



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 8 th	PERIODIC ASSIGNMENT – 3
SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE	
SYLLABUS	HIS –4,5 GEO – 4,5 CIVICS – 5

❖ Multiple Choice Questions:

- Complete the following with respect to the tribals of India
The British officers saw settled tribal groups like the _____ and Santhals as more civilized than hunter gatherers or shifting cultivators.
 - Kols
 - Mundas
 - Gonds**
 - Kandhas
- To which tribe did Birsa belong to?
 - Kols
 - Mundas**
 - Oreons
 - Santhals
- How did the tribals react to the Forest Laws?
 - They tribal chiefs discussed and advised the British to change the laws.
 - They accepted the new rules and did not rebel.
 - They helped the British to destruct their livelihood.
 - They disobeyed the new rules , continued with practices that were declared illegal and at times rebelled**
- From the seeds of Sal and Mahua, the tribal extract oil to cook. What exactly is Mahua?
 - Stem of a tree
 - A flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol**
 - Root of a tree
 - Leaves of a tree
- A few reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 are given below. Suggest the one that is not considered as a reason for the failure.
 - The Hindus and Muslims fought together even though the British tried to keep them divided.**
 - They used outdated weapons
 - The leaders were neither organized and united , nor properly trained.

- d. The educated class of the Indians were loyal to the British due to their selfish intentions.
6. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced the death of _____.
- a. Rani Laxmi Bai
 - b. Bahadur Shah Zafar**
 - c. Nana Saheb
 - d. Tantiya Tope
7. Recognise this able personality from Awadh who led the revolt from Lucknow along with Maulvi Ahmadullah.



- a. Jhalkaribhai
 - b. Rani Laxmi Bai
 - c. Begum Hazrat Mahal**
 - d. Kittur Chennamma
8. Which among the following are fibre crops?
- a. Millets and Maize
 - b. Jute and cotton**
 - c. Tea and Coffee
 - d. Rice and Wheat
9. Name the type of farming practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family?
- a. Commercial Farming
 - b. Mixed Farming
 - c. Plantation agriculture
 - d. Subsistence Farming**
10. Which crop is also known as the Golden Fibre.
- a. Wheat
 - b. Millets
 - c. Jute**
 - d. Maize
11. The efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population is called _____
- a. Agricultural Quotient

- b. Agricultural Degeneration
- c. Agricultural development**
- d. Agricultural Index

12. Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are all examples of

- a. Small scale industries
- b. Medium scale industries
- c. Cottage industries**
- d. Large scale industries

13. Name the major industry which provides the primary needs of humans like clothing.

- a. Chemical industry
- b. Transport industry
- c. Textile industry**
- d. Iron and Steel industry

14. What is the output of iron and steel industry?

- a. All of these
- b. Iron ore
- c. Pig iron
- d. Steel**

15. Which industries are also known as village or household industries?

- a. Large Scale industries
- b. Cottage industries**
- c. Small Scale industries
- d. None of the above

16. The courts through which most people interact with are called:

- a. National courts
- b. Subordinate courts**
- c. High courts
- d. Supreme courts

17. Judiciary play an important role because it is

- a. Independent**
- b. Dependent on lawyers
- c. Dependent on government
- d. Dependent on minister

18. Who was the Chief Justice of India in 2007?

- a. M.G. Balakrishnan
- b. K.M. Radhakrishnan
- c. K.G. Balakrishnan**

d. K.G. Radhakrishnan

19. The subordinate court is more commonly known by many different names except which of the following:

- a. **Apex court**
- b. Additional Sessions Judge
- c. Trial Court or the Court of the District Judge
- d. Chief Judicial Magistrate

20. Which of the following is false regarding criminal law?

- e. If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined
- f. Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences
- g. **A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only**
- h. For example theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry and murder

❖ **Match the following:**

i. Khonds	(a) A tree
ii. Bakarwals	(b) Orissa (now Odisha)
iii. Sal	(c) Chhotanagpur
iv. Birsa	(d) Goats

Answers: i).b ii).d iii).a iv).c

❖ **Match the following:**

i. Mangal Pandey	(a) Sovereign Paramount
ii. British Queen	(b) Rani Avantibai Lodhi
iii. Madhya Pradesh	(c) A Maulvi
iv. Ahmadullah Shah	(d) Barrackpore

Answers: i).d ii).a iii).b iv).c

❖ **Match the following:**

(i) Golden fibre	(a) Wheat
(ii) China	(b) Jute
(iii) Loamy soil	(c) Millets
(iv) Sandy soil	(d) Rice

Answers: i).b ii).d iii).a iv).c

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Silicon Plateau	(a) Osaka
(ii) Manchester of India	(b) Deccan Plateau
(iii) Manchester of Japan	(c) Bhopal
(iv) Industrial disaster 3rd December 1984	(d) Ahmedabad

Answers: i).b ii).d Iii).a Iv).c

❖ **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Judiciary	(a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
(ii) Supreme Court	(b) Criminal law cases
(iii) Separation of Powers	(c) Uphold the law of the land
(iv) FIR	(d) Key feature of the Constitution

Answers: i).c ii).a Iii).d iv).b

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- The British described the tribal people as **wild and savage.**
- The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as **broadcast.**
- The tribal chiefs got **land** titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- Tribals went to work in the **tea plantation** of Assam and the **coal mines** in Bihar.
- Jhum** cultivation is also known as shifting cultivation.
- Bakhe Khan** was a soldier from Bareilly.
- Sepoys** and **peasants** gathered forces for the revolt that spread across the plains of north India in 1857.
- The British regained control of the country in the year **1859.**
- The Revolt of 1857 began from **Meerut.**
- Rice** is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.
- Wheat is grown in **winter** season in India.
- Sericulture** means commercial rearing of silk worms.
- Horticulture** includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.
- The river that provides sufficient water to Osaka's textile industry is **Yodo.**
- The process of smelting is done in a **Blast Furnace.**
- The four states where most steel producing centres are located are **West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.**
- The first cotton textile mill was established in Ahmedabad in **1859.**
- Silicon Valley is located near the **Rocky** Mountain.
- A mechanism of Public Interest Litigation was devised in the early **1986.**
- There are **three** different levels of courts in our country.
- The **courts** play a significant role in protecting our Fundamental Rights.
- Each state has a **High Court** which is the highest court of that state.

23. The decisions made by the **Supreme Court** are binding on all other courts in India.
24. The Judiciary is the final interpreter of the **Constitution**.

❖ **State True or False:**

1. Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.- **False**
2. Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times of the purchase price.-**True**
3. Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.-**True**
4. People were allowed to move freely in reserved forests.-**False**
5. Meerut was one of the last areas to be recaptured by the British.-**False**
6. The British were very happy after the 1857 revolt.-**False**
7. After the revolt was quelled, the powers of the East India Company to govern India were transferred to Queen Victoria.-**True**
8. Rani Lakshmbai was defeated and killed in April 1857.-**False**
9. Manufacturing wool is a tertiary activity.-**False**
10. Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.-**True**
11. Cotton and jute are beverage crops.-**False**
12. Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize.-**False**
13. Osaka is known as 'Manchester of Japan'.-**True**
14. IT industry is called knowledge industry.-**True**
15. Coal mining industry is marine-based.-**False**
16. Forest based industries utilise forest produce as raw materials.-**True**
17. The seven North-Eastern states have a common High Court.-**False**
18. A citizen can appeal against a decision made by the Supreme Court.-**False**
19. The President appoints the Chief Justice of India.-**True**
20. There is only one Supreme Court in India.-**True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

1) **Who was Birsa Munda?**

- Birsa belonged to a family of Mundas, a tribal group that lived in Chhotanagpur.

2) **Write the names of areas where shifting cultivators were found.**

- Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India.

3) Who were hunters and gatherers?

- Hunters and gatherers were tribal groups who lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce.

4) From where did forest people get their supplies of rice and other grains?

- The forest people exchanged goods and got what they needed in return for their valuable forest produce.

5) Who imposed Subsidiary Alliance on Awadh and Jhansi?

- The Governor-General Dalhousie imposed Subsidiary Alliance on Awadh and Jhansi.

6) Why were the India sepoy unhappy?

- The Indian sepoy were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.

7) How can we say that the East India Company took the first step to end the Mughal dynasty?

- The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the East India Company.

8) Who was Rani Lakshmbai?

- Rani Lakshmbai was the queen of Jhansi.

9) What do you mean by Mutiny?

- When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army it is known as Mutiny.

10) What is agriculture?

- The primary activity that involves cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock is called agriculture.

11) Name the factors influencing agriculture.

- The factors influencing agriculture are: (i) Topography of soil (ii) Climate

12) What do you mean by agriculture?

- Agriculture means cultivation on field. The term ‘agriculture’ is derived from Latin words ‘ager’ or ‘agri’ meaning soil and ‘culture’ meaning cultivation.

13) What is primary activity?

- Primary activities are those activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources like agriculture, fishing, etc.

14) What is meant by the term ‘industry’?

- Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals and provision of services.

15) Which are the main factors influencing the location of an industry?

- The availability of new material, land, water labour, power, capital, transport and market are the main factors which influence the location of an industry.

16) Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?

- Iron and steel industry is referred to as the backbone of modern industry, because it provides basis to many other industries.

17) Why cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai?

- Cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai because of favourable humid climate, easy availability of raw materials and skilled labour.

18) What is Judiciary?

- Judiciary is the organ of the government which settles disputes through interpretation of laws.

19) What do you mean by independent judiciary?

- Independent judiciary means that the judiciary is not under government and does not act on its behalf.

20) What do you mean by violation?

- Violation means breaking a law or encroaching someone's Fundamental Rights.

21) What do you mean by integrated judicial system?

- Integrated judicial system means that the decisions made by the higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

22) 5. Explain the appellate system?

- Appellate system means that a person can appeal to a higher court if she/he is not satisfied with the judgement passed by the lower court.

23) 6. What does 'to appeal' refer to?

- To appeal means to file a petition before a higher court.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

1. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

- Before the arrival of the British, tribal chiefs were important and enjoyed economic power and controlled their territories. Under the colonial rule they lost their administrative power and were forced to follow the laws made by the British officials in India.

2. Write the variety of activities of the tribal people in different parts of India.

- Some of the tribal people were jhum cultivators while some were hunters and gatherers. Some of them herded animals and some took to settled cultivation.

3. Where and how was Jhum cultivation done?

- Jhum cultivation or shifting cultivation was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests. ii. Once the crop was ready and harvested, they left the field fallow for several years and moved to another field.

4. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

- Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi wanted the company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. The company confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down her plea.

5. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

- In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors.

6. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

- The Sepoys refused to do the army drill and objected to used the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with fat of cows and pigs.

7. What climatic conditions are needed for rice production?

- Rice is the staple diet of the tropical and subtropical region. (ii) Rice needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. (iii) It grows best in alluvial clayey soils which can retain water.

8. What conditions are required for wheat production?

- Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season. (ii) It needs bright sunshine at the time of harvest. (iii) It thrives best in well drained loamy soil.

9. Why cotton is suitably grown in India?

- Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. (ii) It grows best on back and alluvial soil. (iii) It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry.

10. What are the similarities between information technology industry in Bengaluru and California?

- The similarities are: (i)Environment of both Bengaluru and Silicon valley have low levels of pollution. (ii)Both have educational institutions IT colleges and technological institutions.

11. Describe joint sector industries.

- Joint sector industries are owned and operated by the state as well as individuals or a group of individuals. For example, MarutiUdyog Limited, Bharti Aluminium Company Limited.

12. Explain co-operative sector industries.

- Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. Example: Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy.

13. Briefly describe the functions of Judiciary.

- The functions of Judiciary are:

(i) Settlement of Disputes: The Judiciary settles disputes and punishes the guilty. It solves disputes between (a) Citizens (b) Citizens and the government (c)Two state governments (d) The centre and the state government

(ii) Judicial Review: The Judiciary has the power to modify or cancel a particular law if it finds that it violates the basic structure of the Constitution which it is based on fairness and equity.

(iii) Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights: The Judiciary gives protection to citizens' right. They can approach the Supreme Court or High Court if their Fundamental Rights are violated.
