1. The Great Mughals

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in A.D. _______
   a. 1536  
   b. **1526**
   c. 1506

2. Sher Shah has been called as the “Fore-runner of _______
   a. Akbar
   b. Humayun
   c. Shan Jahan

3. _______ setup a “Chain of Justice”.
   a. Aurangazeb
   b. **Jahangir**
   c. Babur

4. Guru Arjun Dev was the _____ Sikh guru.
   a. fifth
   b. ninth
   c. tenth

5. The last sultan of Delhi was _______
   a. **Ibrahim Lodi**
   b. Sikandar Lodi
   c. Ala-ud-din

6. Chengiz Khan belonged to _______
   a. China
   b. **Mongolic**
7. ‘Memoirs of Babur’ was written in ________ language.
   a. Urdu  
   b. Turkish  
   c. Hindi

8. Farid was the original name of ________
   a. Sher Shah  
   b. Ibrahim Lodi  
   c. Sikandar Lodi

9. The father of modern currency was the title given to ________
   a. Bairam Khan  
   b. Akbar  
   c. Sher Shah

10. Tansen was a great ________
    a. Painter  
    b. Architect  
    c. Musician

11. Jahangir built Shalimar gardens at ________
    a. Kolkata  
    b. Delhi  
    c. Srinagar

12. Pearl Mosque is the name given to ________
    a. Jama Masjid  
    b. Moti Masjid  
    c. Buland Darwaza

**II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Humayun means________
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Ans: fortunate

2. In the second Battle of Panipat, Akbar defeated _____

Ans: Hemu

3. The reign of ________ has been called as the “Golden Age of the Mughals”.

Ans: Shah Jahan

4. Tansen lived in the court of ________

Ans: Akbar

5. The last sultan of Delhi was ______

Ans: Ibrahim Lodi

6. Babur was a descendent of _____ from his father’s side.

Ans: Timur

7. Babar wrote his autobiography known as ______

Ans: Tuzuk-i-Babri

8. Sher Shah founded the ______

Ans: Sur dynasty

9. Purana Qila is located at __________

Ans: Delhi

10. Akbar married ________ the princes of Jaipur.

Ans: Jodhabai

11. Akbar’s tutor was ______

Ans: Sheikh Mubarak
12. Akbar’s Tomb at Sikandara was built by _______.
   Ans: Jahangir

13. Shah Jahan built a new capital called _______.
   Ans: Shahjahanabad

III. Match the following

1.
1. Rana Sanga a. 1582
2. Din-I-Illahi b. Revenue system
3. Second Battle of Panipat c. Ruler of Mewar
4. Raja Todarmal d. 1556
   Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

2.
1. Dault Khan Lodi a. Foundation for the Mughal Empire
2. Banur b. The rule of Bengal and Bihar
3. Sher Khan c. Brother of Humayun
4. Hindal d. Governor of Punjab
   Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

3.
1. Farid a. Bundelkhand
2. Sherkhan b. Son of Hussain
3. Fort of Kalinjar c. Military Administration
4. Dagh System d. Lion King

Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c

4.

1. Espionage system a. The father of Modern currency
2. Shershah b. Adam Khan
3. Mansoleum at Sasaram c. Intelligence Department
4. Maham Anaga d. Indo Muslim Architecture

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

5.

1. Durgavathi a. Ain-i-Akbari
2. Akbar b. Great Musician
3. Abdul Fazal c. Gondwana
4. Tansen d. abolished Jizya

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

6.

1. Din-I-Ilahi a. Grade
2. Mansab b. Sikh Guru
4. Guru Arjun Dev d. Conqueror of the world

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

7.
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1. Nur Jahan a. Engineer King
2. Shah Jahan b. Pearl Mosque
3. Taj Mahal c. Light of the World
4. Moti Masjid d. Mumtaz

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

8.

1. Zabti system a. Judicial Department
2. Chief Qazi b. Important branch of army
3. Cavalry c. Revenue Minister
4. Raja Todal Mal d. Revenue Administrator

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

IV. Answer in one word.

1. When was the Battle of Kanwah fought?
   Ans: A.D. 1527

2. How is Jahangir’s Autobiography known as?
   Ans: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri

3. Who was Akbar’s guardian?
   Ans: Bairam Khan

4. Who was known as the “light of the world”?
   Ans: Nur Jahan

5. Where was Babur born?
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1. At Farhana in Central Asia

6. Who supported Humayun to recover?
   Ans: Shah of Persia

7. Name the dynasty founded by Sher Shah.
   Ans: Sur dynasty

8. Where did Akbar have his religious discussions?
   Ans: At Ibadat Khana

9. Where did Akbar build a new palace?
   Ans: At Fatehpur Sikri

10. What marble was used by Shah Jahan in his buildings?
    Ans: White Marble

11. How long did it take to complete the construction of Taj Mahal?
    Ans: 22 years

12. Who was the ‘Fore runner of Akbar’ in revenue administration?
    Ans: Shershah

2. Rise of the Marathas

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Shivaji’s tutor was _______
   a. Dadaji Khonda Dev  b. Shahji Bhonsle
   c. Baji Rao

2. Shivaji had a council of _______ ministers called “Ashtapradhan”
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1. a. seven  
   b. eight  
   c. nine  

2. The first Peshwa was ______
   a. Balaji Viswanath  
   b. Balaji Baji Rao  
   c. Baji Rao  

3. Treaty of Purandhar was signed between _____ and Shivaji.
   a. Raja Jaisingh  
   b. Afzal khan  
   c. Shaistakhan  

4. Shivaji got himself coronate at ______
   a. Torna  
   b. Raigarh  
   c. Kalya  

5. Chauth was a type of _____
   a. territory  
   b. army  
   c. tax  

6. Peshwa Baji Rao captured Bassein from the ______
   a. Portuguese  
   b. Dutch  
   c. British  

7. The Third Peshwa was ______
   a. Balaji Vishwanath  
   b. Balaji Baji Rao  
   c. Baji Rao  

8. The Third Battle of Panipat took place in _____

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a. A.D. 1526  
b. A.D. 1556  
c. A.D. 1761

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Marathas adopted ______ warfare.
   Ans: Guerilla

2. The Sultan of Bijapur sent ______ to subdue Shivaji.
   Ans: Afzal Khan

3. The prime Minister of the Maratha Empire was called _____
   Ans: Peshwa

4. After Aurangzeb’s death _____ became the Mughal Emperor.
   Ans: Bhagadhur Shah I

5. Marathas lived in the ______ of the Deccan.
   Ans: hilly region

6. Aurangzeb called Shivaji ______
   Ans: Mountain Rat

7. Shivaji assumed the title of ______
   Ans: Chatrapati

8. Shivaji abolished the _______system
   Ans: Zamindari

9. Shivaji collected Chauth and ______
   Ans: Sardeshmuki
10. The greatest of the Peshwas was _____

Ans: Baji Rao

III. Match the following

1. Baji Rao a. Persia
2. Nadir Shah b. Ashtapradhan
3. Nyayadhish c. King of Afghanistan
4. Ahmad Shah Abdali d. Forward policy

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

2. Bhakti cult a. Strong leader
2. Shivaji b. Irregular warfare
3. Shivner c. Tukaram
4. Guerilla Warfare d. Hillfort

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

2. Tiger Claws b. Eight Ministers
3. Ashtapradhan c. Maratha Territory
4. Swarajya d. Mountain Rat

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
4.

1. Nyayadhish  a. Hereditary
2. Sardeshmuki b. Followed forward policy
3. Peshwaship c. Chief Justice
4. Baji Rao   d. Tax

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

5.

1. Ahmad Shah Abdali  a. Oudh
2. Nazib-ud-daulah  b. Persia
3. Shuja-ud-daulah  c. Afghanistan
4. Nadir Shah   d. Rohilkhand

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

IV. Answer in a word.

1. When was the third Battle of Panipat fought?
   Ans: A.D. 1761

2. In which year did Nadir Shah invade India?
   Ans: A.D. 1739

3. When was the treaty of Purandhar signed?
   Ans: A.D. 1665

4. Name the peculiar type of warfare developed by the Marathas.
   Ans: Guerilla warfare
5. Who called Shivaji a ‘mountain rat’?
Ans: Aurangzeb

6. Where did Shivaji get himself coronated?
Ans: At Raigarh

7. Name the council which assisted Shivaji.
Ans: Ashtapradhan

8. How was the territory under Shivaji called?
Ans: Swarajya

3. Advent of the Europeans

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The great trading centre _______ was captured by Ottoman Turks in 1458 A.D.
   a. Afghanistan            
   b. Constantinople
   c. Baluchistan

2. _______ was the first Viceroy of Portuguese possessions in India.
   a. Francisco-de-Almedia    
   b. Alfonso-de-Albequerque
   c. Barthalomeo Diaz

3. The English East India Company was started in _______
   a. 1600 A.D
   b. 1644 A.D
   c. 1664 A.D

4. ____________ became the head quarters of the French settlements in India.
   a. Chandranagore           
   b. Pondicherry

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5. India had commercial contact with ______ countries from time immemorial.

6. The first to start his voyage was ______

7. The Dutch people were from ______
   a. England  b. Holland  c. Finland

8. Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the court of Jahangir in ______
   a. A.D.1600  b. A.D.1605  c. A.D.1615

9. Charles II the King of England got ______ as a part of the dowry.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Portuguese captured Goa from the Sultan of ______
   Ans: Bijapur

2. Captain William Hawkins visited the court of the Mughal emperor ______
   Ans: Jahangir
3. Sir Thomas Roe arrived India in ______
   Ans: A.D. 1615

4. ________ came to India in 1742 as the Governor of the French Possessions.
   Ans: Dupleix

5. The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in _____
   Ans: A.D. 1453

6. The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was _______
   Ans: Albuquerque

7. Amboyna massacre took place in ______
   Ans: A.D. 1623

8. The English captured Chinsura from the ______
   Ans: Dutch

9. The foundation for modern Madras laid by _________
   Ans: Francis Day

10. In 1640 A.D., the English built _________ to protect their trade.
    Ans: Fort St. George

11. Colbert was the minister of _________
    Ans: Louis XIV

12. The headquarters of the French settlements in India was _________
    Ans: Pondicherry

**III. Match the following**
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1.

2. Mahe  b. French settlement
3. Spice Islands  c. Portuguese Sailor
4. King James I  d. East Indies

Ans: 1-c,2-b,3-d,4-a

2.

1. Pepper  a. Portugal
2. Alexandria  b. Reached Calicut
3. Prince Henry  c. Export

Ans: 1-c, 2-d,3-a,4-b

3.

1. The Portuguese  a. Persian Gulf
2. Port of Ormuz  b. East Asia
3. Spice Islands  c. Dutch Company
4. Masulipatnam  d. Blue Water Policy

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

4.

1. Queen Elizabeth  a. Madras
2. Fort St. George  b. Calcutta
3. Fort William  c. Tranquebar
4. Danish  d. The English East India Company

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

5.

1. The French East India Company a. Headquarters of the French
2. Pondicherry b. A.D. 1725
3. Captured Mahe c. Colbert
4. Captured Karaikal d. A.D. 1739

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-b,4-d

IV. Answer in a word.

1. When was the French East India Company formed?
Ans: A.D. 1664

2. Who was Francis Day?
Ans: Francis Day Iaid the foundation for modern Madras

3. In which city is Fort St. George located ?
Ans: Madras

4. In which continent is the Cape of Good Hope located?
Ans: Africa

5. Who were the first to discover a new sea route to India?
Ans: The Portuguese

6. How was Cape of Storm renamed?
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Ans: Cape of Good Hope

7. Who reached Calicut in A.D. 1498?

Ans: Vasco-da-Gama

8. Who were victorious at the end of the three Carnatic Wars?

Ans: The British

4. Anglo-French Struggle (Carnatic Wars)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Carnatic Wars were fought in ________
   a. 1736-1744  b. 1740-1744  c. 1746-1763

2. The battle of Plassey was fought in _______
   a. 1764  b. 1757  c. 1765

3. The founder of the British Empire in India was _______

4. Count-de-Lally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at the battle of _______

5. Arcot was the capital of _______
   a. Camatic  b. Mahe
6. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the _______ Carnatic war to an end

   a. First b. Second c. Third

7. Dyarchy was introduced by ________


II. Fill in the blanks,

1. The capital of Carnatic was ______
   Ans: Arcot

2. The Hero of Arcot was _____
   Ans: Clive

3. The Battle of ______ made the English East India company a sovereign power in India.
   Ans: Buxar

4. La Bourdonnais was the French Governor of ______
   Ans: Mauritius

5. Camatic was originally ruled by _____
   Ans: Anwar-ud-din

6. Dost Ali was the Newab of _____
   Ans: Carnatic
7. The Treaty of Paris was concluded in ______
Ans: A.D. 1763

8. The Battle of Buxar was fought in _____
Ans: A.D. 1764

9. Hyder Ali was the ruler of ____
Ans: Mysore

10. The Governor of Bengal in A.D. 1765 was ______
Ans: Clive

III. Match the following

1. First Carnatic War a. Treaty of Allahabad
2. Third Carnatic War b. Village near Calcutta
3. Plassey c. Aix-la-chappelle
4. Battle of Buxar d. Treaty of Paris
Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a

2.
1. Anwar-ud-din a. French Governor
2. Dupleix b. Chanda Sahib
3. Muzzafur Jung c. Anwar-ud-din
4. Nasir Jung d. Carnatic
Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

3.
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1. Mohammad Ali
   a. French Governor

2. Bussy
   b. Ended the Third Carnatic war

3. Sir Eyre Coote
   c. Nawab of Carnatic

4. Treaty of Paris
   d. Wandiwash

**Ans:** 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

4.

1. Battle of Plassey
   a. A.D. 1764

2. Battle of Buxar
   b. A.D. 1769

3. Treaty of Allahabad
   c. A.D. 1757

4. Treaty of Madras
   d. A.D. 1765

**Ans:** 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

IV. Answer in a word.

1. Who had a ambition to establish the French power in India?
   Ans: Dupleix

2. Who changed the course of the Second Carnatic War?
   Ans: Robert Clive

3. Who gave the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the British?
   Ans: Shah Alam II

4. Who introduced the dual government in Bengal?
   Ans: Robert Clive

**IV. Answer in a word**
1. Name the treaty which was signed at the end of the First Anglo-Mysore war.
Ans: Treaty of Madras

2. Who was made as the Nawab of Bengal after the battle of Plassey?
Ans: Mir Jafar

3. When did the battle of Buxar take place?
Ans: Oct 22, 1764 A.D.

Geography

1. Resources And Their Types

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. A material which is found in nature and is useful to human is called a ________
Ans: Resource

2. Minerals once extracted cannot be ______
Ans: replaced

3. _______ play very important role in the economic development of a country.
Ans: Power minerals

4. Uranium is a ________ mineral.
Ans: Nuclear

5. _______ have enormous potential to develop solar power.
Ans: Tropical regions

6. Our planet Earth is made up of ________ major spheres.
Ans: three
7. Biosphere is ______ sphere.
Ans: life

8. Non renewable resources are called ______ resources.
Ans: stock

9. Renewable resources are called _______ resources.
Ans: flow

10. Coal is called a _______
Ans: fossil fuel

11. The ________ is the world’s largest producer of nuclear power.
Ans: USA

12. The world’s largest producer of solar power is ______
Ans: Germany

13. Gobar gas or _________ is generated from cow manure.
Ans: methane

II. Choose the correct answer.
1. Resources already in use by humans are called _____
   a. Developed               b. Potential
   c. Flow resource

2. Minerals are _______ resource.
   a. Renewable                b. non-renewable
   c. Biotic
3. A major user of wind energy in the world is ______
   a. Europe          b. South America
   c. Antartica

4. Type of coal mined in our state is ______
   a. Lignite          b. Anthracite
   c. Graphite

5. The largest hydro electric power project of India is ______
   a. Bhakra Nangal    b. Mettur
   c. Damodar

6. Brown coal is mined at ______
   a. Salem           b. Neyveli
   c. Vellore

7. The largest off-shore oil field is in ______
   a. Mumbai          b. Assam
   c. Cauvery basin

8. The three Gorges dam is built across__________
   a. Yangtze         b. Sikiong
   c. Hwang Ho

9. The world’s largest wind farm is located in ______
   a. Bihar           b. Rajasthan
   c. Tamil Nadu
III. Match the following

1. 

1. North sea a. Nuclear power
2. Aravaimozhi b. Oil fields
3. Oil and Coal c. Yangtze
4. Three Gorges dam d. Fossil fuel
5. Thorium e. Wind farms

Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-c,5-a

2. 

1. Lithosphere a. Water
2. Hydrosphere b. Stock resources
3. Atmosphere c. Flow resources
4. Non-renewable d. Land
5. Renewable e. Air

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-c

3. 

1. Coal a. Brown coal
2. Lignite b. South west Asia
3. Natural Gas c. Nuclear power
4. Oil deposits d. Fossil fuel
5. Thorium e. Lighter hydro-carbon
4.

1. Bhakra Nangal Dam       a. Wind energy
2. Photovoltaic cells       b. Bio fuel
3. Jetropha                 d. Hydro electric power
4. Wood fuel                e. Solar power

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

2. Resources and Economic Activities

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. According to the stage of evolution, economic activities are grouped into ______ main types.
   Ans: five

2. In primary activity, people are ______ involved with the resources of nature.
   Ans: directly

3. Processing and converting raw materials to a finished form is called ______ activity.
   Ans: secondary

4. The workers involved with tertiary activities are called as ______ collar workers.
   Ans: pink

5. In ______ countries primary and secondary activities are more than the tertiary and quinary activities.
   Ans: developing

6. Man depends on resources for his ______
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Ans: living

7. Workers involved in primary activities are called _______ workers.
   Ans: red-collar

8. Workers involved in secondary activities are called ______ workers.
   Ans: blue-collar

9. The workers involved in quaternary activities are called _____ workers.
   Ans: white-collar

II. Choose the correct answer

1. This is primary activity________
   a. Lumbering    b. Banking
   c. Consultation

2. People working in _______ sectors are called white collar workers.
   a. Primary       b. Secondary
   c. Quaternary

3. _______ promotes Industrial activities.
   a. grazing
   b. transport
   c. hunting

4. Quinary activities are more in _____
   a. Villages
   b. Schools
   c. Metropolitan centres

5. Policy makers belong to the following category _______
a. Primary activity          b. Quinary activity

c. Tertiary activity

6. Fishing is a ______ activity.
   a. Primary                      b. tertiary
   c. secondary

7. In developing countries _____ activities predominate.
   a. Secondary                  b. Quaternary
   c. Quinary

III. Match the following

1.

1. Blue collar workers  a. Fishing
2. Entertainment       b. Tertiary
3. Trade              c. Secondary
4. Primary            d. Skilled and Unskilled
5. Labour             e. Quaternary

Ans: 1-c,2-e,3-b,4-a,5-d

2.

1. Red collar workers  a. Tertiary Activities
2. Blue collar workers b. Quaternary Activities
3. Pink collar workers c. Quinary Activities
4. White collar activities d. Primary Activities
5. Gold collar workers  e. Secondary Activities

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c

3. Primary Activity-I

Types of Primary Activity

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Activities for which humans depend directly on nature are known as _____.
   Ans: Primary activities

2. _______ is an activity in which people graze a large number of animals on natural pastures.
   Ans: Herding

3. The most primitive form of primary activities are _______ and _______.
   Ans: Food gathering, Hunting

4. Temperate forests are more extensively used for _______.
   Ans: Lumbering

5. _______ in oceans is usually a more complex activity.
   Ans: Fishing

6. Herding involves seasonal _______ of the nomads.
   Ans: migration

7. Abundant food for the fish is in the form of _______.
   Ans: plankton

II. Choose the correct answer
1. Jaravas are aborigines of ________
   a. Andaman and Nicobar   b. Africa
   c. Canada

2. Eskimos of Canada are ________
   a. Hunters   b. Gatherers
   c. Herders

3. Abundant food for fishes are available near__________
   a. Continental shelves   b. Continental slopes
   c. Trenches

4. Two-thirds of industrial wood is obtained from ______
   a. Temperate forests   b. Tropical forests
   c. Tundra

5. Primary activity that is practised on a larger scale is ______
   a. Gathering   b. Bunting
   c. Mining

6. Pygmies belong to ________
   a. Africa   b. Australia
   c. America

7. The ranches where ________ is cultivated, support very large herds of animals.
   a. fodder   b. vegetable
   c. fruit
III. Match the following

1.

1. Bushmen a. Tropical forests
2. Japan b. Africa
3. Teak c. Fishing grounds
4. Coniferous d. Animal food
5. Fodder e. Soft wood

Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-e,5-d

2.

1. Masai a. camels
2. Bedouin b. Sheep and Goats
3. Lapps c. South West Asia
4. Kurds d. Reindeer
5. Tauregs e. Cattle

Ans: 1-e,2-a,3-d,4-b,5-c

4. Primary Activity-I

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mining is also known as a ________ industry.

Ans: Robber

2. Open cast mining is also called ________

Ans: Surface mining
3. Minerals are non-renewable ________
   Ans: Resources

4. Mica is used in _________ Industries.
   Ans: Electrical

5. ______ are tower like features in the oil fields.
   Ans: Derricks

6. Mining supports the ______ of a country.
   Ans: industrial growth

7. Limestone is ________ mineral.
   Ans: non-metallic

8. Power minerals are important ______ resources.
   Ans: fuel

9. Oil and natural gas are extracted by ______
   Ans: Drilling

10. Siderite is a type of ________
    Ans: iron ore

11. Bauxite is the ore of______
    Ans: aluminium

12. Carat is the term used for the _________ of gold.
    Ans: purity

II. Choose the correct answer.
1. The minerals found in alluvial deposits is ________
   a. Gold  
   b. Iron  
   c. Coal

2. The ore of aluminium is ________
   a. Sulphur  
   b. Salt  
   c. Bauxite

3. Anthracite is the ore of ________
   a. Iron  
   b. Coal  
   c. Gold

4. A kind of non-metallic mineral is ________
   a. Petroleum  
   b. Sulphur  
   c. Iron

5. One of the non-metallic minerals is ________
   a. Mica  
   b. Copper  
   c. Natural gas

6. One of the power resources is ________
   a. Thorium  
   b. Asbestos  
   c. Aluminum

7. Underground mining is ________
   a. expensive  
   b. cheap  
   c. cost free
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8. Rocksalt is a type of _____
   a. metallic mineral    b. non metallic mineral
   c. power mineral

III. Match the following

1.

1. Fuel a. Tin
2. Malaysia b. Gold
3. Alluvial mining c. Quarrying
4. Limestone d. Chile
5. Copper d. Coal

Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d

2.

1. Bauxite a. Russia
2. Tin b. Italy
3. Gold c. India
4. Sulphur d. Australia
5. Mica e. South Africa

Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c

3.

1. Robber Industry a. Power Mineral
2. Uranium b. Iron ore
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3. Mineral ores                  c. Open bits
4. Magnetite                    d. Cracks and faults
5. Copper                       e. Mining

Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-c

CIVICS

1. National Integration

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The number of official languages in India is ______
   a. 15  
   b. 18
   c. 22

2. The National Language of India is ______
   a. English  
   b. Tamil
   c. Hindi

3. In India, the states are divided on the basis of ______
   a. language  
   b. literature
   c. heritage

4. The National Integration Day is observed on ______
   a. 14 November
   b. **19 November**
   c. 1 November

5. Ethnological Museum is the term referring to ______
   a. India  
   b. Srilanka
6. Valmiki wrote____
   a. Ramayana  b. Mahabharata  c. Bhagavad Gita

7. The spirit of tolerance promotes_____
   a. economic growth  b. national integration  c. spiritual growth

8. The Education policy of 1968 introduced ______ of education.
   a. High level  b. Uniform pattern  c. Primary level

   a. free  b. compulsory  c. uniform

10. National Literacy Mission gave importance to ______ education.
    a. Women  b. Children  c. Adult

11. The novel plan “Education for all” provides education to ______
    a. All woman  b. All children  c. All formers

12. PDS helps the people to get essential commodities at ______ prices.
    a. reasonable  b. low
13. India ranks ______ in the world population.
   a. First  
   b. Second  
   c. Third

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. India is also known as ______
   Ans: Bharat

2. Cave Temples are at ______
   Ans: Mamallapuram

3. Social structure of India is based upon ______ system.
   Ans: caste

4. The Buddhists celebrate ______
   Ans: Buddha poornima

5. Indian society is a ______ society
   Ans: multi cultural

6. The official link language in India is ______
   Ans: English

7. Shakunthala was written by ______
   Ans: Kalidas

8. Guru Nanak Jayanthi is celebrated by the ______
   Ans: Sikhs
9. The Arunachaleswara temple is in ________
Ans: Thiruvannamalai

10. The low level of literacy rate hinders the ________ development of a country.
Ans: economic

11. The important Fundamental Right is ________
Ans: Right to Education

12. Uniform pattern of education was introduced by the ________
Ans: Educational Policy of 1968

13. Compulsory primary education was emphasised by ______
Ans: National Education Policy of 1986

14. In India, child Labour is a ______
Ans: Social Problem

15. STEP enable ________ to earn.
Ans: Women

III. Match the following

1.
1. Kalidasa a. The Holy Book
2. The Bible b. Jain Temple
3. Mount Abu c. Amritsar
4. Golden Temple d. Megadootham

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c
2.

1. Meenakshi temple  a. Santhome
2. Brihadeeswara temple  b. Muslims
3. Cathedral  c. Madurai
4. Ramzan  d. Tanjore

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b