

REVISION ASSIGNMENT
CLASS-VIII
SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE
HISTORY-(CH-1,2,3,5 AND 6)

- Q1. Define the term periodization.
- Q2. Why did the British begin surveys in India?
- Q3. Mention the defects of periodization done by James Mill.
- Q4. What do you mean by colonization?
- Q5. Who introduced Doctrine of Lapse? Explain it in detail.
- Q6. Name the Governor- General who introduced Subsidiary Alliance. Explain this alliance in detail.
- Q7. Why did the Europeans want to find a sea route to India?
- Q8. Discuss the Permanent Settlement Act in detail. How did the British benefit from it?
- Q9. Compare and contrast the Mahalwari and Ryotwari systems of revenue collection.
- Q10. What were the effects of the land revenue policies introduced by the British?
- Q11. State atleast three points of distinction between Permanent settlement and Ryotwari settlement.
- Q12. What were the main centres of the revolt?
- Q13. 'The British rulers realized that in order to continue their rule in India, reforms in the British policies was needed. They could not risk another Revolt.' In the light of the above statement what were the effects of the Revolt of 1857. (5)
- Q14. Explain atleast five political causes that were responsible for the outbreak of the revolt. (5)
- Q15. Write down the causes for the failure of the Revolt of 1857. (5)
- Q16. Why did the sepoys refuse to use the greased cartridges?
- Q17. Mention atleast five social and religious causes of the Revolt of 1857. (5)
- Q18. Why did the Presidency cities expand?
- Q19. How was Delhi different from the Presidency cities?
- Q20. Who were the two architects who planned for the layout of New Delhi?
- Q21. Explain the design of New Delhi done by the Britishers from Raisina Hills to Connaught Place.
- Q22. Describe Shahjahanabad in detail.
- Q23. What was the Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme?
- Q24. Why did New colonies come up in Delhi after independence?
- Q25. On the political map of India mark the following:
- a. Place which was one of the center of the revolt of 1857 under Tantia Tope.
 - b. Place where Ryotwari settlement exists.
 - c. Place which was main center of the revolt of 1857 under Nana Saheb leadership.
 - d. Place where Permanent settlement exists.
 - e. Any one center of French Settlements.

CLASS-VIII
SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE
GEOGRAPHY-(CH-1,2,3, AND 4)

- Q1. Name the resources (based on origin).
- Q2. Differentiate between Localised and Ubiquitous Resources.
- Q3. What are the causes of soil erosion?
- Q4. Define metallic and non-metallic minerals.
- Q5. 'Wind energy is also an inexhaustible source of energy'. In the light of the above statement state the five advantages of wind energy. (5)
- Q6. Give the uses of Tin and Gold.
- Q7. 'Hydel power generates the highest proportion of renewable energy'. In the light of the above statement state the five advantages of Hydel Power. (5)
- Q8. Explain the A-Horizon, B-Horizon and C-Horizon in detail with the help of Soil Profile diagram. (5)
- Q9. Define the following terms:-
- a. Intercropping
 - b. Afforestation
 - c. Crop-rotation
 - d. Shelter-belts
- Q10. Mention atleast five steps to conserve water. (5)
- Q11. State atleast three causes of forest fire.
- Q12. Give atleast two example for the following:-
- a. Tertiary activities
 - b. Primary activities
 - c. Secondary activities
- Q13. Explain through a flow chart how agriculture may be viewed as a system of inputs, processes and outputs.
- Q14. Explain the following terms:-
- a. Mixed farming
 - b. Commercial Grain Farming
 - c. Shifting Agriculture
- Q15. Compare or differentiate between Farm System in India and USA. (5)
- Q16. Mention atleast two factors that affects Agriculture.
- Q17. Write atleast two steps taken in the form of Green Revolution in India.
- Q18. On the political map of India mark the following:
- a. Two Wheat producing state.
 - b. Two Tea producing state.
 - c. Bokaro-coal field.
 - d. Jharia-coal field.
 - e. Bauxite Producing State. (any two)
 - f. Iron-ore Producing State. (any two)

CLASS-VIII
SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE
POLITICAL SCIENCE -(CH-1,2,3,4 AND 5)

Q1. Define the following terms:-

- a. Democracy
- b. Universal Adult Suffrage
- c. Republic
- d. Secularism

Q2. Mention atleast two Fundamental Duties.

Q3. What is a bicameral legislature?

Q4. Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. (5)

Q5. How is the government formed after the general elections? What do you understand by the term 'coalition government'?

Q6. What is the budget? Who presents it? What does it mean for the common people?

Q7. "Though the President is the constitutional head of State, the true head of State is the Prime Minister." Do you agree with this statement. (5)

Q8. Name the different type of Bill.

Q9. What role can the people play in making laws? (5)

Q10. Describe the various stages through which a bill passes before it becomes law. (5)

Q11. What role does the President play in making laws?

Q12. Name atleast two subjects that are in the Concurrent List.

Q13. Mention atleast two features of a Lok Adalat.

Q14. What is a PIL and what purpose does it serve? Give an example to explain. (5)

Q15. Name the sources of law in our country.

Q16. "India has a unified judiciary". Explain this statement.

Q17. Draw a flow chart showing the structure of Indian Judiciary. (5)