More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 8th Std Social Science - 3rd Term

1. Lord William Bentinck

(A.D. 1828 - A.D. 1835)

T.	Choose	the	correct	answer:
	CHOOSE	une	COFFECE	answe

1. Lord Amherst was succeeded by as the Governor General of India					
(a) William Bentino	ck (b) L	ord Hastings	((c) Lord Curzo	n
2. Lord William Ber	ntinck is famo	ous for his	•••••	· 	
(a) appearance	(b) wa	ars	(c) refor	rms	
3. The use of	as cou	urt language w	as abolis	hed.	
(a) English	(b) Persian	(c) Sa	nskrit		
4. Human Sacrifice	was practiced	by			
(a) Wild tribes of C	Prissa	(b) Rajputs	(0	c) People of C	entral India
5. Hasting was succeeded by					
(a) Amherst		(b) Dalhousie	een	(c) Bent	inck
6. Treaty of Yandaboo ended the Burmese war.					
(a) First	(b) Second	(c) Th	ird		
7. Bentinck introduced as Court language.					
(a) Vernacular lang	guage	(b) English	(0	e) Hindi	
8. Macaulay was the first					
(a) Law Member	(b) Chief Jus	tice (c) Mi	ilitary Ge	neral	
9. Bentinck was help	ped by	in remo	oving Sati		

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(b) Atmaram Pandu	irang			
(c) Raj Ram Mohan Roy				
(b) Educationist	(c) Industrialist			
ck in removing				
(b) Rajputs	(c) wild tribes of Orissa			
medium of instructi	on.			
(b) Persian	(c) Hindi			
7				
1. The first Burmese war came to an end by the Treaty of in A.D. 1826.				
Ans: Yandaboo				
2 is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India.				
Ans:Bentinck				
3 was made as the first law member in the executive council of the				
4. The evil practice that prevailed in the Indian society was				
Ans: Female infanticide				
5. The Treaty of Yandaboo was concluded in				
6. Bentinck followed the policy of Ans: non-intervention				
	(b) Educationist ck in removing (b) Rajputs medium of instructi (b) Persian an end by the Treaty be one of the greate first law member in in the Indian society oncluded in			

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7. A new post called was created in the Executive Council of the Governor General.

Ans: Law Member

8. The Sati Prohibition Act was passed in

Ans: A.D. 1829

9. Bentinck established a medical college in

Ans: Calcutta

10. Bentinck promoted education in India.

Ans: English

III.Match the following.

1.

- 1. Abolition of Sati (a) English Education
- 2. Major Sleeman (b) 1829
- 3. RajaRam Mohan Roy (c) Suppression of Thugs
- 4. Macaulay (d) Social reformer

2.

- 1. Amherst (a) Non Intervention Policy
- 2. Bentinck (b) Reduction of Bhatta
- 3. Military officers (c) Allahabad
- 4. Civil and Criminal court (d) First Burmese war

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Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

3.

1. Bentinck

(a) Charter Act of 1833

2. Law Member

(b) Passed by Bentinck

3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(c) Commander in Chief

4. Sati Prohibition Act

(d) Social Reformer

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

4.

1. Tribes of Rajputana

(a) A gang of roobers

2. Wild Tribes of Orissa

(b) Suppressed the Thugs

3. The Thugs

(c) Female Infacticide

4. Major Sleeman

(d) Human Sacrifice

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b);

5.

winmeen

1. English

(a) Abolished the monopoly of the company

2. Charter Act of 1833

(b) Benefit of the Christians

3. Appointment of the Bishops

(c) Welfare oriented

4. Bentinck's policy

(d) Medium of Instruction

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

IV. Answer in a word:

1. When did Bentinck become the Governor General of India?

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 Ans: 1828 2. Where was the Elphinston College established? **Ans: Bombay** 3. Who reduced the Bhatta of Military officer? **Ans: Bentinck** 4. What type of policy was followed by Bentinck? **Ans: Non Intervention** 5. Where did Bentinck setup a civil and criminal court? Ans: At Allahabad 6. Which language was abolished as court language? **Ans: Persian** 7. What was introduced in the place of Persian? Ans: Vernacular language 8. When was the Sati prohibition Act passed? Ans: 1829 9. Where did Bentinck open a Medical College? **Ans: At Calcutta** 2. Lord Dalhousie (A.D. 1848 – A.D. 1855) I.Choose the correct answer:

(a) Lord Dalhousie

1. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by

(b) Lord Amherst

(c) Lord Hasting

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment.				
(a) Satara	(b) Jhansi	(c) Oudh		
3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriag	e Act was passed in .			
(a) 1853	(b) 1855	(c) 1856		
4. The first railway line was laid b	petween Bombay and	l		
(a) Madras	(b) Thana	(c) Pune		
5. Doctrine of Lapse became one	of the root causes for	·		
(a) Local revolt	(b) Sepoy mutiny	(c) Freedom movement		
5. Dalhousie made as t	the summer capital.			
(a) Simla	(b) Mussorie	(c) Kashmir		
7. Dalhousie made	as the winter capital.			
(a) Calcutta	(b) Bombay	(c) Chennai		
8. In 1854 a railway line was laid from Howrah to				
(a) Raniganj	(b) Bhuwaneshwar	(c) Lahore		
9. The maker of modern India was				
(a) Wellesley	(b) Clive	(c) Dalhousie		
II. Fill in the blanks.				
1.Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in				
Ans: 1848				
2 was the first kingdom to be annexed bynthe British under the Doctrine of Lapse.				

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More Book Back Ques Ans: Satara	stions Check here - <u>https://go</u>
3. Ganga canal was constructed d	uring the regin of
Ans: Dalhousie	
4. The new policy introduced by l	Dalhousie was
Ans: Doctrine of Lapse	
5. In 1852, the Nawab of Oudh w	as
Ans: Wajid Ali Shah	
6. The first railway line from Bon	nbay to Thane was laid in
Ans: 1853	
7. Sir Charles Wood's Despatch v	vas introduced in
Ans: 1854	
8. Dalhousie acquired the title	
Ans: Maker of Modern India	
III. Match the following.	winmeen
1.	
1. First railway line	(a) adopted son of Baji Rao II
2. Woods Despatch	(b) Nawab of Oudh
3. Nana Sahib	(c) 1853
4. Wajid Ali Shah	(d) 1854
Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b);	

2.

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1. Dalhousie

(a) Sikh Kingdom

2. Multan

(b) The British

3. Mulraj

- (c) Doctrine of Lapse
- 4. Annexation of Punjab
- (d) Leader of the Sikhs

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

3.

1. Nawab of Oudh

- (a) Calcutta
- 2. Lieutenant Governor
- (b) Wajid Ali Shah

3. Summer Capital

(c) Simla

4. Winter capital

(d) Bengal

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(d); 3.(c); 4.(a);

4.

1. Bombay to Thana

(a) 1854

- 2. Howrah to Raniganj
- (b) 1856
- 3. Madras to Arakonam

(c) 1848

4. Dalhousie

(d) 1853

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

5.

1. Director General

(a) Introduced free Trade

2. Dalhousie

(b) Rurkee

3. Engineering College

(c) Shifted from Calcutta to Simla

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4. Army headquarters

(d) Post and Telegraph Offices

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

IV Answer the following in one word:

1. When was the second Anglo-Sikh fought?

Ans: 1848-49

2. Who set up public works department?

Ans: Dalhousie

3. Name the universities set up during the period of Dalhousie.

Ans: Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

4. Who was the Governor General of India in 1848?

Ans: Dalhousie

5. What was the new policy introduced by Dalhousie?

Ans: Doctrine of Lapse

6. Who introduced railways in India? In Meen

Ans: Dalhousie

7. Name the canal dug during the period of Dalhousie.

Ans: Ganga Canal

8. Who was called the maker of modern India?

Ans: Dalhousie

3. The Great Revolt of A.D. 1857

I. Choose the correct answer:

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1. The Great Revolt of A.D. 1857 took place during the period of Lord				
(a) Bentinck	(b) Canning	(c) Dalhousie		
2. The sepoy mutiny first b	oroke out in			
(a) Barrackpore	(b) Delhi	(c) Kanpur		
3 was the fir	rst soldier who refused to u	se the greatest catridge.		
(a) Mangal Pandey	(b) Nana Sahib	(c) Bahadur Shah		
4. The main political cause	e for the great Revolt of A.	D. 1857 was		
(a) Heavy Taxes	(b) Dual government	(c) Doctrine of Lapse		
5. The Great Revolt took p	place in			
(a) A.D. 1847	(b) A.D. 1857	(c) A.D. 1867		
6. The General Service Enlistment Act was passed by				
(a) Canning (b) Dalhousie (c) Bentinck				
7. The immediate cause of the Revolt was				
(a) Enfield Rifle (b) Poverty (c) III- treatment				
8. In Delhi, the leader of the mutineers was				
(a) Nana Saheb (b) Lakshmi Bai (c) Bahadur Shah II				
9. Begum Hazarat Mahal was the ruler of				
(a) Mysore (b) Tanjore (c) Oudh				
10. Viceroy was the name given to the				
(a) Governor General (b) Governor (c) Lieutenant Governor				
11. A Royal Durbar was held at				

More Bo (a) Allahabad	_	ions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 adabad (c) Hyderabad	
12. The first Vice	roy of India was		
(a) Ripon	(b) Lytton	(c) Canning	
II. Fill in the bla	nks:		
1 wa against the British		of the accumulated grievances of the Indian peo	ple
Ans: Sepoy Muti	ny		
2. The Great Revo	olt of A.D. 1857 is	also known as	
Ans: First war of	Indian Independ	lence	
3. The immediate	cause of the revol	t of 1857 was the introduction of	
Ans: Greased Ca	rtridges		
4. The English tro	ops under Sir John	n Nicholson captured	
Ans: Delhi			
5. The Great Revo	olt took place durin	ng the time of	
Ans: Canning			
6. The Indian sold	liers were reluctan	t to go	
Ans: overseas			
7. There was a rur	nour that the cartri	idges were greased with the fat of	
Ans: cow and pig	5		
8. In Delhi	was declare	ed as the Emperor of India.	
Ans: Bahadur Sh	nah II		

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 9. Nana Saheb was the of Peshwa Baji Rao II			
Ans: adopted son			
10. The son of Begum Hazarat M	ahal was		
Ans: Birjis Kadar			
11. Rani Lakshmi Bai was helped	by		
Ans: Tantia Tope			
12. The Board of Council and the	Court of Directors were		
Ans: abolished			
13. An Indian Council was			
Ans: created			
14. the last Governor General of British India was			
Ans: Canning			
III. Match the following.			
1.	winmeen		
1. Mangal Pandey	(a) Central India		
2. Tania Tope	(b) Barrackpore		
. Lord Canning (c) commander of Nana Shab's forces			
4. Rani Lakshmi Bai (d) The first Viceroy of India			
Ans: 1.(b); 2.(c); 3.(d); 4.(a);			
2.			
1. The Great Revolt	(a) Wellesley		

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- 2. Subsidiary Alliance
- (b) Dalhousie
- 3. Doctrine of Lapse
- (c) Mughal Emperor
- 4. Bahadur Shah II
- (d) First war of Indian Independence

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

3.

1. Trade and Commerce

(a) Conversion

2. Christian Missionaries

- (b) Canning
- 3. General Service Enlistment Act
- (c) In the hands of the English
- 4. Greased cartridges in Enfield Rifle
- (d) Immediate cause of the revolt

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(d);

4.

- 1. Mangal Pandey
- (a) Nana Saheb

2. Kanpur

(b) Central India

3. Lucknow

(c) Barrackpore

4. Lakshmi Bai

(d) Begam Hazarat mahal

Ans: 1.(c); 2(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

5.

1. John Nicholson

(a) Lucknow

2. Col. O'Neil

(b) Delhi

- 3. General Outram
- (c) Central India

4. Sir Hugh Rose

(d) Kanpur

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Ans: 1.(b); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(c);

6.

- 1. First Viceroy (a) Allahabad
- 2. Royal Durbar (b) created by Queen's Proclamation
- 3. The Doctrine of Lapse (c) Canning
- 4. Secretary of State (d) cancelled by Queen's Proclamation

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

IV. Answer in one word:

1.By whom was the revolt of A.D. 1857 started?

Ans: Mangal Pandey

2. Which state was annexed on the pretext of mis-government?

Ans: Oudh

3. Who joined with Rani Lakshmi Bai during the revolt of 1857?

Ans: Tantia Tope

4. Who undertook the administration of British India after the Great Revolt of 1857?

winmeen

Ans: The British Crown

5. What was the immediate cause of the revolt?

Ans: Greased Cartridges

6. Where was Bahadur Shah II sent?

Ans: To Rangoon

7. Who was Nana Saheb?

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Ans: The adopter son of Baji Rao II

8. When was Queen Victoria's Proclamation issued?

Ans: 1st November, A.D. 1858

I. Choose the correct answer:

4. The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

1. Paligar system was introduced by				
(a) Vishwanathan Nayak	(b) Rani Mangamm	nal (c) Ragunatha		
Nayak				
2. Tower of Arunachalesw	ara temple was completed b	oy		
(a) Thirumalai Nayak	(b) Achutappa	(c) Vijaya Ragava		
3. "War of the Noses" tool	x place during the regin of			
(a) Krishnappa Nayak	(b) Rani Meenakshi	(c) Thirumalai Nayak		
4. Umarupulavar wrote				
(a) Kandar Kalivenbah	(b) Irrusamaya vizhakam	(c) Seerapuranam		
5. The Nayak were the	of the Vijayanaş	gar rulers.		
(a) Prime Ministers	(b) Military generals	(c) Agents		
6. Vishwanathan Nayak was a close friend of				
(a) Krishnadeva Raya	(b) Achutha Raya (c) M	ahendra Varama		
7. Ariyanatha was the	of Viswanatha Na	ayak.		
(a) Minister (b) Go	eneral (c) Court poo	et		
8. Thirumalai Nayak was r country.	mainly responsible for the	attack in Tamil		

	ck Questions Auslim		e - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> se	
9. The founder of the inde	ependent Nayal	k Kingdom in	Tanjore was	
(a) Sevappa Nayak	(b) Achutapı	oa Nayak	(c) Ragunatha Nayak	
10. The most popular amo	ong the Nayaks	s of Tagore wa	ıs	
(a) Sevappa Nayak	(b) Achutapı	oa Nayak	(c) Ragunatha Nayak	
11. The real founder of th	e Nayak rule ii	n Senji was		
(a) Krishnappa Nayak	(b) Vyappa I	Nayak (c) Ra	igunatha Nayak	
12. Nayak Mahal was bui	lt with the help	of	architect.	
(a) German (b) E	nglish	(c) Italian		
II.Fill in the blanks:				
1.Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called				
Ans: Kaval Pitchai				
2 acted as	s the regent of	three year old	child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.	
Ans: Mangammal	wi	nmeer		
3. Rani Meenakshi was ir	nprisoned by	at	the place at Trichy.	
Ans: Chanda Sahib				
4 helped	Vijayanagar rı	ıler in the batt	le of Talikotta.	
Ans: Achutappa Nayak				
5. Viswanatha Nayak intr	oduced			
Ans: Palayakar System				
6. Mangammal became a	of	3 year old chi	ild Vijayaranga Chokkanathar.	

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7. Mangammal paid more interest on

Ans: Irrigation projects

8. Sivaganga lake was called

Ans: Sevappaneri

9. Raja Desingh's father was

Ans: Swaroop Singh

III. Match the following:

1.

1. Thirumalai Nayak (a) Meyngnana vilakkam

2. Paranjothiar (b) Seerapuranam

3. Thiruvenkatam (c) Chidambarapuranam

4. Umarupulavar (d) Chidamabarapattial

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b); Winmeen

2.

1. Nayak (a) Minister

2. Ariyanatha (b) Vishwanatha Nayak

3. Palayakkar System (c) Kind of Tax

4. Kaval Pitchai (d) Leader

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

3.

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1. Unnai Keralavarman	(a) Vijayanagar's Ruler				
2. Sri Ranga III	(b) Sanskrit Scholar				
3. Thirumalai Nayak	(c) Travancore				
4. Neelakanda Dikshidar	(d) Pudhu Mandapam				
Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);					
4.					
1. Vijayaranga	(a) gave facilities to pilgrim centres				
2. Mangammal	(b) Nawab of Carnatic				
3. Vijaya Kumara	(c) Meenakshi				
4. Chanda Sahib	(d) Bangaru				
Ans: 1.(c); 2(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);					
5. The Rule	e Of The Marathas Of Thanjavur				
(A.D. 1676 - A.D. 1856)					
I.Choose the correct answer:	winmeen				
1. Ekoji was the son of					
(a) Shaji Bhonsle	(b) Shivaji (c) Shambaji				
2. Saraswathy Mahal was established by					
(a) Viswanatha Nayak	(b) Thirumalai Nayak (c) Serfoji-II				
3. Panchalankuruchi was ruled by	<i>/</i>				
(a) Serfoji-II	(b) Sethupathy (c) Kattabomman				
4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at					

More Book Back (a) Siraganga	Questions Check he (b) Kayatharu	re - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 (c) Kalaiyar Koil
5. The British restored Than	avur to	
(a) Serfoji-II	(b) Tukaji	(c) Tuljaji
6. Saraswathi Mahal Library	is located in	
(a) Thanjai	(b) Trichy	(c) Madurai
II. Fill in the blanks:		
1.Dalhousie annexed Thanja	vur by applying	
Ans: Doctrine of Lapse		
2. Tuljaji patronized the grea	t Telugu poet	
Ans: Aluri Kuppanna		
3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomma	an was humiliated by the	British collector
Ans: Jackson		
4. In the year	Kattabomman was hang	ed.
Ans: A.D. 1799	winmee	n
5. Venkoji was otherwise kn	own as	
Ans: Ekoji		
6. Shaji II was the son of		
Ans: Venkoji		
7. The Andhra Kalidasa was		
Ans: Aluri Kuppanna		
8. Major was se	ent to defeat Kattabomm	an.

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Ans:	Ro	nn	orn	nar
Allo.	Da	ш		паі

9. Kattabomman's army was defeated at

Ans: Kallarpatti

10. One of the heroes of South Indian Rebellion was

Ans: Marudhu Pandiar

III. Match the following.

1.

1. Baskara Dikshit

(a) British collector of Ramnad

2. Jackson

(b) 1801

3. South Indian Rebellion

(c) British commander

4. Bannerman

(d) Partonished by the Marathas of Thanjavur

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

2.

1. Chokkanatha Nayak

(a) Shaji Bhonsle

2. Ekoji

(b) Viceroy

3. Shivaji

(c) Alagiri

4. Shantaji

(d) Coleroon

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);

3.

1. Shaji II

(a) Nominee of the East Indian Company

2. Tuljaji

(b) was reduced to a pensioner

3. Amar Singh	(c) Annexed Madurai	<u>//goo.gi/13CN18</u>			
4. Serfoji II	(d) Cornwallis removed				
Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b);					
4.					
1. Aluri Kuppa	(a) Raja of Pudukottai				
2. Kattabomman	(b) British General				
3. Vijaya Raghunatha Thondaima	an (c) Andhra Kalidasa				
4. Bannerman	(d) Panchalamkuruchi				
Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(a); 4.(b); Geography 1.Tertiary Activity – I Trade					
I. Choose the correct answer:	winmeen				
1.Trade within the country is called					
(a) Internal trade	(b) International trade	(c) Open trade			
2. Industrial raw material are products.					
(a) Primary (b) Se	econdary (c) Terti	ary			
3. Switzerland is famous for					
(a) Silk (b) Watches	s (c) Tea				
4. Transportation is more useful in transporting a variety of					
(a) bulky goods (b) ra	w materials (c) finish	ed products			

	ok Back Question ntries specialize in the		e - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8
(a) Oil	(b) Paper		
6. Adverse balance	e of trade		
(a) improves econo	omy (b) affects (economy	(c) stabilises economy
II.Fill in the blanl	ks:		
1. Latin America e	xports		
Ans: foodstuffs ar	nd raw materials		
2. Rubber and Tin	are found abundantly	' in	
Ans: Malaysia			
3. Industrial countr	ries export	to the les	s industrial countries.
Ans: finished pro	ducts		
4. Trade is the	of commo	dities within o	or between countries.
Ans: exchange			
5. Ores and fibres	are prod	ucts of trade.	n
Ans: primary			
6. Trade taking pla	ce within a country i	n called	
Ans: Internal Tra	de		
7. Trade taking pla	ce between countries	is called	

Ans: two

8. Bilateral trade is the exchange of commodities between countries.

Ans: International Trade

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9. Multilateral trade is the exchange of trade between countries.

Ans: a number of

10. The difference in values between imports and exports is called

Ans: Balance of trade

III. Match the following.

1.

- 1. China (a) Middle Eastern countries
- 2. Oil (b) Mineral ores
- 3. Paper (c) Silk
- 4. Africa (d) Malaysia
- 5. Tin (e) Canada

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(d);

2.

- 1. Latin America (a) Exports agricultural products
- 2. Australia (b) Secondary products
- 3. Trading Blocs (c) Primary products
- 4. Manufactured goods (d) Importers of manufactured goods
- 5. Food stuffs (e) Promoting trade

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2. Tertiary Activity – II

Transport and Communications

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1. Choose the corre	ect answer:	
1 is a	major port.	
(a) Puducherry	(b) Chennai	(c) Cuddalore
2. Pipelines are use	d to carry	
(a) Coal	(b) Oil	(c) Wood
3. Telegraph was in	vented in the year	
(a) 1844	(b) 1855	(c) 1866
4. Bridges and tunn	els connect the Multi	lane National
(a) Highways	(b) Railways	(c) Airways
5. Road network is	in the co	astal regions of Tamil Nadu.
(a) densest	(b) spa	arse (c) nil
6. The Mass Rapia	Transit System (MRT	(S) is an elevated suburban railway in
(a) Chennai	(b) Bombay	(c) Kolkata
7. The cheapest me	ans of transport is	nmeen
(a) Waterways	(b) Airways	(c) Railways
8. Natural gas is tra	nsported though	
(a) Pipelines	(b) Railways	(c) Airways
9. Kandla port in lo	cated in	
(a) India	(b) Sri Lanka	(c) Japan
II. Fill in the blan	ks:	
1.The Transcontine	ntal railway links	with Vladivostok.

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Ans: Leningrad
2 are the cheapest means of transport.
Ans: Waterways
3. Buckingham canal carried goods from Nellore to
Ans: Marakkanam
4. Roads are the most mode of transportation in the world.
Ans: common
5. India's located major road is the
Ans: Grand Trunk road
6. Indian Railways is the largest in Asia.
Ans: second
7. Indian Railways is thelargest in the world.
Ans: fourth
8. Today ocean transport is used mainly for transporting
Ans: bulky cargo
9. The fastest and costliest means of transport is
Ans: Air Transport
10. Telephone was invented in
Ans: 1875
11. Communication has been revolutionized in India is recent years by
Ans: INSAT

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1. Brahmaputra

(a) North America

2. Rhine

- (b) Transcontinental Highway
- 3. Alaskan Highway
- (c) Major port

4. Visakhapatnam

(d) Inland waterways

5. TAPS

(e) Germany

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(b); 4.(c); 5.(a);

2.

- 1. The Grand Trunk Road
- (a) Largest work force
- 2. The Indian Railways
- (b) Chennai

3. MRTS

(c) Europe

4. R. Elbe

(d) North India

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

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3. Population

Population Growth and Distribution

I.Choose the correct answer:

- 1. When birth rates are high and death rates are the population of an area will increase.
- (a) High
- (b) Low
- (c) Stable
- 2. At 90% of the Earth's people live on % of the land.

(a) 10	(b) 20 (c) 2		nttps://goo.gi/rscn18
3 is	considered the mos	t densely populate	ed country.
(a) China	(b) Mexico	(c) Bangladesh	ı
4. Areas with	climates t	end to be sparsely	populated.
(a) favourable	(b) extrem	e (c) cool	
5	with stable governm	nent have high pop	pulation density.
(a) Afghanistan	(b) Egypt	(c) Sing	apore
6. Since 1950 the ris	se in population has	s been	
(a) rapid	(b) less	(c) mid	
7. The developed co	ountries have	birth rate.	
(a) low	(b) high	(c) very high	
8. The density of po	opulation in Asia is		
(a) 203	(b) 32 (c) 7	73	
II. Fill in the blank	xs:	inmeen	
1.The rise in popula	ntion has been stead	ily rapid since	
Ans: 1804			
2. The birthrate is the total population.	ne number of live b	irths in a year for	every people of the
Ans: 1000			
3. The world popula	ation reached 6 billi	on in the vear	
Ans: 1999			
A113. 1777			

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More Book 2. Sahara Desert		tions Chec (b) Amazon		os://goo.gl/rSCNT8
3. Afghanistan	((c) Singapore	÷	
4. Limited job opport	cunities ((d) Rich in re	esources	
5. Stable government	;	(e) Extreme of	climates	
Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3(a	a); 4.(b); 5.(c)	;		
	4. Po _l	pulation an	d Resources	
I.Choose the correct	t answer:			
1. Freshwater of the l	Earth is only			
(a) 30%	(b) 0.03	3%	(c) 3%	
2. Droughts, erosion	and global wa	rming are ca	used due to	
(a) Deforestation		(b) Afforesta	tion	(c) Hunting
3. The first artificial satellite launched by the Soviet Union was				
(a) Sputnik I	(b) Spu	tnik II	(c) Kitsat	
4. India has 20% of the	he Population	but the wate	r available is o	only
(a) 5%	(b) 4%	(c) 2%	Ď	
5. Water table is lowered when activity increases.				
(a) Mining	(b) Hur	nting	(c) Fishing	
5. Water has been growing at more than the rate of population increase.				
(a) twice	(b) thric	ce	(c) multitime	s
7. Desertification occurs in thelands.				
(a) low	(b) high	(c) sei	mi-arid	

(a) France	(b) Korea	(c) China
II. Fill in the blank	s:	
1.Theand water.	. population puts a l	ot of pressure on the available resources like land
Ans: increased		
2. By 2025,	billion people	e will be affected by serve water scarcity.
Ans: Five		
3 affe	ects a large number	of people living in 110 countries.
Ans: Desertification	n	
4. In the developing	countries 95% of th	ne sewage is let into
Ans: rivers		
5. The first Indian R	emote Sensing Sate	ellite IRS-1A was launched in
Ans: 1988	wi	nmeen
6. Population pressu	re in the	puts a greater strain on global resources.
Ans: developed cou	ıntries	
7. Freshwater consti	tutes barely	of the water vailable on Earth's surface.
Ans: 0.03%		
8. India has only	of Earth	n's water.
Ans: 4%		
9. India has	of Earth's	population.

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Ans: 20%

10. There is a decline in the availability of fuels.

Ans: fossil

11. The remote sensing information helps countries to plan for a future.

Ans: sustainable

III.Match the following.

1.

- 1. Agricultural development
- (a) Semi-arid lands

2. Desertification

(b) France

3. Commercial energy

(c) Steady growth of population

4. LANDSAT

(d) Coal and oil

5. SPOT

(e) USA

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(e); 5.(b);

2.

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1. Mining

(a) Increase in rural population

2. Deforestation

(b) India

3. Africa

(c) Soil erosion

4. Yaogan

(d) Lowers the water table

5. CARTOSAT

(e) China

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(c); 3.(a); 4.(e); 5.(b);

Civics

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 1.Road Safety - Rules and Regulations

I.Choose the correct answer:

1. The rules of road	regulations came in	to effect fro	m
(a) 1989	(b) 1990	(c)	1998
2. Pedestrians can c	cross the road		
(a) anywhere	(b) near the	signals	(c) at Zebra crossing
3. Every year, first	week of	is celebra	ted as Road Safety Week.
(a) December	(b) January	7	(c) March
4. For emergency,	call 1	for ambulance	ce service.
(a) 108	(b) 100	(c) 106	
5. India has the	largest road	network in	the world.
(a) first	(b) second	(c) third	
6. Recently there is	a growing concern of	over the prob	olem of
(a) road maintenance	ce (b) road cra	nmee	(c) road construction
7. Drivers shall driv	ve their vehicles on the	he	side of the road.
(a) left	(b) right	(c) back	
8. National Road sa	afety policies are form	ned by the .	
(a) President	(b) Prime Minister	(c)	Ministry of Surface Transport
9. The major cause	of the accident is		
(a) speed	(b) nature of road	(c)	nature of driver
II. Fill in the blank	KS:		

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1.Drivers should drive their vehicles on the side of the road.
Ans: left
2. Road safety cell was setup in
Ans: 1986
3. In Traffic Light colour indicates stop.
Ans: Red
4. Road signals are classified into types.
Ans: three
5. Most of the accidents may be
Ans: prevented
5. Fire service vehicles and Ambulances must be given
Ans: free passage
7. No drivers shall take a 'U' turn on a busy
Ans: traffic road winmeen
8. Drivers should avoid sound of the horn in zones.
Ans: silence
9. The major cause for road accident is
Ans: speed
III. Match the following.
1.
1 Orange (a) Footpath

More Book Back 2. Pedestrians	ck Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 (b) Telephone		
3. Information sign	(c) Traffic police		
4. Hand Signal	(d) Get ready		
Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.	(c);		
2.			
1. Direction indicator	(a) Avoid the second	nd of Horn	
2. Silence Zones	(b) Avoids collisio	n	
3. Sufficient distance	(c) Free passage		
4. Ambulance	(d) Use for U Turn		
Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.	(c);		
1.	Economics Money, Savings and I	nvestment	
I.Choose the correct answ	ver:	_	
1. 'Money is what it does'	is defined byeel	n	
(a) Crowthes	(b) Walker	(c) Robertson	
2. The purchasing power o	f money depends upon the		
(a) Price level	(b) Demand level	(c) Supply level	
3 is used as	a standard for future paym	nent.	
(a) Cheque	(b) Money	(c) Credit card	
4 is the uni	t of account and a standard	of common measurement.	
(a) Medium of exchange	(b) Measure of va	lue (c) store of value	

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5. The portion of income not spen	it on i	s saving.		
(a) Consumption	(b) Production	(c) Distribution		
6. Money makes cald	culation easy.			
(a) mental	(b) personal	(c) economic		
7. Savings is directly connected w	vith			
(a) Consumption	(b) Production	(c) Investment		
II. Fill in the blanks:				
1 is one of the greater	st inventions of man.			
Ans: Money	7			
2. The word 'money' is derived fr	com the Latin word			
Ans: Moneta				
3. The most important function of	money is that it acts	as		
Ans: Medium of Exchange				
4. Money is a convenient form of storing ones				
Ans: Wealth				
5 is inevitable for o	capital formation and	economic growth.		
Ans: Savings				
6. The medium of exchange is				
Ans: money				
7. Barter system involves trading without the use of				
Ans: money				

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8. Money can be easily into other marketable assets.

Ans: converted

9. Business in modern times is based on

Ans: credits

III.Match the following.

1.

- 1. Moneta (a) Old system of exchange of goods
- 2. Store of value (b) Fundamental invention
- 3. Savings (c) Money
- 4. Money (d) Function of money
- 5. Barter system (e) contributes to economic growth.

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(a);

2.

- 1. Symbol of Money (a) Satisfies Human wants
- 2. Money (b) In its absence
- 3. Credit payments (c) Consumers
- 4. Importance of Money (d) Unicode standard
- 5. Savings (e) At future dates

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(e); 4.(b); 5.(c);