



# Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

## REVISION ASSIGNMENT

**SUBJECT: S.SC**

**CLASS-VIII**

**TERM 2**

**Choose the correct option:**

Q1.The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was:

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Heavy taxation            | b) Introduction of railways |
| c) Use of greased cartridges | d) Doctrine of Lapse        |

Q2. Plantation agriculture mainly produces:

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Food grains | b) Cash crops |
| c) Pulses      | d) Oilseeds   |

Q3.Human resources refer to:

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Natural wealth             | b) Population size only |
| c) People and their abilities | d) Machines and tools   |

Q4.The Supreme Court of India is located at:

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Mumbai    | b) Chennai |
| c) New Delhi | d) Kolkata |

Q5.Independence of judiciary means:

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) Judges are elected                  | b) Judiciary works under Parliament |
| c) Judiciary is free from interference | d) Judiciary makes laws             |

Q6.Which of the following is a public facility?

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Private school  | b) Shopping mall |
| c) Public hospital | d) Cinema hall   |

Q7.Iron and steel industry is called a:

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Cottage industry    | b) Basic industry    |
| c) Agro-based industry | d) Consumer industry |

Q8. The main aim of social reformers was to:

- a) Promote British rule
- b) Preserve social evils
- c) Bring social equality
- d) Increase caste divisions

**Q9. Read the extract and answer the questions given below:**

Once the Non-Cooperation movement was over, Gandhiji's followers stressed that the Congress must undertake constructive work in the rural areas. Other leaders such as Chitta Ranjan Das and Motilal Nehru argued that the party should fight elections to the councils and enter them in order to influence government policies. Through sincere social work in villages in the mid-1920s, the Gandhians were able to extend their support base. This proved to be very useful in launching the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

- (a) What did Gandhiji's followers emphasize after the Non-Cooperation Movement came to an end?
- (b) Which leaders opposed Gandhiji's approach and what alternative strategy did they suggest for the Congress?
- (c) What were the two important developments of mid 1920s?

**Q10. Read the extract and answer the questions given below:**

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?



**Answer the following questions: (Very Short Answer Type Questions)**

Q11. Enlist the risk reduction measures in the industry.

Q12. What are the main factors which influence the location of an industry?

Q13. Human resources are not equally distributed over the world. Why?

**Answer the following questions :( Short Answer Type Questions)**

Q14. Describe the views of Mahatma Gandhi on colonial education. Why did he consider it harmful for Indians?

Q15. "Industries play a vital role in economic development." Explain this statement by giving any five points

Q16. Describe the political and economic causes of the Revolt of 1857. How did British policies lead to widespread discontent?

**Answer the following questions :( Long Answer Type Questions)**

Q17. Describe the structure and role of the Indian judiciary.

Q18. Explain the importance of laws in ensuring social justice.

Q19. What are resources? Classify them with examples.

**Q20. Identify and mark the following places in the political map of India.**

(i) Place from where a Maulvi prophesied that the rule of the British would come to an end

(ii) Place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened