1. Rule of the English East India company from A.D. 1773 – A.D. 1857

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in _________
   a. 1772   b. 1773   c. 1774

2. The 1st Chief Justice of British India was ________
   a. Sir Thomas   b. Sir Elijah Impey   c. Sir Morse

3. Under the Regulating Act, the Supreme Court was set up at ________

4. ________ was the son of Hyder Ali.
   a. Dost Ali   b. Mir Qasim   c. Tipu Sultan

5. The first Governor General was ________

6. A Board of Revenue was setup at ________
   a. Bombay   b. Calcutta
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c. Madras

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. In 1772 a terrible famine affected _______

Ans: Bengal

2. The British Prime Minister _______ passed the Pitts India Act in 1784.

Ans: William Pitt

3. Warren Hastings put an end to the Dual Government introduced by ______

Ans: Robert Clive

4. The Second Anglo-Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of ______

Ans: Mangalore

5. In A.D. 1773, the British Parliament passed the _______

Ans: Regulating Act

6. Governor General’s Executive council consisted of ______

Ans: four members

7. The Supreme Court was established at _______

Ans: Calcutta

8. The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was ______

Ans: Sir Elijah Impey

9. To remove the defects of the Regulating Act, the _______ was passed in A.D.1784.

Ans: Pitt’s India Act
III. Match the following

1.
1. Nawab of Oudh  a. Civil Court
2. Hyder Ali    b. Ruler of Benares
3. Sadar Diwani Adalat  c. Ruler of Mysore
4. Raja Chait Singh d. Shuja-ud-daulah

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

2.
1. Regulating Act  a. First Governor General
2. Warren Hastings    b. Calcutta
3. Supreme Court  c. First Chief Justice
4. Sir Elijah Impey d. Landmark in Constitutional Development

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

3.
2. Board of Control  b. Control over company
3. Commander in chief  c. Pitts India Act
4. British Government d. Governor General

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

4.
1. Custom House a. Calcutta
2. Sadar Nizamat Adalat  b. Islamic Studies
3. Board of Revenue  c. Dacca
4. Calcutta Madarasa  d. Criminal Court

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

5.

1. Treaty of Mangalore  a. Benares
2. Treaty of Salbai  b. Impeached
3. Raja Chait Singh  c. Tipu Sultan and the English
4. Warren Hastings  d. British and Marathas

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

**IV. Answer in a word.**

1. Name the Act passed by the British Parliament in 1773.
   **Ans:** Regulating Act

2. Which Act removed the defects of the Regulating Act?
   **Ans:** Pitt’s India Act

3. What was set up to buy quality goods for the company?
   **Ans:** A Board of Trade

4. What was the first landmark in the constitutional development of India?
   **Ans:** Passing of the Regulating Act

5. Who was the first Governor General of British India?
   **Ans:** Warren Hastings
6. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Ans: Sir Elijah Impey

7. Which Act helped the British government to have control over the company affairs?

Ans: Pitts India Act

2. Lord Cornwallis (A.D. 1786 – A.D. 1793)

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Cornwallis became the Governor General of Bengal in _______
   
   a. A.D. 1786  
   b. A.D. 1787  
   c. A.D. 1788

2. During the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu attacked ________ a Hindu State in South India.
   
   a. Oudh  
   b. Travancore  
   c. Carnatic

3. _________ is called the Father of Indian Civil Service.
   
   a. John Shore  
   b. Cornwallis  
   c. Wellesley

4. The Fourth Anglo Mysore war fought in _______
   
   a. 1789  
   b. 1799  
   c. 1779

5. The worst affected people under the permanent revenue settlement were the_______
   
   a. Cultivators  
   b. Zamindars
6. Cornwallis reserved all high posts for the ______
   a. English b. Educated c. Indians

7. The title ‘Tiger of Mysore’ was given to ______

8. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by ________
   a. Wellesley b. Cornwallis c. George Barlow

9. The first to enter into Subsidiary Alliance was ______
   a. Nizam of Hyderabad b. Tipu Sultan c. Marathas

II. Match the following

1. Permanent Revenue Settlement a. Lord Wellesley
2. Subsidiary Alliance b. Treaty of Seringapatnam
3. Sir John Shore c. Lord Cornwallis
4. Third Anglo Mysore War d. Non-intervention

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

2.

1. Permanent Revenue Settlement a. Owners of lands
2. Zamindars  b. East India Company
3. Stable Income  c. Ten years
4. Cultivators  d. Worst affected

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

3.

1. Civil Service System  a. For the British
2. High posts  b. On the basis of merit
3. Promotions  c. For the Indians
4. Subordinate post  d. Better Administration

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

4.

1. Cornwallis  a. Thanas
2. Commissioner of Police  b. Daroga
3. Districts  c. Calcutta
4. Thana  d. Created a permanent Police force

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

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. The permanent land revenue settlement was introduced in _______

Ans: A.D 1793

2. _________ created a permanent police force in India.

Ans: Cornwallis
3. A new code of regulations known as Cornwallis code was compiled by _______
   Ans: George Barlow

4. Lord Wellesley became the Governor – General in _____
   Ans: 1796

5. One of the major reforms of Cornwallis was ________
   Ans: Permanent Revenue Settlement

6. Cornwallis reorganized the __________ department.
   Ans: Revenue

7. The ________ emblem was sculptured on Tipu’s throne.
   Ans: Tiger

8. The Peshwa ______ accepted the Subsidiary Alliance.
   Ans: Baji Rao II

IV. Answer in a word.

1. Who were the worst affected by the ‘Permanent Settlement’?
   Ans: Cultivators

2. What policy did Wellesley follow?
   Ans: Policy of expansion

3. Who was the first Indian ruler to join the subsidiary alliance?
   Ans: The Nizam of Hyderabad

4. What was the major reform introduced by Cornwallis?
   Ans: Permanent Revenue Settlement
5. When was the Permanent Revenue Settlement introduced?

Ans: A.D. 1793

6. What was established to supervise the work of the collectors?

Ans: A Board of Revenue

7. How did Wellesley bring the princely states under the control of the British?

Ans: Through Subsidiary Alliance

8. Where was Tipu’s family sent?

Ans: To Vellore fort

9. Who made the English East India Company as a strong political power in India?

Ans: Wellesley

3. Marquess of Hastings (A.D. 1813 – A.D. 1823)

Ⅰ. Choose the correct answer.

1. Lord Hastings completed the work started by Lord ______
   
a. Warren Hastings
   
   b. Wellesley
   
   c. Minto I

2. The Charter Act was passed in ______
   
a. 1813
   
   b. 1814
   
   c. 1815

3. The fourth Anglo-Maratha war began in ______
   
a. 1817
   
   b. 1718
   
   c. 1870
4. The _____ system of revenue was introduced during the period of Lord Hastings.
   a. Mahalwari  
   b. Ryotwari  
   c. Permanent

5. The Charter Act of A.D. 1813 deprived the company of its ______ to trade with India.
   a. monopoly  
   b. an investment  
   c. an entry

6. Amarsingh was the leader of the ______
   a. Gurkhas  
   b. Marathas  
   c. Pindaris

7. Bengal Tenancy Act was passed to protect the_______
   a. Zamindars  
   b. Tenants  
   c. British

8. A college was opened in A.D. 1817 in Calcutta for the development of ______ language.
   a. English  
   b. Latin  
   c. Sanskrit

9. Samachar Patrika was a ________ newspaper.
   a. English  
   b. Vernacular  
   c. Tamil

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Bengal Tenancy Act was passed by ______
1. The war between the Gurkhas and the English came to an end by the Treaty of ________.
   Ans: Sagauli

2. Charter Act of 1813 allowed the missionaries to popularize ________ in India.
   Ans: Christianity

3. The Gurkhas were the inhabitants of ________.
   Ans: Nepal

4. Hastings became the Governor General in ________.
   Ans: 1813

5. Hastings made the English ________ in India.
   Ans: the paramount power

6. Satara was given to one of the descendants of ________.
   Ans: Shivaji

7. The first vernacular newspaper was ________.
   Ans: Samachar Patrika

### III. Match the following

1. Amar Singh       a. Pindari leader
3. Amir Khan        c. Gurkha leader
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4. Kathmandu
d. Governor General

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

2.

1. Development of Education a. Preached Christianity
2. Missionaries b. During the time of Hastings
3. Monopoly Trade c. One lakh rupees
4. Charter Act of A.D. 1813 d. Came o an end

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

3.

1. Amar Singh a. One of the leaders of Pindaris
2. Karim khan b. Attacked the British Residency
3. Pindaris c. Gurkha leader
4. Baji Rao II d. Central India

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

4.

1. Pratab Singh a. Development of English Language
2. College at Calcutta b. Madras Presidency
3. Vernacular newspaper c. Satara
4. Ryotwari System d. Samachar Patrika

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

IV. Answer in a word.
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1. To whom the state of Satara was given?

Ans: Pratab Singh

2. Name the first vernacular newspaper published during the time of Lord Hastings.

Ans: Samachar Patrika

3. What was the company deprived of by the Charter Act of A.D. 1813?

Ans: Monopoly trade

4. What was the amount allotted for the development of education in India by the Charter Act of 1813?

Ans: One lakh of rupees

Geography

1. Primary Activity – II

Agriculture

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Agriculture is a ______ activity.

Ans: Primary

2. Crops can be broadly divided into food and ________ crops.

Ans: cash

3. In _______ irrigation water is delivered to the roots of the plant.

Ans: Drip

4. Climatic factors like _____ and rainfall affect agriculture.

Ans: Temperature
5. Raising only crop at a time in a field is called ______
Ans: Uni or mono cropping

6. The earliest human civilizations developed in large ______
Ans: river valleys

7. Carrot is a _______ crop.
Ans: temperate

3. The most intensively cultivated areas of the world are _____
Ans: lowlands

9. Simple subsistence Agriculture is known as ______
Ans: Shifting agriculture

10. Commercial farming is called ______
Ans: extensive farming

11. Tea, coffee and rubber are _______ crops.
Ans: plantation

II. Choose the correct answer

1. The _______ are best suited for agriculture.
   a. Plateaus
   b. Plains
   c. Mountains

2. In _______ farming, crops are raised on a large scale.
   a. Subsistence
   b. Shifting
3. Shifting agriculture in Brazil is known as ________
   a. Jhum
   b. Roco
   c. Plantation

4. Rice is a _______ crop.
   a. Temperate
   b. Cash
   c. Tropical

5. Where rainfall is inadequate _______ is necessary.
   a. Irrigation
   b. Wells
   c. Mono crop

6. Harappan civilization was excavated in the _______ valley.
   a. Nile
   b. Indus
   c. Euphrates

7. Wheat is a _______ crop.
   a. temperate
   b. tropical
   c. plantation

8. Milpa means _______ in Central America.
   a. Shifting agriculture
   b. Plantation agriculture
   c. Commercial agriculture

III. Match the following

1.
1. Subsistence agriculture   a. Hill slopes
2. Nile valley civilization  b. Central pivot irrigation
3. Commercial agriculture  c. Egypt
5. Tea                      e. Small land holdings

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

2. Alluvial soils          a. India
2. Poda                    b. very large farms
3. Milpa                   c. Argentina
4. Commercial Farming      d. very fertile
5. Plantation              e. Central America

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

2. Primary Activity – II

Crops

I. Fill in the blanks

1. ________ form the basic diet of mankind.

Ans: Cereals

2. The world’s best ______ comes from the temperate grasslands.

Ans: Wheat
3. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are important ________ producing states in India.

Ans: cotton

4. Rice is a _______ crop.

Ans: tropical

5. The most important staple food for a large part of human population especially in Asia is ________

Ans: Rice

6. Wheat requires _______ conditions in the early stages of growth.

Ans: warm and moist

7. Flax is a _______ crop.

Ans: fibre

8. Tea is a _______ crop.

Ans: Plantation

II. Choose the correct answer

1. Asia accounts for _______ of the world’s rice production.

   a. 98%  
   b. 80 %  
   c. 75 %

2. In India, U.p, Punjab and Haryana are the major _________ producing states.

   a. Rice  
   b. Sugarcane  
   c. Wheat

3. Tea is a ____ shrub.
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a. Temperate  
b. Tropical  
c. Equatorial

4. Cotton grows well in _______ soil.
   a. Black  
b. Clay  
c. Red

5. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of ________
   a. Cotton  
b. Jute  
c. Wheat

6. For rice cultivation the suitable soil is ________
   a. Alluvial soil  
b. black soil  
c. red soil

7. The largest producer of rice is ________
   a. Asia  
b. Europe  
c. America

8. Ginning is the term involved in the process of ______
   a. Cotton  
b. jute  
c. tea

9. Tea is grown on the ________
   a. windward slopes  
b. leeward side  
c. plain

III. Match the following
1. Ginning a. Wheat
2. Retting b. Sugarcane
3. Loamy Soil c. Cotton
4. Alluvial soil d. Jute
5. Tall tropical grass e. Rice

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

2. Asia a. Jute
2. Wheat b. Tea
3. India c. open undulating topography
4. Latin America d. Rice
5. Assam e. Sugarcane

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

3. Secondary Activity – I

Industries

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. We cannot consume resources in their _______ form.

Ans: original

2. _______ and _______ factors determine the location of industries.

Ans: Geographical and Human
3. Industries using bulky raw materials are located near ______

Ans: raw materials

4. Industries use ______ percent of the world’s available commercial energy.

Ans: 70

5. Industries manufacturing fragile goods are located near ______

Ans: market

6. The national resources can be better utilized only when they are ______

Ans: processed

7. The first fuel that launched the Industrial Revolution was _____

Ans: coal

8. Industries require a lot of cheap ______

Ans: labour

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. ______ are fragile goods.

a. Glass items    b. Vegetables

c. Cars

2. The fuel that launched the Industrial Revolution is _____

a. Oil    b. Iron

c. Coal

3. The ______ is generally located near the coal mines.

a. aluminium industry    b. iron and steel industry
4. Diamond cutting requires ______ labour.
   a. skilled
   b. unskilled
   c. semi-skilled

5. Raw materials are converted into usable products with the help of_______
   a. money
   b. lands
   c. machines

6. The economic strength of a country is measured in terms of_______
   a. farm land
   b. industries
   c. population

III. Match the following

1.
1. Mass production of goods
   a. semi-skilled labour
2. Iron and steel industry
   b. market oriented
3. Jharia
   c. Industrial Revolution
4. Packaging industry
   d. coal mine
5. Assembling industry
   e. raw materials

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

2.
1. Ship building
   a. cheap labour force
2. China
   b. money
3. Hydroelectric power  c. coal
5. Thermal power  e. water
Ans: 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c

4. Secondary Activity –II

Types of Industries

I. Fill in the blanks

1. _______ industries are located anywhere because their raw materials are very light.
   Ans: Light
2. Automobile industry is an _____ industry.
   Ans: Assembling
3. _______ industry is located near the market.
   Ans: Market oriented
4. Handloom industry is an example of _______ industry.
   Ans: cottage
5. Processing industries convert raw materials into _______ products.
   Ans: semi-finished

II. Choose the correct answer

1. _______ is an example of private sector.
   a. Reliance  
   b. BHEL
2. Large scale industries require ______ investment.
   - a. huge
   - b. medium
   - c. less

3. Furniture industry is ______ based industry.
   - a. forest
   - b. agro
   - c. mineral

4. Cotton textile industry is a ______ industry.
   - a. cottage
   - b. assembling
   - c. agro-based

5. Sugar industry is a ______ oriented industry.
   - a. raw material
   - b. footloose
   - c. market

6. Milk and milk products of Dairy industry is a ______ industry.
   - a. market oriented
   - b. mineral based
   - c. forest based

7. Electronic industry is a ______ industry.
   - a. small scale
   - b. medium scale
   - c. large scale

8. Ginning industry is a ______ industry.
   - a. manufacturing
   - b. assembling
9. UNO emphasized the _________ of all the human beings.
   a. individuality  
   b. equality  
   c. identity

10. In 1993 the World Conference on Human Rights was held at _____
   a. Paris  
   b. Berlin  
   c. Vienna

11. The International Women’s Day is celebrated on _____
   a. March 8  
   b. May 10  
   c. April 4

12. The UNO declared 1979 as the International year of _____
   a. girlchild  
   b. children  
   c. women

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Paper industry gets its raw materials from the ______
   Ans: forests

2. Jute is an ______ industry.
   Ans: agro-based

3. Pottery comes under ______
   Ans: cottage industry

3. Public sector industries are owned by the _________
5. Reliance is a _______ industry.
   Ans: private sector

6. Human Rights are the basic Rights which shape the all round development of each _______
   Ans: Individual

7. 10 December is observed as the _______
   Ans: Human Rights Day

8. State Human Rights Commission is located in _________ in Tamil nadu.
   Ans: Chennai

9. Article 24 of our Constitution for prohibition of ______
   Ans: child labour

II. Match the following

1. 
   1. Ginning    a. iron industry
   2. Tanning     b. heavy industry
   3. Smelting    c. cotton industry
   4. Capital     d. handloom industry
   5. Weaving     e. leather industry

   Ans: 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d
1. Furniture making  a. Mineral based industry
2. Cotton Textile  b. Medium scale industry
3. Iron and Steel  c. Forest based industry
4. Electronic industry  d. Cottage industry
5. Mat weaving  e. Agro based industry

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

2. State Human Rights Commission  b. Civil Right
3. The Right to own property  c. Socio-Economic right
4. Right to work  d. Delhi

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