 revolt?
Q. 10.What was there for the ruling chief in the new policies adopted by the British after the Revolt in 1857 ended?
Q. 11.What did the British thought earlier about the rebel?
Q. 12.During period of time the erosion of powers of Nawabs and Rajas was noticed?
Q.13.Why did the ruling families tried negotiations with the company?
Q.14.What action did Company took for 'pleas urged by the ruling families?
Q.15.What was another reason behind the angry of sepoys?

Short Answer Type

Q. 1.What was the condition after recapturing of Delhi by the British?
Q. 2.What was the situation of the peasants and zamindars in the countryside?
Q. 3.Mention the reasons behind the discontent of the Indian sepoys employed in the Company?
Q.4.What made the Indian rebelled against Britisher and how they all decided that British is the only enemy to them?
Q.5.What was the reason behind the capture of Awadh by the Company?

Competency Based Questions

Q. 1.How did the Company plan to end the Mughal Dynasty?

Q. 2.What was the reason behind the discontent of Indian sepoys of the Company?

Q.3.What made the British believe that Indian society had to be reformed? What steps were taken to stop these?

Map Skills History Chapter 5 When People Rebel

Q.1.On an outline map of India represent the following centers of Revolts?
(i) Meerut
(ii) Delhi
(iii) Bihar
(iv) Kanpur
(v) Jhansi