8th Std Social Science 2nd Term
Book Back + Important Questions

New Book - English Medium

www.winmeen.com
Choose the correct answer:

1. The word ‘veda’ is derived from __________
   (a) sanskrit  (b) latin  (c) prakrit  (d) pali
   **ans:** (a) sanskrit

2. Which of the following was an important centre for the learning in the ancient period?
   (a) gurukula  (b) viharas  (c) pal-li  (d) all of these
   **ans:** (a) gurukula

3. Nalanda, the oldest university in India was located in
   (a) uttar pradesh  (b) maharashtra  (c) bihar  (d) punjab
   **ans:** (c) bihar

4. When did the unesco declare takshashila as world heritage site?
   (a) 1970  (b) 1975  (c) 1980  (d) 1985
   **ans:** (c) 1980

5. Which European country were the first to start modern system of education in India?
   (a) british  (b) danish  (c) french  (d) portuguese
   **ans:** (d) portuguese

6. Which of the following charter act made a provision for an annual grant one lakhs rupees for the promotion of education in India?
   (a) charter act of 1813  (b) charter act of 1833
   (c) charter act of 1853  (d) charter act of 1858
   **ans:** charter act of 1813

7. Which of the following commission recommended to constitute the university grants commission?
   (a) sergeant report, 1944  (b) radhakrishnan commission, 1948
   (c) kothari commission, 1964  (d) national education policy, 1968
   **ans:** (b) radhakrishnan commission, 1948
8. In which year the new education policy was introduced in India?
   (a) 1992  (b) 2009  (c) 1986  (d) 1968
   ans: (c) 1986

Fill in the blanks:
1. The word ‘veda’ means _________
   ans: knowledge
2. Taxila ruins were discovered by __________
   ans: archaeologist alexander cunningham
3. __________ was the first ruler to establish a madrasa at Delhi.
   ans: iltutmish
4. The new education policy was revised in __________
   ans: 1992
5. __________ is the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right to Education Act of (RTE) 2009
   ans: ssa (sarva shiksh abhiyan)
6. Mid-day meal program was introduced in schools in __________
   ans: 1956

Match the following:
1. I – tsing - i. Saraswathi mahal
2. Francis xavier - II. Magnacarta of Indian education
3. Wood’s despatch - III. Western education in Madras
4. Sarafoji II - iv. University at Kochin
5. Sir Thomas Munroe - v. Chinese scholar
Ans: 1-v, 2-iv, 3-II, 4-i, 5-III

State true or false:
1. The writings of Charaka and Sushrutha were the sources of learning of medicine.
   ans: true
2. Temples were the centers of learning and played an active role in the promotion of knowledge.
ans: true
3. The jataka tales tell us that the kings and society took an active interest in promoting education
   ans: true
4. Women education in india was not prevalent during the medieval period
   ans: true
5. The rmsa scheme was implemented during tenth five year plan
   ans: false

Choose the correct answer:

I. The nalanda university was founded in fifth century c.e
II. In ancient india teachers had complete autonomy in all aspects from selection of students to designing their syllabi
III. In ancient times the teacher was called kanakkayar
IV. The famous college during the chola period was kandhalur salai

(a) i and II are correct  (b) II and iv are correct
(c) III and iv are correct  (d) i, II and III are correct

ans: (d) i, II and III are correct

Find out the correct pair:

A) maktabs    - secondary school
B) macaulay’s minutes of 1835 - english education
C) operation blackboard - secondary education commission
D) salabhogam - lands were given to temples

Ans: b) macaulay’s minutes of 1835 - english education

Choose the correct answer:

1. __________ is derived from sanskrit word
   (a) latin  (b) prakrit  (c) veda  (d) pali
   ans: (c) veda

2. In 1986 ____________ policy was introduced in india.
(a) new education policy  (b) new agricultural policy  
(c) new industrial policy  (d) none of these  

ans: (a) new education policy

3. __________ program was introduced in school in 1956  
(a) educational  (b) mid-day-meal  
(c) free books scheme  (d) free cycle  

ans: (b) mid-day-meal

4. __________ means knowledge  
(a) prakrit  (b) pali  (c) viharas  (d) veda

ans: (d) veda

5. Iltutmish was the first ruler to establish a ___________ in Delhi  
(a) madrasas  (b) school  (c) dam  (d) gurukul

ans: (a) madrasas

6. ‘vid’ means ________  
(a) ‘to go’  (b) ‘to know’  (c) ‘to run’  (d) ‘to study’

ans: (b) ‘to know’

7. Education is a continuous process of acquiring and sharing of ________  
(a) knowledge  (b) skills  (c) values  (d) all of these

ans: (d) all of these

8. The concept of ________ might have originated from the Vedas  
(a) information  (b) distribution  (c) education  (d) none of these

ans: (c) education

9. __________ was an ancient Indian city, which is now in north-western Pakistan  
(a) jataka  (b) alexander  (c) nalanda  (d) taxila

ans: (d) taxila

10. The UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site in ____________  
(a) 1980  (b) 1976  (c) 1986  (d) 1982

ans: (a) 1980
11. _________ played a vital role in importing education and served the centres of learning
(a) church  (b) temples  (c) both ‘a’ and ‘b’  (d) none of these
ans: (b) temples

12. Chanakya is said to have composed his _________
(a) jataka tales  (b) taxila  (c) arthashastra  (d) all of these
ans: (c) arthashastra

13. Archaeologist alexandar cunningham discovered its runins in the mid _________
(a) 15th century  (b) 17th century  (c) 18th century  (d) 19th century
ans: 19th century

14. In the later medieval era, the british came to india and introduced _______ education
(a) arabic  (b) tamil  (c) english  (d) spanish
ans: (c) english

15. _________ of jaipur encouraged learning of scientific subjects.
(a) maulana sadruddin  (b) ghaziuddin  (c) ilthumis  (d) raja jai singh
ans: (d) raja jai singh

16. Several madrasas were set up by the _________ and nobles.
(a) sultans  (b) raja jai singh  (c) maulana  (d) all the above
ans: (a) sultans

17. _________ came to india for trade and established trading companies.
(a) arabs  (b) europeans  (c) japanese  (d) none of these
ans: (b) europeans

18. The first college offering degrees on a completion of a course was started in _______
(a) madras  (b) culcutta  (c) goa  (d) cochin
ans: (c) goa

19. Charter of act in 1813 made a provision for an annual grant of sum of _________ for the promotion of education
(a) 1 lakh rupees  (b) 2 lakh rupees
(c) 10 thousand rupees  
(d) 5 lakh rupees  

**ans:** 1 lakh rupees

20. Gandhiji evolved a scheme popularly known as the ________ scheme of basic national education

(a) wood’s despatch  
(b) wardha scheme  
(c) ssa scheme  
(d) kothari commission  

**ans:** (b) wardha scheme

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Free education at secondary level was introduced in ________

**ans:** 1964-65

2. ________ rural college was established in 1975

**ans:** gandhigram

3. The first national educational policy of _____ marked a significant step in the history of education in post – independent india

**ans:** 1968

4. ______ program was introduced in school in 1956

**ans:** mid-day meal

5. The annamalai university was founded at ____ in 1929

**ans:** chidambaram

6. The madras university was founded in ____

**ans:** 1857

7. The first university in tamil nadu under the british rule ________

**ans:** the madras university

8. Wood’s dispatch of 1854 introduced the department of public instruction in ________

**ans:** madras presidency

9. __ came to madurai during the time of veerappa nayak

**ans:** fernandez

10. The maratha ruler ________ collected the old records and kept them in the saraswathi mahal library.

**ans:** sarfoji – II
11. ________ the governor of madras presidency in (1820-27)
   ans: sir thomas munroe
12. Pradran is an important centre of ____ in the country
   ans: higher education
13. The curriculum and _________ had a theoretical background
   ans: syllabi
14. In ancient times, the teacher was called as _____
   ans: ‘kanakkayar’
15. ________ period was the most brilliant and creative period in the tamil literature
   ans: the chola
16. _________ kings patronized sanskrit in an exemplary was
   ans: the pandya
17. The ssa is the government of india flagship programme was launched in ____
   ans: 2000 – 01
18. In 1948 ______ commission was appointed to present a report on university education
   ans: dr.radhakrishnan
19. Free and compulsory primary education for all children up to the age of _________
   ans: 14 years
20. The family of guru functioned as a domestic school or an _________
   ans: ashram
21. The __________, accounts given by hiuen tsang and i-tsing
   ans: jataka tales

Match the following:
1. Rajaraja chaturvedimangalam vedic college - a) medical school
2. Viravajendra - b) kanyakumari
3. Tirubuvanai vedic college - c) kandhalur salai
4. Vallabha perunchalai - d) pondicherry
5. Pandya regime - e) south arcot district
ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c

State true or false:
1. The word derived from the word vid, which means ‘to understand’
   ans: false
2. The gurus and their students worked conscientiously together to become proficient in all aspects of learning.
   ans: true
3. In ancient India, both formal and informal education existed.
   ans: true
4. Taxila is an important archaeological site and the UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site in 1960.
   ans: false
5. The new Nalanda University is envisaged as a centre of inter-civilisational dialogue.
   ans: true
6. Women education in India was followed during the medieval period.
   ans: false
7. The revered Dr. Middleton, started a missionary college at Calcutta, which became famous as the Bishop’s College.
   ans: true
8. The fourth phase may be called the period of provincial autonomy.
   ans: true

Choose the correct answer:
1. I) The Chola’s period free education was given to people.
   II) Thinnappalli koodam was established during the Vijayanagar rule.
   III) Pradran is an important centre of higher education in the country.
   IV) Fernandez, who came to Madurai during the time of Veerappa Nayak, established a primary school.
   (a) I & II are correct
   (b) II & III are correct
   (c) I, II and III are correct
   (d) I, III and IV are correct
   Ans: (d) I, III and IV are correct
Find out the wrong pair:

(a) lord william  - western system of education in india
(b) sir thomas munroe  - creation of two school principal
(c) fernandez   - printing press with devanagari type
(d) thirukkural  - stress the need for education

ans: (c) fernandez  -  printing press with devanagari type

Find out the correct pair:

(a) rmsa  - college level
(b) ssa   - serva shiksha abhiyan
(c) hiuen tsang  - vidhyasathana
(d) the pallava  - kanakkayar

ans: (b) ssa  -  serva shiksha abhiyan

Unit 2: Development of industries in india

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following activities of the people will not come under handy craft?
   (a) carving statues out of stone  (b) making bangles with glass
   (c) weaving silk sarees   (d) smelting of iron

   ans: (d) smelting of iron

2. The oldest industry in india was ____________ industry
   (a) textile  (b) steel  (c) electrical  (d) fertilizers

   ans: (a) textile

3. The woolen and leather factories became prominent in _____
   (a) bombay  (b) ahmedabad  (c) kanpur  (d) dacca

   ans: (c) kanpur

4. What was the aim of first three five year plans of india?
   (a) to control population growth  (b) to reduce illiteracy rate
   (c) to built a strong industrial base  (d) to empower the women

   ans: (c) to built a strong industrial base
5. What was not the reason for the decline of Indian industries?

(a) loss of royal patronage  (b) competition of machine made goods
(c) industrial policy of India  (d) trading policy of British

ans: (c) industrial policy of India

Fill in the blanks:

1. ____________ was the integral part in the life of the people.
   ans: craft

2. Industrial revolution took place in ______
   ans: 1948

3. The assam tea company was founded in ____________
   ans: 1939

4. Jute industry was started in the hoogly valley at _____ near calcutta
   ans: rishra

5. ______ shortened the distance between Europe and India.
   ans: Suez canal

Match the following:

1. Tavernier - i. Drain theory
2. Dacca - II. Paper mill
3. Dadabai naoroji - III. Artisan
4. Ballygunj - iv. Muslin
5. Smiths - v. French traveler

Ans: 1-v, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-II, 5-III

State true or false:

1. India was famous for cotton and silk cloths.
   ans: true

2. The railway was introduced in India by the British
   ans: true

3. Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Jamshedpur
   ans: false
4. The industrial policy of 1948, brought mixed economy in industrial sector
   ans: true
5. The tenth and eleventh five year plans witnessed a high growth rate of agricultural production.
   ans: false

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following statements are correct?
   i) according to edward baines, ‘the birth place of cotton manufacture is in england’
   II) before mechanized industry handicrafts was the second largest source of employment in rural india.
   III. saurashtra was known for tin industry
   IV. Construction of suez canal made the british goods cheaper in india.
   (a) i and II are correct  
   (b) II and iv are correct
   (c) III and iv are correct
   (d) i, II and III are correct
   Ans: (b) II and iv are correct

2. Assertion (a): indian handicrafts collapsed under the colonial rule
   Reason (r): british made india as the producer of raw materials and markets for their finished products.
   (a) A is correct r is correct explanation of a
   (b) A is correct and r is not the correct explanation of a
   (c) Both a and r is correct
   (d) Both a and r is wrong
   Ans: (c) both a and r is correct

3. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
   (a) Bernier - shajahan
   (b) Cotton mill - ahmedabad
   (c) Tisco - jamshedpur
   (d) Economic liberalisation - 1980
   Ans: (d) economic liberalisation – 1980

Additional questions

Choose the correct answer:

1. The ___________ in india has a rich history
(a) craft  (b) steel  (c) agricultural  (d) none of these

ans: (a) craft

2. Saurashtra was known for ______

(a) tin industry  (b) bell metal
(c) muslin clothes  (d) none of these

ans: (b) bell metal

3. Dacca was identified with ______

(a) tin industry  (b) muslin clothes
(c) bell metal  (d) all of these

ans: (b) muslin clothes

4. The tradition indian industry was known in the fields of ______

(a) textiles  (b) woodwork  (c) ivory  (d) all of these

ans: (d) all of these

5. Mummies in ______ tombs dating from 2000 bc were found wrapped in indian muslins of the finest quality

(a) egyptian  (b) british  (c) spanish  (d) none of these

ans: (a) egyptian

6. A 50 metres of this thin fabric could be squeezed into a _____

(a) dress  (b) match box  (c) tin  (d) all the above

ans: (b) match box

7. _______ industry was the oldest industry in india

(a) steel  (b) jute  (c) textile  (d) sugar

ans: (c) textile

8. Poverty of the indian people was due to the british exploitation of india’s resources and the drain of india’s wealth to ______

(a) england  (b) britain  (c) egyptian  (d) all the above

ans: (b) britain

9. Free trade policy followed by the ______

(a) india  (b) england  (c) east india company  (d) both ‘a’ and ‘b’
ans: (c) east india company

10. The process of industrialisation started in India from the mid _______
   (a) 18th century  (b) 19th century  (c) 20th century  (d) 21st century
   ans: (c) 20th century

11. The beginning of modern industry is associated with the development in mainly plantation like ______
   (a) jute  (b) cotton  (c) steel  (d) all of these
   ans: (d) all of these

12. The ________ was the first to attract the Europeans
   (a) machine based industries  (b) plantation industries
   (c) heavy industries  (d) none of these
   ans: (b) plantation industries

13. The Assam tea company was founded in ______
   (a) 1839  (b) 1939  (c) 1739  (d) 1840
   ans: (a) 1839

14. The Tata iron and steel company (TISCO) was setup in ______
   (a) 1905  (b) 1906  (c) 1907  (d) 1908
   ans: (c) 1907

15. In India, modern industrial sector in an organized form started with the establishment of cotton textile industry at ________ in 1854
   (a) Madras  (b) Culcutta  (c) Delhi  (d) Bombay
   ans: (d) Bombay

16. The first paper mill was started in ________ near Culcutta in 1870
   (a) Ballygunj  (b) Rishra  (c) Kanpur  (d) Jamshedji
   ans: (a) Ballygunj

17. Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Kulti in ______
   (a) 1843  (b) 1874  (c) 1865  (d) 1878
   ans: (b) 1874

18. The year 1991 ushered a new era of the ________
(a) modernisation
(b) industrialization
(c) economic liberalization
(d) none of these

ans: (c) economic liberalization

19. The new policy welcomes _____
(a) craft (b) foreign investment (c) agriculture (d) all of these

ans: (b) foreign investment

20. __________ is an important component of economic growth
(a) modernisation (b) privatisation
(c) liberalisation (d) industrialisation

ans: (d) industrialisation

Fill in the blanks:

1. __________ industry was started in hoogly valley at rishra near culcutta

ans: jute

2. The __________ and ___________ factories become prominent in kanpur

ans: wollen and leather

3. The _____ tea company was founded in 1939

ans: assam

4. The steel was first manufactured by modern methods at ____

ans: jamshedpur

5. _______ for tin industry

ans: vanga

6. The second largest source of employment in rural india next to agriculture is ______

ans: handicrafts

7. The british conquest transformed indian economy (self-reliant) into _____ economy

ans: colonial

8. The accelerated industrialization began with the development of _____ and ________

ans: roadways and railways

9. The length of __________ increased from 2,573 km in 1861 to 55,773 km in 1914
ans: railways

10. __________ mills were opened in bombay and ahmedabad

ans: cotton

11. The heavy industries included the ________ and _______ industry

ans: iron and steel

12. Iron and steel industries began rooted in the indian soil in the beginning of ______ century

ans: 20th century

13. Industrial policy resolution 1956, industries were classified into ______ categories.

ans: three

14. _______ skills were short in supply.

ans: technical

15. Very important aim of the first three five year plans were ______ base in independent india.

ans: strong industrial

16. A new era of the economic liberalization in ________

ans: 1991

17. The _____ policy welcomes foreign investments.

ans: new

18. _______ has now a large variety of industries producing goods of varied nature

ans: india

19. Give example for primary sector ____

ans: agriculture

20. There was a limited development of mining, especially ____

ans: coal

Match the following:

1. Plantation - a) iron and steel
2. Heavy industries - b) coffee
3. Paper mill industry - c) textile
4. Oldest industry in india - d) ballygunj near culcutta
5. Leather factories - e) 1907
6. Tisco - f) kanpur
Ans: 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c, 5-f, 6-e

State true or false:

1. Jute industry was started in the hoogly vally at rishra near punjab
   ans: false
2. Suez canal shortened the distance between europe and india
   ans: true
3. The assam tea company was founded in 1939
   ans: true
4. The expand form of tisco – true iron and steel company
   ans: false
5. Cotton mills were opened in bombay and ahmedabad
   ans: true
6. India was famous for its quality of cotton and silk clothes.
   ans: true
7. Saurashtra was known for dacca
   ans: false
8. Vanga was known for tin industry
   ans: true
9. India become the market for the finished products of britain
   ans: true
10. During the first half of 19th century western countries were experiencing industrialization
    ans: true

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following statements are correct?
   i) the village artisans such as potlers, weavers, smiths produced articles and utensils for domestic use.
   II) dacca was identified with muslin cloths.
   III) the process of industrialistion started in india from the mid-18th century
iv) the plantation industry was the first to attract the europeans

(a) i, II & III are correct  
(b) i, III & iv are correct  
(c) i, II and iv are correct  
(d) i, II, III and iv are correct

**ans: (c) i, II and iv are correct**

2. Assertion (a): Indian became the market for the finished products of britain
reason (r): the british conquest transformed indian economy (self-reliant) into colonial economy

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

**Ans: (b) a is correct but r is not the correct explanation of a**

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   a) shajahan - jamshedpur 
   b) bombay - first textile industry 
   c) tisco - bernier 
   d) 1991 - new agricultural policy

**ans: (b) bombay - first textile industry**

4. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
   a) paper mill - muslin 
   b) smiths - artisan 
   c) drain theory - the british exploitation of india’s resources 
   d) de-industrialisation - 19th century

**ans: a) paper mill - muslin**

---

**Geography**

**Unit 1: Migration and urbanisation**

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. People move from ___________ to _________ mainly in search of better jobs.

   (a) rural to urban  
   (b) urban to rural  
   (c) hills to plains  
   (d) plains to hills

**Learning Leads To Ruling**
2. A person moves from his own country to another country is known as ________
   (a) immigrant     (b) refugee     (c) emigrant     (d) asylum seeker

3. The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is ________ migration.
   (a) rural to rural     (b) rural to urban
   (c) urban to rural     (d) urban to urban

4. War is one of the ________ causes of human migration.
   (a) demographic     (b) socio – cultural     (c) political     (d) economic

5. The main reason for the development of urbanization in pre-historic period was ________
   (a) production of food grains     (b) domestication cattle
   (c) fishing     (d) hunting

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. Urbanization is determined by ____________ number of factors.
   ans: three.
2. ____________ is the major push factor operating in rural areas.
   ans: poverty.
3. ________ metropolitan city in india has the second highest urban population in the world.
   ans: delhi.
4. The movement of a person based on his free will and desire to live in a better place is called ________ migration.
   ans: voluntary.
5. In modern time urban growth was accelerated by the development of ________
   ans: towns and cities.

III. Match the following:
1. Emigration     (a) in migration
2. Immigration     (b) out migration
3. Pull factor     (c) employment
4. Push factor     (d) socio – cultural migration
5. Marriage     (e) employment opportunity
ans: 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-e, 5-c.

Iv. State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Slums are generally found in cities.
   ans: true.

2. Mass migration is absent in the modern period.
   ans: true.

3. The process of urbanization has a short history.
   ans: false.

4. Cities and towns are the major polluters of environment.
   ans: true.

5. Transhumance is also referred as seasonal migration.
   ans: true.

V. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given ones:

1. Statement (a): urbanization is mainly due to the movement of people from rural to cities.
   reason (r): rural to urban migration is not a predominant one.
   (a) (a) is correct but (r) is incorrect.
   (b) Both (a) and (r) are incorrect.
   (c) Both (a) and (r) are correct.
   Ans: (a) is incorrect and (r) is correct

   Additional questions:
   1. ____________ refers to the movement of people from one place to another.
      (a) privatization   (b) migration   (c) modernization   (d) all the above
   2. ____________ move from rural to urban mainly in search of better jobs.
      (a) children   (b) people   (c) both ‘a’ and ‘b’   (d) none of these
   3. ____________ is determined by three number of factors.
      (a) globalization   (b) privatisation   (c) liberalization   (d) urbanization
   4. Transhumance is also referred as ____________ migration.
      (a) seasonal   (b) migration   (c) socio cultural migration   (d) mass migration
5. Cities and towns are the major polluters of ______
   (a) environment   (b) urbanization   (c) privatisation   (d) none of these

6. Poverty is the major push factor operating in __________ areas.
   (a) urban         (b) rural        (c) both a and b     (d) none of these

7. Delhi metropolitan city in India has the __________ highest urban population in the world.
   (a) modern       (b) medieval     (c) classical       (d) ancient

8. In _______ time urban growth was accelerated by the development of towns and cities.
   (a) modern       (b) medieval     (c) classical       (d) ancient

9. ________ are generally found in cities.
   (a) fields       (b) slums        (c) wells          (d) all of these

10. ________ around the urban centres polluted the atmosphere with smoke and toxic gases.
    (a) trades       (b) transhumances (c) industries      (d) both ‘a’ and ‘b’

11. The favourable factors which attract people towards a location are called ________ factors
    (a) push         (b) pull         (c) nature         (d) all of these

12. The unfavoursable factors which make the people to move out from a location are called __________
    factors.
    (a) push         (b) pull         (c) nature         (d) all of these

13. Human migration is categorized under ________ groups.
    (a) three        (b) four         (c) two            (d) five

14. Wars have been one of the significant cause of migration since __________
    (a) modern time  (b) ancient time  (c) classical time  (d) none of these

15. Migration that occurs across the national boundaries are known as ________ migration
    (a) urban        (b) rural         (c) involuntary    (d) international

16. ________ takes place on person’s free will, initiative and desire to live in a better place.
    (a) involuntary migration  (b) voluntary migration (c) rural migration  (d) all of these
17. The movement of the people within a country is known as ____________ migration.
   (a) urban migration  (b) internal  
   (c) international  (d) involuntary

18. _______ migration takes place against the will of migration
   (a) rural  (b) internal  (c) involuntary  (d) voluntary

19. Transhumance is an another example of __________ migration
   (a) rural  (b) seasonal  (c) urban  (d) voluntary

20. The industrial revolution in the _________ century
   (a) 18\textsuperscript{th} century  (b) 20\textsuperscript{th} century  (c) 19\textsuperscript{th} century  (d) 16\textsuperscript{th} century

Fill in the blanks:

1. __________ is one of the most important causes of human migration from one area to another
   ans: economy

2. In 2017 _______ was the largest country of origin of international migrants followed by mexico
   ans: india

3. _______ migration is the movement of population from rural areas to growing towns and cities.
   ans: rural to urban

4. _______ in urban areas leads to the pollution of air, water and soil
   ans: over population

5. ___ is driven by three factors
   ans: urbanisation

6. To improve their financial status, the migration is said to be _______
   ans: voluntary

7. One of the most important aspect of social science is _______
   ans: human migration

8. Women mostly migrate after their ____
   ans: marriage

9. _______ to urban migration is the migration between one urban centre to the other like in search of higher salaries.
10. Rural to urban migration is the most ________ one
   ans: common

11. _______ migration may be from a few days to few months.
   ans: short-term

12. _______ migrants stay outside at least for a few years.
   ans: long-term

13. _______ period primitive man started domestication of plants and animals.
   ans: ancient period

14. The excess production of food grains was the major reason for ______
    ans: urbanisation

15. During the beginning of the _______ century itself many cities were found near the aegean sea
    ans: 7th century

16. _______ period starts from 17th century
    ans: modern

17. The latest development in urbanisation was noticed in the continent of _____
    ans: africa

18. In 1950 ______ percentage of the world’s population was urban
    ans: 30%

19. The removal of _________ is a himalayan task for urban local bodies.
    Ans: garbage

20. Industries in and around the urban centres pollute the atmosphere with _______ and ______
    gases.
    ans: smoke and toxic

Match the following:

1. Transhumance                - a) 17th century
2. Modern period               - b) push factor
3. Migration                   - c) over crowding
4. Unfavourable factor         - d) dynamic human activities
5. Unhealthy environment       - e) seasonal migration
Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c

1. Demographic cause - a) women after marriage
2. Wars - b) 2017
3. Socio-cultural cause - c) over population
4. Favourable factors - d) political cause
5. International migration report - e) pull factor

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b

State true or false

1. Transhumance is an example of short term migration
   ans: false

2. Wars have been considered as political causes of migration
   ans: true

3. Urbanisation is driven by five factors.
   ans: false

4. Modern period start from 20th century
   ans: false

5. Generally over population is considered as pull factor
   ans: false

6. In 2019, the total population in northern america is 366,400,324
   ans: true

7. One of the most important aspects of social science is “birds migration”
   ans: false

8. The favourable factors which attract people towards a location are called push factors.
   ans: false

9. Unemployment is an economic causes of migration
   ans: true

10. Volcanic eruption is a social causes of migration
    ans: false

Choose correct answer:
1. I. During the early days, people moved from one place to another in search of food.
   II. Human migration is categorized under two groups.
   III. Various economic causes determine the level and direction of migration.
   Iv. Migration that occurs across the national boundaries are known as international migration
   (a) i, II & III are correct  
   (b) i, II & iv are correct
   (c) i, II and III are correct
   (d) i, III and iv are correct

2. Statement (a): large scale movement of people from rural to urban areas causes over crowding in cities
   reason (r): the over population in urban areas leads to the pollution of air, water and soil.
   (a) A is correct but r is incorrect
   (b) Both a and r are incorrect
   (c) Both a and r are correct
   (d) A is incorrect and r is correct

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   (a) brain drain     -    economic consequence
   (b) environmental causes   -    earth quake
   © example for demographic consequences  -    people become generous
   (d) social consequences   -    pollution of air, water

4. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
   (a) short term migration     -    few years
   (b) long term migration   -    stay outside atleast few years
   © involuntary migration  -    migration take place against the will
   (d) europe    -    female migrants outnumber male migrants

Unit 2: Hazards

Choose the correct answer:

1. _______ percentage of nitrogen is present in the air
   (a) 78.09%     (b) 74.08%     (c) 80.07%     (d) 76.63%

2. Tsunami in indian ocean took place in the year _______
   (a) 1990     (b) 2004     (c) 2005     (d) 2008
3. The word tsunami is derived from ____ language
   (a) hindi  (b) french  (c) japanese  (d) german

4. The example of surface water is
   (a) artesian well (b) ground water (c) subsurface water (d) lake

5. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons
   (a) condensation (b) drought (c) evaporation (d) precipitation

Fill in the blanks:
1. Hazards may lead to ____
   ans: disaster

2. Landslide is an example of ____ hazard
   ans: geologic (or) seismic

3. On the basis of origin, hazard can be grouped into ____ categories
   ans: eight

4. Terrorism is an example of ____ hazard
   ans: human-induced

5. Oxides of nitrogen are ____ pollutants which affects the human beings.
   ans: primary

6. Chernobyl nuclear accident took place in ____
   ans: 26th apr 1986

Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>list I</th>
<th>list II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Primary pollutant</td>
<td>a) terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hazardous waste</td>
<td>b) tsunami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Earthquake</td>
<td>c) outdated drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Meteorological drought</td>
<td>d) oxides of sulphur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Human induced hazard</td>
<td>e) reduction in rainfall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ans: 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-e, 5-a
Additional questions

Choose the correct answer:

1. ___________ is an example of human induced pollutants hazard
   (a) terrorism  (b) evaporation
   (c) nuclear accident  (d) none of these

2. __________ in indian ocean took place in the year 2004
   (a) earthquake  (b) droughts  (c) landslide  (d) tsunami

3. A __________ hazard is a natural process
   (a) socio-natural hazard  (b) human-made
   (c) natural  (d) all the above

4. ________ can be broadly classified into three types.
   (a) economics  (b) hazards  (c) environment  (d) none of these

5. The main examples of natural hazards are ______
   (a) earthquakes  (b) floods  (c) cyclonic  (d) all of these

6. __________ hazards are caused by undesirable activities of human
   (a) human-made  (b) natural  (c) socio-natural  (d) atmospheric

7. __________ are caused by natural forces in mountainous areas.
   (a) over populations  (b) landslides
   (c) socio-natural  (d) hydrologic hazard

8. ________ is a serious problem in most big urban
   (a) storm  (b) landslides  (c) smog  (d) droughts

9. __________ surge hazards may be worsened by the destruction of mangroves
   (a) storm  (b) smog  (c) flood  (d) droughts

10. Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are the common causes of ________
    (a) droughts  (b) smog  (c) tsunami  (d) flood

11. __________ storm is a strong wind circulating around a low pressure area in the atmosphere
    (a) tropical cyclone  (b) cyclonic
    (c) heavy  (d) none of these
12. The west coast of India is ________ vulnerable to storm surges than the east coast.
   (a) less  (b) more  (c) great  (d) high

13. ________ drought is a reduction in rainfall for a specific period below a specific level.
   (a) agricultural  (b) hydrological  (c) landslides  (d) meteorological

14. ________ droughts associated with reduction of water in streams, rivers and reservoirs
   (a) hydrological  (b) agricultural  (c) meteorological  (d) both ‘a’ and ‘b’

15. ________ droughts refers to the condition in which the agricultural crops get affected due to lack of rainfall
   (a) meteorological  (b) agricultural  (c) both ‘a’ and ‘b’  

16. ________ in India occur in the event of a failure of monsoon
   (a) floods  (b) landslides  (c) droughts  (d) earthquakes

17. The dry region lying in the leeward side of the ________
   (a) western ghats  (b) eastern ghats  (c) both ‘a’ and ‘b’  (d) none of these

18. ________ is a rapid downward movement of rock, soil and vegetation down the slope under the influence of gravity
   (a) drought  (b) flood  (c) landslide  (d) earthquake

19. ________ is a mixture of several gases
   (a) water  (b) air  (c) soil  (d) all of these

20. ____________ pollutant is an air pollutant emitted directly from source
   (a) primary  (b) secondary  (c) tertiary  (d) all of these

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Hazards can be broadly classified into ________ types.
   ans: three.

2. Smog is a serious problem in most ________ areas.
   ans: big urban.
3. The beginning of _______ century, the earth supported a human population.
   ans: twenty first.

4. The meaning of old french “hazards” ________
   ans: a game of dice.

5. A catastrophe was recover __________ time.
   ans: long.

6. ______ can disturb the safety health, welfare of people.
   ans: hazards.

7. ____________ is a violent tremor in the earth’s crust.
   ans: earthquake.

8. ____________ percentage of carbon di oxide present in the air.
   ans: 0.03%.

9. ____________ percentage of oxygen present in the air.
   ans: 20.95%.

10. ______ nuclear accident took place in 26th april 1986.
    ans: chernobyl.

11. ____________ hazards are caused by the combined effect forces and misdeeds of human.
    ans: socio – natural.

12. Storm surge hazards may be worsened by the destruction of ____________
    ans: mangroves.

13. A sudden rise of seawater sue to tropical cyclone is called ____________
    ans: storm surge.

14. In tamil nadu coast ____________ and ____________ districts are frequently affected.
    ans: cuddalore, nagapattinam.

15. The drought could be classified into ____________ major types.
    ans: three.

16. Presence of steep slope and heavy rainfall are the major causes of ____________
    ans: landslides.
17. The word ‘tsu’ meaning ____________
   ans: harbour.

18. The word ‘nami’ meaning ____________
   ans: ‘wave’.

19. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima (Japan) in ____________
   ans: 1945.

20. ____________ the wastes resulting from ordnance manufacturing and some industrial gases.
    ans: explosives.

21. ____________ refers to huge ocean waves caused by an earthquake, landslide (or) volcanic eruption.
    ans: tsunami.

III. Match the following:

1. Natural hazards (a) chicken pox
2. Atmospheric hazards (b) earthquakes
3. Hydrologic hazards (c) tsunami
4. Geologic hazards (d) floods
5. Biological hazards (e) fog
   ans: 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a.

6. Human – induced hazards (a) quarrying
7. Technological hazards (b) lava flows
8. Volcanic hazards (c) global warming
9. Environmental hazards (d) tunnels
10. Landslides (e) shootings
    ans: 6-e, 7-d, 8-b, 9-c, 10-a.

IV. State true or false:

1. Hazards are classified into natural, human – made and socio-natural hazards.
   ans: true.

2. Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth’s crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.
3. Heavy rainfall and large waves in seas are not the common causes of flood.
   ans: false.

4. The west coast of India is more vulnerable to storm surge than the east coast.
   ans: false.

5. The coastal belt around the Gulf of Kutch.
   ans: true.

6. The droughts could be classified into six types.
   ans: false.

7. Hydrological droughts is associated with reduction of water in streams, rivers and reservoirs.
   ans: true.

8. Agricultural drought refers to the condition in which the agricultural crops get affected due to more of rainfall.
   ans: false.

9. Weak ground structure, mining, construction of roads and railways over the mountains are the causes of landslides.
   ans: true.

10. The word ‘tsunami’ is derived from Latin word ‘tsu’ meaning harbor.
    ans: false.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following statements are correct:
   (i) Oxides of nitrogen are primary pollutants which affects the human beings.
   (ii) On the basis of origin, hazards can be grouped into eight categories.
   (iii) Delayed actions may increase the economic losses.
   (iv) The major causes of water pollution in India are sewages and soil wastes.
   
   (a) (i) & (ii) are correct
   (b) (i), (ii) & (iii) are correct
   (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
   (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:
statement (a): water pollution may be defined as alteration in which the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water.

reason (r): water pollution cause harmful effects in human and aquatic life.

(a) (a) is correct and (r) is the correct explanation of (a).
(b) (a) is correct and (r) is not the correct explanation of (a).
(c) Both (a) and (r) are correct
(d) Both a) and (r) are wrong

3. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
(a) secondary pollutant - smog
(b) primary pollutant - ground level ozone
(c) water pollution - earthquake
(d) 2016 - tsunami in India

4. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(a) ecosystem - hazardous waste
(b) chemical - explosives
(c) carbon di oxide - 0.05%
(d) oxygen - 20.95%

Civics
Unit 1: Understanding secularism

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Secularism means
(a) state is against to all religions
(b) state accepts only one religion
(c) an attitude of tolerance and peaceful co-existence on the part of citizens belonging any religion
(d) none of these

2. India is a land of _____________
(a) multi – religious faith (b) multi – cultural beliefs
(c) both a & b (d) none of these

3. The preamble of the constitution was amended in ____________
4. Which one of the following describes India as a secular state?
   (a) fundamental rights    (b) fundamental duty
   (c) directive principles of state policy    (d) preamble of the constitution

5. Right to freedom of religion is related to
   (a) judiciary     (b) parliament
   (c) directive principles of state policy    (d) fundamental rights

6. According to article 28, which type of education is restricted in state aided educational institutions?
   (a) religious instruction    (b) moral education
   (c) physical education    (d) none above these

7. The country will be considered as a secular country, if it ____________
   (a) gives importance to a particular religion
   (b) bans religious instructions in the state – aided educational institutions.
   (c) does not give importance to a particular religion
   (d) bans the propagation of any religious belief

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Religions does not teach us ________
   ans: animosity.

2. Secularism is a part of democracy which grants ____________
   ans: equal rights to people.

3. ____________ is a lack of belief in god and gods.
   ans: atheism.

4. The basic aim of our constitution is to promote ____________ and ____________
   ans: unity and integrity of the nation.

5. Article 15 prohibits ______________ on the grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth.
   ans: discrimination.

III. Match the following:

1. Atheism    (a) coined the word secularism
2. Children  
   (b) social reformer
3. Din-i-illahi  
   (c) lack of belief in god
4. Constitution  
   (d) future citizen
5. Holyoake  
   (e) divine faith
6. Rajaram mohan roy  
   (f) 1950

ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-f, 5-a, 6-b.

IV. State true or false:

1. There is state religion in india.
   ans: false.

2. The term secularism has been derived from the greek word.
   ans: false.

3. The mughal emperor akbar followed the policy of religious toleration.
   ans: true.

4. Jainism originated in china.
   ans: false.

5. Government of india declares holidays for all religious festivals.
   ans: true.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. (i) secularism is invaluable for a society like india which is characterized by religious diversity.
   (II) the word secularism was not mentioned in the constitution when it was adopted in 1950.
   (III) article 26 deals with payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.
   (iv) akbar’s tomb situated at sikandara near agra.
   (a) (i), (II) only  
   (b) II, III only  
   (c) iv only  
   (d) i, II and iv only

2. Assertion (a): a foreigner can practice his own religious faith in india.
   Reason (r): the freedom of religion is guaranteed by the constitution not only for indians but also for the aliens also.

   (a) (a) is true but (r) is false.
   (b) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is the correct explanation of (a).
   (c) (a) is false but (r) is true.
(d) Both (a) and (r) are true. (r) is the correct explanation of (a).

3. Assertion (a): secularism is invaluable in India.
reason (r): India is a multi-religious and multi-cultural country.

(a) (a) is correct and (r) is the correct explanation of (a).
(b) (a) is correct and (r) is not the correct explanation of (a).
(c) (a) is wrong and (r) is correct.
(d) Both are wrong

4. Find out the wrong pair:
(a) din –i-illahi - a book
(b) khajuraho - hindu temple
(c) ashoka - rock edict
(d) iqbal - poet

Additional questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____________ is a land of multi religious faith.
(a) japan (b) china (c) india (d) england

2. _____________ of religion is related to fundamental rights.
   (a) right to freedom (b) right to equality
   (c) right to liberty (d) right to ideology

3. In article 26, which type of freedom is discussed?
   (a) religions instructions (b) moral education
   (c) freedom to manage religious affairs (d) freedom of secularism

4. _____________ is a part of democracy which grants equal rights to people.
   (a) socialism (b) freedom (c) constitution (d) secularism

5. Secularism is _____________ in India.
   (a) valuable (b) invaluable (c) both a and b (d) none of these

6. The mughal emperor _____________ followed the policy of religious toleration.
   (a) babar (b) shah alam (c) akbar (d) shah jahan

7. Government of India declares _____________ for all religious festivals.
8. The term secularism has been derived from the __________ word.
   (a) greek  (b) british  (c) tamil  (d) latin

9. __________ british newspaper editor coined the term ‘secularism’.
   (a) george jacob holyoake  (b) gandhi  
   (c) nethaji  (d) none of these

10. The word ‘saeculum’ meaning __________
    (a) ‘an age’  (b) the spirit of an age  (c) both a and b  (d) none of these

11. __________ is the principle of separation of state and religion.
    (a) secularism  (b) socialism  (c) liberalization  (d) all of these

12. “religion does not teach us animosity; we are indians and india is our home”. Who quoted this statement?
    (a) akbar  (b) iqbal  (c) babar  (d) george jacob holyoake

13. Akbar’s tomb is situated at sikandara near __________ in india.
    (a) delhi  (b) jaipur  (c) agra  (d) all of these

14. Secularism is the part of indian __________
    (a) constitution  (b) equal rights  
    (c) principle of liberty  (d) none of these

15. Principle of ______ the state remains neutral in religious matter.
    (a) equality  (b) liberty  (c) neutrality  (d) all of these

16. Principle of __________ the state permits the practice of any religion.
    (a) equality  (b) liberty  (c) neutrality  (d) both a and b

17. The word secular was incorporated in the preamble through the __________ amendment of indian constitution.
    (a) 21st  (b) 26th  (c) 42nd  (d) 29th

    (a) free  (b) liberty  (c) both a and b  (d) faith

19. Separation of religion from the state means __________
    (a) socialism  (b) democracy  (c) secularism  (d) all of these
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. India is a land of __________ faith and multi-cultural beliefs.
   *ans: multi religious.*

2. Secularism is invaluable for a __________
   *ans: society.*

3. __________ a british newspaper editor coined a term secularism.
   *ans: george jacob holyoake.*

4. Secularism is a part of __________ which grants equal rights.
   *ans: democracy.*

5. __________ and __________ were advocated for religious toleration.
   *ans: din-i-illahi and sulh-e-kul.*

6. Din-i-illahi means __________
   *ans: divine faith.*

7. Sulh-e-kul means __________
   *ans: peace and harmony.*

8. ____________ instructed for his mausoleum.
   *ans: akbar.*

9. The indian state works in various ways to prevent __________
   *ans: religious.*

10. ____________ the state permits the practice of any religious affairs.
    *ans: principle of liberty.*

11. According to article ____________ freedom to manage religious affairs.
    *ans: 26.*

12. Children as future ____________ must get education which should aim at their development of character and moral behavior.
    *ans: citizen.*

13. Secular education develop ____________ and __________ outlook.
    *ans: moral and humanistic.*
14. The basic aim of our ________ is to promote unity and integrity of the nation along with individual dignity.
   ans: constitution.

15. According to article 16 equality of opportunity in public ________
   ans: employment.

16. _________ allows us to live in civility.
   ans: secularism.

17. Secularism grants equal rights to the people in respect of their ________
   ans: religious faith.

18. The indian constitution guarantees fundamental rights that are based on ________ principles.
   ans: secular.

19. Secular education need to train the youth to be good ________
   ans: citizen.

20. ________ give wider vision towards life.
    ans: secular education.

21. Secular education need to synthesis ________ and ________
    ans: materialism and spiritualism.

III. Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Saeculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ashoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Principle of neutrality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hindu temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Divine faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Article 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Saeculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Atheism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Saeculum</td>
<td>(a) khajuraho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ashoka</td>
<td>(b) neutral in religious matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Principle of neutrality</td>
<td>(c) din-i-illahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hindu temple</td>
<td>(d) 12th rock edict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Divine faith</td>
<td>(e) latin word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Article 16</td>
<td>(a) ‘an age’ or ‘the spirit of an age’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Saeculum</td>
<td>(b) secularism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Atheism</td>
<td>(c) equality of opportunity in public employment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

    ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c.
9. George jacob holyoake  (d) peace and harmony among religion
10. Such-e-kul  (e) lack of belief in god

ans: 6-c, 7-a, 8-e, 9-b, 10-d.

IV. State true or false:

1. Akbar’s tomb is situated at sikandara near agra, india.
   ans: true.

2. Secularism is the principle of separation of state and country.
   ans: false.

3. Atheism is a lack of belief in men and women.
   ans: false.

4. Article 26 defines freedom to manage religious affairs.
   ans: true.

5. Secularism is non-interference of the state in religious affairs and vice-versa.
   ans: true.

6. “India will be a land of many faith, equally honored and respected, but of one national outlook” was said by mahatma gandhi.
   ans: false.

7. The state will identify itself with a controlled by any religion.
   ans: false.

8. Secularism was accepted as one of the fundamental tenets for the development of democracy in india.
   ans: true.

9. Secular education is need to develop moral and humanistic outlook.
   ans: true.

10. Secularism compels people to respect other religion.
    ans: true.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. (i) the indian state works in various ways to prevent religious domination.
   (II) secularism is the belief that no one should be discriminated on the basis of religion.
(iii) article 26 equality of opportunity in public employment.
(iv) secular education is need to give wider vision towards life.

(a) (i), (II) & (III) are correct  
(b) (i), (II) & (iv) are correct  
(c) (i), (II), (III) and (iv) are correct  
(d) (iv) and (II) are correct

2. Assertion (a): india is a land of multi-religions faith and multi-cultural beliefs.

reason (r): indiа is the birth place of four major religions, hinduism, jainism, buddhism and sikhism.

(a) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is the correct explanation of (a)
(b) Both (a) and (r) are true but (r) is not the correct explanation of (a)
(c) (a) is true but (r) is false
(d) (a) is false but (r) is true

3. Which of the following is correctly matched?

(a) the mughal emperor - ashoka
(b) 12th rock edict - akbar
(c) atheism - lack of belief in god and gods
(d) secularism - divine faith

4. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) poet iqbal - “religion dose not teach us animosity; we are indians and india is our home”
(b) principle of equality - give preference to any religion over another
(c) secularism - tolerance towards other religious and peaceful
(d) article – 25(1) - neutral in religious matters

Unit 2: Human rights and uno

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. After the second world war _____ has taken several measures to protect the human rights.
   (a) uno  (b) supreme court  (c) international court of justice  (d) none

2. In 1995 women from all over the world gathered at _____________
   (a) beijing  (b) new york  (c) delhi  (d) none

3. The national human rights commission was constituted in _____________
   (a) 1990  (b) 1993  (c) 1978  (d) 1979
4. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of ____________
   (a) girl child  (b) children  (c) women  (d) none

5. When is human rights day observed?
   (a) 9th December  (b) 10th December  (c) 11th December  (d) 12th December

6. Which one is known as modern international Magna Carta of human rights?
   (a) UDHRC  (b) NHRC  (c) SHRC  (d) International year for women

7. Who can be appointed as the chairperson of the National human rights commission?
   (a) retired judge of high court
   (b) any retired chief justice of the supreme court.
   (c) any person appointed by the president
   (d) retired chief judge of any court

8. How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human rights contain?
   (a) 20  (b) 30  (c) 40  (d) 50

9. What is the tenure of the chairperson of the National human rights commission?
   (a) 5 years or up to 62 years of age  (b) 5 years or up to 65 years of age
   (c) 6 years or up to 65 years of age  (d) 5 years or up to 70 years of age

10. Where is the headquarters of the National human rights commission?
    (a) Delhi  (b) Mumbai  (c) Ahmedabad  (d) Kolkata

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. Each individual has ________ to lead a dignified life.
   ans: right.

2. Human rights are ________ rights.
   ans: fundamental rights.

3. The State human rights constitution prohibits _________

4. Article 24 of Indian constitution prohibits _________
   ans: child labour.

5. United Nations organization was established in the year _________
ans: 24th october 1945.

III. Match the following:

1. Eleanor roosevelt (a) world’s first charter of human rights
2. The cyrus cylinder (b) 1997
3. Eve teasing act (c) freedom from slavery
4. Child help line (d) human rights commission
5. Civil right (e) right to vote
6. Political right (f) 1098

ans: 1-d, 2-am 3-b, 4-f, 5-c, 6-e.

IV. State true or false:

1. Human rights and civil rights are the same.
   ans: true.
2. Declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen was proclaimed in india.
   ans: true.
3. The human right act of 1993 provides the creation of national human rights commission.
   ans: false.
4. National human rights commission has empowered to give punishment to the victims.
   ans: true.
5. ________ was empowered to setup commission for the promotion of human rights at national and state level.
   ans: ecosoc.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Find the wrong statement:
   (a) national human rights commission is a statutory body.
   (b) national human rights commission is a constitutional body.
   (c) national human rights commission is an independent body.
   (d) national human rights commission is a multilateral body.

2. Which of the following statement is not correct about the national human rights commission?
(a) it was established in 1993.
(b) in the cases of human rights violation, the commission has no rights to punish the culprit.
(c) the chairperson and members are this commission are appointed by the supreme court of india.
(d) the commission sends its annual report to the central government and state governments.

3. **Assertion (a):** human rights day is observed on 10th december.

   **reason (r):** it commemorates eleanor roosevelt’s birthday.

   (a) (a) is correct but (r) does not explain (a)
   (b) (a) is correct but (r) explains (a)
   (c) (a) and (r) are correct
   (d) (a) and (r) are wrong

4. Consider the following statements:

   1. The state human rights commission is a multi-member body.
   2. The state human rights commission consists of a chairperson and three members.

   which of the statements given above is / are correct?

   (a) 1 only  (b) 2 only  (c) both a and b  (d) none

**Additional questions**

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. After the __________ war, uno has taken several measures to protect the human rights.
   (a) first world  (b) second world  (c) third world (d) none of these

2. In __________ women from all over the world gathered at beijing.
   (a) 1994  (b) 1995  (c) 1999  (d) 1996

3. The ________ commission was constituted in 1993.
   (a) state human rights  (b) local human rights
   (c) national human rights  (d) union human rights

4. The ________ declared 1979 as the international year of women.
   (a) uno  (b) unesco  (c) udhrc  (d) shrc

5. __________ is celebrated on 10th december every year.
   (a) valentine’s day  (b) human freedom day
6. _______ of human rights contain 30 articles.
   (a) universal declaration (b) national declaration
   (c) state declaration (d) district declaration

7. The _______ was formed on 17th April 1997.
   (a) universal human rights commission
   (b) state human rights commission
   (c) district human rights commission
   (d) local human rights commission

8. _______ was established in the year 1945.
   (a) unesco (b) shrc (c) nhrc (d) uno

9. _______ are related to individuals and society.
   (a) human liberty (b) human rights (c) human freedom (d) petition of right

10. One of the greatest achievements of _______ is the creation of human rights law.
    (a) india (b) united kingdom (c) united nation (d) all the above

11. Expand form of udhr _______
    (a) united declaration of human rights
    (b) universal declaration of human rights
    (c) universal development of health rights
    (d) universal declaration of health rights

12. Udhr was adopted by the un general assembly in _______
    (a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) 1947

13. _______ refers to the basic rights afforded by law of the government to every person.
    (a) human rights (b) freedom rights
    (c) civil rights (d) fundamental rights

14. _______ are exercised in the formation and administration of a government.
    (a) civil rights (b) political rights (c) social rights (d) economic rights

15. The civil and political rights are directly related to _______ democracy.
16. ________ rights are those rights necessary for an adequate standard of living including the rights in education and health etc.
   (a) economics (b) civil (c) political (d) social

17. The convention on the rights of the rights of the child was proclaimed by UN on ____________
   (a) 20th November 1989 (b) 20th December 1989
   (c) 20th October 1989 (d) 20th September 1989

18. ________ provides no child who has not completed 15 years of age can be employed.
   (a) pocso act (b) right to education act
   (c) the child labour act (d) the juvenile justice act

19. UNO has declared ________ as international year of women.
   (a) 1979 (b) 1978 (c) 1980 (d) 1961

20. ____________ has declared 1979 as the international year of children.
   (a) posco (b) udhrc (c) UNO (d) nhrc

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. ________ are basic rights inherent with birth.
   ans: human rights.

2. A ________ means every human being below the age of 18 years.
   ans: child.

3. ________ was adopted by UN general assembly in 1948.
   ans: udhr.

4. In 1995 the ________ world conference of women, held in Beijing.
   ans: fourth.

5. Indian constitution article 39 (f) provides for _______ to develop in in healthy manner.
   ans: children.

6. ________ rights includes the rights to life, liberty, freedom from slavery and arbitrary arrested.
   ans: civil.

7. The united nations organization was drafted in ________
ans: 1945.

8. A set of basic right and freedom has deep roots in ________ and ________ countries.
   ans: european and american.

9. There are 30 articles incorporated in the ________
   ans: universal declaration of human rights.

10. __________ the great, the first king of ancient persia.
    ans: cyrus.

11. Uno was established on ________ 1945.
    ans: 24th october.

12. __________ during the second world war made clear that previous efforts to protect individual
    rights from government violations were in adequate.
    ans: atrocities.

13. Expand form of ecosoc ____________
    ans: the economic and social council.

14. Nhrc is an __________ and __________ body.
    ans: independent statutory and non-constitutional.

15. Nhrc is multi member body which consists of a ________________ and other members.
    ans: chairperson.

16. Nhrc has ________ division.
    ans: five.

17. The state human rights commission of ________ was formed on 17th april 1997.
    ans: tamil nadu.

18. State human rights commission consist of ______ members including chairperson.
    ans: three.

19. The headquarters of nhrc is located at __________
    ans: new delhi.

III. Match the following:

1. Habeas corpus act          (a) 2012
2. Human rights day (b) beijing
3. Pocso act (c) 10\textsuperscript{th} december
4. Fourth world conference of women (d) 12\textsuperscript{th} october 1993
5. National human rights commission (e) 1679

\textbf{ans: 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d.}

6. Petition of right (a) 1986
7. The child labour act (b) 1628 england
8. The english bill of rights (c) 1791
9. The us constitution and bill of rights (d) the magna carta of 1215
10. People new rights (e) civil rights

\textbf{ans: 6-b, 7-a, 8-e, 9-c, 10-d.}

\section*{IV. State true or false:}
1. Every year 18\textsuperscript{th} november is observed as the human rights day.
\textbf{ans: false.}

2. The headquarters of national human rights commission is situated in mumbai.
\textbf{ans: false.}

3. The universal declaration of human rights (udhr) was adopted by the un general assembly in 1948.
\textbf{ans: true.}

4. Human rights are relatd to individual and society.
\textbf{ans: true.}

5. There are 45 articles incorporated in the universal declaration of human rights.
\textbf{ans: false.}

6. Indian constitution article 39 (f) provides for children to develop in healthy manner.
\textbf{ans: true.}

7. 1098 child line is india’s first 24 hours free emergency phone service for children in need if assistance.
\textbf{ans: true.}

8. The national human rights commission’s chairperson and other members appointed for 6 years.
9. The child is considered as an important national asset.
   ans: true.

10. Uno has declared 1979 as the international year of women.
    ans: false.

11. Uno has declared 1978 as international year of women.
    ans: true.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Find the correct statement:
   (i) human rights are inherent, inalienable, interdependent and indivisible.
   (II) in 1996 the fourth world conference of women, held in Beijing.
   (III) the dowry prohibition act 1961.
   (iv) the Uno has declared 1979 as the international year of children.
   (a) (i), (II) & (III) are correct  
   (b) (i), (II) & (iv) are correct
   (c) (i), (III) and (iv) are correct  
   (d) (II), (III) and (iv) are correct

2. Assertion (a): Indian constitution article 39(f) provides for children to develop in healthy manner.
   reason (r): the child is considered as an important national asset.
   (a) (a) is correct and (r) is the correct explanation of (a)
   (b) (a) is correct but (r) is wrong
   (c) (a) is correct but (r) is not the correct explanation of (a)
   (d) (a) is incorrect but (r) is correct.

3. Which of the following is correctly matched?
   (a) the eve teasing act  - 1998
   (b) the hindu succession act - 1956
   (c) the hindu re-marriage act - 1958
   (d) the hindu marriage act - 1856

4. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
   (a) the dowry prohibition act - 1961
   (b) the hindu marriage - 1955
(c) indecent representation act - 1998
(d) protection of women from domestic violence act - 2005

Unit 3: Road safety rules and regulations

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. At a red light
   (a) you can keep going if the path looks clear.
   **(b) you must stop and wait for it turn green**
   (c) quickly you can reply your friend’s text message
   (d) you can attend call

2. Pedestrians can cross the road only _________
   (a) at anywhere  (b) near the signals  **(c) at zebra crossing**  (d) none

3. Road safety week is celebrated in the month of _________ every year.
   (a) december  **(b) january**  (c) march  (d) may

4. For emergency, call _________ for ambulance service.
   (a) 108  (b) 100  (c) 106  (d) 101

5. What are the causes for the road accidents?
   (a) over speeding  (b) drunken driving
   (c) distraction to drivers  **(d) all of these**

6. The first category of traffic signs is _________
   (a) mandatory signs  (b) cautionary signs
   (c) informatory signs  (d) none of these

7. ‘setu bharatam’, a program was launched in _________
   (a) 2014  (b) 2015  **(c) 2016**  (d) 2017

8. Expand abs:
   (a) anti brake start  (b) annual base system
   **(c)anti – locking brake system**  (d) none of these

9. Overtaking when approaching a bend is
   (a) permissible  (b) not permissible  **(c) permissible with care**  (d) our wish
10. When the ambulance is approaching
   (a) allow passage if there are no vehicles from front side
   (b) no preference need be given
   (c) allow free passage by drawing to the side of the road
   (d) drive behind the ambulance with great speed

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. Always keep __________ while driving.
   ans: to the left.
2. Mandatory signs are exhibited in ________ shape.
   ans: circular.
3. ______________ controls the speed of the vehicle.
   ans: automatic speed.
4. Higher the speed; __________ the risk.
   ans: higher.
5. Use of ______ in four wheelers and ______ for two wheelers has been brought under law.
   ans: seat belt and helmet.

III. Match the following:
1. Pollution under control certificate   (a) zebra crossing
2. One – time tax for new car           (b) comic book on road safety
3. Pedestrian                          (c) 6 months
4. Brasilia declaration                (d) 15 years
5. Swachha safer                      (e) global conference
   ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b.

IV. State true or false:
1. The problem of accidents lies with roads only.
   ans: false.
2. Check mirrors before changing lanes.
   ans: true.
3. Flashing yellow signal indicated to slow down and proceed with caution.
   ans: true.

4. On a two wheeler only one pillion rider is allowed.
   ans: true.

5. The roads are one of the worst invention of man.
   ans: false.

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following statement/s is/are not correct?
   (i) maintain the right distance to the vehicle in the front.
   (II) maintain speed limit, never exceed the speed limit.
   (III) wearing seat belt is not necessary while driving.
   (iv) don’t slow down on bend and turn in the road
   (a) (i), (III) only  (b) (II), (iv) only  (c) (i), (II) only  (d) (III), (iv) only

2. Assertion (a): drunken driving causes accidents.
   reason (r): it hampers vision due to dizziness
   (a) (a) is correct and (r) is correct explanation of (a)
   (b) (a) is correct and (r) is not the correct explanation of (a)
   (c) (a) is wrong and (r) is correct
   (d) Both are wrong

3. Assertion (a): road signs are easy to comprehend
   reason (r): they are mostly pictorial
   (a) (a) is true but (r) is false
   (b) Both (a) and (r) are true and (r) is the correct explanation of (a)
   (c) (a) is false but (r) is true
   (d) Both (a) and (r) are true. (r) is not the correct explanation of (a)

4. Find the odd one out (road safety rules):
   (a) slow down on the bends  (b) maintain speed limit
   (c) use cell phone while driving  (d) avoid walking on road

5. The following signs represent:
Additional questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The ministry of road transport and highways has taken a number of steps to prevent __________
   (a) road safety    (b) road accident    (c) improper lights    (d) none of these

2. At a green light
   (a) you can keep going if the path looks clear.
   (b) you must stop and wait for it turn green
   (c) quickly you can reply your friend’s text message
(d) you can attend call

3. __________ can cross the road only at zebra crossing.
   (a) animals          (b) birds          (c) pedestrians      (d) all of these

4. __________ week is celebrated in the month of january every year.
   (a) road safety      (b) railway safety (c) air safety       (d) water safety

5. Road safety is _____ meant about the protection and security of all road users.
   (a) primary          (b) secondary     (c) tertiary         (d) all of these

6. The rule of the road regulation was brought into effect from 1\textsuperscript{st} july _______
   (a) 1999            (b) 1989          (c) 1979             (d) 1990

7. __________ program was launched in 2016.
   (a) mandatory signs  (b) setu bharatam (c) agricultural    (d) safety rules

8. Example for weather condition.
   (a) fog             (b) snow           (c) heavy rainfall   (d) all of these

9. The mainly motive behind ______ is saving time.
   (a) red light jumping (b) drunken driving 
   (c) over speeding    (d) none of these

10. Never cross on _______ and ______ light
    (a) green and red   (b) red and yellow
    (c) yellow and green (d) yellow and red

11. Call ______ for help and __________ for traffic accidents.
    (a) 102 and 108     (b) 108 and 105   (c) 108 and 103    (d) 106 and 105

12. _______________ lines are used on dangerous roads.
    (a) solid white line (b) broken white line
    (c) stop line       (d) double solid yellow line

13. Avoid listening to too ______ music.
    (a) low            (b) loud           (c) soft           (d) melody

14. The motor vehicle act was passed on __________ parliament.
15. On a two-way road, the driver must drive on the ____________ side of the road.
(a) left  (b) right  (c) centre  (d) both left and right

16. Flashing red signal means to come to complete ____________
(a) go  (b) stop  (c) both a and b  (d) slow

17. ____________ are prohibited from carrying protruding road.
(a) buses  (b) cars  (c) trucks  (d) vans

18. There are three type of ________
(a) traffic signs  (b) road safety  (c) road safety act  (d) all the above

19. Expand nsc
   (a) national sample council  (b) national safety council  (c) national safety commission  (d) national sample commission

20. India signed brasilia declaration in __________
   (a) 2014  (b) 2013  (c) 2015  (d) 2016

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. ____________ signs warns the user regarding road situation a head.
   
   ans: cautionary.

2. Yellow number plate is for ________ vehicle.
   
   ans: commercial.

3. Setu bharatam program was launched in _________
   

4. 304 a is the indian ________ code.
   
   ans: penal.
5. **ans:** right hand curve.

6. **ans:** park this side.

7. The motor vehicle act was passed on ________
   **ans:** 1988.

8. Single solid yellow lines used in areas where variability is ________
   **ans:** low.

9. Use of ________ in four wheelers.
   **ans:** seat belt.

10. Use of ________ in two wheelers.
    **ans:** helmet.

11. ________ is done to detect consumption of alcohol.
    **ans:** random breath test.

12. ________ is given to a vehicle that is used by foreign ambassadors.
    **ans:** blue number plate.

13. White number plate is used in cars by ________
ans: common citizens.

14. Setu bharatam aims to make all national highways free of railway level crossing by __________

15. Expand – aho.
    ans: automatic headlight on.

16. Brasilla declaration on road safety is the second level high level conference on road safety co –
    sponsored by the __________
    ans: who.

17. __________ are undesired events.
    ans: accidents.

18. On _________ the driver should allow the overtaking vehicle through the right.
    ans: one way road.

19. ____________ signal indicates you may go if the way is clear.
    ans: green.

20. __________ signal indicates to stop behind the stop line.
    ans: red.

III. Match the following:
1. Fatal accident (a) illegal and dangerous habit
2. Informatory signs (b) one pillion rider
3. Cautionary signs (c) over speeding
4. Two wheeler (d) rectangular shape
5. Tailgating (e) 40
    ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a.

6. Save life foundation (a) non profit
7. Led (b) automatic headlight on
8. Decade of action (c) 2015
9. Brasilia declaration (d) display important information
10. Aho (e) 2011 – 2020
ans: 6-a, 7-d, 8-e, 9-c, 10-b.

Iv. State true or false:

1. Road accidents are undesired events that leads to make as happy.
   ans: false.

2. Consumption of alcohol increases concentration.
   ans: false.

3. The main motive behind red light jumping is saving time.
   ans: true.

4. Call 103 for traffic accident.
   ans: true.

5. Call 108 for fire accident.
   ans: false.

6. Anti-locking brake system (abs) has been made mandatory on heavy vehicles.
   ans: true.

7. Cross only at zebra crossing.
   ans: true.

8. The rule of the road regulation was brought into effect from 1st July 1999.
   ans: false.

9. Green signal indicates you may go if the way is clear.
   ans: true.

10. The speed limit is related to the traffic condition of the area and maintain speed limit.
    ans: true.

11. Cautionary signs are generally, in square shape.
    ans: false.

12. Flashing yellow signal indicates a slow-down and proceed with caution.
    ans: true.

13. Informatory signs not gives information regarding directions and destination etc.
    ans: false.
V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following statements is / are correct:
   (i) road safety is primarily meant about the protection and security of all road users.
   (II) we should not follow the road safety rules and signs.
   (III) we must use seatbelt for four wheeler.
   (iv) we shouldn’t use helmet for motor cycle / two wheeler.
   
   (a) (i), (II) (III) & (iv) are correct  
   (b) (i) (III) are correct  
   (c) (II) and (iv) are correct  
   (d) (i), (II) and (iv) are correct  

2. Assertion (a): consumption of alcohol reduces concentration.
   reason (r): drunken driving hampers vision due to dizziness.
   
   (a) (a) and (r) are correct and (r) is the correct explanation of (a)
   (b) (a) and (r) are true but (r) is not the correct explanation of (a)
   (c) (a) is true but (r) is false
   (d) (a) is false but (r) is true

3. Which of the following is correctly matched?
   (a) over speeding - good for driving
   (b) single solid yellow lines - it is used where visibility is low
   (c) 108 - call for traffic accident
   (d) accident take place - only night time

4. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
   (a) solid white line - seen on areas of strategic importance
   (b) cars - seat belt
   (c) traffic signs - cautionary signs
   (d) red number plate - commercial vehicle

5. The following signs represent:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>T-Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>U-Turn Prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Bus Stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Light Refreshment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>