



# **BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

**SESSION 2024-25**

**CLASS: VIII**

**TERM 1 REVISION SHEET**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **History Chapter-2**

### **From Trade to Territory**

Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last ruler of Mughal empire.

- a) Akbar II
- b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- c) Aurangzeb
- d) Shah Alam II

Q2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first person to discover a trading route to India.

- a) Vasco da Gama
- b) James Cook
- c) Columbus
- d) Thomas Cook

Q3 List the Kingdoms which were annexed on the basis of 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Q4. Who initiated the policy of 'paramountcy'? What did the company claim through this policy?

Q5. Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?

## **History Chapter-3**

### **Ruling the Countryside**

Q1. A set of statements with respect to the ryoti cultivation of indigo is given below. Select the one that is not applicable to the ryoti cultivation.

- (a) The planter provided the seed and the drill, while the cultivators prepared the soil, sowed the seed and looked after the crop.
- (b) The planters were forced to sign a contract, an agreement (satta)
- (c) Those who signed the contract got cash advances from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo.
- (d) The planters produced indigo in the lands that he directly controlled.

Q2. Assertion (A): The Company had become the Diwan, but it still saw itself primarily as a trader. Reason(R): The effort was to increase the revenue as much as it could and buy fine cotton and silk cloth as cheaply as possible.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Q3. What were the consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal?

Q4. Who were the lathiyals?

Q5. Why were Bengal artisans deserting villages?

## **History Chapter-4**

### **Tribals, Dikus and vision of a golden age**

Q1. Why were the Baigas of Central India reluctant to do work for others?

- (a) Since the Baigas were money lenders, they thought lending money was more profitable
- (b) Since Baigas only reared cattle, they thought they cannot work as labourers.
- (c) Since Baigas saw themselves as people of the forest, they thought it below their dignity to work as labourers
- (d) Since Baigas were tribal chieftains, they thought they cannot work as labourers.

Q2. A few statement related to the Adivasis are given below. Choose the one that is not applicable to the tribals of India.

- (a) Isolated, they stayed away from the society and never exploited nature
- (b) They shared common culture
- (c) The adivasis did not like to live in communities or groups
- (d) They lived in forests and hills.

Q3. What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?

Q4. How did Birsa resume his movement after his release in 1897?

Q5. On an outline political map of India, mark the location of the following tribal groups in India:

- (a) Gaddis                      (b) Gonds                      (c) Santhals
- (d) Baigas                      (e) Mundas                      (f) Khonds

## **History Chapter -5**

### **When People Rebel**

Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the last territories that the British had annexed in 1856.

- a) Jhansi    b) Kanpur
- c) Awadh    d) Lahore

Q2. \_\_\_\_ is disobeying of soldier groups against officers of the Army.

- a) Rebellion    b) Mutiny
- c) Revolt    d) Resistance

Q3. Why did the chiefs and rulers support the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar in the revolt?

Q4. How did the Company plan to bring an end to the Mughal dynasty?

Q5. On an outline political map of India, mark the important centres of Revolt in North India.

## **Geography Chapter-1**

### **Resources**

Q1. The resources which can be used directly without any modification are called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Non-renewable resources                      b) Natural resources
- c) Sustainable resources                      d) Both B and C

Q2. Sustainable Development is

- a) A right Balance between use of resources and conservation of resources
- b) Allow the resources to be renewed
- c) Promote recycling of technological devices
- d) Allow clearing of forests to construct apartments

Q3. Define :Utility.

Q4.What are the physical factors that affect the distribution of natural resources?

Q5.Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Mona and Raju were helping Amma to clean their house. “Look at all these things.... clothes, utensils, foodgrains, combs, this bottle of honey, books.....Each of these have a use,” said Mona. “That is why they are important,” said Amma. “These are resources.....”. “What is a resource?” was Raju’s question to Amma. “Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource”, replied amma. “Look around you and observe, you will be able to identify many types of resources. The water you drink when you are thirsty, the electricity you use in your house, the rickshaw you use to get home from school, the textbook you use to study are all resources. Your father has prepared a tasty snack for you. The fresh vegetables he has used are also a resource”.

(a)Define Resource.

(b)List any two methods of resource conservation.

(c)Classify the resources in detail.

## **Geography Chapter-2**

### **Land, Soil ,Water , Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources**

Q1. Which of these is example of community land?

(a) The Sunderban forests

(b) A bungalow

(c) The Parliament House

(d) none of these

Q2. Assertion (A): The growth of vegetation depends primarily on temperature and moisture

Reason(R): As the amount of moisture decreases the size of trees and their density reduces.

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Q3. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Three- fourths of the earth’s surface is covered with water. It is therefore appropriately called the ‘water planet’. It was in the primitive oceans that life began almost 3.5 billion years back. Even today, the oceans cover two-thirds of the earth’s surface and support a rich variety of plant and animal life. The ocean water is however saline and not fit for human consumption. Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 per cent. Nearly 70 percent of this occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and mountain regions. Due to their location they are inaccessible. Only 1 percent of freshwater is available and fit for human use.

a)Why is Earth called the ‘water planet’?

b) Why is most of the water on Earth inaccessible?

c) There is scarcity of water in many regions of the world. Comment.

Q4. What are the factors threatening soil as a resource?

Q5. Explain any three methods of soil conservation in detail.

## **Civics Chapter-1**

### **Why does Country need a Constitution?**

- Q1. What does Federalism mean?
- Q2. How does the Indian Constitution safe guard the minorities of the country?
- Q3. Write a short note on Cultural and Educational Rights.
- Q4. Define the term constitution.
- Q5. What do you understand by a secular state?

## **Civics Chapter-2**

### **Understanding Secularism**

- Q1. Separation of religion from the State is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Monarchy  
c) Secularism
- b) Democracy  
d) Republic
- Q2. \_\_\_\_\_ are not allowed to celebrate the festivals of any particular religion to promote secularism.
- a) Private schools  
c) Madarsas
- b) Government schools  
d) Pathshalas
- Q3. Enlist the three objectives of a secular State.
- Q4. Why cannot government schools celebrate religious festivals?
- Q5. It is important to separate religion from the State. Comment .

## **Civics Chapter-3**

### **Parliament and making of laws**

- Q1. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:  
India, as we know, became independent on 15 August 1947. Preceding this was a long and difficult struggle in which many sections of society participated. People from various backgrounds joined the struggle and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision– making. Under colonial rule, the people had lived in fear of the British government and did not agree with many of the decisions that they took. But they faced grave danger if they tried to criticise these decisions. The freedom movement changed this situation. The nationalists began to openly criticise the British government and make demands. As far back as 1885, the Indian National Congress demanded that there be elected members in the legislature with a right to discuss the budget and ask questions. The Government of India Act 1909, allowed for some elected representation. While these early legislatures under the British government were in response to the growing demands of the nationalists, they did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making.
- (a) Define Colonialism.  
(b) Mention the demand of Indian National Congress.  
(c) What was the take off point for a democracy?
- Q2. Who makes the opposition party?
- Q3. Explain the new law passed by the government with regard to women.
- Q4. Enlist the various roles of parliament and explain any one in detail.

Q5. What are the basic ideals of democracy?

## **Civics Chapter-4**

### **Judiciary**

Q1. What is the system consisting of courts which interpret the constitution and award judgement?

- (a) Judiciary (b) Parliament  
(c) Police (d) Legislative

Q2. What is the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of fundamental rights?

- (a) Violation (b) Acquit  
(c) Dispute (d) All of these

Q3. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The control that the politician holds over the judge does not allow for the judge to take an independent decision. This lack of independence would force the judge to make all judgments in favour of the politician. Although we often hear of rich and powerful people in India trying to influence the judicial process, the Indian Constitution protects against this kind of situation by providing for the independence of the judiciary.

- (a) Define dispute resolution.  
(b) Explain Independent Judiciary.  
(c) Give one example of Independent judiciary.

Q4. Give an example of appellate System.

Q5. Draw and explain the structure of courts in India.

## **Civics Chapter-5**

### **Understanding Marginalisation**

Q1. Define the term Adivasis.

Q2. Define the term Ghettoisation

Q3. List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalised

Q4. What does the term 'Militarised' mean?

Q5. What are the consequences of marginalisation?