

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ONLINE CLASSES REVISION ASSIGNMENT CLASS VIII

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

REVISION

CHAPTERS-THE DIAMOND MAKER AND EXPLORERS ON ICE

Q1 Answer the following questions

- a) What did the scientists want to establish after studying the eggs?
- b) What motivated Wilson to undertake this difficult journey?
- c) What was the curator's first reaction when he saw the eggs?
- d) Explain the struggles the explorers went through during their journey.
- e) Why was narrator not keen on buying diamonds from him?
- f) Why did the man want to keep his diamond making business a secret?
- g) What do you think happened to the man in the end?

Q2 MCQ

1. Why did the expedition turn out to be the worst journey of their life?
 - a) The curator of the American Museum of Natural History did not recognize the importance of eggs.
 - b) They were physically injured by extreme cold winter.
 - c) They were unable to find the eggs of emperor penguins.
 - d) The travel claimed the life of two of the explorers.
2. Out of the four explorers, who initiated the expedition to Antarctica to find eggs of penguins?
 - a) Apsley Cherry Garrard
 - b) Lieutenant Henry Robertson Bowers
 - c) Dr Edward Wilson
 - d) Captain Scott
3. The link between the dinosaurs and the penguins was proved wrong; yet the journey was successful because
 - a) The explorers reached Antarctica
 - b) The explorers got the penguin eggs
 - c) The explorers reached a place that others hadn't

4. Where did the narrator meet the mysterious man in the chapter “The Diamond Maker”?
- waterloo bridge
 - highway
 - market
 - diamond street
5. Why did the diamond maker want to keep his diamond making business a secret?
- It was against the government policies and it could be very dangerous.
 - If somebody came to know of his plans, they would steal his idea and profit from it.
 - Both (i) and (ii)
6. Where did the narrator meet the mysterious man?
- waterloo bridge
 - highway
 - market
 - diamond street
7. What do you think the man died of in the end of the chapter “The Diamond Maker”?
- starvation
 - killed by the police
 - got drowned in the river
 - committed suicide
8. Why nobody was ready to buy the diamond from the narrator?
- they were not real diamonds
 - people used to think him a thief
 - the quality of diamonds was poor
 - people didn't trust him

हिंदी असाइनमेंट – 41

कक्षा 8

पुनरावृत्ति अभ्यास कार्य

पश्च अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिए।

. संसार में शांति, व्यवस्था और सद्भावना के प्रसार के लिए बुद्ध, ईसा मसीह, मुहम्मद चैतन्य, नानक आदि महापुरुषों ने धर्म के माध्यम से मनुष्य को परम कल्याण के पथ का निर्देश किया, किंतु बाद में यही धर्म मनुष्य के हाथ में एक अस्त्र बन गया। धर्म के नाम पर पृथ्वी पर जितना रक्तपात हुआ उतना और किसी कारण से नहीं। पर धीरे-धीरे मनुष्य अपनी शुभ बुद्धि से धर्म के कारण होने वाले अनर्थ को समझने लग गया है। भौगोलिक सीमा और धार्मिक विश्वासजनित भेदभाव अब धरती से मिटते जा रहे हैं। विज्ञान की प्रगति तथा संचार के साधनों में वृद्धि के कारण देशों की दूरियाँ कम हो गई हैं। इसके कारण मानव-मानव में घृणा, ईर्ष्या वैमनस्य कटुता में कमी नहीं आई। मानवीय मूल्यों के महत्त्व के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने का एकमात्र साधन है शिक्षा का व्यापक प्रसार।

(क) मनुष्य अधर्म के कारण होने वाले अनर्थ को कैसे समझने लगा है

- (i) संतों के अनुभव से
- (ii) वर्ण भेद से
- (iii) घृणा, ईर्ष्या, वैमनस्य, कटुता से
- (iv) अपनी शुभ बुधि से

(ख) विज्ञान की प्रगति और संचार के साधनों की वृद्धि का परिणाम क्या हुआ है।

- (i) देशों में भिन्नता बढ़ी है।
- (ii) देशों में वैमनस्यता बढ़ी है।
- (iii) देशों की दूरियाँ कम हुई हैं।
- (iv) देशों में विदेशी व्यापार बढ़ा है।

(ग) देश में आज भी कौन-सी समस्या है

- (i) नफ़रत की
- (ii) वर्ण-भेद की
- (iii) सांप्रदायिकता की
- (iv) अमीरी-गरीबी की

(घ) किस कारण से देश में मानव के बीच, घृणा, ईर्ष्या, वैमनस्यता एवं कटुता में कमी नहीं आई है?

- (i) नफ़रत से
- (ii) सांप्रदायिकता से
- (iii) अमीरी गरीबी के कारण
- (iv) वर्ण-भेद के कारण

(ङ) मानवीय मूल्यों के महत्त्व के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने का एकमात्र साधन है

- (i) शिक्षा का व्यापक प्रसार
- (ii) धर्म का व्यापक प्रसार
- (ii) प्रेम और सद्भावना का व्यापक प्रसार
- (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नोत्तर (समास)

Q1 चौराहा में कौन सा समास है

- A. बहूव्रीहि
- B. तत्पुरुष
- C. अव्ययीभाव
- D. द्विगु

Q2. समास का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है

- A. संक्षेप

- B.विस्तार
- C.विग्रह
- D.विच्छेद

Q3. निम्न में कौन सा पद अव्ययीभाव समास है

- A.गृहागत
- B.आचारकुशल
- C.प्रतिदिन
- D.कुमारी

Q4. जिस समास में उत्तर जपद प्रधान होने के साथ ही साथ पूर्व तथा उत्तर पद में विशेषण विशेष्य का सम्बन्ध भी होता है कौन सा समास कहते हैं

- A.बहुब्रिही
- B.कर्मधारय
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.द्वंद्व

Q5. निम्न में से कर्मधारय समास किसमें है

- A.चक्रपाणी
- B.चतुर्युगम
- C.नीलोत्पलम
- D.माता - पिता

Q6. जिस समास के दोनों पद अप्रधान होते हैं वहां पर कौन सा समास होता है

- A.द्वंद्व
- B.द्विगु
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.बह्व्रीहि

Q7. जितेन्द्रिय में कौन सा समास है

- A.द्वंद्व
- B.बह्व्रीहि
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.कर्मधारय

Q8. देवासुर में कौन सा समास है

- A.बह्व्रीहि
- B.कर्मधारय
- C.तत्पुरुष
- D.द्वंद्व

Q9. देशांतर में कौन सा समास है

- A.बह्व्रीहि
- B.द्विगु
- C.तत्पुरुष

D.कर्मधारय

Q10. दीनानाथ में कौन सा समास है

A.कर्मधारय

B.बह्व्रीहि

C.द्विगु

D.द्वंद्व

बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नोत्तर (मुहावरे)

Q1. आसमान पर चढ़ाना का अर्थ है -

A.अत्यधिक अभिमान करना

B.कठिन काम के लिए प्रेरित करना

C.बहुत शोर करना

D.अत्यधिक प्रशंसा करना

Q2. आँख की किरकिरी होना का अर्थ है -

A.अप्रिय लगना

B.धोखा देना

C.कष्टदायक होना

D.बहुत प्रिय होना

Q3. लाल-पीला होना का अर्थ है -

A.मुद्राएं बनाना

B.क्रोध करना

C.तेवर बदलना

D.रंग बदलना

Q4. सिर हथेली पर रखना का अर्थ है -

A.वीरता का प्रदर्शन करना

B.पराजय स्वीकार कर लेना

C.मरने के लिए तैयार होना

D.अहं का विसर्जन करना

Q5. अंतर के पट खोलना का अर्थ है -

A.प्रशंसा करना

B.भेद खोलना

C.विवेक से काम लेना

D.अपमानित करना

Q6. अंगूठी का नग होना का अर्थ है -

A.बहुत सुंदर

B.छिपा हुआ

- C. बहुत प्रिय
D. अनुरूप जोड़ा होना
- Q7. काम काज में कोरा होना का अर्थ है -
A. काम न करना
B. काम समाप्त करना
C. काम पूरा न करना
D. काम न जानना
- Q8. जुवान पर लगाम न होना का अर्थ है -
A. स्पष्टवादी होना
B. अनावश्यक रूप से स्पष्टवादी होना
C. सदैव कठोर वचन कहना
D. सर्वत्र अपनी वाग्मिता दिखाना
- Q9. टस से मस न होना का अर्थ है -
A. कठोर हृदय होना
B. अनुनय-विनय से न पसीजना
C. जगह न बदलना
D. धैर्यपूर्वक सहन करना
- Q10. टांग अड़ाना का अर्थ है -
A. बदनाम करना
B. बिना कारण लड़ना
C. गलत काम करना
D. अवरोध पैदा करना

MATHEMATICS – Revision Worksheet

Data Handling, Practical Geometry and Cubes and Cube Root

Learning Outcomes:

- i) To help the students recall the concept of histogram and Pie chart
- ii) To help students recall the concept of cubes and cube root.
- iii) To help the students recall the steps of construction of different quadrilaterals.

Data Handling

Please watch these video:

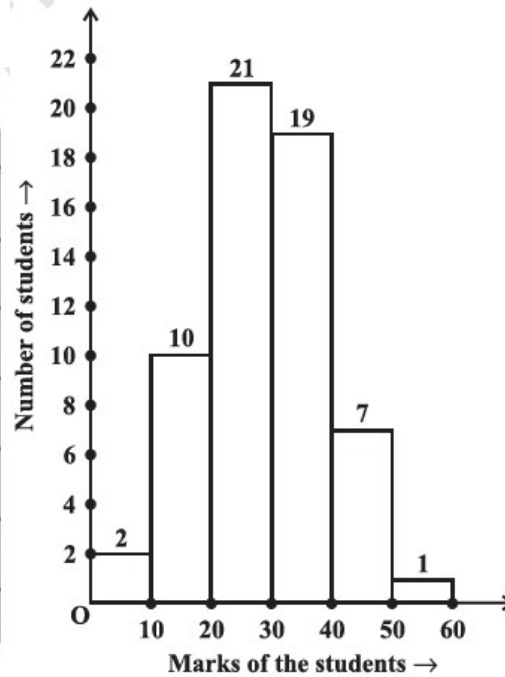
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EqIHVMTaPiA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqKAgF9yeDU>

HISTOGRAMS

Table 5.4

Class Interval	Frequency
0-10	2
10-20	10
20-30	21
30-40	19
40-50	7
50-60	1
Total	60



The height of the bars show the frequency of the class-interval.

Also, there is no gap between the bars as there is no gap between the class-intervals.

The graphical representation of data in this manner is called a histogram.

CIRCLE GRAPH OR PIE CHART

A circle graph shows the relationship between a whole and its parts. Here, the whole circle is divided into sectors. The size of each sector is proportional to the activity or information it represents.

The time spent by a child during a day



For example, in the above graph, the proportion of the sector for hours spent in sleeping
 $= \text{number of sleeping hours} \div \text{whole day}$
 $= 8 \text{ hours} \div 24 \text{ hours}$
 $= 1/3$

So, this sector is drawn as 1/3rd part of the circle.

Similarly, the proportion of the sector for hours spent in school =
 $\text{number of school hours} \div \text{whole day}$
 $= 6 \text{ hours} \div 24 \text{ hours}$

So this sector is drawn $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the circle. Similarly, the size of other sectors can be found.
A circle graph is also called a pie chart.

PROBABILITY

In a daily life come across the words like probably, likely, may be, chance and hope etc. All these are synonyms to probability.

Probability of event E is defined as :

Probability of an event = No. of favorable outcomes \div Total number of outcomes

Outcomes:

The possible results of an experiment are called the outcomes.

Event:

A combination of outcomes is called an event.



Example: A bag has 4 red balls and 2 yellow balls. (The balls are identical in all respects other than colour). A ball is drawn from the bag without looking into the bag. What is probability of getting a red ball? Is it more or less than getting a yellow ball?

Solution: There are in all $(4 + 2 =) 6$ outcomes of the event. Getting a red ball consists of 4 outcomes. (Why?) Therefore, the probability of getting a red ball is $= \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

In the same way the probability of getting a yellow ball $= \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

Therefore, the probability of getting a red ball is more than that of getting a yellow ball.

Solve the following:

Q-1) A bag has 4 red balls and 4 green balls, what is the probability of getting a red ball randomly? [1 Mark]

- a) $\frac{1}{4}$
- b) $\frac{1}{8}$

- c) 1/2
- d) 0

Q-2)A ——— shows the relationship between a whole and its parts.
Mark]

[1

- a) Bar Graph
- b) Pie chart
- c) Histograms
- d) Pictograph

Q-3) The difference between the upper class limit and lower class limit of a class interval [1 Mark]
is called:

- a) Frequency
- b) Width
- c) Grouped data
- d) Ungrouped data

Q-4) In a hypothetical sample of 20 people, the amount of money (in thousands of rupees) [3 Mark]
with each was found to be as follows:

114, 108, 100, 98, 101, 109, 117, 119, 126, 131, 136, 143, 156, 169, 182, 195, 207, 219, 235, 118.
Draw a histogram of the frequency distribution, taking one of the class interval as 50-100.

Q-5) The number of students in a hostel, speaking different languages is given below. [3 Mark]
Display the data in a pie chart.

Language	Hindi	English	Marathi	Tamil	Bengali	Total
Number of students	40	12	9	7	4	72

CUBES AND CUBE ROOT

Please watch these video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqvQGWvkMXA>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87_qlofPwhg

Perfect Cube or Cube numbers

A perfect cube is an integer that is equal to some other integer raised to the third power. We refer to raising a number to the third power as cubing the number.

For example, 125 is a perfect cube because $5^3 = 125$. However, 121 is not a perfect cube because there is no integer n such that $n^3 = 121$.

Example: Is 1000 a perfect cube?

Solution: Prime factorisation of 1000, is:

$$1000 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 2} \times \underline{5 \times 5 \times 5}$$

Here, no number is left for making a group of three.
Thus, 1000 is a perfect cube.

2	1000
2	500
2	250
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

Cube root

Finding the cube root is the inverse operation of finding cube. We know that $2^3 = 8$; so we say that the cube root of 8 is 2.

We write $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. The symbol $\sqrt[3]{}$ denotes 'cube-root.'

Cube root through prime factorisation method

Consider 3375. We find its cube root by prime factorisation:

3	3375
3	1125
3	375
5	125
5	25
5	5
	1

$$3375 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 3^3 \times 5^3 = (3 \times 5)^3$$

Therefore, cube root of 3375 = $\sqrt[3]{3375} = 3 \times 5 = 15$

Solve the following Questions:

Q-1) Cube of any odd numbers is _____. [1 mark]

Q-2) Cube of any even numbers is _____. [1 mark]

Q-3) Find the one's digit of the cube of 23. [1 Mark]

Q-4) Find whether 46656 is a perfect cube or not? [2 marks]

Q-5) Find the cube root of 3375. [2 marks]

Q-6) Find the smallest number by which 192 must be divided to obtain a perfect cube. [3 marks]

Q-8) Find the smallest number by which 675 must be multiplied to obtain a perfect cube [3 marks]

HOTS

Q-8) Find the volume of a cube, one face of which has an area of 64m^2

Q-9) Find: $\sqrt[3]{27 \times 64}$

Q-10) Find: $\sqrt[3]{\frac{729}{125}}$

Q-11) Find the volume of a cube whose side is 12cm

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY

Please watch these video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tsIEYOvBvU>

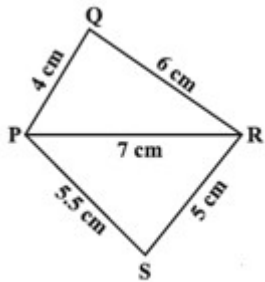
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=goeDn9_0HGU

Constructing a Quadrilateral

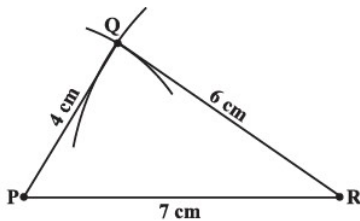
When the lengths of four sides and a diagonal are given

Example 1: Construct a quadrilateral PQRS where PQ = 4 cm, QR = 6 cm, RS = 5 cm, PS = 5.5 cm and PR = 7 cm.

Solution: [A rough sketch will help us in visualising the quadrilateral. We draw this first and mark the measurements.]

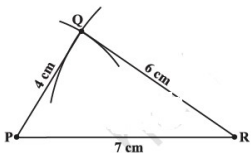


Step 1: From the rough sketch, it is easy to see that ΔPQR can be constructed using SSS construction condition. Draw ΔPQR

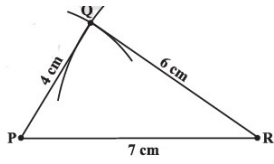


Step 2: Now, we have to locate the fourth point S. This 'S' would be on the side opposite to Q with reference to PR. For that, we have two measurements.

S is 5.5 cm away from P. So, with P as centre, draw an arc of radius 5.5 cm.



Step 3: S is 5 cm away from R. So with R as centre, draw an arc of radius 5 cm



Step 4 :S should lie on both the arcs drawn.So it is the point of intersection of thetwo arcs. Mark S and complete PQRS.

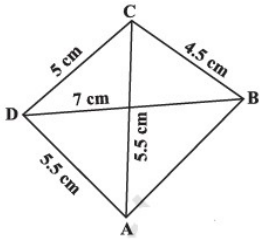
PQRS is the required quadrilateral.

When two diagonals and three sides are given

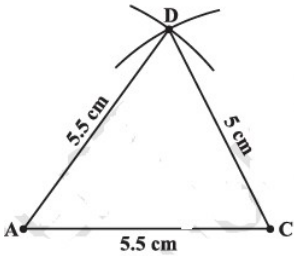
Example 2: Construct a quadrilateral ABCD, given that $BC = 4.5$ cm, $AD = 5.5$ cm, $CD = 5$ cm the diagonal $AC = 5.5$ cm and diagonal $BD = 7$ cm.

Solution:

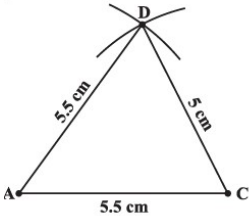
Here is the rough sketch of the quadrilateral ABCD. Studying this sketch, we can easily see that it is possible to draw ACD first



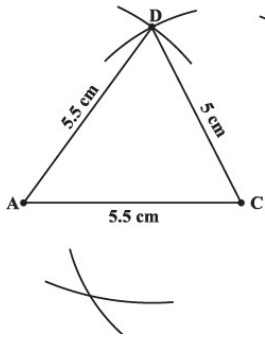
Step 1 Draw $\triangle ACD$ using SSSconstruction.(We now need to find B at a distance of 4.5 cm from C and 7 cm from D).



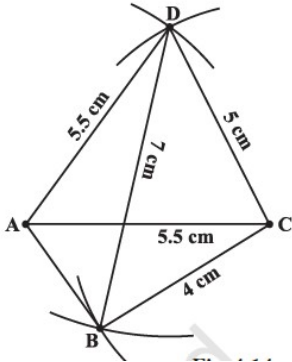
Step 2 With D as centre, draw an arc of radius 7 cm. (B is somewhere on this arc) .



Step 3 With C as centre, draw an arc of radius 4.5 cm (B is somewhere on this arc also) .



Step 4 Since B lies on both the arcs, B is the point intersection of the two arcs. Mark B and complete ABCD.

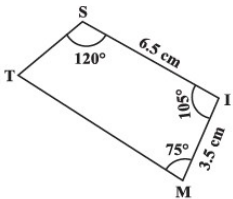


ABCD is the required quadrilateral.

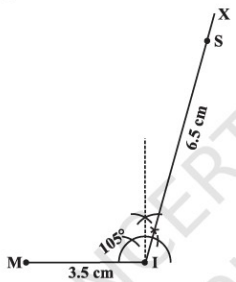
When two adjacent sides and three angles are known

Example 3: Construct a quadrilateral MIST where $MI = 3.5$ cm, $IS = 6.5$ cm, $\angle M = 75^\circ$, $\angle I = 105^\circ$ and $\angle S = 120^\circ$.

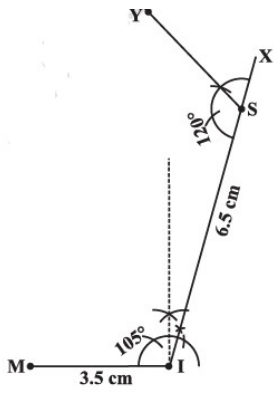
Here is a rough sketch that would help us in deciding our steps of construction.



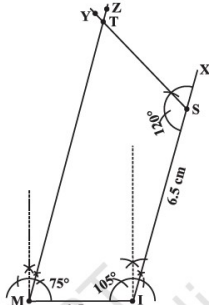
Step 1: Make a line segment MI of 3.5 cm. Make angle MIX = 105° .



Step 2 Make angle ISY = 120° at S



Step 3 Make angle $IMZ = 75^\circ$ at M. Mark that point as T.

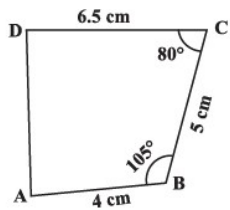


We get the required quadrilateral MIST.

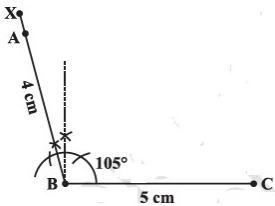
When three sides and two included angles are given

Example: Construct a quadrilateral ABCD, where $AB = 4$ cm, $BC = 5$ cm, $CD = 6.5$ cm and angle $B = 105^\circ$ and angle $C = 80^\circ$.

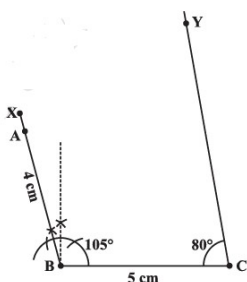
We draw a rough figure



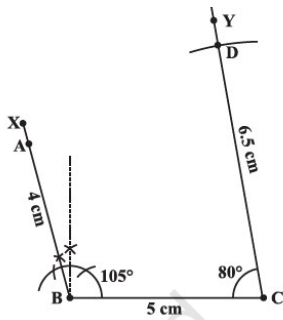
Step 1 Start with taking $BC = 5$ cm on B. Draw an angle of 105° along BX. Locate A 4 cm away on this. We now have B, C and A



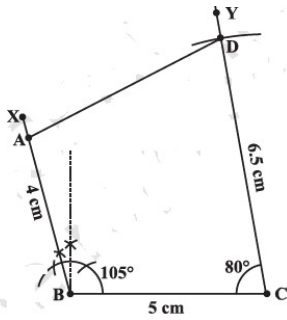
Step 2 The fourth point D is on CY which is inclined at 80° to BC. So make angle $BCY = 80^\circ$ at C on BC.



Step 3: D is at a distance of 6.5 cm on CY. With C as centre, draw an arc of length 6.5 cm. It cuts CY at D.



Step 4 Complete the quadrilateral ABCD. ABCD is the required quadrilateral.



Solve the following

Q-1) If two diagonals are given, then we can construct a:

[1 Mark]

- A. Rhombus
- B. Rectangle
- C. Kite
- D. Parallelogram

Q-2) If two diagonals and three sides are given, then:

[1 mark]

- A. A quadrilateral cannot be constructed
- B. A quadrilateral can be constructed
- C. Insufficient information
- D. Any polygon can be constructed

Q-3) To construct a quadrilateral, we need to know two diagonals and _____ sides.

[1 Mark]

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. All four sides

Q-4) Construct the following quadrilaterals.

[2 mark]

Quadrilateral ABCD in which AB = 4.5 cm, BC = 5.5 cm, CD = 4 cm, AD = 6 cm, AC = 7 cm

Q-5) Construct a Quadrilateral PLAN

[2 mark]

PL = 4 cm

LA = 6.5 cm

Angle P = 90°

Angle A = 110°

Angle N = 85°

Q-6) Construct a quadrilateral ABCD given AD = 3.5 cm, BC = 2.5 cm, CD = 4.1 cm, AC = 7.3 cm and BD = 3.2 cm.
[3 mark]

HOTS

Q-1) A parallelogram OKAY where OK = 5.5 cm and KA = 4.2 cm.

Q-2) A rectangle with adjacent sides of lengths 7 cm and 6 cm.

Q-3) Construct a rhombus with side 6 cm and one diagonal 8 cm. Measure the other diagonal.

Q-4) Construct a kite ABCD in which AB = 4 cm, BC = 4.9 cm, AC = 7.2 cm.

CLASS VIII SUBJECT-SCIENCE

CHAPTER –LIGHT

LINK- <https://youtu.be/s-w-SehoRKQ>

Learning outcome –students will be able to know the different light phenomenon.

Image formation in a plane mirror

- The image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual, erect and object and image are equidistant from the mirror.
- The image formed in a plane mirror undergoes lateral inversion.

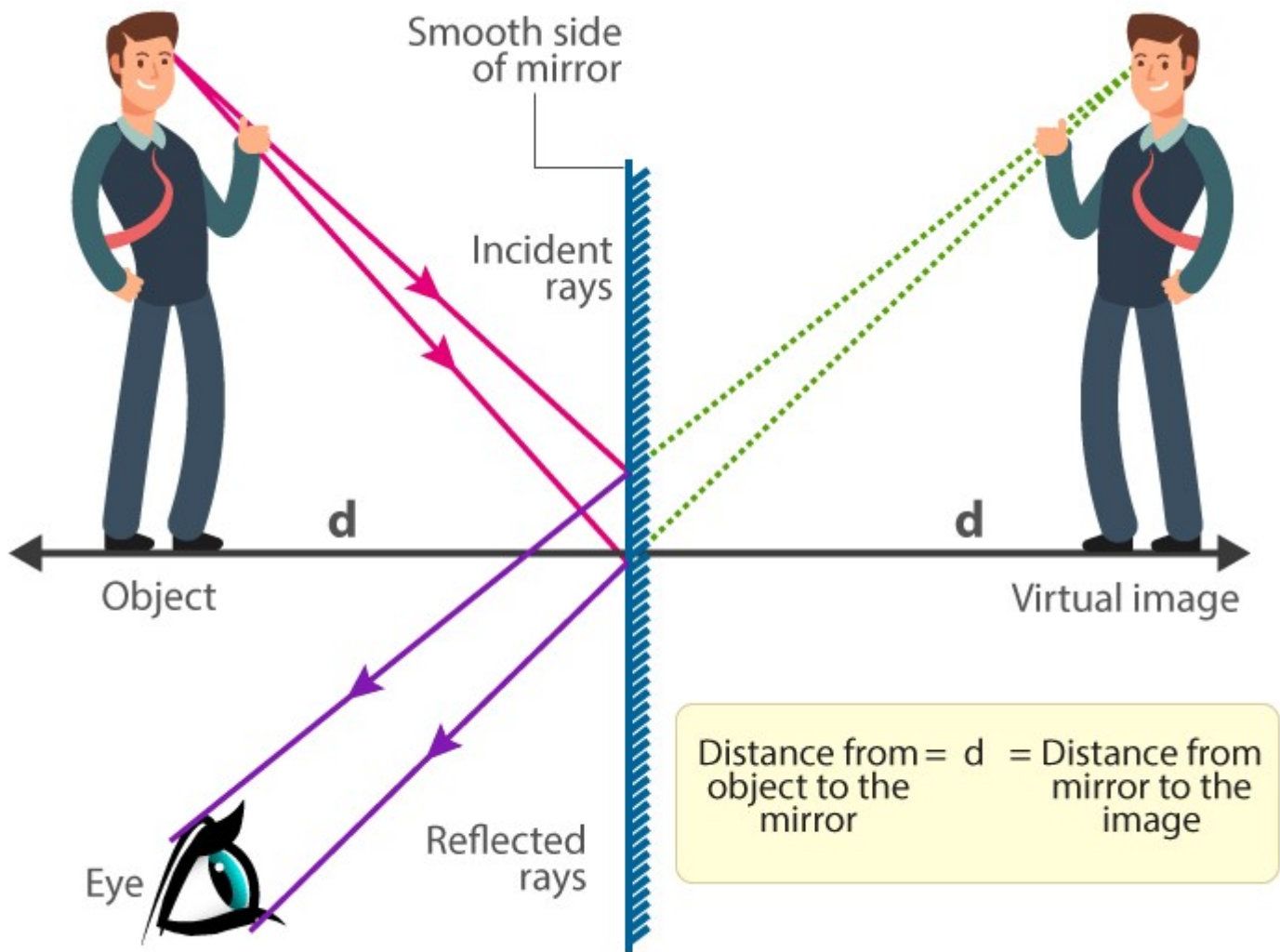


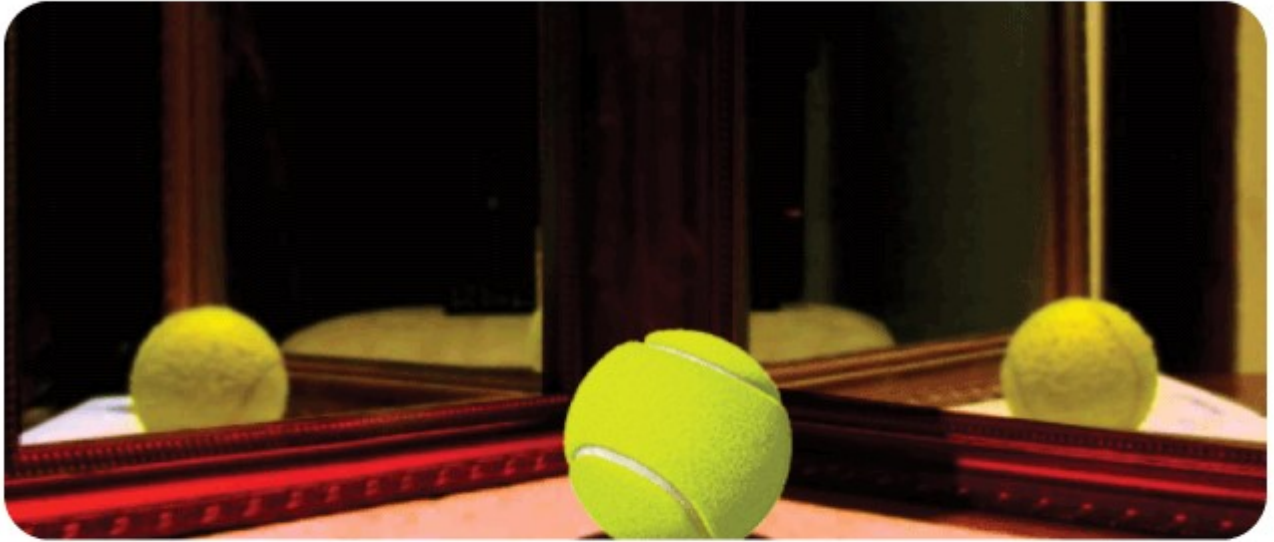
Image formed in plane mirror

Difference between the real and virtual image

A real image is formed by the actual convergence of light rays. In optics, a virtual image is an image formed when the outgoing rays from a point on an object always diverge. The image appears to be located at the point of apparent divergence. Because the rays never really converge, a virtual image cannot be projected onto a screen.

Multiple reflections

- Two mirrors inclined to each other give multiple images, due to multiple reflections.
- When an object is kept between two parallel plane mirrors, infinite images are formed.



Multiple reflections

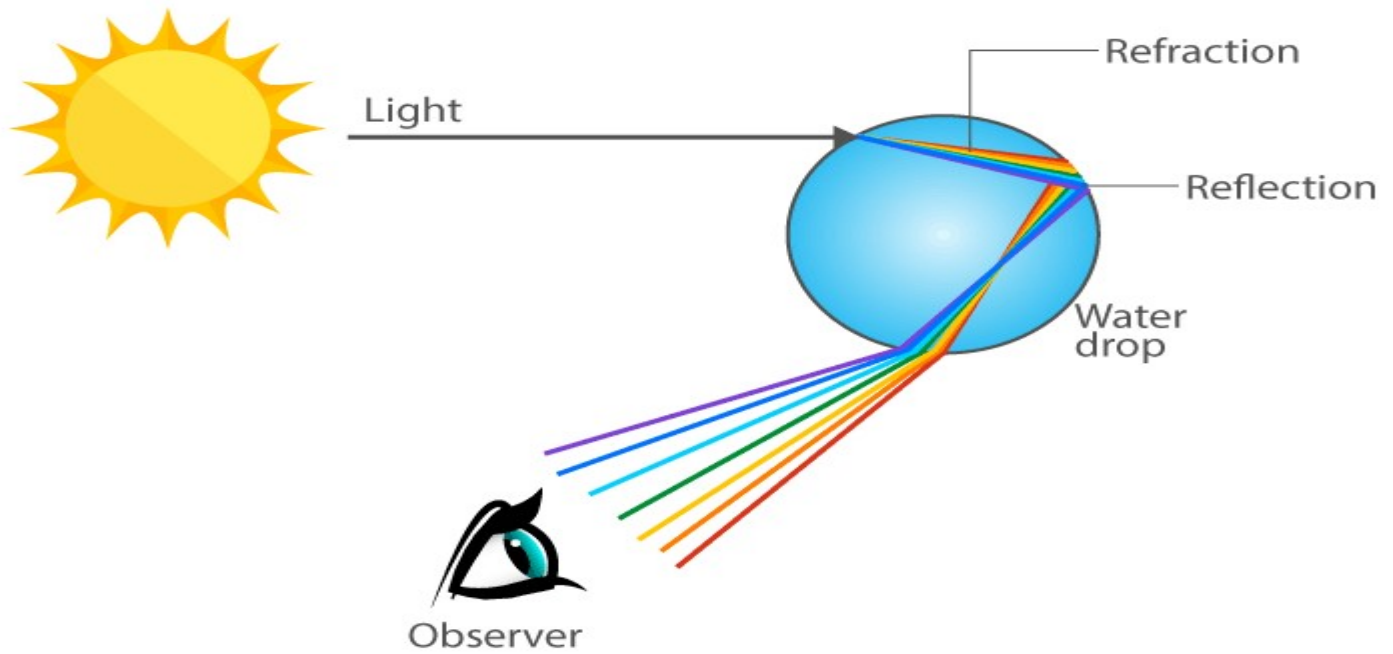
Calculating the total number of images

Number of images formed by plane mirrors is given by $n = \frac{360}{\theta} - 1$.

Dispersion

Dispersion of light

- The splitting of light into its component colours is called as dispersion.
- Example: Rainbow



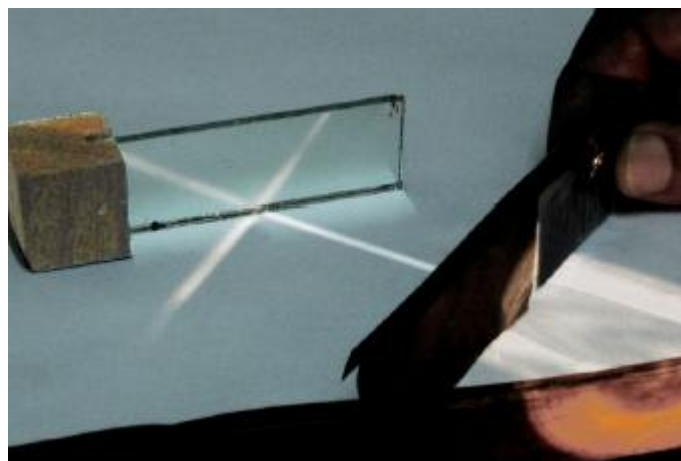
Rainbow Formation

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ACTIVITY -1

AIM-To confirm the laws of reflection.

Fix a white sheet of paper on a drawing board or a table. Take a comb and close all its openings except one in the middle. You can use a strip of black paper for this purpose. Hold the comb perpendicular to the sheet of paper. Throw light from a torch through the opening of the comb from one side. With slight adjustment of the torch and the comb you will see a ray of light along the paper on the other side of the comb. Keep the comb and the torch steady. Place a strip of plane mirror in the path of the light ray. What do you observe?



Let us understand a little more about the formation of image by a plane mirror in the following way:

Activity- 2

AIM-To show the way of rays of light.

A source of light O is placed in front of a plane mirror PQ . Two rays OA and OC are incident on it. Can you find out the direction of the reflected rays? Draw normals to the surface of the mirror PQ , at the points A and C . Then draw the reflected rays at the points A and C . How would you draw these rays? Call the reflected rays AB and CD , respectively. Extend them further. Do they meet? Extend them backwards. Do they meet now? If they meet, mark this point as I . For a viewer's eye at E , do the reflected rays appear to come from the point I . Since the reflected rays do not actually meet at I , but only appear to do so, we say that a virtual image of the point O is formed at I .

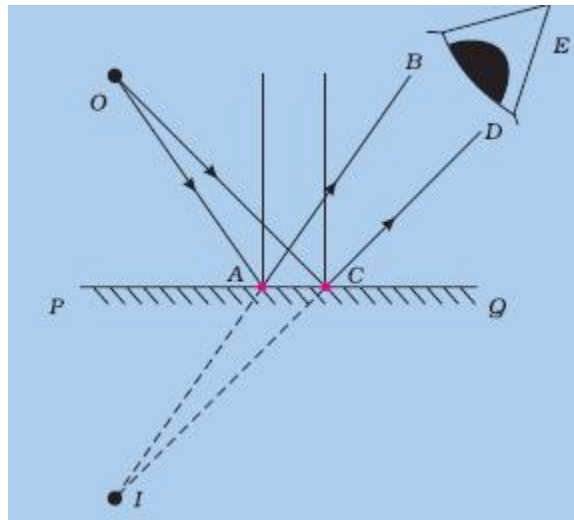


Fig.5 : Image formation in a plane mirror

You may recall that in an image formed by a mirror the left of the object appears on the right and the right appears on the left. This is known as **lateral inversion**.

Match the following items given in Column A with that in Column 'B': (7)

Column A	Column B
(i) Cornea	(a) Transparent front part of eye
(ii) Pupil	(b) Layer on which impression of images is formed
(iii) Iris	(c) Point on retina where there are no nerve endings
(iv) Retina	(d) Sensitive for bright light
(v) Blind spot	(e) Is a small opening in the cornea
(vi) Rods	(f) Sensitive for dim light
(vii) Cones	(g) Controls the size of the pupil

Answer

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words: (1 MARK EACH)

1. Impression of an image persists for of the second on retina.

Answer

2. Angle of reflection is always to the angle of incidence.

Answer

3. is a small opening in the corner.

Answer

4. Cones are sensitive to light.

Answer

5. Muscles attached to the eye lens and the lens becomes when distant objects are to be seen.

Answer

6. To keep our eyes fit our diet should include vitamin rich eatables.

Answer

7. Impression of an image in eye is formed on

Answer

8. Braille system has dot patterns.

Answer

1. Both incident ray and reflected ray lie in the same plane.

Answer

2. Diffused reflection is due to the failure of the laws of reflection.

Answer

3. The image formed by plane mirror is laterally inverted.

Answer

4. The iris is the coloured part of the eye.

Answer

5. Rods are sensitive to bright light.

Answer

6. Changing of the thickness of the eye lens is called accommodation.

Answer

HOTS –

Find the no of images when,angle between two mirrors are-

- A) 0 degree
- B) 30 degree
- C) 45 degree
- D) 60 degree
- E) 90 degree
- F) 120 degree
- G) 180 degree
- H) 270 degree
- I) 360 degree

Revision worksheet(History)

Topic- Tribal, Dikus and the vision of the golden age

Class :8

Choose the correct option:-

Question 1.

The local weavers and leather workers turned to for supplies of Kusum and Palash flowers.

- (a) Santhals
- (b) Mundas
- (c) Khonds
- (d) Labadis

Question 2.

The Bastar Rebellion in Central India broke out in

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1910
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1940

Question 3.

Which revolt was popular in Maharashtra in 1940?

- (a) The Kols
- (b) The Bastar
- (c) The Warli
- (d) Birsa movement

Question 4.

The Khonds lived in

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Odisha

Question 5.

What type of lives did the herders live?

- (a) Sophisticated
- (b) Settled
- (c) Nomadic
- (d) None of these

Question 6.

..... tribe practised settled agriculture.

- (a) Khonds
- (b) Santhals
- (c) Labadis of Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Mundas of Chottanagpur Plateau

Question 7.

Jhum cultivation is practised these days in

- (a) eastern states of India
- (b) western states of India
- (c) northern states of India
- (d) southern states of India

Question 8.

Santhals tribe rose in revolt in the year

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1855
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1930

Question 9.

In many regions Forest Department set up forest villages to ensure

- (a) a regular supply of cheap labour
- (b) a regular supply of forest produce
- (c) a regular supply of agricultural produce
- (d) none of the above

Question 10.

The revolt of SongramSangma rose in the year 1906 in

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Assam
- (d) Odisha

Question 11.

The forest Satyagraha rose in the central provinces in

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1940

Question 12.

Birsa spent time in the company of preachers.

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Vaishnav
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) None of these

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Mahua	(a) A deciduous forest's tree which provides timber

(ii) Vaishnav	(b) The name given to Jhum cultivation
(iii) Diku	(c) A flower which is used to make alcohol
(iv) Baigas	(d) Tribal people who live in Central India
(v) Bewar	(e) Worshippers of Vishnu
(vi) Sal	(f) A person who comes from outside

Answer the following questions:-

1. What was the conditions of the chiefs of Tribals before and after the British? How did British impose the rules and laws on tribal chiefs?
2. How did Forest laws impact the life of tribal?
3. Who were Jhum cultivators and what was the way they adopted for their livelihood?
4. How did tribals group reacted against the Britisher's forest laws?
5. In what ways was the Movement led by Birsa significant?

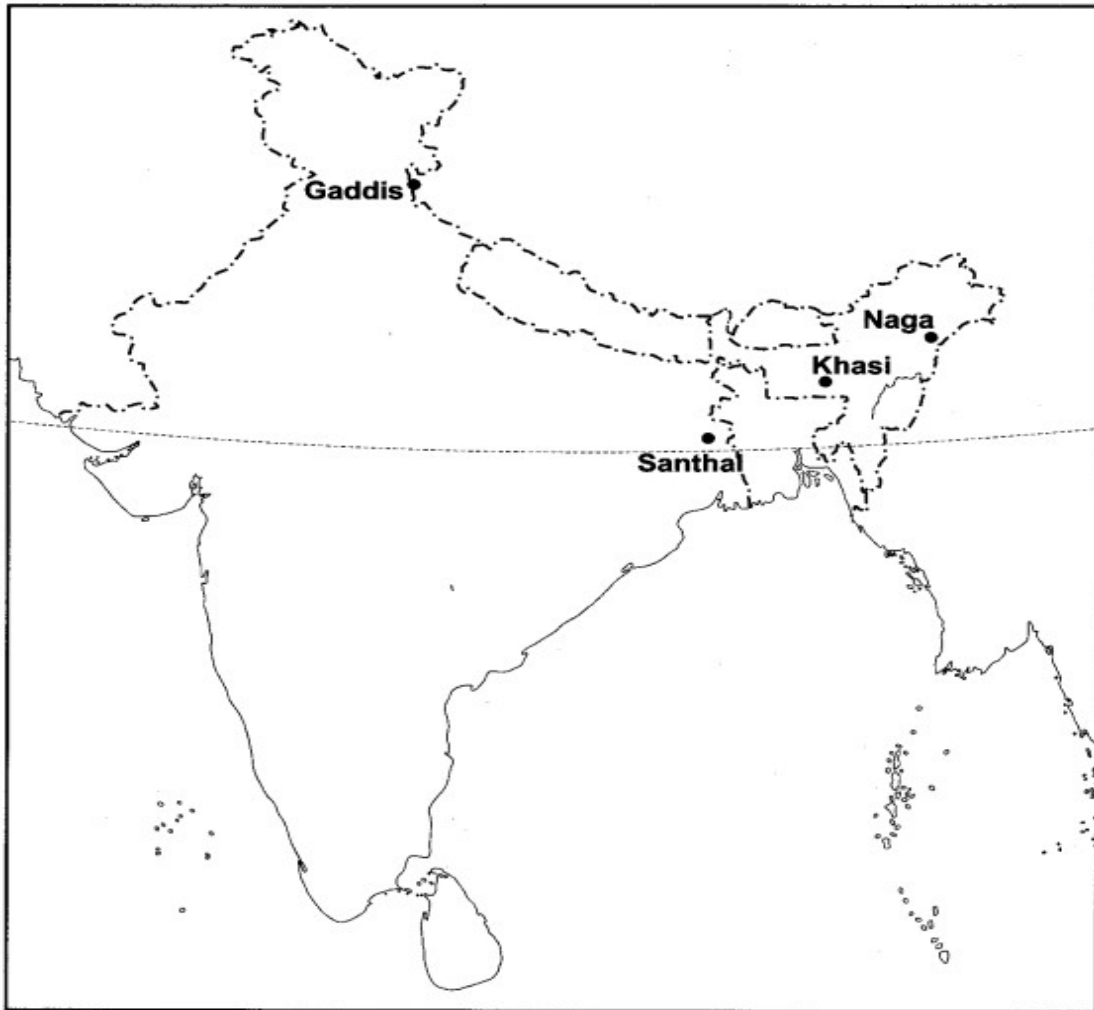
Map Skills :-

Question 1.

On an outline map of India represent the following:

- (i) Gaddis
- (ii) Santhal
- (iii) Khasi

(iv) Naga
Answer:



CLASS 8

Geography

Quiz

1. Which fibre requires frost free days to grow?
 - a. Jute
 - b. Cotton
 - c. Nylon

- d. None of these
2. **Across the globe, more than ____% of people are engaged in agriculture**
- a) 25
 - b) 40
 - c) 50
 - d) 30
3. **_____ is a primary activity.**
- a) Oil refining
 - b) Food processing
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) Pesticide preparation
4. **Cultivation of grapes is defined as**
- a) Horticulture
 - b) Viticulture
 - c) Sericulture
 - d) Agriculture
5. **Fishing is an example of**
- a) Primary activity
 - b) Secondary activity
 - c) Tertiary activity
 - d) Agriculture activity
6. **Agriculture is most favourable in _____ regions**
- a) Plain
 - b) desert
 - c) mountain
 - d) rock
7. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa and commercial crop in-----
- a. West Bengal and Bihar
 - b. Jammu and Kashmir
 - c. Tamil Nadu and Kerala
 - d. Punjab and Haryana
8. Which of the following is a private sector industry?
- (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
 - (b) Tata Iron and Steel Industry
 - (c) Steel Authority of India
 - (d) National Thermal Power Corporation
9. Across the globe more than ----- per cent of population engaged in agriculture.
- a. 50

- b. 40
 - c. 30
 - d. 20
10. Fish is a product of the
- (a) mineral-based industries
 - (b) agro-based industries
 - (c) marine-based industries
 - (d) forest-based industries
11. ----- is an example of co-operative industry.
- a. Steel Authority of Iron Ltd
 - b. Sudha Dairy
 - c. Hindustan Aeronautical Ltd
 - d. Indian Army
12. Setting up of ----- leads to the development of towns.
- a. Schools
 - b. Buildings
 - c. Roads
 - d. Industries
13. ----- is not the quality of clothes.
- a. Osaka
 - b. Muslin
 - c. Calicos
 - d. Chintzes
14. Marine-based industries are based on
- (a) minerals
 - (b) forest products
 - (c) agricultural products
 - (d) oceanic products
15. ----- is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
- a. Biogas
 - b. Hydel energy
 - c. Natural gas
 - d. None of these
16. Change of raw materials into products of more value to people is called
- (a) manufacturing
 - (b) resources
 - (c) population
 - (d) none of these.
17. ----- and ----- are two important states in India where uranium deposits are found.
- a. Rajasthan and Karnataka
 - b. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - c. Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh

d. Rajasthan and Jharkhand

18. Petroleum is referred to as black gold because

- a. It is black in colour
- b. It is yellow in colour
- c. It is used in making jewelry
- d. It is valuable.

19. Which of the following is a secondary activity?

- (a) Coal mining industry
- (b) Tourism industry
- (c) Fishing
- (d) Agriculture

20. Match the following and choose the correct option

Column A	Column B
A. Organic farming	i. The practice of ploughing against the slopes on the hill
B. Mixed farming	ii. In which organic materials and natural pesticides are used
C. Contour ploughing	iii. In which herdsman move place to place with their livestock
D. Nomadic herding	iv. Farms, farm animals and farmers together
E. Farming Ecosystem	v. In which crops are raised and livestock are kept on the farm to have animal products

Options are

- a. A(ii), B(v), C(i), D(iii), E(iv)
- b. A(i), B(iii), C(ii), D(v), E(iv)
- c. A(iii), B(i), C(iv), D(ii), E(v)
- d. A(iii), B(iv), C(v), D(ii), E(i)

ACTIVITY: On pan outline world map mark the places which provide raw materials to cotton textile industry of Osaka.

Video link :

https://youtu.be/T24roIL_X78

https://youtu.be/7hsnFGmk_jM