

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

REVISION SHEET

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VIII

FEBRUARY'25

Q1. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Value means worth. Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, but a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs. Some resources can become economically valuable with time. Your grandmother's home remedies have no commercial value today. But if they are patented and sold by a medical firm tomorrow, they could become economically valuable. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources. Both are related to the needs of the people. People themselves are the most important resource.

- (a) What is the key difference between resources that have economic value and those that do not?
- (b) How can some resources become economically valuable over time?
- (c) Why people are considered the most important resource?

Q2. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Gurpreet, Madho and Tina were walking through the village where they saw a farmer tilling land. The farmer told them that he was growing wheat and had just added manure to the soil to make it more fertile. He told the children that the wheat would fetch a good price in the mandi from where it would be taken to factories to make bread and biscuits from flour. This transformation from a plant to a finished product involves three types of economic activities. These are primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Primary activities include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources. Agriculture, fishing and gathering are good examples. Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of these resources. Manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of cloth are examples of this activity. Tertiary activities provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services. Transport, trade, banking, insurance and advertising are examples of tertiary activities. Agriculture is a primary activity. It includes growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock. In the world, 50 per cent of persons are engaged in agricultural activity. Two-thirds of India's population is still dependent on agriculture. Favourable topography of soil and climate are vital for agricultural activity. The land on which the crops are grown is known as arable land .

- a) What is the role of tertiary activities in the economic process?
- b) Define Arable Land.

c) What types of economic activities are needed for the transformation from a plant to a finished product?

Q3) Answer the following. (Very short answer type questions)

- (a) Enlist the risk reduction measures in the industry.
- (b) What are the main factors which influence the location of an industry?
- (c) Human resources are not equally distributed over the world. Why?
- (d) What was the incidence that triggered the 1857 mutiny?
- (e) Why did Gandhi ji call off the Non-cooperation Movement?
- (f) Explain the concept of the Right against Exploitation under the Indian Constitution.
- (g) What are public facilities? Give two examples.

Q4) Answer the following in detail.

- (a) How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?
- (b) Compare the agricultural development of India and USA.
- (c) Explain the Rowlatt Act in detail.
- (d) What is meant by human resources? Discuss the importance of education and skill development in enhancing human resources. How can the government contribute to improving human resources in India?
- (e) Explain the importance of agriculture in India. Discuss the factors influencing agricultural activities and the challenges faced by Indian farmers.

Q5. Assertion Reason.

(1) Assertion (A)- Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.

Reason (R): Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true and R is false.
- d) A is false and R is true.

(2) Assertion (A)- The British believed that they were "civilizing" the natives of India through education, which would help them become more like the British.

Reason (R): The British wanted to control Indian society and culture by imposing Western ideals through a structured education system, which they saw as a way to "improve" the natives.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true and R is false.

d) A is false and R is true.

Q6. Choose the correct option:

1. Name the reformer who worked for the upliftment of women in Maharashtra

(a) Jyotirao Phule

(b) Ramabai Ranade

(c) Syed Ahmed Khan

(d) Annie Besant

2. Which areas in Chennai faces severe water shortages?

(a) Madipakkam

(b) Mylapore

(c) Slums near Saidapet

(d) All these areas

3. Name the term given to the commercial rearing of silk worms to supplement the income of the farmer.

(a) Horticulture

(b) Viticulture

(c) Sericulture

(d) Pisciculture

4. Maruti Udyog Ltd is an example of ____ sector industry.

(a) cooperative

(b) private

(c) joint

(d) private

Q6. Mark the following in the political map of India:

Lucknow

Meerut

Delhi

Kolkata

Faizabad

Q7. Mark the following in the world map:

India

Australia

Bangladesh

Canada

China