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QUESTION BANK

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 8
CHAPTER 1- RESOURCES

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1. Resources that we find in nature and are used without much modification are called

- (a) Human Resource
- (b) Natural Resource
- (c) Renewable Resource
- (d) Human Made Resource

Q2. Natural resource are classified into various types on the basis of: (select the incorrect one)

- (a) Distribution
- (b) Development
- (c) Origin
- (d) Destruction

Q3. All non-living things are known as

- (a) Biotic Resource
- (b) Exhaustible Resource
- (c) Abiotic Resource
- (d) Human Resource

Q4. Anything that can be used to satisfy human needs is a

- (a) Thing
- (b) Value
- (c) Resource
- (d) Utility

Q5. Resources which can be renewed or reproduced are known as

- (a) Exhaustible Resource
- (b) Renewable Resource
- (c) Non-Renewable Resource
- (d) Useful Resource

Q6. Resources refer to the number and ability of the people. E.g. knowledge, skill, etc.

- (a) Biotic Resource
- (b) Human Made Resource
- (c) Human Resource
- (d) Abiotic Resource

Q7. A thing becomes a resource when it's has been identified.

- (a) Character
- (b) Area
- (c) Utility
- (d) Availability

Q8. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called

- (a) Sustainable Development
- (b) Resource Conservation
- (c) Resource Development
- (d) Sustainable Conservation

Q9. Which one of the following is not a "Value"?

- (a) Aesthetic Value
- (b) Economic Value
- (c) Artistic Value
- (d) Ethical Value

Q10. Resources are generally classified into:

- (a) 2 Types
- (b) 3 Types
- (c) 4 Types
- (d) 5 Types

Q11. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as

- (a) Human Made Resource
- (b) Human Resource
- (c) Natural Resource
- (d) Un-Natural Resource

Q12. Different ways to conserve natural resources are: (select the incorrect one)

- (a) Preventing wastage
- (b) Save Water
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Aforestation

Q13. Value means

- (a) Utility
- (b) Worth
- (c) Money
- (d) Wealth

Q14. resources are found in a region but have not been utilized, might be because of the lack of technology.

- (a) Potential Resource
- (b) Localized Resource
- (c) Actual Resource
- (d) Ubiquitous Resource

Q15. Resources created by human beings are called

- (a) Natural Resource
- (b) Useful Resource
- (c) Industrial Resource
- (d) Man Made Resource

Q16. Some of the principles of Sustainable Development are: (select the incorrect one)

- (a) Minimise the depletion of natural resources
- (b) Respect and care for all forms of life
- (c) Conserve the earth's vitality & diversity
- (d) Government should only take care

Q17. Factors which help in the development of resources are:

- (a) All (b, c & d)
- (b) Human Resource
- (c) Technology
- (d) International Competition

Q18. Resources which are found everywhere are called

- (a) Biotic Resource
- (b) Potential Resource
- (c) Ubiquitous Resource
- (d) Renewable Resource

Q19. Using resources carefully, judiciously & giving them time to get renewed is called

- (a) Resource Development
- (b) Sustainable Conservation
- (c) Sustainable Development
- (d) Resource Conservation

Q20. We enjoy the beauty of mountains, waterfalls, sea, landscapes. Thus, they are resources which have value.

- (a) Ethical Value
- (b) Artistic Value
- (c) Aesthetic Value
- (d) Economic Value

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q.1: What is a resource? What are the criteria (requirements) for any substance to become a resource?

Q.2: Name the different types of resources.

Q.3: On the basis of origin classify natural resources.

Q.4: How do we classify natural resources on the basis of their stock?

Q.5: What do you understand by sustainable development? Also mention its basic principles.

Q.6: Human beings are an important resources. Justify the statement.

Q.7: What are the factors that determine the utility of any natural resource?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Mention the different types of resources
2. Give a few examples of man-made and natural resources
3. Resources have value- discuss.
4. Write a brief note on wind power.
5. Classify resources with examples.
6. Distinguish between Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources.

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 8
CHAPTER 2- LAND, SOIL, WATER AND NATURAL VEGETATION

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. Land covers only about ____ percent of the total area of the earth's surface
 - a. 20
 - b. 25
 - c. 30
 - d. 35

2. The total percent of land of world under forest is
 - a. 26
 - b. 31
 - c. 36
 - d. 41

3. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called
 - a. soil
 - b. sand
 - c. mineral
 - d. organic matter

4. The following is (are) not a factor(s) of soil formation
 - a. Organic matter
 - b. Time
 - c. Soil texture
 - d. All of the above

5. The major factor(s) of soil formation is (are)
 - a. the nature of the parent rock
 - b. climatic factors
 - c. time taken for the composition of soil formation
 - d. All of the above

6. The following factor(s) is (are) responsible for degradation of soil
 - a. Chemical fertilizers
 - b. Landslides
 - c. Floods
 - d. All of the above

7. The process in which bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw, is called
 - a. Mulching
 - b. Contour carriers
 - c. Shelter belts
 - d. Intercropping

8. The process in which different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash, is known as
 - a. Crop rotation
 - b. Intercropping
 - c. Terrace farming
 - d. Contour cropping

9. Fresh water accounts for only ____ percent.
- 1.7
 - 2.7
 - 3.7
 - 4.7
10. Deciduous forests shed their leaves in a particular season to conserve loss of moisture through
- transpiration
 - evaporation
 - both 'a' and 'b'
 - None of the above
11. A natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, is called
- Biosphere reserve
 - National park
 - Bird sanctuaries
 - Wildlife sanctuaries
12. Series of protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development, is called
- Biosphere reserve
 - National park
 - Bird sanctuaries
 - Wildlife sanctuaries

II. QUESTION-ANSWER:

- Q1. Write the major factors affecting the formation of soil.
- Q2. What are the different factors affecting land use pattern of an area?
- Q3. Explain the different methods of soil conservation.
- Q4. What are the factors responsible for the shortage of freshwater?
- Q5. Define land degradation. How can we conserve land resources?
- Q6. In India, what are the various steps taken to conserve forest and wildlife?
- Q7. Suggest different ways to conserve water.
- Q8. Differentiate between Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forests.
- Q9. Write a note on different types of soil.
- Q10. What are soil horizons? With the help of a diagram explain the various soil horizons present in a soil profile.

HISTORY -CLASS 8
CHAPTER 2- FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1: Name Sirajuddaulah's commander who never fought the Battle of Plassey.
- Q2: Name the nawab of Bengal who was assassinated after the Battle of Plassey.
- Q3: What was the prime objective of East India Company?
- Q4: The new wave of expansion between 1798 to 1809 was started by _____.
- Q5: The British officials planted puppet nawabs in the court of Bengal. True/False
- Q6: Apart from their regular salary, the officials of the British East India Company also earned through _____.
- Q7: Among the many accusations made by the nawabs regarding the British, one was of
1. beating people.
 2. spreading awareness.
 3. writing disrespectful letters.
 4. speaking in English.
- Q8: What was the original name of the town of Plassey?
- Q9: The tree which grew red flowers and yielded gulal used in the festival of holi
- Q10: Mention the reason behind Battle of Plassey.
- Q11: What was the role of a puppet nawab in the court?
- Q12: What was the reason behind fortification of forts and armed trade by trading companies?
- Q13: After the Mughals, a new power that was emerging in India was the _____.
- Q14: Name the personality seen as the natural leader during the revolt of 1857.
- Q15: As per the charter given by the queen, no other trading group in England could compete with the
1. Bazacle Milling Company.
 2. British East India Company.
 3. Virginia India Company.
 4. Dutch East India Company.
- Q16: Aurangzeb was the first powerful Mughal Emperor. True/False
- Q17: Who were subadars?
- Q18: Name the Mughal Emperor who had largest territory.
- Q19: Nawab Sirajuddaulah marched with his army to the English factory of _____.
- Q20: Name the river on whose bank the first English factory was established.
- Q21: What was the earliest name of the present day Kolkata?
- Q22: The East India Company got the zamindari rights over three villages. Name them.
- Q23: Delhi ceased to act as an effective center due to the emergence of _____
- Q24: Who discovered the sea route to India?
- Q25: Who was the last powerful Mughal ruler?

- Q26: Name the first nawab of Bengal.
- Q27: In 1858, Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested by _____.
- Q28: The Battle of Plassey was fought between _____ and _____.
- Q29: Name the person who occupied The English factory at Kassimbazar.
- Q30: Name the country which had already established base in India before the East India Company.
- Q31: What was the reason behind conflict between company and the local rulers?
- Q32: The East India House was situated on the _____.
- Q33: Who was William Pitt?
- Q34: Alivardi Khan was succeeded by Siraj-ud-daullah. True/False
- Q35: In which year the Battle of Plassey was fought?
- Q36: The conflict between the East India Company and Sirajud Daula culminated in the form of _____.
- Q37: What was the reason behind appointing residents in the Indian state?
- Q38: Name the first Parliamentary act passed by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the EEIC.
- Q39: Define presidencies.
- Q40 : Maratha were finally defeated in _____ war.
- Q41: What is meant by a 'Farman'?
- Q42: Name the three strong rulers of Bengal.
- Q43: Give the name of Indian rulers who fought at the Battle of Buxar.

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1: Who were the 'nabobs'?
- Q2: How did the warfare technology change from the 1820s?
- Q3: Write a short note on Warren Hastings.
- Q4: Who was a collector?
- Q5: How did the warfare technology change from the 1820s?
- Q6: What changes were introduced in the Judiciary under the Regulating Act of 1773?
- Q7: What measures adopted by Tipu sultan infuriated the British?
- Q8: Who were the Residents?
- Q9: Which ruler of England gave permission to the East India Company to establish trade relations with the East?
- Q10: How did the annexation of the Indian states by the British affect the economic life of the people?
- Q11: Do you agree that Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan were broadminded in religious matters?
- Q12: Explain the term 'Mercantile'.
- Q13: What was the 'Doctrine of Lapse'? Why did the Indian rulers become suspicious of the East India Company?
- Q14: What did James Mill mention about the residents appointed in the states under the subsidiary alliance?

Q15: Who made changes in company's policies? Mention the changes.

Q16: How was Nawab Sirajuddaulah easily defeated by the British?

Q17: What were the main principles of the policy of Subsidiary Alliance?

Q18: What were the main consequences of the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761?

Q19: Why did the authority of the Mughal Empire decline after the death of Aurangzeb?

Q20: Why did the conflict between the Sirajuddaulah and the English intensify?

Q21: Describe the early years of functioning of the East India Company in India

Q22: Write any two reasons that attracted the European trading companies to India.

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Mention two features of a new system of justice that was established in India after 1772.

View Answer

Q2: What were the changes brought by Lord Hastings in Company's policies?

HISTORY -CLASS 8
CHAPTER 3- RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

Q1: Land revenue demand was fixed permanently. True/False

Q2: Who introduced the Mahalwari Settlement?

Q3: Mahalwari Settlement was introduced in _____ presidency.

Q4: The growing expenses of the company had to be met by intelligently administering the land and revenue. True/False

Q5: Who hold the responsibility of paying the revenue in the Mahalwari Settlement?

Q6: Name the land revenue settlement that introduced in southern India.

Q7: Name the person who first introduced Ryotwari settlement.

Q8: The Ryotwari system was extended to entire territory of Southern India by _____.

Q9: Who was Thomas Munroe?

Q10: Match the following:

Places

Crops

(1) Bengal

(i) Cotton

(2) United Provinces

(ii) Tea

(3) Assam

(iii) Sugarcane

(4) Maharashtra

(iv) Jute

Q11: Which country was the biggest supplier of indigo in the 19th century?

Q12: What is woad?

Q13: The _____ was used as substitute of indigo by the textile manufacturers of Europe.

Q14: The French started growing indigo in the _____ island.

Q15: Name the system of cultivation under which indigo planters forced the ryots to sign a contract and grow indigo on 25% of the ryots land.

Q16: Gomasthas were the agents of

1. Village headmen.
2. East India company.
3. Indigo cultivators.
4. Indigo planters.

Q17: Name the region to which the indigo planters moved after the decline in production of indigo in Bengal.

- Q18: Gandhi launched the movement against indigo planter from Champaran. True/False
- Q19: Who was the President of the Indigo Commission?
- Q20: Name the system which forced the people to take the help of Mahatma to get their grievances redressed from the government.
- Q21: Name the person who gave the extensive description of Carribean islands.
- Q22: The money used to purchase goods after 1765 came from the land revenue of _____.
- Q23: What was the term used for the revenue state under the British?
- Q24: Company forced the peasants of Bengal to grow a crop plant. Name that plant.
- Q25: Why did company force the peasants of Bengal to grow jute?
- Q26: Name the place where the revolt of slaves had taken place.
- Q27: The act which is not related to the Mahalwari system is
1. Revenue demand was revised periodically
 2. Revenue system introduced by Holt Mackenzie
 3. Taluqdars recognized as zamindars
 4. Introduction of act in about 1822
- Q28: The British forced the peasants of Maharashtra to grow_____.
- Q29: The granting of the Diwani rights was a memorable event in Robert Clive's life for which he commissioned a_____.
- Q30: Who issued the order that the orders that riots should not be compelled to accept indigo contracts?
- Q31: Name the action of the British government that tried to enquire into the system of indigo production and its related problems.
- Q32: What was the name of the Weekly markets in Bengal frequented by peasants and artisans?
- Q33: Name the act that began recognizing Rajas and Taluqdars as Zamindars.
- Q34: State One major effect of not paying revenues during the permanent settlement.
- Q35: Why did the East India Company changed the system of revenue collection many times?
- Q36: To purchase goods in India before 1765, the company used _____.
- Q37: What was morris prints.?
- Q38: Which of the two was easily available- Indigo or Woad?
- Q39: France abolished slavery in the French colonies after the slave revolt in _____.
- Q40 : where did the slave revolt take place in 1791?
- Q41: Who were forced to sell their goods to the Company at low prices?
- Q42: Which tragedy occurred during 1770 in Bengal?
- Q43: What is meant by the word 'Mahal' in the British revenue records?

II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1: Why were the ryots reluctant to indigo plantation?

- Q2: Who supported the indigo ryots in their rebellion against the planters?
- Q3: What was the report of the Indigo Commission?
- Q4: Who started the Champaran Movement?
- Q5: Why did the peasants consider the ryot system of indigo cultivation as harsh?
- Q6: Why did the cloth dyers prefer indigo as a dye to woad?
- Q7: Why did the British forced the peasants of Maharashtra to grow cotton?
- Q8: What problems did the planters face with the cultivation of cultivation?
- Q9: By the late nineteenth century, the Company forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce which crops?
- Q10: Describe the types of indigo cultivation in India.
- Q11: Name the two persons involved in the expansion of the Ryotwari System. What is the other name for the system?
- Q12: What was the “Blue Rebellion”?
- Q13: The income of zamindars was increased in the first decade of 19th century. Explain.
- Q14: What does ‘slave’ mean and where did the slave revolt take place in 1791?
- Q15: Why was there a demand for Indian indigo in foreign market?
- Q16: Discuss the importance of the year 1793
- Q17: What is meant by the word ‘Mahal’ in the British revenue records?
- Q18: What do you mean by the term 'plantation'?
- Q19: Briefly explain the Mahalwari System
- Q20: Briefly explain the Ryotwari system.
- Q21: What were the causes of Champaran Movement?
- Q22: Write any two effects of the Permanent Settlement Act on agriculture.
- Q23: Mention the common feature of the printing technique developed by an Indian and by a British.
- Q24: Write any three adverse effects of the Ryotwari System.
- Q25: What was the position of Indigo in the 18th century in the international markets?
- Q26: What were the two main types of systems for Indigo Cultivation? what was the problem with the Nij Cultivation?
- Q27: Distinguish between the features of Mahalwari System and Permanent Settlement.
- Q28: What was ‘Ryotwari System’? Explain the main features of this system.
- Q29: What were the problems of the permanent settlement of Bengal after it was introduced in 1793?

III. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:

- Q1: Explain the growth of the Company’s revenue in Bengal.
- Q2: What was the importance of the year 1793?
- Q3. Why was there demand of Indigo in Europe?
- Q4. Explain these terms: Plantation, Bigha, Slave, Nij, Ryoti

Q5. What was the problem with nij cultivation?

Q6. What were the problems with ryoti system?

Q7. What gave the indigo peasants the power to rebel?

Q8. How did the artisans in Bengal face a deep crisis?

CIVICS -CLASS 8
CHAPTER 1- THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1 The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26, 1950 because :

A: It was an auspicious day. B: This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929. C: It was the wish of the framers of the Constitution. D: The British did not want to leave India earlier than this date.

Q. 2 The office of Governor General of India was created by :

A: Government of India Act, 1935 B: Charter Act, 1833 C: Charter Act, 1813 D: Government of India Act, 1858

Q. 3 The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in :

A: Bombay B: Lahore C: Calcutta D: New Delhi

Q. 4 The Indian Constitution was enforced on :

A: 15th Aug, 1947 B: 26th Nov, 1949 C: 26th Jan, 1950 D: 30th Jan, 1950

Q. 5 Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?

A: Dr. Rajendra Prasad B: C. Rajagopalachari C: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru D: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q. 6 The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up :

A: By the Indian National Congress B: Through a resolution of the provisional government C: Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 D: Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947

Q. 7 Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?

A: K.M. Munshi B: J.B. Kripalani C: Mahatma Gandhi D: Vallabhbhai Patel

Q. 8 Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India ?

A: Sachchidananda Sinha B: P. Upendra C: B.R. Ambedkar D: Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q. 9 The idea of the Constitution of India was first of all given by :

A: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar B: Jawaharlal Nehru C: Shri M.N. Roy D: Mahatma Gandhi

Q. 10 The Constitution of India was adopted by the ?

A: Parliament of India B: Constituent Assembly C: Governor General D: British Parliament

Q. 11 The Constitution names our country as :

A: Bharat B: Aryabharta C: Hindustan D: India, that is Bharat

Q. 12 The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in :

A: July, 1947 B: August, 1947 C: July, 1948 D: July, 1950

Q. 13 The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in :

A: 1947 B: 1949 C: 1945 D: 1946

Q. 14 What is the special Constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir ?

A: Indian laws are not applicable. B: It is above Indian Constitution. C: It is not of the integral parts of Indian Union. D: It has its own Constitution

Q. 15 On whose recommendation was the Constituent Assembly formed ?

A: Cabinet Mission Plan B: Govt. of India Act, 1935 C: Mountbatten Plan D: Cripp's Mission

Q. 16 The members of the Constituent Assembly were :

A: Elected by Provincial Assemblies B: Only representatives of the princely states. C: Elected directly by people. D: Nominated by the government.

Q. 17 When did Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of England, announce the transfer of power to the Indians ?

A: February, 1947 B: June, 1949 C: August, 1947 D: June, 1948

Q. 18 The Constituent Assembly was created by ?

A: Simla Conference, 1945 B: Cripps Mission C: Indian Independence Act D: Cabinet Mission Plan

Q. 19 The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up :

A: Through a resolution of the provisional government B: By the Indian National Congress C: Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 D: Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

Q. 20 A bill in the imperial Legislative Council for compulsory and free primary education was introduced by :

A: Mohammad Shafi B: Feroz Shah Mehta C: G.K. Gokhale D: Shankaran Nair

II. QUESTION - ANSWER:

1. What is constitutional monarchy? Give examples.
2. Explain how the Constitution of India gets made.
3. What is the importance of the Constitution?
4. Describe in details the various functions of Indian Constitution.
5. Explain the function of organs of democracy.
6. Why do we need a Constitution?

CIVICS -CLASS 8
CHAPTER 3- WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT

I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

1. The president of India holds office for a period of:-
 - a. 6 b. 5 c. 4 d. 7
2. President electoral college consists of:-
 - a. M.P b. M.L.A. c. Members of state legislative d. Elected members of parliament & state legislative
3. A dispute regarding the election of the president is referred to the:-
 - a. Election commission b. Parliament c. Supreme Court d. Vice president
4. If the president has to resign, he sends his resignation to:-
 - a. Prime minister b. Vice president c. Chief minister d. Lok sabha speaker
5. What is the position of president in the executive?
 - a. Head executive b. Constitutional head of government c. Constitutional head of state d. Head of party in power
6. "EVM" for the first time used in:-
 - a. 2007 b. 2004 c. 2003 d. 1990
7. What did universal adult franchise mean:-
 - a. Right to vote b. Right to freedom c. Right to equality d. Right to adult freedom
8. The parliament of India has _____ houses
 - a. 2 b. 6 c. 7 d. 3
9. Rajya sabha is also called
 - a. Parliament b. House of people c. Council of states d. None of these
10. Houses of people is _____
 - a. Lok sabha b. Vidhan sabha c. Rajya sabha d. Parliament
11. Rajya sabha has _____ members
 - a. 245 b. 250 c. 238 d. 219
12. Lok sabha contains:-
 - a. 550 b. 552 c. 545 d. None of these
13. How many members are nominated in Rajya sabha by president?
 - a. 10 b. 12 c. 15 d. 20

14. How many members are nominated in Lok sabha by president?
a. 2 b. 4 c. 5 d. 7
15. Parliament of India is _____ law making institution
a. Midst b. Supreme c. Lowest d. All of above
16. The lok sabha is elected after every _____ years
a. 5 b. 6 c. 2 d. 4
17. Each constituency elected
a. 1 person to the parliament b. 2 person to the parliament c. 3 person to the parliament d. 4 person to the parliament
18. Third lok sabha election held in
a. 1973 b. 1962 c. 1966 d. 1970
19. Which political party has won most seats in all states in 8th lok sabha election
a. Telugu Desam party b. Independents c. Kerala congress d. Muslim league
20. In which state lok sabha elections were held in 1984?
a. Punjab b. Assam c. Both (a) & (b) d. None of above

II. QUESTION - ANSWER:

Q 1: Why do you think our national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?

Q 2: Use the term 'Constituency' and 'Represent' to explain who an MLA is and how the person gets elected?

Q 3: Discuss with your teacher the difference between a State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the Parliament (Lok Sabha)

Q 4: Describe the ways other than participating in elections to express approval or disapproval of actions of government.

Q5. What are the basic ideals of democracy?

Q6. How can all citizens participate in decision making process of the government?

Q7. What are the major duties of the Parliament?

Q8. What is question hour in a Parliament?

Q9. Write a brief note on the Members of Parliament.