

Sanjeevani Public School CLASS VIII

Subject - S.S.T Assignment-① ①

Ch-1 History Where When and How

A Tick (✓) mark the correct answers

1. History has been divided into two parts

Ans Three

2. When Mughal rulers like Babur, Humayun and Akbar ruled over India, the period was called

Ans Medieval

3. In the Punjab the Mughal authority was challenged by

Ans Sikhs

4. Nizam-ul-Mulk founded the state of

Ans Hyderabad

5. Where the President of India resides is called the

Ans Rashtrapati Bhawan

B Fill in the blanks

1. Historians have tried to divide history into ancient medieval and modern periods

2. Aurangzeb is regarded as the last great Mughal ruler.

3. Sixteenth century is regarded as a developed period in the history of India

4. Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk virtually made Bengal independent

5. Because of the invention of the printing press a lot of books began to be available.

Sanyeerani Public School class VIII

Subject - S-St Assignment (2) (2)

ch-15 Geography Resources Their Types.

A. Choose the correct answer in the following questions

1. Minerals are a form of

Ans. Natural resources.

2. Coal and Petrol are form of

Ans. Non-renewable resources.

3. Which is not a sign of economic development?

Ans. malnutrition.

4. Which one of the following is not a form of abiotic resource?

Ans. Forests

5. Which one of the following is non-recyclable?

Ans. Coal

B. Fill up the blanks spaces

1. Plants, Water are Renewable resources

2. Sustainable development is the kind of development that takes place without damaging the environment.

3. Panchayati Raj system is spreading production related technical knowledge in Indian villages.

4. Biotic Resources are petrified remains of plants and animals.

5. Coal and Petrol are form of fossil fuels.

A Tick mark (✓) the correct choice among the following

1. In Which of these Countries is there a more rigid separation between State and religion?

Ans U.S.A

2. The practice of killing female child is called

Ans Infanticide

3. In India, the state interferes in the religion to

Ans ensure equal rights in the inheritance of Property

4. Which of these institutions in India cannot display anything that promotes religion?

Ans Government school

B. Tick mark the correct answers

1. India is a multi-religious Country. (✓)

2. In most all democratic Countries the strategy of separating religion from the state has been adopted (X)

3. Private schools are allowed to display anything that promote their religion (✓)

4. No laws have been made in India against untouchability (X)

5. Child infanticide is practised in the killing of the male-child (X)

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Secularism means showing due respect to all the religion.

2. The Indian state has no religion of its own.

3. The true spirit of Secularism protects the citizens against state

tyranny

4. There is no tyranny by the majority group on the other minority groups in India.

5. Only a Indian state can ensure the freedom of all religions.

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer

1. In the 1600s a factory was a mere

Ans trading Centre

2. The Battle of Buxar came to an end in 1765 after the signing of the treaty of

Ans Allaha bad

3. Hyder Ali was the commander-in-chief of the

Ans Mysore army

4. Tipu Sultan was killed in the fourth Mysore War in the year

Ans 1799

5. Nana Fadnavis was an able Maratha

Ans Peshwa

6. Who was the Governor-General of India when annexation of Sindh took place?

Ans Lord Auckland

7. Who is regarded as the founder of the British Civil Service in India?

Ans Lord Cornwallis

8. Which of the following Indian states was annexed on the pretext of misgovernance or mal-administration?

Ans Awadh

9. Which of the following Indian states was not annexed on the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse?

Ans Punjab

10. Who died fighting against the British in the battle of Seringapatam

Ans Tipu Sultan

P.T.O

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words

1. Hawkins, the ambassador of James I visited the court of Jahangir in 1609
2. After the Battle of Buxar Mir Jafar was declared the Nawab of Bengal.
3. Battle of Buxar was fought between the English and the side comprising Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daulah.
4. The English fought the third Mysore War against Tipu Sultan
5. Warren Hastings was the Governor-General when the second Maratha war was fought.

C. Write True or False against each statement.

1. As a result of the victory of the Ottoman Empire over Asia Minor and Constantinople in 1453 all the routes were almost abandoned (True)
2. The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1770 (False)
3. The subsidiary system was introduced by Lord Wellesley (True)
4. Awadh was annexed in 1856 (True)
5. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the last to accept the subsidiary Alliance (False)
6. Punjab was annexed during the reign of Lord Dalhousie (True)
7. Hyder Ali was killed during the third Mysore War (False)
8. The state of Satara was founded by Hastings after the fourth war (False)
9. Nawab of Awadh accepted the subsidiary Alliance in 1806 (False)
10. Sindh was annexed by the British in 1845 (False)

Short question Ans.

Q1. How the Aryans divided the human life?

Ans The Aryans divided the human life into four stages of twenty-five years each.

Q2. How James Mill divided Indian History

Ans James mill divided the Indian History into the Hindu Muslim and British

Q3. When the modern period began in Europe?

Ans Modern period have begun in Europe in the sixteenth century

Q4. When the modern period began in India?

Ans In India the modern period began in India in the eighteenth century after 1707 when the last great Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb breathed his last.

Q5. When did Nizam-ul-mulk founded the state of Hyderabad?

Ans Nizam-ul-mulk founded the state of Hyderabad in 1724.

Q6. Write the names of the countries who struggle with British.

Ans British struggle with Portuguese, the Dutch, the French

Q7. Write the names of Indian rulers who struggle with British

Ans Marathas, Mysore and Hyderabad. struggle with British.

Q8. When was the National Archives of India was established in India?

Ans The National Archives of India was established in New Delhi in 1920.

Q9. Write the name of some Historical Buildings of Delhi

Ans India Gate, Central secretariat, the Rashtrapati Bhawan The Parliament House. The Birla House

Q10. Where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated and in which year?

Ans The Birla house where Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in 1948.

Sangeevani Public School CLASS VIII
Assignment of 5th class VIII (6)
ch-15 Resources Their Types

Short Q Ans:

Q1. What is resource?

Ans Anything that is useful or has value is a resource.

Q2. Which countries are rich in oil resources?

Ans The Arabian countries are rich in oil resources.

Q3. Write the physical factors of distribution of resources.

Ans The distribution of resources depends on the physical factors like climate, terrain and altitude etc.

Q4. Write the name of three resources that make a country great and advanced.

Ans Natural Resources, Human Resources and Human made Resources make a country great and advanced.

Q5. What are potential resources?

Ans Resources which are found in a region but are not developed to their full potential. Such resources are called potential resources.

Q6. What are actual resources?

Ans Resources which have been developed fully for actual use are called actual resources.

Q7. What is economic development?

Ans When people enjoy a higher standard of living, it is called economic development.

Q8. Which developed countries use fossil fuels?

Ans Developed countries like the USA use fossil fuels five times more than the world average.

Q9. When was the first Earth Summit held and where it held?

Ans In 1992 the first Earth Summit held in Rio De Janeiro.

Short Question Answers

Q1. What are the three organs of the government?

Ans. The three organs of the government are executive, the legislature and the Judiciary.

Q2. Which religious customs removed from our Constitution?

Ans. Customs like child marriage, infanticide, the Sati system and the practice of dowry they must be removed from our Constitution.

Q3. Which two countries have written Constitution?

Ans. United States of America and the Indian Constitution is a written Constitution.

Q4. Which country's Constitution is an unwritten type of Constitution?

Ans. England is the best example of an unwritten type of Constitution.

Q5. Which Constitution is quite rigid?

Ans. The Constitution of U.S.A. is quite rigid.

Q6. How many subjects mentioned in Concurrent List?

Ans. 47 subjects mentioned in Concurrent List.

Q7. Who is the nominal head of India?

Ans. President of India is a nominal head of India.

Q8. In Parliamentary form of Government, in whose hands do the real powers lie?

Ans. In Parliamentary form of Government, the real powers lie with the Prime Minister.

Q9. Who is responsible to the Prime Minister?

Ans. The Ministers are responsible to the Prime Minister.

Q10. What is the meaning of Socialism?

Ans. A system which lays emphasis on freedom from all exploitation social, political and economic.