



Pुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

PERIODIC ASSSSMENT -1 2020-21	
Grade - VIII	Subject- SST
Syllabus – His:1,2,3 Geo :1,2, civi:1,2,3,4	

Multiple choice questions:

1. Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue was collected from:
(a) Zamindars (b) Ryots (c) Landlords (d) None of these

2. Right to reside in any part of the country is a part of the :
a) Right to equality b) Right to freedom c) Right to speak d) Right to vote

3. Minerals are a form of
(a) Natural resources (b) Human resources (c) man-made resources (d) All of these

4. History has been divided into..... parts.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) one

5. The president of the constituent Assembly was :
a) J. L. Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Sarojini Naidu

6. The Revolt of 1857 began from.....
(a) Lucknow (b) Kanpur (c) Awadh (d) Meerut

7. The process of capturing and using rain water is called -
(a) Rain water harvesting (b) Water budget (c) Hydrological cycle (d) Hail storm

8. Which of these is a non-metallic mineral?
(a) Iron ore (b) Bauxite (c) Limestone (d) manganese

9. A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is known as a
- (a) Ore (b) Mineral (c) Soil (d) Land
10. Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas, atomic energy, etc are the examples of
- (a) Conventional (b) Non- Conventional (c) Ferrous (d) Non-Ferrous

***Answer in one word:-**

- 1. Who was the first governor general of India?**
Ans. Warren Hastings
- 2. Who has written history of British India?**
Ans. James Mill
- 3. Who wrote official records in terms to spread their ideas?**
Ans. Leaders and reformers
- 4. In which year Champaran Movement was started?**
Ans. 1917
- 5. Name the Governor General under whom the Revolt of 1857 broke out.**
Ans. Lord Canning
- 6. What is the majority of land in India used for?**
Ans. Cultivation
- 7. Give two examples of non-renewable resources?**
Ans. Coal and Petroleum
- 8. Which resources cover about three-fourths of the total surfaces of earth?**
Ans. Water
- 9. Who is the father of the Indian constitution?**
Ans. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
- 10. Who is the president of Constituent assembly?**
Ans. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. How paintings did projects Governor-General?

Ans. Paintings projected Governor Generals as powerful figures.

Q2. Who was James Mill?

Ans. He was a Scottish economist and political philosopher.

Q3. What was an important aspect of the British histories written by the British historian in India?

Ans. The rule of each Governor General was an important aspect.

Q4. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Ans. It was the first major victory the company won in India.

Q5. Whom did the company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Ans. Company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

Q6. Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful?

Ans. Haider Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan.

Q7. What is democracy?

Ans. The government of the people by the people and for the people is called democracy.

Q8. What is Right to Equality?

Ans. Right to equality means that all persons are equal before the law.

Q9. What do you mean by a Secular state?

Ans. A Secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

Q10. What does the term 'Secularism' refer to?

Ans. The term 'Secularism' refers to the separation of the power of religion from the power of the state.

Q11. How is Indian secularism different from that of American Secularism?

Ans. Unlike Indian Secularism, there is strict separation between religion and the state in American Secularism.

Q12. Give three examples of public spaces that do not promote any one religion.

Ans. Government schools, Courts and police stations do not promote anyone religion.
