

Social Studies 8 (SA1 September 2025)

Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. The shift from the manual system to the machine system is known as the
 - (i) Industrial Revolution
 - (ii) French Revolution
 - (iii) American Revolution
 - (iv) Glorious Revolution
 2. The use of machines first began in
 - (i) India
 - (ii) France
 - (iii) England
 - (iv) Spain
 3. The United States adopted a republican Constitution in
 - (i) 1879
 - (ii) 1789
 - (iii) 1781
 - (iv) 1798
 4. The East India Company set up its first factories at
 - (i) Hooghly
 - (ii) Surat
 - (iii) Punjab
 - (iv) Ludhiana
 5. After the British victory in the First Opium War, which treaty was signed in 1842?
 - (i) The Treaty of Poona
 - (ii) The Treaty of Nanking
 - (iii) The Treaty of the Bogue
 - (iv) The Treaty of Tientsin
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The modern India starts with the decline of the _____.
 2. _____ discovered a new sea route to India in 1498.
 3. In August 1789, the National Assembly promulgated the _____ and of the Citizen.
 4. The Russian Revolution overthrew the autocratic rule of the _____.
 5. In India, the French established colonies of Puducherry and _____.
-

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements

1. In medieval Europe, the Church allowed the freedom of thought of individual.
 2. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels called for the debate on the sale of indulgence.
 3. The spirit of nationalism supported the creation of nation states.
 4. In 1843, the British got the "most favoured nation" status under the Treaty of the Bogue.
 5. The Guptas introduced the culture of recording everything.
-

D. Match the columns

1. Kesari
2. Karl Marx
3. Russian Revolution
4. Treaty of Tientsin
5. King Louis XVI

- i. 1858
- ii. French dictator
- iii. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- iv. Communist manifesto
- v. 1917

E. Define

1. Renaissance
2. Sale of Indulgence
3. Nationalism
4. Third Estate

5. Socialist
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. How did the Renaissance affect the life of people in Europe?
 2. How did the sea voyages change the world?
 3. What led to the Reformation?
 4. Which events led to the American Revolution?
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. What were the causes of the French Revolution?
 2. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution?
 3. Discuss the causes of the First Opium War.
 4. Describe the role of indigenous records to know the modern India.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Why did the British record every aspect of their administration in India?
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

- Collect details of all the inventions and discoveries which were made during 18th century.
-

Answer sheet of Chapter-1

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. **Industrial Revolution** (i)
 2. **England** (iii)
 3. **1789** (ii)
 4. **Surat** (ii)
 5. **The Treaty of Nanking** (ii)
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The modern India starts with the decline of the **Mughal Empire**.
 2. **Vasco da Gama** discovered a new sea route to India in 1498.
 3. In August 1789, the National Assembly **passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**.
 4. The Russian Revolution overthrew the autocratic rule of the **Czar**.
 5. In India, the French established colonies of **Puducherry** and **Chandernagore**.
-

C. True/False

1. In medieval Europe, the Church allowed the freedom of thought of individual. → **F**
 2. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels called for the debate on the sale of indulgence. → **F**
 3. The spirit of nationalism supported the creation of nation states. → **T**
 4. In 1843, the British got the "most favoured nation" status under the Treaty of the Bogue. → **T**
 5. The Guptas introduced the culture of recording everything. → **F**
-

D. Match the columns

1. Kesari → **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
 2. Karl Marx → **Communist Manifesto**
 3. Russian Revolution → **1917**
 4. Treaty of Tientsin → **1858**
 5. King Louis XVI → **French Dictator (executed in French Revolution)**
-

E. Define

1. **Renaissance** → The period of revival of art, literature, and culture in Europe (14th–17th century).
 2. **Sale of Indulgence** → The corrupt practice of selling certificates by the Church that claimed to forgive sins.
 3. **Nationalism** → The spirit that unites people sharing common territory, history, and culture into one nation.
 4. **Third Estate** → The common people of France before the Revolution, including peasants, workers, and the middle class.
 5. **Socialist** → A person who believes in equality and in public ownership of resources and means of production.
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. **How did the Renaissance affect the life of people in Europe?**
→ It encouraged scientific inquiry, humanism, art, literature, and free thinking. People began to challenge old traditions and authority.
 2. **How did the sea voyages change the world?**
→ Sea voyages opened new trade routes, led to colonisation, cultural exchange, spread of ideas, and expansion of European power.
 3. **What led to the Reformation?**
→ The corruption of the Church, sale of indulgences, and demand for freedom of thought led to the Reformation.
 4. **Which events led to the American Revolution?**
→ Heavy taxation by Britain, lack of representation in Parliament, the Boston Tea Party, and demand for liberty led to the Revolution.
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. **Causes of the French Revolution:**
 - Social inequality between estates.
 - Heavy taxation on peasants.
 - Extravagance of monarchy.
 - Influence of Enlightenment ideas.
 - Economic crisis and food shortage.

2. **Advantages and disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution:**

Advantages: Mass production, economic growth, transport improvements, rise of industries.

Disadvantages: Exploitation of workers, child labour, urban pollution, poor living conditions.

3. **Causes of the First Opium War:**

- Britain's illegal opium trade in China.
- Chinese attempts to ban opium.
- Seizure of opium by Chinese officials.
- Britain's naval superiority.

4. **Role of indigenous records to know modern India:**

- Provided details of administration, society, economy, and culture.
- Court chronicles, manuscripts, and local records help historians study India's past.
- They give Indian perspective (not just colonial).

Think & Answer

Why did the British record every aspect of their administration in India?

→ To maintain control, ensure efficient tax collection, monitor resources, strengthen administration, and justify their rule. These records also helped them exploit India's economy systematically.

Activity Zone

Collect details of all the inventions and discoveries which were made during 18th century:

- 1709: Invention of the piano (Cristofori).
- 1714: Invention of the typewriter (Henry Mill, early patent).
- 1712: Newcomen's steam engine.
- 1733: Flying shuttle (John Kay, revolutionised weaving).
- 1764: Spinning Jenny (James Hargreaves).
- 1769: Steam engine improved (James Watt).
- 1776: American Declaration of Independence (political milestone).
- 1796: Smallpox vaccine (Edward Jenner).

- Late 18th century: Discovery of Oxygen (Joseph Priestley, Carl Wilhelm Scheele).
-

Chapter -4

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. _____ was the Governor General during the Third Anglo-Mysore War.
(i) Lord Wellesley
(ii) Lord Dalhousie
(iii) Lord Cornwallis
(iv) Warren Hastings
 2. Lord Wellesley became Governor General in
(i) 1784
(ii) 1789
(iii) 1798
(iv) 1905
 3. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first Indian ruler to accept the system of
(i) Doctrine of Lapse
(ii) Subsidiary Alliance
(iii) Permanent Settlement
(iv) Mahalwari (Land Revenue)
 4. The _____ were the first to sign the subsidiary treaty with the British.
(i) Nizams
(ii) Gaekwads
(iii) Marathas
(iv) Afghans
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ had maintained its independence ever since.
 2. Warren Hastings abolished the _____ introduced by Robert Clive.
 3. Lord _____ introduced a policy of annexation called the Doctrine of Lapse.
 4. _____ was known as the Lion of Punjab.
-

C. Match the columns

1. Pitt's India Act
2. Fourth Mysore War
3. Treaty of Seringapatnam
4. Treaty of Sagoli
5. Third Maratha War

- i. 1799
 - ii. 1784
 - iii. 1816
 - iv. 1817
 - v. 1792
-

D. Define

1. Treaty of Mangalore
 2. Subsidiary Alliance
 3. Pitt's India Act 1784
 4. Treaty of Salbai
-

E. Short Answer Questions

1. What led to the annexation of Mysore by the British?
 2. Explain the significance of the Regulating Act.
 3. Discuss the Pitt's India Act.
-

F. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the importance of the Fourth Anglo-Maratha War.
 2. How did Lord Dalhousie expand the British territories in India?
 3. Why did the British need a large army? Describe the British army.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Some of the reforms introduced by the British in the 18th century are still in practice in India. Do you think it is right? Why?
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

- Prepare a timeline of Governors General of India (as given in the chapter), highlighting the main reforms introduced by them.
-

Answer Sheet for Chapter 4 – Social Studies, Class 8:

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. **Lord Cornwallis** (iii)
 2. **1798** (iii)
 3. **Subsidiary Alliance** (ii)
 4. **Nizams** (i)
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. **Nepal** had maintained its independence ever since.
 2. Warren Hastings abolished the **Dual System of Government** introduced by Robert Clive.
 3. Lord **Dalhousie** introduced a policy of annexation called the Doctrine of Lapse.
 4. **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** was known as the Lion of Punjab.
-

C. Match the columns

1. Pitt's India Act → **1784** (ii)
 2. Fourth Mysore War → **1799** (i)
 3. Treaty of Seringapatam → **1792** (v)
 4. Treaty of Sagauli → **1816** (iii)
 5. Third Maratha War → **1817** (iv)
-

D. Define

1. **Treaty of Mangalore** → A treaty signed in 1784 between Tipu Sultan and the British after the Second Anglo-Mysore War, restoring conquered territories.
 2. **Subsidiary Alliance** → A system introduced by Lord Wellesley in which Indian rulers had to accept British forces in their territory, pay for their maintenance, and not ally with other powers without British permission.
 3. **Pitt's India Act 1784** → A law passed by the British Parliament to bring East India Company's administration under government control, creating the Board of Control.
 4. **Treaty of Salbai** → A treaty signed in 1782 between the Marathas and the British, ending the First Anglo-Maratha War and ensuring peace for 20 years.
-

E. Short Answer Questions

1. **What led to the annexation of Mysore by the British?**
 - The defeat of Tipu Sultan in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).
 - Tipu's alliance with the French threatened the British.
 - After Tipu's death, Mysore was annexed under British control.
 2. **Explain the significance of the Regulating Act.**
 - It was passed in 1773 to regulate the East India Company's rule.
 - The Governor of Bengal became Governor-General of all British territories in India.
 - A Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta.
 - Marked the beginning of Parliamentary control over the Company.
 3. **Discuss Pitt's India Act.**
 - Passed in 1784 to strengthen British government control over the East India Company.
 - Established a **Board of Control** to oversee political and administrative functions.
 - Distinguished between Company's commercial and political activities.
 - Reduced corruption and strengthened governance.
-

F. Long Answer Questions

1. **Discuss the importance of the Fourth Anglo-Maratha War.**
 - Fought in 1817–1818 between the Marathas and the British.

- Resulted in the defeat of the Marathas.
 - Marked the end of Maratha power in India.
 - British became the supreme authority in India.
 - Established complete colonial dominance.
2. **How did Lord Dalhousie expand the British territories in India?**
- Introduced the **Doctrine of Lapse** (annexed states with no male heir, e.g., Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur).
 - Annexed territories on grounds of misgovernment (e.g., Awadh in 1856).
 - Strengthened communication (railways, postal system, telegraph).
 - Used both diplomacy and military to expand British rule.
3. **Why did the British need a large army? Describe the British army.**
- Needed a large army to:
 - Defend territories against Indian rulers and foreign powers.
 - Suppress revolts and maintain control.
 - Expand British rule through wars.
 - **British Army:**
 - Comprised mostly of Indian soldiers (sepoys) commanded by British officers.
 - Indians were paid less and discriminated against.
 - Used modern weapons and strict discipline.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

Some of the reforms introduced by the British in the 18th century are still in practice in India. Do you think it is right? Why?

- Yes, some reforms like railways, postal services, telegraphs, modern law and judicial systems were beneficial and are still in use today.
 - However, many reforms were made to serve British interests, not Indians.
 - It is right to continue useful reforms, but we must adapt them to serve the needs of independent India.
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

Prepare a timeline of Governors General of India, highlighting their main reforms:

- **Warren Hastings (1773–1785):** Regulating Act, abolished Dual System of Government, established Supreme Court.

- **Lord Cornwallis (1786–1793):** Introduced Permanent Settlement, administrative and judicial reforms.
- **Lord Wellesley (1798–1805):** Introduced Subsidiary Alliance, expanded British influence.
- **Lord Hastings (1813–1823):** Defeated Marathas, expanded British territory.
- **Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856):** Introduced Doctrine of Lapse, railways, telegraph, postal system, annexation of Awadh.

Chapter -5

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. _____ announced the Dual system of Government.
 - (i) Lord Cornwallis
 - (ii) Lord Dalhousie
 - (iii) Lord William Bentinck
 - (iv) Warren Hastings
2. _____ was introduced in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
 - (i) Mahalwari Settlement
 - (ii) Permanent Settlement
 - (iii) Ryotwari Settlement
 - (iv) All of these
3. India was a major player in the world export market for _____ in the early 18th century.
 - (i) spices
 - (ii) opium
 - (iii) textile
 - (iv) wheat
4. The first railway line between Thane and Bombay became operational in
 - (i) 1852
 - (ii) 1853
 - (iii) 1857
 - (iv) 1855
5. Indigo cultivation by British merchants began in India in the
 - (i) 17th Century
 - (ii) 18th Century
 - (iii) 19th Century

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The Battle of _____ marked the decline of India's rural economy.
 2. In Ryotwari Settlement the revenue was fixed for a period of _____ years.
 3. The _____ was responsible for collecting the revenue from the village and handing it over to the British collectors.
 4. The opening of the _____ enabled sea voyage from Britain to India in 25 days instead of 100 days via the Cape of Good Hope route.
 5. Assam Tea Company was established in _____.
 6. When the _____ came to India, villagers were self-sufficient units.
 7. To smoothen the _____ collection _____.
 8. The tax rate could be adjusted at _____.
 9. The Decennial Settlement was declared _____.
-

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements

1. The Company needed money for strengthening its administration and expanding its dominion.
 2. Lord Cornwallis introduced the system of auctioning the land in 1773.
 3. Ryotwari system was introduced in part of North-western Provinces, Central Provinces and Punjab.
 4. The systematic policy of transferring the economic resources of India to Britain impoverished the country.
 5. The Ramosi Revolt of Bihar and Bengal broke out in 1796.
-

D. Match the columns

1. First rail line in India
2. Permanent Settlement
3. Mahalwari System
4. Chuar Rebellion
5. Ramosi Revolt

- (i) 1830
 - (ii) 1853
 - (iii) 1822
 - (iv) 1793
 - (v) 1796
-

E. Define

1. Board of Revenue
 2. Absentee landlords
 3. Decennial Settlement
 4. Mahalwari System
 5. Neel Darpan
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. What was the situation in the villages before the advent of the British?
 2. How did the British siphon off India's wealth?
 3. Why did the British introduce the concept of cash crops?
 4. Why did the indigo cultivators revolt in Bengal?
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. When, where and by whom was the Permanent Settlement introduced? Write the main features of the Settlement.
 2. Discuss the impact of land revenue settlement on the peasants.
 3. How was the Mahalwari System different from the Ryotwari system?
 4. What were the causes for the breakdown of the rural economy?
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- Excess cash crops created a situation where the farmers had money but they could not buy food grains. How did such situation arise?
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

- Prepare a list of Peasants' Revolts which occurred between 1750 to 1857 and write about them in brief. Also draw the timelines of the revolts mentioned and discussed by you.
-



Answer Sheet – Chapter 5

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (iv) **Warren Hastings**
 2. (iii) **Ryotwari Settlement**
 3. (iii) **Textile**
 4. (ii) **1853**
 5. (ii) **18th Century**
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The Battle of **Plassey** marked the decline of India's rural economy.
 2. In Ryotwari Settlement the revenue was fixed for a period of **30** years.
 3. The **zamindar** was responsible for collecting the revenue from the village and handing it over to the British collectors.
 4. The opening of the **Suez Canal** enabled sea voyage from Britain to India in 25 days instead of 100 days via the Cape of Good Hope route.
 5. Assam Tea Company was established in **1839**.
 6. When the **British** came to India, villagers were self-sufficient units.
 7. To smoothen the **revenue** collection, the British introduced different land settlements.
 8. The tax rate could be adjusted at **each settlement period**.
 9. The Decennial Settlement was declared **Permanent Settlement**.
-

C. True or False

1. T

2. F
 3. F
 4. T
 5. F
-

D. Match the columns (Corrected as per textbook)

1. First rail line in India → **1853 (ii)**
2. Permanent Settlement → **1793 (iv)**
3. Mahalwari System → **1830 (i)**
4. Chuar Rebellion → **1796 (v)**
5. Ramosi Revolt → **1822 (iii)**

✓ Correct sequence: **1(ii), 2(iv), 3(i), 4(v), 5(iii)**

E. Define

1. **Board of Revenue** → An institution created by the British to supervise land revenue collection and regulate agricultural policies.
 2. **Absentee landlords** → Zamindars who lived away from their estates and collected rent through agents, often leading to peasant exploitation.
 3. **Decennial Settlement** → A settlement where revenue was fixed for 10 years in Bengal, later converted into Permanent Settlement by Lord Cornwallis.
 4. **Mahalwari System** → A land revenue system in which the entire village (mahal) was treated as a unit, and the village community was collectively responsible for paying revenue.
 5. **Neel Darpan** → A Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra exposing the exploitation of indigo cultivators by European planters.
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. **What was the situation in the villages before the advent of the British?**
 - Villages were self-sufficient.
 - Produced food, raw materials, and handicrafts.
 - Economy was balanced and based on local needs.

2. **How did the British siphon off India's wealth?**

- High land revenue.
- Export of raw materials at low prices, import of costly British goods.
- Profits from trade and administration sent to Britain.
- Exploitation of peasants and artisans.

3. **Why did the British introduce the concept of cash crops?**

- To supply raw materials for British industries.
- To maximize profit from global trade.
- To ensure dependence of Indian farmers on British markets.

4. **Why did the indigo cultivators revolt in Bengal?**

- Forced to grow indigo instead of food crops.
 - Paid very low prices.
 - Exploited under oppressive contracts.
 - Led to the **Indigo Revolt (1859–60)**.
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. **When, where and by whom was the Permanent Settlement introduced? Write the main features of the Settlement.**

- Introduced in **1793** by **Lord Cornwallis** in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.
- Features:
 - Zamindars became owners of land.
 - Revenue fixed permanently.
 - Zamindars responsible for timely payment.
 - Encouraged absentee landlordism.

2. **Discuss the impact of land revenue settlement on the peasants.**

- Heavy burden of revenue.
- Peasants fell into debt.
- Famines due to food crops being replaced by cash crops.
- Exploitation by zamindars and British officers.
- Collapse of rural economy.

3. **How was the Mahalwari System different from the Ryotwari System? (Concept-based)**

- **Mahalwari System:**
 - Whole village (mahal) treated as a unit.
 - Revenue collected collectively from the community.

- Common in North-West Provinces and Punjab.
 - **Ryotwari System:**
 - Settlement made directly with individual cultivators (ryots).
 - Each farmer responsible for his own payment.
 - Common in Madras and Bombay Presidencies.
 - **Key Difference** → Mahalwari was collective responsibility; Ryotwari was individual responsibility.
4. **What were the causes for the breakdown of the rural economy?**
- High taxes and land revenue.
 - Replacement of food crops by cash crops.
 - Decline of handicrafts due to British machine-made imports.
 - Famines due to food shortage.
 - Drain of wealth to Britain.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

Excess cash crops created a situation where the farmers had money but they could not buy food grains. How did such situation arise?

- British forced cultivation of indigo, cotton, tea instead of food.
 - Food production fell drastically.
 - Scarcity of grains → high prices.
 - Farmers had cash but no food available → hunger & famine.
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

List of Peasant Revolts (1750–1857) with Timeline:

- **Sanyasi Revolt** – 1770s, Bengal, against British revenue policies.
- **Chuar Rebellion** – 1796, Bengal tribals and peasants.
- **Ramosi Revolt** – 1822, Western India (Maharashtra).
- **Kol Rebellion** – 1831, Chotanagpur region, against land dispossession.
- **Santhal Rebellion** – 1855–56, Jharkhand, against moneylenders and British rule.
- **Indigo Revolt** – 1859–60, Bengal, against forced indigo cultivation.

 **Timeline:**

- 1770s → Sanyasi Revolt
- 1796 → Chuar Rebellion

- 1822 → Ramosi Revolt
 - 1831 → Kol Rebellion
 - 1855–56 → Santhal Rebellion
 - 1859–60 → Indigo Revolt
-

Chapter 8 – Exercise

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Tick ✓ the correct option)

1. ----- are the gifts of nature which are found useful for making the life of human being comfortable and worth living.
 - (i) Human Resources
 - (ii) Natural Resources
 - (iii) Renewable Resources
 - (iv) Energy Resources
2. The resources which get exhausted after use are called
 - (i) Energy Resources
 - (ii) Non-renewable Resources
 - (iii) Natural Resources
 - (iv) Potential Resources
3. The method of extraction of mineral resources from under the ground is called
 - (i) Survey
 - (ii) Mining
 - (iii) Technology
 - (iv) Minerals
4. Which one of the following is a biotic resource?
 - (i) Grasses
 - (ii) Land
 - (iii) Sunlight
 - (iv) Minerals
5. Iron ore deposits in ----- area can be exploited on commercial lines because adequate deposits and other required materials are found in that area.

- (i) Mirzapur
 - (ii) Kolar
 - (iii) Chhotanagpur
 - (iv) Uttarakhand
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. After the survey of resources ----- begins.
 2. ----- nodules are formed on the ocean beds.
 3. Coal, petroleum and gas together are known as ----- fuels.
 4. Resources contribute to the accumulation of ----- in our environment.
 5. Resources which can be renewed by reproduction are called ----- resources.
-

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements

1. The study of resources involves man's relationship with environment which is original source of all types of resources.
 2. The value of resources is always the same.
 3. Based on origin the resources can be classified into renewable and non-renewable resources.
 4. Adivasis do not believe in private ownership of land, forest and water bodies.
 5. Conservation prohibits us from moving use of resources.
-

D. Match the columns

1. Japan – (i) Biotic resource
 2. Crops – (ii) Johannesburg
 3. Water – (iii) Rio-de-Janeiro
 4. 1st Earth Summit – (iv) Industrial giant
 5. 2nd Earth Summit – (v) Abiotic resource
-

E. Define

1. Non-utilitarian resources

2. Industrialisation
 3. Biotic resources
 4. Raw materials
 5. Conservation
-

F. Answer the following questions in short

(Written & Communication Skill)

1. Summarise the principles of Sustainable Development.
 2. Which four types of values are associated with resources?
 3. Name the three important stages in the development of resources.
 4. What is the importance of transport and communication in the use of resources?
-

G. Answer the following questions in detail

1. Distinguish between biotic and abiotic resources.
 2. Discuss the factors that contribute to the development of resources.
 3. Distinguish between economic development and sustainable development.
 4. What is 'Resource Conservation'? In what ways are exploitation of resources a threat to the earth's life support systems?
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- How can a gift of nature become a resource in the future?
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

- Collect pictures of different resources that you use in your daily life.
 - Paste these pictures in your scrapbook.
-

Chapter 8 – Answer Sheet

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (ii) Natural Resources ✓
 2. (ii) Non-renewable Resources ✓
 3. (ii) Mining ✓
 4. (i) Grasses ✓
 5. (iii) Chhotanagpur ✓
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. After the survey of resources **exploration** / **Planning** begins.
 2. **Manganese** nodules are formed on the ocean beds.
 3. Coal, petroleum and gas together are known as **fossil** fuels.
 4. Resources contribute to the accumulation of **wealth** in our environment.
 5. Resources which can be renewed by reproduction are called **renewable** resources.
-

C. True (T) or False (F)

1. T
 2. F
 3. F
 4. T
 5. F
-

D. Match the columns

1. Japan → (iv) Industrial giant
2. Crops → (i) Biotic resource
3. Water → (v) Abiotic resource
4. 1st Earth Summit → (iii) Rio-de-Janeiro
5. 2nd Earth Summit → (ii) Johannesburg

E. Definitions

1. **Non-utilitarian resources** – Resources that are not directly useful to humans at present but may have future potential.
 2. **Industrialisation** – The process by which industries grow and expand, leading to economic development and large-scale production.
 3. **Biotic resources** – Resources obtained from living organisms such as plants, animals, and human beings.
 4. **Raw materials** – The basic substances from which finished products are made, e.g., cotton for cloth, iron ore for steel.
 5. **Conservation** – The careful and judicious use of resources to prevent their depletion and maintain ecological balance.
-

F. Short Answers

1. **Principles of Sustainable Development:**
 - Use of resources without harming the environment.
 - Meet present needs without compromising future needs.
 - Promote equality and social justice.
 - Maintain ecological balance.
2. **Four values associated with resources:**
 - Economic value
 - Aesthetic value
 - Ethical value
 - Ecological value
3. **Three important stages in the development of resources:**
 - Survey
 - Exploration
 - Exploitation/Utilisation
4. **Importance of transport and communication in the use of resources:**
 - Helps in moving raw materials to industries.
 - Enables distribution of goods to markets.
 - Promotes trade and development.
 - Connects regions, improving resource utilisation.

G. Long Answers

1. Difference between Biotic and Abiotic Resources:

Biotic Resources	Abiotic Resources
Derived from living organisms	Derived from non-living things
Examples: forests, animals, fisheries	Examples: land, water, minerals
Renewable in nature	Mostly non-renewable

2. Factors contributing to the development of resources:

- Availability of resources in nature.
- Human knowledge and skill (technology).
- Economic investment and capital.
- Transport and communication facilities.
- Government policies and planning.

3. Economic Development vs. Sustainable Development:

Economic Development	Sustainable Development
Focuses on growth of income and industries	Focuses on meeting needs without harming environment

Often ignores ecological balance

Ensures ecological balance

Short-term benefits

Long-term benefits

4. **Resource Conservation:**

- Resource conservation means careful and wise use of resources so that they last longer and remain available for future generations.
 - **Exploitation of resources as a threat:**
 - Overuse of land causes soil erosion.
 - Deforestation leads to loss of biodiversity.
 - Overuse of fossil fuels causes pollution and climate change.
 - Excessive mining disturbs ecological balance.
-

Think & Answer (Critical Thinking)

- A gift of nature becomes a **resource** when humans find it useful and develop technology to utilise it.
 - Example: Sunlight was always present, but it became a resource when humans developed solar panels.
 - Example: Crude oil became a resource only after refining techniques were developed.
-

Activity Zone (to be done by student)

- Collect pictures of resources (water, coal, crops, forests, minerals, solar panels, etc.) and paste them in a scrapbook.
-

Chapter 11 – Minerals and Power Resources

Exercise

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Tick ✓ the correct option)

1. ----- was the first metal to be used.
 - (i) Mica
 - (ii) Copper
 - (iii) Iron
 - (iv) Bronze
 2. The minerals which are exhausted by boring deep wells have to be taken out by -----
 - (i) Quarrying
 - (ii) Drilling
 - (iii) Mining
 - (iv) Open cast mining
 3. ----- is the ore from which aluminum is obtained.
 - (i) Manganese
 - (ii) Bauxite
 - (iii) Limestone
 - (iv) Hematite
-

B. Problem Solving

(Fill in the blanks)

1. ----- minerals are these minerals which can be melted to obtain new products.
 2. ----- is the largest producer of bauxite.
 3. Remains of plants and animals buried under the ground is called -----.
 4. ----- is the best quality of coal.
-

C. True / False

(Write T for True and F for False statements)

1. Plastics are biodegradable.

2. Metallic minerals are generally found in the igneous rocks.
 3. Natural gas is easily accessible and provides energy to large number of people.
 4. The subject that deals with chemical composition of the earth is called geochemistry.
-

D. Define

1. Ore
 2. Ductility
 3. Quarrying
 4. Magnetite
 5. Fossil fuels
-

E. Answer the following questions in short

(Written & Communication Skill)

1. What are the main characteristics of minerals?
 2. Discuss the role of minerals in the history of human civilisations.
 3. Name the three main grades of coal.
 4. How is energy consumption related to standard of living?
-

F. Name any three important states of India which have deposits of the following minerals:

1. Iron ore
 2. Gold
 3. Mica
 4. Salt
 5. Copper ore
-

Critical Thinking

Think & Answer

- The conventional power sources are more popular than non-conventional power sources. Do you agree? Why?

Map Work (*Experiential Learning*)

- On an outline map of the world, show the distribution of coal and mineral oil deposits.
-

Activity Zone (*Experiential Learning*)

- Make a list of ten ways in which you can conserve electricity in your home.
- Try to adopt them for a month. After one month compare the electricity bill of this month with the previous one.
- How many units of energy did you save?

Chapter 11 – Minerals and Power Resources

Answer Sheet

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (ii) Copper ✓
 2. (ii) Drilling ✓
 3. (ii) Bauxite ✓
-

B. Problem Solving (Fill in the blanks)

1. **Metallic** minerals are those minerals which can be melted to obtain new products.
 2. **Australia** is the largest producer of bauxite.
 3. Remains of plants and animals buried under the ground is called **fossil fuels**.
 4. **Anthracite** is the best quality of coal.
-

C. True / False

1. Plastics are biodegradable. → **F**
 2. Metallic minerals are generally found in the igneous rocks. → **T**
 3. Natural gas is easily accessible and provides energy to large number of people. → **T**
 4. The subject that deals with chemical composition of the earth is called geochemistry. → **T**
-

D. Definitions

1. **Ore** – A naturally occurring mineral from which metals can be profitably extracted.
 2. **Ductility** – The property of a metal that allows it to be drawn into thin wires.
 3. **Quarrying** – The process of extracting building stones, sand, or minerals lying close to the earth's surface.
 4. **Magnetite** – A type of iron ore and one of the finest quality ores with a very high iron content.
 5. **Fossil fuels** – Fuels formed from the remains of plants and animals buried for millions of years, such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas.
-

E. Short Answers

1. **Main characteristics of minerals:**
 - Naturally occurring substances.
 - Definite chemical composition.
 - Uneven distribution on the earth.
 - Non-renewable in nature.
2. **Role of minerals in human civilisations:**
 - Early humans used stones and metals like copper and iron.
 - Invention of bronze and iron tools revolutionised agriculture and warfare.
 - Minerals form the basis of industrialisation and economic development.
3. **Three main grades of coal:**
 - Anthracite
 - Bituminous
 - Lignite
4. **Energy consumption and standard of living:**
 - Higher energy consumption indicates greater use of machines, transport, and modern facilities.

- Countries with high energy consumption generally have higher standards of living.
-

F. Important States of India with Mineral Deposits

1. **Iron ore** – Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
 2. **Gold** – Karnataka, Jharkhand, Kerala
 3. **Mica** – Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh
 4. **Salt** – Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
 5. **Copper ore** – Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh
-

Critical Thinking – Think & Answer

Q. The conventional power sources are more popular than non-conventional power sources. Do you agree? Why?

Ans. Yes, conventional power sources are more popular because:

- They are cheaper and already well-developed.
 - Technology for coal, petroleum, and natural gas is easily available.
 - Non-conventional sources (like solar and wind) need higher initial investment and advanced technology.
 - However, conventional sources are exhaustible and polluting, so non-conventional sources must be promoted for the future.
-

Map Work (*Experiential Learning*)

- Students should mark **coal deposits** (USA, China, India, Australia, Russia) and **mineral oil deposits** (Middle East, Venezuela, USA, Russia, Nigeria) on a world outline map.
-

Activity Zone (*Experiential Learning*)

Ways to conserve electricity at home (any 10):

1. Switch off lights and fans when not in use.
2. Use LED bulbs instead of incandescent bulbs.
3. Unplug chargers and appliances when not needed.
4. Use natural light during the day.

5. Limit use of air-conditioners.
6. Run washing machines with full load.
7. Use energy-efficient appliances.
8. Iron clothes in bulk instead of daily.
9. Avoid leaving devices on standby mode.
10. Share appliances (like heaters, coolers) in common areas.

(After one month, compare electricity bills to check saved units.)

Chapter 13 – The Indian Constitution

Exercise

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Tick ✓ the correct option)

1. The Constitution of India came into force on ----
 - (i) 15th August
 - (ii) 26 January
 - (iii) 26th November
 - (iv) 5th September
2. According to which article no person can be made to pay any tax for the promotion of any religion?
 - (i) Article 15
 - (ii) Article 25 (1)
 - (iii) Article 27
 - (iv) Article 30
3. Who defined 'democracy' as the *Government of the people, by the people and for the people*?
 - (i) Abraham Lincoln
 - (ii) Karl Marx
 - (iii) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (iv) Aristotle

4. Which articles come under **Right Against Exploitation**?

- (i) Articles 14 to 17
 - (ii) Articles 19 to 22
 - (iii) Articles 23 to 24
 - (iv) Articles 29 to 30
-

B. Problem Solving (Fill in the blanks)

1. ----- was the last British Viceroy of India.
 2. Right to education was inserted in the -----.
 3. Law is ----- given by superior authority and it must be obeyed.
-

C. True / False

(Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements)

1. The Legislature implements the law.
 2. The Central Government frames Sales Tax Laws.
 3. A State is empowered to make law on the defence of the country.
 4. People belonging to some religions have special political rights.
-

D. Match the columns

1. 4 November 1948
2. 26 January 1929
3. July 1946
4. 26 January 1950

- (i) Election to the Constituent Assembly
 - (ii) Constitution of India came into force
 - (iii) Purna Swaraj
 - (iv) Presentation of Draft Constitution to the Constituent Assembly
-

E. Define

1. Constitution

2. Prohibition
 3. Secularism
 4. Fundamental Rights
 5. Dowry
-

F. Short Answer Questions

(Written & Communication Skill)

1. What are the characteristics of a Republic?
 2. What is contained in the Constitution of a country?
 3. What is the meaning of dowry? What are its harmful effects?
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. What do you mean by secularism?
 2. Why did the Constitution come into force from 26 January?
 3. Can government action alone eliminate social evils? Answer with suitable examples.
-

Critical Thinking (Think & Answer)

- Are you free to do whatever you want? Who or what curtails your freedom? Is it good or bad for the society? Give reasons.
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

- Conduct a debate on: “Is law important or necessary for all or not?”
-

Chapter 13 – The Indian Constitution

Answer Sheet

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. (ii) 26 January ✓
 2. (iii) Article 27 ✓
 3. (i) Abraham Lincoln ✓
 4. (iii) Articles 23 to 24 ✓
-

B. Fill in the blanks

1. **Lord Mountbatten** was the last British Viceroy of India.
 2. Right to education was inserted in the **86th Amendment (2002)**.
 3. Law is **a set of rules** given by superior authority and it must be obeyed.
-

C. True / False

1. The Legislature implements the law. → **F** (It makes the law, Executive implements it)
2. The Central Government frames Sales Tax Laws. → **T** (State Governments, too, ofcourse)

Here both can do that after GST in 2017.

3. A State is empowered to make law on the defence of the country. → **F** (Only Union Government can)
 4. People belonging to some religions have special political rights. → **F** (All citizens have equal political rights)
-

D. Match the columns

1. 4 November 1948 → (iv) Presentation of Draft Constitution to the Constituent Assembly
 2. 26 January 1929 → (iii) Purna Swaraj
 3. July 1946 → (i) Election to the Constituent Assembly
 4. 26 January 1950 → (ii) Constitution of India came into force
-

E. Definitions

1. **Constitution** – The fundamental law and framework of a country which lays down the principles of governance, rights, and duties of citizens.

2. **Prohibition** – The legal ban on the production, sale, or consumption of certain goods, usually alcohol.
 3. **Secularism** – The principle of separation of religion from politics and equal respect for all religions by the state.
 4. **Fundamental Rights** – The basic human rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution, which are justiciable and enforceable by courts.
 5. **Dowry** – Property or valuable items given by the bride's family to the groom's family at the time of marriage, considered a social evil.
-

F. Short Answer Questions

1. Characteristics of a Republic:

- Head of the state is elected (directly or indirectly).
- No hereditary ruler.
- Government is accountable to the people.
- Equality of citizens before law.

2. What is contained in the Constitution of a country:

- Structure of government.
- Distribution of powers.
- Fundamental Rights and Duties of citizens.
- Directive Principles of State Policy.

3. Meaning and harmful effects of dowry:

- Dowry is money, goods, or property demanded by the groom's family at the time of marriage.
 - **Harmful effects:**
 - Causes financial burden on bride's family.
 - Leads to harassment and domestic violence.
 - May result in dowry deaths.
 - Encourages gender inequality.
-

G. Long Answer Questions

1. Secularism:

- Secularism means equal treatment of all religions by the state.
- No state religion in India.
- Freedom to practice, profess, and propagate any religion.
- Promotes unity in diversity and social harmony.

2. Why Constitution came into force on 26 January:

- To honour the resolution of **Purna Swaraj (26 January 1930)** passed at Lahore Session of Congress.
- Symbolic significance: The day marked India's pledge for complete independence.
- Hence, 26 January 1950 was chosen to enforce the Constitution and celebrate Republic Day.

3. Can government action alone eliminate social evils?

- No, government action alone is not enough.
 - Laws can prohibit practices (like dowry, child marriage, untouchability) but society must change its mindset.
 - Example: Despite laws, dowry still exists because of social acceptance.
 - Public awareness, education, NGOs, and social movements are also needed.
-

Critical Thinking – Think & Answer

- No, we are **not free to do whatever we want**.
 - Our freedom is curtailed by **laws, rights of others, and moral responsibilities**.
 - This is **good for society** because unlimited freedom may harm others (e.g., one cannot drive recklessly, shout “fire” in a theatre, or harm others in the name of freedom).
 - Controlled freedom ensures **order, safety, and equality** in society.
-

Activity Zone (Experiential Learning)

- Conduct a debate on: **“Is law important or necessary for all or not?”**
- Students may be divided into two groups (For & Against) and discuss how laws maintain order, protect rights, and prevent misuse of freedom.