

Class 8
WORKSHEET 1

Geography

Ch 2. LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

(i) Which of these resources covers about three-fourths of the total surface of earth?
(a) land (b) soil (c) air (d) water

(ii) What are low-lying areas very susceptible to?
(a) earthquakes (b) landslides
(c) flooding (d) tsunamis

(iii) Which of these physical features are best suited for living?
(a) plains and river valleys (b) mountains
(c) deserts (d) lakes and rivers

(iv) Which of these is example of community land?
(a) the Sunderban forests (b) a bungalow
(c) the Parliament House (d) none of these

(v) What is the majority of land in India used for?
(a) cultivation (b) pasture
(c) forests (d) none of these

(vi) Which of these countries is mainly covered with forest land?
(a) India (b) Brazil
(c) USA (d) both b and c

(vii) Due to what feature is ocean water unfit for human consumption?
(a) poisonous (b) salinity
(c) water temperature (d) none of these

(viii) Which one of the following soil conservation measures is depicted by picture given below?



(a) Shelter Belts

(b) Contour Ploughing

(c) Terrace Farming

(d) Contour Barriers

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- i. Community lands are also called_____.
- ii. _____and_____are the major threats to soil as a resource.
- iii. Fresh water accounts for only about_____per cent.
- iv. _____determines colour, texture, chemical properties mineral content, permeability of the soil.
- v. _____and_____influence rate of weathering and humus.

3. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are the major threats to soil as a resource?
- ii. What method of soil conservation is used in coastal and dry regions?
- iii. What affect the rate of humus formation?
- iv. What is soil?
- v. Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?
- vi. Which method is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steep slopes?

WORKSHEET

History

Ch. 3. RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

- i. After the indigo production collapsed in Bengal, the planters shifted their operation to
 1. Gujarat
 2. Orissa
 3. Rajasthan
 4. Bihar

- ii. Which one of the following statements are TRUE with respect to the Mahalwari system?
 1. The Cultivator paid half of the revenue as tax directly to the government.
 2. The Zamindar paid a fixed amount to the Government, otherwise, he was evicted from the land
 3. This system created a new class of landlords who were loyal to the Britishers.
 4. The landlords were collectively responsible for the tax payment to the East India Company

- iii. In which year did Bengal witness the Great Famine?
 1. 1770
 2. 1777
 3. 1778
 4. 1775

- iv. Under the Mahalwari system, the estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each mahal had to pay.

From the given list of options, which one is closest in meaning to the word mahal?

1. Village(s)
2. Tenant(s)
3. Landlord(s)
4. Zamindar(s)

v. The Company tried many experiments to increase the land revenue. Name the Settlement system introduced in the Madras and Bombay presidencies?

1. Permanent Settlement System
2. British Settlement System
3. Mahalwari Settlement System
4. Ryotwari Settlement System

2. MATCH THE ITEMS GIVEN IN COLUMN A CORRECTLY WITH THOSE GIVEN IN COLUMN B:

Column A	Column B
(i) Jute	(a) United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh)
(ii) Wheat	(b) Madras
(iii) Rice	(c) Assam
(iv) Sugarcane	(d) Maharashtra
(v) Tea	(e) Bengal
(vi) Cotton	(f) Punjab

3. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

i. Before 1865, the Company had purchased goods in India by importing _____ and _____ from Britain.

ii. In _____ France abolished slavery in the French colonies.

iii. _____ lost interest in improving the land.

iv. Mahalwari System was introduced by _____.

v. _____ was introduced by Thomas Munro.

vi. _____produced a rich blue color.

4.SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

- i. Who and when did the Permanent Settlement introduced in Bengal?
- ii. Who were the gomasthas?
- iii. Who created Kalamkari print?
- iv. What are the two main system of indigo cultivation in India?
- v. Who were the lathiyals?
- vi. Where did the French begin cultivating indigo?
- vii. What did the Permanent Settlement actually mean?
- viii. What is common in the two prints—a Kalamkari print and a Morris cotton print?

WORKSHEET

Social & Political.

Ch. 2. PARLIAMENT AND MAKING OF LAWS

I) MCQ's

- 1) What do you mean by the term 'domestic' in 'Domestic violence'?
 - (a) House in which people live
 - (b) House in which people do not live
 - (c) A house where a nuclear family lives.
 - (d) It includes all women who live or have lived together in a shared household with the husband.

- 2) A bill finally becomes an Act after the assent of _____.
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Supreme Court

d) Speaker

3) Abuse of the woman includes.....

- a) economic abuse
- b) Sexual abuse
- c) Verbal abuse
- d) All of these

4) The highest law-making body of our country consists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

- a) Parliament
- b) High court
- c) Supreme court
- d) None of these

5) Representatives to the parliament are chosen by the

- a) rulers
- b) Government
- c) People
- d) None of these

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) All persons in independent India arebefore the law.
- 2) The colonial law was.....
- 3) Indian judges began to play a greater role in making.....
- 4) The role of citizens is crucial in helping the frame different concerns that people might have into laws.
- 5) Is a permanent house

III DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. The opposition party.
2. Coalition Government.
- 3. Parliament's approval.**

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- 1) What are the two Houses of Parliament?
- 2) How does the Parliament session begin?
- 3) What is a constituency?

- 4) Who presides over Lok Sabha?
- 5) What is the main function of the parliament?
- 6) Why do you think the nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?