1. Lord William Bentinck

(A.D. 1828 – A.D. 1835)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Lord Amherst was succeeded by ....................... as the Governor General of India.
   (a) William Bentinck  (b) Lord Hastings  (c) Lord Curzon

2. Lord William Bentinck is famous for his ....................
   (a) appearance  (b) wars  (c) reforms

3. The use of ...................... as court language was abolished.
   (a) English  (b) Persian  (c) Sanskrit

4. Human Sacrifice was practiced by ....................
   (a) Wild tribes of Orissa  (b) Rajputs  (c) People of Central India

5. Hasting was succeeded by ....................
   (a) Amherst  (b) Dalhousie  (c) Bentinck

   (a) First  (b) Second  (c) Third

7. Bentinck introduced ....................... as Court language.
   (a) Vernacular language  (b) English  (c) Hindi

8. Macaulay was the first ....................
   (a) Law Member  (b) Chief Justice  (c) Military General

9. Bentinck was helped by .................... in removing Sati.
8th Social 3rd Term Book Back Questions With Answers in English

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(a) **Dayanand Saraswathi**  (b) Atmaram Pandurang

(c) Raj Ram Mohan Roy

10. Raj Ram Mohan Roy was a .................

(a) **Social Reformer**  (b) Educationist  (c) Industrialist

11. Major Sleeman helped Bentinck in removing .................

(a) the Thugs  (b) Rajputs  (c) wild tribes of Orissa

12. Bentinck made ................. as medium of instruction.

(a) **English**  (b) Persian  (c) Hindi

II. Fill in the blanks:

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 Governor General.
   
   **Ans:** Macaulay

4. The evil practice that prevailed in the Indian society was .................

   **Ans:** Female infanticide

5. The Treaty of Yandaboo was concluded in .................

   **Ans:** A.D. 1826

6. Bentinck followed the policy of ................. **Ans:** non-intervention
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. Raja Ram Mohan Roy (c) Suppression of Thugs
4. Macaulay (d) Social reformer

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

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
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 robbers
2. Wild Tribes of Orissa (b) Suppressed the Thugs
3. The Thugs (c) Female Infanticide
4. Major Sleeman (d) Human Sacrifice

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

5.

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?
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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:
1. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by .................
(a) Lord Dalhousie  (b) Lord Amherst  (c) Lord Hasting
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2. ..................... was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment.

(a) Satara          (b) Jhansi          (c) Oudh

3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act was passed in .........................

(a) 1853          (b) 1855          (c) 1856

4. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and .................

(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

6. Dalhousie made ................. as 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 by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. Ganga canal was constructed during the reign of ............

Ans: Dalhousie

4. The new policy introduced by Dalhousie was .......................

Ans: Doctrine of Lapse

5. In 1852, the Nawab of Oudh was .................

Ans: Wajid Ali Shah

6. The first railway line from Bombay to Thane was laid in .............

Ans: 1853

7. Sir Charles Wood’s Despatch was introduced in ...................

Ans: 1854

8. Dalhousie acquired the title .........................

Ans: Maker of Modern India

III. Match the following.

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);
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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
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?
   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:
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 broke out in ..................
   (a) Barrackpore  (b) Delhi  (c) Kanpur

3. ................... was the first soldier who refused to use the greatest catridge.
   (a) Mangal Pandey  (b) Nana Sahib  (c) Bahadur Shah

4. The main political cause for the great Revolt of A.D. 1857 was ...............  
   (a) Heavy Taxes  (b) Dual government  (c) Doctrine of Lapse

5. The Great Revolt took 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 .........................
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(a) Allahabad  (b) Ahmadabad  (c) Hyderabad

12. The first Viceroy of India was ......................

(a) Ripon  (b) Lytton  (c) Canning

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ..................... was the culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule.

Ans: Sepoy Mutiny

2. The Great Revolt of A.D. 1857 is also known as ......................

Ans: First war of Indian Independence

3. The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of ......................

Ans: Greased Cartridges

4. The English troops under Sir John Nicholson captured ......................

Ans: Delhi

5. The Great Revolt took place during the time of ......................

Ans: Canning

6. The Indian soldiers were reluctant to go ......................

Ans: overseas

7. There was a rumour that the cartridges were greased with the fat of ......................

Ans: cow and pig

8. In Delhi ...................... was declared as the Emperor of India.

Ans: Bahadur Shah II
9. Nana Saheb was the .............. of Peshwa Baji Rao II

Ans: adopted son

10. The son of Begum Hazarat Mahal 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.

1. Mangal Pandey (a) Central India
2. Tania Tope (b) Barrackpore
3. 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
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
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?

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

4. The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Paligar system was introduced by ....................

(a) Vishwanathan Nayak (b) Rani Mangammal (c) Ragunatha Nayak

2. Tower of Arunachaleswara temple was completed by ....................

(a) Thirumalai Nayak (b) Achutappa (c) Vijaya Ragava

3. “War of the Noses” took place during the reign of ....................

(a) Krishnappa Nayak (b) Rani Meenakshi (c) Thirumalai Nayak

4. Umarupulavar wrote ......................

(a) Kandar Kalivenbah (b) Irrusamaya vizhakam (c) Seerapuramam

5. The Nayak were the ...................... of the Vijayanagar rulers.

(a) Prime Ministers (b) Military generals (c) Agents

6. Vishwananathan Nayak was a close friend of ....................

(a) Krishnadeva Raya (b) Achutha Raya (c) Mahendra Varama

7. Ariyanatha was the ...................... of Viswanatha Nayak.

(a) Minister (b) General (c) Court poet

8. Thirumalai Nayak was mainly responsible for the ...................... attack in Tamil country.
9. The founder of the independent Nayak Kingdom in Tanjore was .........................
(a) Sevappa Nayak    (b) Achutappa Nayak    (c) Ragunatha Nayak

10. The most popular among the Nayaks of Tagore was .........................
(a) Sevappa Nayak    (b) Achutappa Nayak    (c) Ragunatha Nayak

11. The real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji was ....................
(a) Krishnappa Nayak    (b) Vyappa Nayak    (c) Ragunatha Nayak

12. Nayak Mahal was built with the help of .................... architect.
(a) German    (b) English    (c) Italian

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called ....................
   Ans: Kaval Pitchai

2. .................... acted as the regent of three year old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.
   Ans: Mangammal

3. Rani Meenakshi was imprisoned by .................... at the place at Trichy.
   Ans: Chanda Sahib

4. .................... helped Vijayanagar ruler in the battle of Talikotta.
   Ans: Achutappa Nayak

5. Viswanatha Nayak introduced ....................
   Ans: Palayakar System

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Ans: regent

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

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 Of The Marathas Of Thanjavur (A.D. 1676 - A.D. 1856)

I. Choose the correct answer:

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 ..................
(a) Serfoji-II (b) Sethupathy (c) Kattabomman

4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at ..................
5. The British restored Thanjavur 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 Thanjavur by applying ..................
   Ans: Doctrine of Lapse

2. Tuljaji patronized the great Telugu poet ..................
   Ans: Aluri Kuppanna

3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was humiliated by the British collector ..................
   Ans: Jackson

4. In the year .................. Kattabomman was hanged.
   Ans: A.D. 1799

5. Venkoji was otherwise known as ..................
   Ans: Ekoji

6. Shaji II was the son of ..................
   Ans: Venkoji

7. The Andhra Kalidasa was ..................
   Ans: Aluri Kuppanna

8. Major .................. was sent to defeat Kattabomman.
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Ans: Bannerman

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
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 Thondaiman (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:

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) Secondary                   (c) Tertiary

3. Switzerland is famous for ............... 
   (a) Silk                      (b) Watches                    (c) Tea

4. Transportation is more useful in transporting a variety of .................
   (a) bulky goods              (b) raw materials               (c) finished products
5. Middle East countries specialize in the trade of .................
(a) Oil  (b) Paper  (c) Tin

6. Adverse balance of trade .................
(a) improves economy  (b) affects economy  (c) stabilises economy

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Latin America exports ......................
   Ans: foodstuffs and raw materials

2. Rubber and Tin are found abundantly in ......................
   Ans: Malaysia

3. Industrial countries export ...................... to the less industrial countries.
   Ans: finished products

4. Trade is the ...................... of commodities within or between countries.
   Ans: exchange

5. Ores and fibres are ...................... products of trade.
   Ans: primary

6. Trade taking place within a country in called ......................
   Ans: Internal Trade

7. Trade taking place between countries is called ......................
   Ans: International Trade

8. Bilateral trade is the exchange of commodities between ...................... countries.
   Ans: two
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
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. ................. is a major port.
   (a) Puducherry   (b) Chennai   (c) Cuddalore

2. Pipelines are used to carry .................
   (a) Coal   (b) Oil   (c) Wood

3. Telegraph was invented in the year .................
   (a) 1844   (b) 1855   (c) 1866

4. Bridges and tunnels connect the Multilane National .................
   (a) Highways   (b) Railways   (c) Airways

5. Road network is ................. in the coastal regions of Tamil Nadu.
   (a) densest   (b) sparse   (c) nil

6. The Mass Rapia Transit System (MRTS) is an elevated suburban railway in .................
   (a) Chennai   (b) Bombay   (c) Kolkata

7. The cheapest means of transport is .................
   (a) Waterways   (b) Airways   (c) Railways

8. Natural gas is transported though .................
   (a) Pipelines   (b) Railways   (c) Airways

9. Kandla port in located in .................
   (a) India   (b) Sri Lanka   (c) Japan

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Transcontinental railway links ................. with Vladivostok.
 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 the ..................... largest 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
III. Match the following.

1.
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);

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.
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(a) 10      (b) 20      (c) 25

3. .................. is considered the most densely populated country.
   (a) China      (b) Mexico      (c) Bangladesh

4. Areas with .................. climates tend to be sparsely populated.
   (a) favourable      (b) extreme      (c) cool

5. .................. with stable government have high population density.
   (a) Afghanistan      (b) Egypt      (c) Singapore

6. Since 1950 the rise in population has been ...............
   (a) rapid      (b) less      (c) mid

7. The developed countries have .................. birth rate.
   (a) low      (b) high      (c) very high

8. The density of population in Asia is ..................
   (a) 203      (b) 32      (c) 73

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The rise in population has been steadily rapid since ..................
   Ans: 1804

2. The birthrate is the number of live births in a year for every .................. people of the total population.
   Ans: 1000

3. The world population reached 6 billion in the year ..................
   Ans: 1999
4. ..................... and human factors affect the distribution of people across the world.

Ans: Natural factors

5. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people in a country by the ................. of the country.

Ans: area

6. Industrial and agricultural development progressed the ................... ...

Ans: economic growth

7. World population distribution is ......................

Ans: uneven

8. Mongolia is the world’s ..................... densely populated country.

Ans: least

III. Match the following.

1.

1. 1804 (a) Low population density

2. Monaco (b) Least density of population

3. Low birth rate and high death rate (c) 1 billion population

4. Australia (d) Population decline

5. Germany (e) High population density

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

2.

1. Western Europe (a) Unstable government

2. 

3. 

4. 

5.
2. Sahara Desert  (b) Amazon Rainforest

3. Afghanistan  (c) Singapore

4. Limited job opportunities  (d) Rich in resources

5. Stable government  (e) Extreme climates

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

4. Population and Resources

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Freshwater of the Earth is only .........................
   (a) 30%  (b) 0.03%  (c) 3%

2. Droughts, erosion and global warming are caused due to .........................
   (a) Deforestation  (b) Afforestation  (c) Hunting

3. The first artificial satellite launched by the Soviet Union was ..................
   (a) Sputnik I  (b) Sputnik II  (c) Kitsat

4. India has 20% of the Population but the water available is only ....................
   (a) 5%  (b) 4%  (c) 2%

5. Water table is lowered when ..................... activity increases.
   (a) Mining  (b) Hunting  (c) Fishing

6. Water has been growing at more than ...................... the rate of population increase.
   (a) twice  (b) thrice  (c) multitimes

7. Desertification occurs in the ...................... lands.
   (a) low  (b) high  (c) semi-arid
8. The remote sensing satellites SPOT belongs to .............................................

(a) France   (b) Korea   (c) China

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The ...................... population puts a lot of pressure on the available resources like land and water.

Ans: increased

2. By 2025, ...................... billion people will be affected by serve water scarcity.

Ans: Five

3. ...................... affects a large number of people living in 110 countries.

Ans: Desertification

4. In the developing countries 95% of the sewage is let into ........................

Ans: rivers

5. The first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS-1A was launched in ...............  

Ans: 1988

6. Population pressure in the ...................... puts a greater strain on global resources.

Ans: developed countries

7. Freshwater constitutes barely ................. of the water vailable on Earth’s surface.

Ans: 0.03%

8. India has only ...................... of Earth’s water.

Ans: 4%

9. India has ...................... of Earth’s population.
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.

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
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The rules of road regulations came into effect from ..........................
   (a) 1989  (b) 1990  (c) 1998

2. Pedestrians can cross the road ..........................
   (a) anywhere  (b) near the signals  (c) at Zebra crossing

3. Every year, first week of ...................... is celebrated as Road Safety Week.
   (a) December  (b) January  (c) March

4. For emergency, call ................. for ambulance 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 over the problem of ..................
   (a) road maintenance  (b) road crash  (c) road construction

7. Drivers shall drive their vehicles on the ........................ side of the road.
   (a) left  (b) right  (c) back

8. National Road safety policies are formed 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 blanks:
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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

6. 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

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
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2. Pedestrians (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 of Horn

2. Silence Zones (b) Avoids collision

3. Sufficient distance (c) Free passage

4. Ambulance (d) Use for U Turn

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

Economics

1. Money, Savings and Investment

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. ‘Money is what it does’ is defined by ......................

(a) Crowthes (b) Walker (c) Robertson

2. The purchasing power of money depends upon the ......................

(a) Price level (b) Demand level (c) Supply level

3. ...................... is used as a standard for future payment.

(a) Cheque (b) Money (c) Credit card

4. ...................... is the unit of account and a standard of common measurement.

(a) Medium of exchange (b) Measure of value (c) store of value
5. The portion of income not spent on ........................ is saving.
(a) Consumption (b) Production (c) Distribution

(a) mental (b) personal (c) economic

7. Savings is directly connected with ..................
(a) Consumption (b) Production (c) Investment

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. .................. is one of the greatest inventions of man.
   Ans: Money

2. The word ‘money’ is derived from 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 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);