

North Ex public school (session 2020-2021)

Class -VIII

Social science

Topic -Revision of all the worksheets (no. 1 to 6)

(Revision) Worksheet No. 7

History Chapter 1

- Q1. Briefly describe the periodisation of Indian history.
- Q2. Name the two newspapers from the period.
- Q3. List the items of trade that India exported to other countries.
- Q4. Describe the difference between primary and secondary sources of history.
- Q5. Define the term archives.

History Chapter -2

- Q1. Where did the French have their major settlements?
- Q2. What was the subsidiary alliance?
- Q3. Explain the dual system of administration introduced in Bengal.
- Q4. What was the Doctrine of lapse?
- Q5. Where was first East India factory was set up.

Geography Chapter -1

- Q1. What are natural resources?
- Q2. Name two renewable resource.
- Q3. What is sustainable development?
- Q4. Classify resources on the basis of origin, giving example of each.
- Q5. Why is conservation of natural resources essential?

Geography Chapter -2

- Q1. Mention any four uses of land.
- Q2. What are shelter belts?
- Q3. What is land use?

Q4. Describe any three methods of soil conservation .

Q5. Write two important features of each soil type in India.

S. P. L. Chapter -1

Q1. What is a constitution and why is it important?

Q2. Explain how secularism is an important feature of the Indian Constitution.

Q3. What do you understand by separation of powers?

Q4. Why is the 42nd amendment to the constitution important?

Q5. What is Parliamentary democracy.

S. P. L. Chapter -2

Q1. What is secularism?

Q2. When does Indian state interfere in the religious affairs of its citizens?

Q3. How is secularism in the US different from that in India?

Q4. What is the difference between freedom of religion and secularism?

Q5. Define theocracy.

Answers (To know your understanding)

History Chapter 1

A1. The Indian history is divided into three periods. Ancient ,Medieval and Modern

A2. Bengal Gazette ,Kesari

A3. Cotton textile, tobacco Indigo and Silk brocade.

A4. Primary source :- any text written at the time of an event coins buildings artefacts from archaeological sites ,inscriptions, etc., are considered as primary sources of history.

Secondary sources :- secondary sources of history are generally compiled by the people who study the primary sources and give their views Biographies, newspapers, magazines, movies, documentaries, etc., about historical events are included in secondary sources.

A5. A collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people.

History Chapter -2

A1. French factories were established at Chandannagar and Puducherry.

A2. According to the alliance the ruler had to acknowledge the British East India company as the Supreme Power. He had to allow British forces in his territory and pay for their maintenance. Also show

up British resident would stay in the court. The ruler could not enter into any alliance with any other power. He could not declare war against any state without the permission of the British.

A3. The dual government system held a great advantage for the British they had power without responsibility. The Nawab and his officials were responsible for administration but they had no power to discharge it. This system proved disastrous for Bengal, as neither side was concerned for the welfare of the people. The Nawab could not assist help people even if he wanted to, for all the state resources were controlled by the English East India Company.

A4. This was the brainchild of Lord Dalhousie. According to this if the ruler of a dependent or Subsidiary state died without leaving a natural heir, the state would lapse or be taken over by the British. Adoption was not legal.

A5. Surat

Geography Chapter -1

A1. Natural resources are substances that are formed naturally and are useful to people.

A2. Solar energy or Geothermal and wind power are some examples of the kind.

A3. It is the process of development in which resources are used wisely without wasting them and damaging the environment.

A4. On the basis of their origin, natural resources can be divided into:- (I) Abiotic resources and (II) Biotic resources.

Abiotic resources are non living resources such as soil, rocks and Minerals.

Biotic resources are living resources that fulfill our needs example plants and animal.

A5. Using natural resources carefully without wasting them is called conservation of resources. Development should meet the need of the present without compromising on the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Resources should be utilised judiciously so that after fulfilling our present requirements, they can also be preserved for future generations.

Geography Chapter -2

A1. Land is used for different purposes such as building house, roads and office, agriculture, mining, forestry etc.

A2. In dry areas, where wind erosion is common, rows of trees and shrubs should be planted to check the velocity of the winds. These rows are called shelterbelts.

A3. Land use is determined by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil, minerals and availability of water.

A4. Contour ploughing : in this method, the farmer ploughs along a slope rather than up and down the slope. It reduces erosion.

Terrace farming : Hill slopes are used as cultivable land in this method. The farmer cuts steps or terraces, so that the speed at which the rain water flows downhill is reduced.

Strip cropping : it is the method of growing different crops cover crops alternating with cultivated crops in narrow strips.

A5.Alluvial soil :Fertile soil containing earth and sand left behind by rivers.

this type of soil is very fertile and suitable for agriculture.

Laterite soil :It is a type of soil that is rich in iron and aluminum. Soil is not very fertile hands not very suitable for agriculture.

S. P. L. Charter 1

A1. A written document containing the rules and principles (ideals) on the basis of which a country is governed is called its constitution. Our constitution defines the kind of government a country has and also described the principles to be followed in the governess of the country it also Lays down the power of the organs of government ,and set out the rights of the citizens.

A2. The constitution of India the Indian citizen that the state it will not discriminate against any individual or a group on the basis of their religion. This means that there is no state religion in India.

A3. The three organs of the government the Legislature the executive and the judiciary I have powers and responsibilities clearly differentiated from each other in order to ensure smooth functioning of the government. The legislature make laws the executive implement those laws and the judiciary enforces them. Thus, the three organs work effectively in tandem with each other.

A4. 42nd amendment is important because in this fundamental duties were added.

A5. A country where the executive and legislature are linked together the executive being answerable to the Legislature.

S. P. L. Chapter -2

A1. Secularism is the view that religion are religious beliefs should be kept apart from the running of the state. People of all religious faiths have equal rights and the freedom to practice their religion

A2. The state can intervene if it feels that a certain religious practices is taking away the rights aur freedoms granted by the constitution. For example by abolishing untouchability our constitution interfere in a Hindu religious practice to ensure equality for certain lower caste.

A3. In the United States of America under no circumstances can the state interfere in religion or religion interfere in state affairs. The Separation is to be strictly respected. In India the interpretation is different. In order to ensure equality of all citizens and religious communities if the state has to intervene by making laws and allowing for learning certain practices it would do so.

A4. People of free To Belong any religious faith they like ok and to convert from one religion to another. However there is a limit to the freedom people enjoying in this context. No one can do anything which is unlawful or which harms others or for the state in the name of religion.

The basic aim of secularism is to prevent anyone whether the state it a group or an individual mistreating anyone else (group or individual) on the grounds of religious beliefs.

A5.A country is governed by religious heads is called a theocracy.