

8th Social Science 3rd Term Book Back Questions in English

[New Book]

HISTORY

1. Urban changes during the British period

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Ancient town are
 - a) **Harappa and Mohenjodaro**
 - b) Delhi and Hyderabad
 - c) Bombay and Culcutta
 - d) None of the above
2. Coastal towns developed by the British were
 - a) Surat
 - b) Goa
 - c) **Bombay**
 - d) All of these
3. A new trend of urbanisation began in the latter half of 19th century as a result of
 - a) Opening of Suez Canal
 - b) Introduction of steam navigation
 - c) Construction of railways
 - d) **All the above**
4. The British arrived India for
 - a) **for trading**
 - b) for preaching their religion
 - c) for working
 - d) for ruling
5. Fort St. George was constructed by the British in
 - a) Bombay
 - b) Cuddalore
 - c) **Madras**
 - d) Calcutta
6. Which of the following port was the East India Company's principal settlement until 1774?
 - a) Fort St. William
 - b) Fort St David
 - c) **Fort St. George**
 - d) None of these

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. The network of railroads in India was introduced in **1853**.
2. **Lord Rippon** rightly regarded as the Father of Local Self - Government in India.
3. The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced **dyarchy** in the provinces.
4. **Sir Josiah Child** was responsible for the formation of the corporation.
5. Francis Day and Andrew Cogan got permission to establish a factory – cum trading post at madrasapatnam in **1839**.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Bombay | - | Religious centres |
| 2. Cantonment towns | - | hill stations |
| 3. kedarnath | - | Ancient town |
| 4. Darjeeling | - | seven island |
| 5. Madurai | - | Kanpur |

ANSWER: 4,5,1,3,2

IV. State true or false:

1. Towns flourished since pre-historic times in India. **True**
2. British acquired political control after the Battle of Plassey. **True**
3. Fort St. Williams is in Madras. **False**

4. Army people began to live in cantonments. **True**
 5. Madras was officially renamed as Chennai in 1998. **False**

V. Choose the correct statement

1. Assertion: India became the agricultural colony of Britain.

Reason: The one-way free trade policy followed by British and the Industrial revolution destroyed Indian indigenous industries.

- a) A is correct and R is Wrong
 b) A is wrong and R is Correct
 c) **A is correct and R explains A**
 d) A is correct and R does not explain A

2. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not true?

- i) Srirangarayalu gave the English the grant of Madrasapatnam.
 ii) Day and Cogan were jointly responsible for the construction of Fort St. George.
 iii) In 1969 the state of Madras was rechristened as Tamil Nadu.

- a) **i only**
 b) i and ii
 c) ii and iii
 d) iii only

3. Assertion: British built up their alternative capitals in hilly areas.

Reason: They found the Indian summer inhospitable.

- a) A is correct and R is Wrong
 b) A is wrong and R is Correct
 c) **A is correct and R explains A**
 d) A is correct and R does not explain A

2. Status of Women in India through the ages

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. _____ society is constantly changing with additions, assimilations and omissions from within and outside.

- a) **Human**
 b) Animal
 c) Forest
 d) Nature

2. The First women doctor in India was

- a) Dharmambal
 b) **Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar**
 c) Moovalur Ramamirdham
 d) Panditha Ramabai

3. The practice of sati was abolished in _____

- a) 1827
 b) 1828
 c) **1829**
 d) 1830

4. B.M Malabari was a

- a) teacher
 b) doctor
 c) lawyer
 d) **journalist**

5. Which of the following was/were the reform movement(s)?

- a) Brahma Samaj
 b) Prarthana Samaj
 c) Arya Samaj
 d) **all the above**

6. The Bethune school was founded in _____ by J.E.D. Bethune.

- a) 1848
 b) **1849**
 c) 1850
 d) 1851

7. Which commission recommended to start primary schools for girls in 1882 ?

- a) Wood's
 b) Welby
 c) **Hunter**
 d) Muddiman

8. Sarada's child Marriage Bill fixing the minimum marriageable age for girls at _____

- a) 11 b) 12 c) 13 d) 14

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. **Calcutta Female Juvenile** society was setup by the Christian missionaries in 1819.
2. **Velunachiyar** of Sivaganga fought bravely against the British.
3. Servants of India Society was started by **Gopala Krishna Gokhale**.
4. **Periyar E.V.R** was the one of the greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu.
5. Kandukuri Veeresalingam published a journal called **Viveka Vardhani**.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Theosophical society | - | Italian traveler |
| 2. Sarada Sadan | - | Social evil |
| 3. Wood's Despatch | - | Annie Besant |
| 4. Niccolo Conti | - | Pandita RamaBhai |
| 5. Dowry | - | 1854 |

ANSWER: 3,4,5,1,2

IV. State true or false:

1. Women were honoured in Rig Vedic period. **True**
2. Devadasi system was a social evil. **True**
3. Raja Rammohan Roy, was the pioneer of Indian social reform movement. **True**
4. Reservation of 23 percent to women envisaged an improvement in the sociopolitical status of women. **False**
5. The age of marriage was raised for boys and girls by the Sharda Act of 1930. **True**

IV. Choose the correct statement.

1. Find out the correct pair.

a) Women's university	-	Prof. D.K.Karve
b) Justice Ranade	-	Arya Samaj
c) Widow Remarriage Act	-	1855
d) Rani Lakshmi Bhai	-	Delhi
2. Find the odd one out.

a) Child marriage	b) sati
c) devadasi system	d) widow remarriage
3. Consider the following Statements
 - i) Begum Hazarat Mahal, Rani Lakshmi Bhai led an armed revolt against the British
 - ii) Velunachiyar of Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu fought bravely against the British
 Which of the statement (s) given above is/or correct?

a) i only	b) ii only
c) i and ii	d) neither i nor ii
4. Assertion: Raja Rammohan Roy is most remembered by all Indians
Reason: He wiped out the evil practice of Sati form the Indian Society

a) A and R are wrong	b) A is correct and R is Wrong
c) A is correct and R explains A	d) A is correct and R does not explain A

GEOGRAPHY**1. Industries****I. Choose the correct answer**

- Silk weaving and house hold industries come under the category of _____.
 - Small scale industry**
 - Large scale industry
 - Marine based industry
 - Capital intensive industry
- On the basis of ownership the industry can be divided into _____ types
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4**
 - 5
- Amul dairy industry is best example of _____ sector.
 - Private Sector
 - Public Sector
 - Co-operative sector**
 - Joint sector
- Iron and Steel and Cement Industries are the examples of _____ industries.
 - Agro based
 - Mineral based**
 - Forest based
 - Marine based
- Tertiary activity is divided into _____ types
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2**
 - 5

II. Fill in the blanks

- Banking is a **tertiary** economic activity.
- Tertiary activity is divided into **Quaternary** and **Quinary Activities**.
- Government decision making process comes under the **Quinary** category of tertiary economic activity.
- Raw material based perspective Cotton Textile industry is a **Agro Based** industry.
- Capital required for establishing a large scale industry is more than **one crore**.

III. Match the following

- Judicial sector - Private Sector
- TV telecasts - Non Geographical factor
- Geographical factor - Quaternary activity
- Capital - Raw materials
- Bajaji Auto - Quinary activity

Answer: 5,3,4,2,1

2. Exploring Continents - Africa, Australia and Antarctica**I. Choose the correct Answer:**

- The southernmost tip of Africa is _____.
 - Cape Blanca
 - Cape Agulhas
 - Cape of Good Hope**
 - Cape Town
- The manmade canal through an isthmus between Egypt and Sinai Peninsula is
 - Panama Canal
 - Aswan Canal
 - Suez Canal**
 - Albert Canel
- In respect of the Mediterranean climate, consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.
 - The average rainfall is 15cm
 - The summers are hot and dry; winters are rainy.

- (3) Winters are cool and dry; Summers are hot and wet
 (4) Citrus fruits are grown
- a) 1 is correct
 c) 3 and 4 are correct
- b) **2 and 4 are correct**
 d) All are correct
4. The range which separates the west and east flowing rivers in Australia is
- a) **Great Dividing Range**
 c) Flinders range
- b) Himalayan range
 d) Mac Donnell range
5. Kalgoorile is famous for _____ mining.
- a) Diamond
 c) Silver
- b) Platinum
 d) **Gold**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Atlas Mountain is located in **African** continent.
2. **Mt. Kilimanjaro** is the highest peak of Africa.
3. **Eucalyptus** is the most common tree in Australia.
4. A temperate grass land of Australia is called **downs**.
5. **Dakshin Gangotri** is the first Indian research station in Antarctica.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Pinnacle | - | Equatorial forest |
| 2. Krill | - | salt lake |
| 3. Ostrich | - | small red fish |
| 4. Lake Eyre | - | flightless bird |
| 5. Jewel of the earth | - | pointed limestone pillars |

ANSWER: 5,3,4,2,1**IV. Let us learn**

1. Assertion (A): Aurora is a curtain of colour lights appear in the sky.
 Reason (R): They are caused by magnetic storms in the upper atmosphere.
 - a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.
 - b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A
 - c) **A is true but R is false.**
 - d) R is true but A is false
2. Assertion (A): A geological feature of Africa is the Great Rift Valley.
 Reason (R): A Rift valley is a large crack in the earth's surface formed by tectonic activity.
 - a) **Both A and R is individually true and R is the correct explanation for A.**
 - b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation for A
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) R is true but, A is false

3. Map Reading**I. Choose the correct Answer:**

1. The subject which deals with map making process is _____.
 - a) Demography
 - b) **Cartography**
 - c) Physiography
 - d) Topography

2. A map that shows the physical features of an area is called _____.
 - a) Cadastral map
 - b) **Relief map**
 - c) Climatic map
 - d) Resource map
3. Shallow water bodies are represented by _____ colour.
 - a) Yellow
 - b) Brown
 - c) **Light blue**
 - d) Dark blue
4. The maps which are known as plans are.
 - a) **Cadastral maps**
 - b) Topographical maps
 - c) Isoline maps
 - d) Transport maps
5. Actual distribution of population can be represented by _____.
 - a) lines
 - b) Shades
 - c) **Dots**
 - d) Contours

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The globe is the true representation of the **Earth**.
2. A way of representing the spherical earth on a flat surface is **map**.
3. A line that joins the points of equal elevation is **isoline**.
4. Cadastral maps are usually maintained by **government**.
5. **Thematic** map is focused on a specific theme.

III. Choose the option which matches the following correctly

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| a. Legend | - | 1. 45° |
| b. North East | - | 2. brown colour |
| c. Contour Line | - | 3. thematic map |
| d. Cadastral map | - | 4. key of a map |
| e. Choropleth | - | 5. taxation |
- a) 3,5,1,4,2 b) **4,1,2,5,3**
 c) 2,5,1,3,4 d) 5,2,4,1,3

IV. Match the statement with the reason and select the correct answer

1. Statement : Small scale maps can show only major features.
Reason : Due to lack of space ,it shows large areas like Continents and countries.
 - a . Statement is true but reason is wrong.
 - b. Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
 - c. **Both the statement and reasons are correct.**
 - d. Both the statement and reasons are wrong.
2. Statement : The conventional signs and symbols are the keys of map reading.
Reason : These symbols give a lots of information in a limited area.
 - a. **Both the statement and reasons are correct.**
 - b. Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
 - c. Statement is true but reason is wrong.
 - d. Both the statement and reasons are wrong.

CIVICS

1. Defence & Foreign Policy

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The Supreme Commander of the Armed forces is our
 - President**
 - Prime Minister
 - Governor
 - Chief Minister
- The primary mission of Indian Army is to ensure
 - National Security
 - National Unity
 - Defending the nation from external aggression
 - All the above**
- The Army day is
 - 15th January**
 - 1st February
 - 10th March
 - 7th October
- Assam Rifles is under the control of
 - Ministry of Defence
 - National Security Advisor
 - PMO
 - Ministry of Home Affairs**
- Indian Coast Guard was established in
 - 1976
 - 1977
 - 1978**
 - 1979
- India's foreign policy is based on several principles. One of which is
 - Satyameva Jayate
 - Panchasheel**
 - both of these
 - None of these
- Which of the following islands belonged to India?
 - Andaman and Maldives
 - Andaman and Lakshadweep Island**
 - Sri Lanka and Maldives
 - Maldives and Lakshadweep Island

II. Fill in the blanks:

- The Madras Regimental Army centre is at **Wellington, Udagamandalam.**
- The Indian Navy Chief is **Admiral.**
- Arjan Singh** is first and only officer of Indian Air Force to be promoted to Five Star rank Marshal of Indian Air Force.
- The chief architect of India's foreign policy was **Jawaharlal Nehru.**
- The Word Non – Alignment was coined by **V.K.Krishnan Menon**

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Nelson Mandela | - | 8 members |
| 2. National war Memorial | - | Field Marshal |
| 3. Manekshaw | - | Energy development |
| 4. SAARC | - | Apartheid |
| 5. BCIM | - | New Delhi |

ANSWER: 4,5,2,1,3**IV. State true or false**

- Central Armed Police Force serve under the Ministry of Defence. **False**
- The Madras Regiment is one of the oldest infantry regiment. **True**
- The Rapid Action Force is a specialized wing of the CRPF. **True**
- NCC Cadets are given basic military training. **True**
- Bangladesh is a part of India. **False**
- Myanmar is land bridge to ASEAN nations. **True**

V. Choose the correct statement

- Consider the following statement related to Armed forces.
 - The Indian Army is the land based branch of Armed forces.
 - The mission of Indian Army is not only ensure the national security but also conducts humanisation rescue operations.
 - i only
 - ii only
 - Both i and ii**
 - Neither i nor ii
- Assertion: The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed forces of India.
Reason: The President is the head of the State and occupies the highest position.
 - A is correct and R explains A**
 - A is correct and R does not explain A
 - A is correct and R is wrong
 - Both A and R are wrong
- Assertion: India has favoured international co-operation.
Reason: She believes that all disputes among nations can be solved through friendly co-operation.
 - A is correct and R is wrong
 - Both A and R are wrong
 - A is correct and R explains A**
 - A is correct and R does not explain A
- Which of the following statements is not true about "Apartheid?"
 - Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.
 - It is against humanism.
 - The policy of racialism is practiced in India.
 - i and ii
 - ii and iii
 - ii only
 - iii only**
- Find the odd one out
 - Maldives
 - Sri Lanka
 - Myanmar**
 - Lakshadweep

2. The Judiciary**I. Choose the correct answer:**

- The highest and final judicial tribunal of India is
 - President
 - Parliament
 - Supreme Court**
 - Prime Minister
- Judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between
 - Citizen
 - Citizen and the government
 - Two State governments
 - all the above**
- Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under
 - Original jurisdiction**
 - Appellate jurisdiction
 - Advisory jurisdiction
 - none of these
- Which of the following state/ Union territories have a common High Court?
 - Punjab and Jammu Kashmir
 - Assam and Bengal
 - Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh**
 - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- The System of Public Interest Litigation has been introduced in India by
 - Supreme Court**
 - Parliament

- c) Political parties
d) Constitutional amendments
6. How many courts are there in apex level in India?
a) **One**
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four
7. Supreme court is located at
a) Chandigarh
b) Bombay
c) Calcutta
d) **New Delhi**
8. F I R means
a) **First Information Report**
b) First information Result
c) First Incident Report
d) None of these
9. The court that hear criminal cases are called
a) District court
b) **Sessions court**
c) Family court
d) Revenue court

II. Fill in the blanks:

- The **Calcutta** High Court is the oldest High Court in India.
- The framers of the Constitution established **independent** and **impartial** judiciary in India.
- Montesquieu**, a famous French philosopher propounded the idea of an independent judiciary.
- Civil Law** deals with disputes over money, property and social matters.
- During ancient times, most of the Kings' courts dispensed justice according to **Dharma**.

III. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Supreme Court | - | social duties |
| 2. High Court | - | speedy justice |
| 3. Lok Adalat | - | highest court of appeal |
| 4. Sir Elijah Impey | - | highest court in the States |
| 5. Smiritis | - | chief justice |

ANSWER: 3,4,2,1,5**IV. State true or false.**

- The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28th January 1951. **False**
- During the Tughlaq period, the code of procedure was written in Arabic. **True**
- The Regulating Act of 1773 made provision for the formation of Supreme Court. **True**
- Sadar Diwani Adalat was a Criminal court of appeal. **False**
- The Allahabad High Court is the largest court in India. **True**
- The Constitution of India secures justice to all its citizen. **True**

V. Choose the correct statement.

- Consider the following statements.
i) A law commission was setup by Macaulay.
ii) It codified the Indian Laws.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- a) i only
b) ii only
c) **Both i and ii**
d) Neither i nor ii
- Consider the following statements.
i) An Indian Penal Code was prepared in 1860.

