



**COMPETENCY BASED ASSESMENT**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ABSTRACT**

Assessment is the systematic collection, review, and use of information about educational programs to improve student learning.

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## **Class -8 ( minerals and power resources )**

Q1-Which of the following is a non-renewable resource used for generating power?

- a) Wind
- b) Coal
- c) Solar
- d) Hydroelectric

Q2-What type of mineral is coal?

- a) Metallic
- b) Non-metallic
- c) Ferrous
- d) Non-ferrous

Q3- Which mineral is commonly used in the production of steel?

- a) Iron ore
- b) Bauxite
- c) Copper
- d) Zinc

Q4- In a region with limited sunlight, which power resource would be the most viable for generating electricity?

- a) Wind power
- b) Solar power
- c) Hydroelectric power
- d) Biomass power

Q5-Which type of power resource relies on the Earth's internal heat for generation?

- a) Geothermal
- b) Biomass
- c) Nuclear
- d) Hydroelectric

Q6-Which mineral is primarily used in the manufacturing of Aluminum?

- a) Iron ore
- b) Bauxite
- c) Copper
- d) Lead

Q7- In a coastal area, which power resource would be most feasible for electricity generation?

- a) Wind power
- b) Solar power
- c) Tidal power
- d) Biomass power

Q8-What is the primary use of petroleum?

- a) Electricity generation
- b) Transportation fuel
- c) Cooking fuel
- d) Construction material

Q9- In a remote mountainous region, which power resource would be the most practical for electricity generation?

- a) Wind power
- b) Solar power

c) Hydroelectric power

d) Biomass power

Q10-Which mineral is commonly used in electronic devices and wiring due to its excellent conductivity?

a) Gold

b) Silver

c) Copper

d) Aluminium

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>8 (GEOGRAPHY)</b>
	<b>SELECTIVE RESPONSE TEST (SRT)</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>RESOURCE</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	Students can identify the different types of resources.
Q1	Which of the following is belong to human made resources? (i)River (ii) plants (iii) community (iv) Aeroplane
Q2	Which of the following is belong to human component? (i) Ship (ii) bridge (iii) Roads (iv) family
Q3	Identify natural resources among given example? (i) Minerals (ii) car (iii) hospital (iv) religion
Q4	Some resources are given in the box. <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #4a7ebb; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Building,school, human, road,hospital,railway station,books, bird,animal,plant,bus station</div> Categorise it in two groups on the basis of origin.

Q5	Which type of ability play an important role to make a human as a human resource? (i) Discussion (ii) Education and skill (iii) sleeping (iv) Walking
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### **class 8 -Judiciary**

Q1-What is the main function of the judiciary?

- a) Enforcing laws
- b) Making laws
- c) Implementing policies
- d) Representing citizens

Q2-Who appoints judges to the Supreme Court?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Parliament
- d) The Chief Justice

Q3-Which of the following is NOT a level of the judiciary in India?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) District Court
- c) High Court
- d) Constitutional Court

Q4-What is the term length for judges of the Supreme Court of India?

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years

c) Till the age of 65

d) Till retirement

Q5-What is the purpose of the separation of powers?

a) To concentrate power in one branch

b) To prevent abuse of power

c) To increase government efficiency

d) To reduce the authority of the judiciary

Q6-Who is considered the guardian of the Constitution in India?

a) The President

b) The Prime Minister

c) The Judiciary

d) The Legislature

Q7-What is the highest court in the United States?

a) District Court

b) Circuit Court

c) Supreme Court

d) Federal Court

Q8-What is the main role of the judiciary in a democracy?

a) Making laws

b) Implementing policies

c) Protecting individual rights

d) Representing citizens

Q9-How are judges typically removed from office in India?

a) By the President

- b) By the Parliament
- c) By the Prime Minister
- d) Through impeachment

Q10-What is judicial activism?

- a) When judges refrain from making decisions
- b) When judges interpret the law narrowly
- c) When judges take an active role in shaping social policy
- d) When judges follow strict legal precedent without deviation

Q11-Who is known as the architect of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q12-Which year was the Indian Constitution adopted?

- a) 1947
- b) 1949
- c) 1950
- d) 1952

Q13-How many fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

Q14-What is the purpose of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

- a) It outlines the powers of the President
- b) It lays down the fundamental rights of citizens
- c) It sets forth the objectives of the Constitution
- d) It establishes the powers of the Judiciary

Q15-Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part III
- d) Part IV

Q16-How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 12
- d) 22

Q17-Who has the power to amend the Indian Constitution?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Parliament
- d) The Judiciary

Q18-Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the procedure for its amendment?

- a) Article 356
- b) Article 368



c) Article 370

d) Article 395

Q19-What is the tenure of the President of India?

a) 4 years

b) 5 years

c) 6 years

d) 7 years

Q20-Who is the head of the Union Executive as per the Indian Constitution?

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

### **CLASS 8 - (Population)**

Q1-In a rural village, the population has been steadily decreasing over the past decade due to migration to urban areas for better job opportunities.

What factors might contribute to the migration of people from rural to urban areas?

a) Lack of healthcare facilities

b) Availability of better education in urban areas

c) Unemployment in rural areas

d) All of the above

Q2-How does rural-to-urban migration impact the population density of rural areas?

a) Population density increases

b) Population density decreases

- c) Population density remains the same
- d) Population density fluctuates unpredictably

Q3-In a coastal city, the population has been increasing rapidly due to an influx of migrants seeking employment in industries such as fishing and tourism.

What factors attract migrants to coastal cities?

- a) Availability of seafood
- b) Employment opportunities in fishing and related industries
- c) Pleasant climate
- d) All of the above

Q4-How does rapid population growth in coastal cities affect the environment?

- a) Increased pollution and waste generation
- b) Depletion of natural resources like fish stocks
- c) Coastal erosion due to human activities
- d) All of the above

Q5-In a mountainous region, the population is sparse and dispersed due to the challenging terrain and harsh climate.

Why is the population density low in mountainous regions?

- a) Limited availability of arable land
- b) Harsh climate and difficult terrain
- c) Lack of infrastructure
- d) All of the above

Q6-How does the sparse population in mountainous regions impact access to services such as healthcare and education?

- a) Services are easily accessible due to small population size
- b) Services are limited and often inaccessible due to geographical barriers

c) Services are expensive but readily available

d) Services are provided by the government regardless of population density

Q7-In a rapidly growing metropolitan city, the population is diverse, consisting of people from various states and countries seeking employment opportunities.

How does migration contribute to the cultural diversity of metropolitan cities?

a) By bringing people from different cultural backgrounds together

b) By promoting cultural assimilation

c) By erasing cultural differences

d) By segregating communities based on ethnicity

Q8-What challenges might arise due to rapid population growth in metropolitan cities?

a) Overcrowding and strain on infrastructure

b) Increased crime rates

c) Pollution and environmental degradation

d) All of the above

### **Class 8 - land resources**

Q1- A farmer wants to increase the fertility of his soil. Which method would be most effective for him to achieve this?

A) Using chemical fertilizers

B) Implementing crop rotation

C) Spraying pesticides

D) Clearing more land for cultivation

Q2- A community is experiencing soil erosion due to deforestation in the nearby hills. What can they do to mitigate this issue?

A) Expand agricultural activities

- B) Plant more trees on the hills
- C) Use heavy machinery on the soil
- D) Increase urbanization in the area

Q3- A city is facing waterlogging issues during the monsoon season due to excessive paving of roads and buildings. What solution would best address this problem?

- A) Constructing more buildings
- B) Increasing the use of plastic bags
- C) Creating more green spaces
- D) Encouraging industrial growth

Q4- A farmer is struggling to control pests that are damaging his crops. What sustainable method can he adopt to manage pests effectively?

- A) Using chemical pesticides
- B) Encouraging the use of synthetic fertilizers
- C) Implementing integrated pest management techniques
- D) Clearing more land for cultivation

Q5- A community is facing a shortage of land for agricultural purposes due to rapid urbanization. What strategy would best address this issue sustainably?

- A) Encouraging more urbanization
- B) Implementing land reforms to allocate land for agriculture
- C) Clearing forests to create more land
- D) Importing food from other regions

### **class 8- Minerals and power resources**

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- c) Copper
- d) Aluminum

### **Class 8 - Agriculture**

Q1-What is the primary purpose of crop rotation?

- a) To maximize yield of a single crop
- b) To reduce soil erosion
- c) To control pests and diseases
- d) To maintain soil fertility

Q2-Which of the following is an example of a cash crop?

- a) Rice
- b) Wheat
- c) Cotton
- d) Maize

Q3-What farming method involves the cultivation of crops on terraces carved out of hillsides?

- a) Subsistence farming
- b) Terrace farming
- c) Intensive farming

d) Extensive farming

Q4- A farmer notices that his crops are being damaged by pests. What would be the most appropriate method for pest control in this situation?

a) Use of chemical pesticides

b) Introducing natural predators of the pests

c) Crop rotation

d) Applying organic fertilizers

Q5-Which of the following factors is essential for plant growth?

a) Air

b) Water

c) Sunlight

d) All of the above

Q6- A farmer wants to conserve water during irrigation to reduce water wastage. Which irrigation method would be the most suitable for this purpose?

a) Drip irrigation

b) Flood irrigation

c) Sprinkler irrigation

d) Furrow irrigation

Q7-What is the process of transferring pollen from the male reproductive organ to the female reproductive organ of a flower called?

a) Fertilization

b) Pollination

c) Germination

d) Photosynthesis

Q8- A farmer wants to improve the fertility of his soil without using chemical fertilizers. What method would be most appropriate for him to achieve this?

- a) Composting
- b) Applying synthetic fertilizers
- c) Mulching
- d) Crop rotation

Q9-Which of the following is a method of soil conservation?

- a) Deforestation
- b) Overgrazing
- c) Contour plowing
- d) Monoculture

Q- A farmer is experiencing soil erosion due to heavy rainfall on his sloping land. What practice would help reduce soil erosion in this situation?

- a) Terrace farming
- b) Clearing all vegetation
- c) Tilling the land frequently
- d) Planting a single crop species

Q-Which of the following is NOT a primary industry?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Mining
- c) Manufacturing
- d) Fishing

Q- What is the primary activity of the tertiary industry?

- a) Producing raw materials



- b) Providing services
- c) Processing goods
- d) Exporting products

Q. Which industry involves extracting minerals and ores from the earth?

- a) Secondary industry
- b) Tertiary industry
- c) Primary industry
- d) Quaternary industry

Q- In which type of industry does the manufacturing of goods take place?

- a) Secondary industry
- b) Tertiary industry
- c) Primary industry
- d) Quaternary industry

Q-What industry would a farmer belong to?

- a) Primary industry
- b) Secondary industry
- c) Tertiary industry
- d) Quaternary industry

Q- If someone repairs electronic gadgets for a living, which industry are they a part of?

- a) Primary industry
- b) Secondary industry
- c) Tertiary industry
- d) Quaternary industry

Q. A company that produces cars would belong to which industry?

- a) Primary industry
- b) Secondary industry
- c) Tertiary industry
- d) Quaternary industry

Q- If a person works as a software developer, what industry are they involved in?

- a) Primary industry
- b) Secondary industry
- c) Tertiary industry
- d) Quaternary industry

### **Class 8- understanding secularism**

Q-What is the primary goal of secularism?

- a) To promote one specific religion
- b) To ensure religious freedom and equality for all
- c) To establish a state religion
- d) To encourage discrimination based on religious beliefs

Q-Which of the following is an example of secularism in practice?

- a) A country where only one religion is officially recognized by the government
- b) A government building displaying religious symbols of multiple faiths
- c) A law mandating attendance at religious ceremonies
- d) A school teaching only the doctrines of a particular religion

Q-In a secular state, how are laws and policies typically formulated regarding religion?

- a) Based solely on the teachings of the majority religion

- b) Without consideration for any religious beliefs
- c) Taking into account the principles of all religions equally
- d) Dictated by religious leaders

Q-Sarah, a student in your class, wears a hijab as part of her religious practice. During a discussion on secularism, some students suggest that she should not be allowed to wear it in school. What would be the most appropriate response to this situation?

- a) Agree with the students because secularism means banning all religious symbols in public places.
- b) Defend Sarah's right to practice her religion freely, as long as it doesn't harm others.
- c) Ignore the discussion and focus on the lesson.
- d) Report the discussion to the teacher.

Q-A new law is proposed in your country that would declare one religion as the official state religion. What action could citizens take to uphold secularism?

- a) Organize protests and demonstrations against the proposed law.
- b) Advocate for equal treatment of all religions under the law.
- c) Encourage lawmakers to pass the law quickly.
- d) Support the law because it aligns with their personal religious beliefs.

### **Class 8- Parliament**

Q-Why do we need a parliament?

- a) To make laws
- b) To enforce laws
- c) To interpret laws
- d) All of the above

Q-What is the role of parliament in a democratic country?

- a) To represent the people
- b) To serve the interests of the ruling party
- c) To control the judiciary
- d) None of the above

Q-Who elects the members of parliament?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The citizens through elections
- d) The army

Q-What does the parliament do to ensure accountability?

- a) It holds regular elections
- b) It impeaches the President
- c) It debates and scrutinizes government actions
- d) It appoints judges

Q-Imagine a situation where a new law needs to be passed to protect the environment. How does the parliament play a role in this?

Q-Suppose there is a disagreement between the government and the opposition regarding a proposed policy. How does the parliament resolve this?

### **Class 8- what ,where ,how**

Q-What was a significant consequence of the East India Company's rule in India?

- a) Rapid industrialization
- b) Spread of democratic principles
- c) Economic exploitation and depletion of resources

d) Cultural assimilation

Q-Which of the following best describes the East India Company's administrative structure in India?

a) Direct rule by British Parliament

b) Autonomous governance by local Indian leaders

c) Indirect rule through puppet monarchs

d) Establishment of a bureaucratic system controlled by the Company's officials

Q-According to James Mill's division of Indian history, which period marked the decline of indigenous Indian civilization?

a) Prehistoric era

b) Hindu period

c) Muslim period

d) British period

Q-In James Mill's framework, which period of Indian history was characterized by stagnation and despotism?

a) Gupta period

b) Maurya period

c) Mughal period

d) Maratha period

### **CLASS 8- FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY**

Q-What were the main reasons for the decline of Indian trade with Europe in the 18th century?

a) Increase in Indian textile exports

b) Competition from British machine-made goods

c) Decrease in European demand for Indian spices

d) Rise of Indian naval power

Q-How did the Battle of Plassey in 1757 affect British control in India?

a) It established British dominance over Bengal

b) It led to the British withdrawal from India

c) It strengthened French influence in India

d) It resulted in Indian independence

Q-Which European power was the first to arrive in India for trade?

a) British

b) Portuguese

c) French

d) Dutch

Q-Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the British rule in India?

a) Drain of wealth from India to Britain

b) Establishment of democratic institutions

c) Introduction of new education system

d) Promotion of Indian industries

Q-What was the impact of the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in Bengal?

a) It stabilized agricultural production

b) It increased the power of the zamindars

c) It led to the prosperity of the peasants

d) It decreased the revenue demand on farmers

Q-How did the Doctrine of Lapse affect Indian princely states?

a) It allowed princely states to maintain independence

- b) It gave princely states more autonomy
- c) It annexed princely states if the ruler had no heir
- d) It guaranteed the hereditary rights of princely states

Q-Which factor contributed to the decline of Indian handicrafts during British rule?

- a) Increased patronage from the British
- b) Introduction of modern machinery
- c) Rise in demand for traditional Indian goods
- d) Support for local artisans

Q-What was the significance of the Suez Canal for British trade with India?

- a) It reduced travel time between Britain and India
- b) It increased dependence on sea routes
- c) It led to the decline of British influence in India
- d) It facilitated trade with China

Q-How did the revolt of 1857 impact British rule in India?

- a) It led to the immediate end of British rule
- b) It strengthened British control over India
- c) It resulted in increased Indian autonomy
- d) It resulted in the partition of India

Q-Who was the last Mughal emperor to rule India?

- a) Aurangzeb
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Bahadur Shah II
- d) Akbar II

Q-The British introduced a policy where Indian soldiers were required to bite off the tops of cartridges, rumoured to be greased with cow and pig fat. How did this impact Indian soldiers?

- a) They refused to use the cartridges, leading to the Sepoy Mutiny
- b) They complied with the orders without protest
- c) They sought clarification from British officers
- d) They resigned from the army in protest

Q-The British introduced English education in India, aiming to create a class of Indians who would assist in the administration. How did this policy affect Indian society?

- a) It led to the decline of traditional Indian education systems
- b) It empowered women to pursue education
- c) It promoted unity among different Indian communities
- d) It had no significant impact on Indian society

### **CLASS- 8 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE**

Q-What was the main aim of the British in implementing the 'Permanent Settlement' in India?

- a) To ensure stability in land revenue collection
- b) To promote agricultural innovation
- c) To empower local landlords
- d) To encourage industrial development

Q-Who were the intermediaries between the British government and the Indian peasants under the 'Zamindari System'?

- a) British officials
- b) Indian peasants



c) Zamindars

d) Indian merchants

Q-What was the impact of the 'Ryotwari System' on Indian peasants?

a) Increased taxation burden

b) Decreased taxation burden

c) Land ownership rights

d) Free from taxation

Q-Which of the following was NOT a feature of the 'Mahalwari System'?

a) Land revenue was fixed

b) Revenue was collected directly from peasants

c) The village community was responsible for revenue payment

d) Zamindars were appointed as revenue collectors

Q-Who among the following groups benefited the most from the British land revenue policies?

a) Indian peasants

b) British merchants

c) Indian zamindars

d) British government

Q- system of 'Mahalwari' was introduced by the British in which region of India?

a) Bengal

b) Punjab

c) Madras

d) Central Provinces

Q-Which of the following statements is true regarding the 'Zamindari System'?

- a) Peasants had direct ownership of land
- b) Zamindars were responsible for paying land revenue to the British
- c) British officials collected land revenue from peasants
- d) Zamindars had no power over land

Q-What was the primary reason behind the failure of the 'Permanent Settlement'?

- a) Lack of cooperation from Indian peasants
- b) Zamindars exploiting peasants
- c) Fluctuations in agricultural production
- d) British interference in revenue collection

Q-Which region of India was least affected by the British land revenue policies?

- a) Bengal
- b) Punjab
- c) Madras
- d) Central Provinces

Q-What was the impact of British land revenue policies on traditional agricultural practices in India?

- a) Promoted traditional methods
- b) Encouraged experimentation with new techniques
- c) Led to the decline of traditional practices
- d) Had no impact on agricultural practices

Q- A zamindar refuses to invest in agricultural infrastructure, leading to decreased productivity in his region. What is the likely consequence?

Q- Under the 'Permanent Settlement', a zamindar imposes exorbitant taxes on peasants, leading to widespread discontent. How might the British government react?

Q- Peasants under the 'Ryotwari System' face crop failure due to drought. How would this affect their ability to pay land revenue?

Q-What was the main objective of the Permanent Settlement?

- A) To ensure fair and equal distribution of land among peasants.
- B) To fix the revenue demand from landholders permanently.
- C) To abolish the landlord system in rural areas.
- D) To encourage peasants to become independent landowners.

Q-How did the Zamindari system impact peasants?

- A) It provided security and stability to peasant communities.
- B) It led to increased taxation and exploitation of peasants.
- C) It granted peasants ownership of land they cultivated.
- D) It reduced the power of landlords over peasant communities.

Q-Ryotwari System Implementation:

Situation: The Ryotwari system was implemented in certain regions of India.

What was a characteristic of the Ryotwari system?

- A) Land revenue was fixed permanently.
- B) Land revenue was collected from landlords, not directly from peasants.
- C) Peasants were given ownership rights over the land they cultivated.
- D) Landlords had absolute control over the land and peasants.

Q-Situation: Intermediaries played a significant role in the revenue collection process.

Who were intermediaries in the revenue collection system?

- A) British officials appointed to oversee revenue collection.
- B) Local landlords or officials who acted as middlemen between the state and peasants.

C) Peasant leaders elected to represent their communities.

D) Foreign merchants involved in trade with rural areas.

Q-Situation: Peasants often resisted the oppressive policies of the colonial rulers.

What forms of resistance did peasants use against colonial policies?

A) Peaceful protests and petitions to the colonial government.

B) Armed uprisings and rebellions against landlords and British authorities.

C) Emigration to urban areas in search of better opportunities.

D) Collaboration with colonial authorities to maintain stability in rural areas.

Q-Situation: The British policies had a profound impact on agriculture in rural India.

How did British policies affect agriculture?

A) They led to modernization and increased productivity.

B) They caused a decline in agricultural output and rural economy.

C) They promoted sustainable farming practices and soil conservation.

D) They encouraged diversification of crops and introduced new agricultural techniques.

Q-Situation: The colonial rule resulted in the emergence of a new class of landlords.

Who were the new landlords that emerged under colonial rule?

A) Peasant leaders elected by their communities.

B) British officials appointed to manage rural estates.

C) Wealthy individuals who acquired land rights from the British.

D) Traditional aristocrats who retained their land ownership.

Q-Situation: The British policies reshaped the social structure in rural India.

How did British policies impact the social structure?

- A) They promoted social equality and abolished caste distinctions.
- B) They reinforced existing social hierarchies and inequalities.
- C) They encouraged inter-caste marriages and communal harmony.
- D) They led to the emergence of a classless society in rural areas.

### **CLASS 8 WHEN PEOPLE REBEL**

SOURCE- You are a soldier in the British East India Company's army stationed in India during the 1857 revolt. The local Indian soldiers have rebelled against British rule, and tensions are high. As you navigate through the chaos, you come across a group of civilians attempting to flee the violence. You have to make a decision.

Q-What action do you take?

- a) Assist the civilians in their escape, risking your own safety.
- b) Report the civilians to your commanding officer for further instructions.
- c) Ignore the civilians and continue with your duties.
- d) Join the civilian rebellion against the British.

Q-What factors influence your decision?

- a) Loyalty to the British East India Company
- b) Concern for your own safety
- c) Sympathy for the civilian plight
- d) Fear of punishment for disobeying orders

Q-What potential consequences could arise from your decision?

- a) Being praised for your compassion towards civilians
- b) Facing disciplinary action for aiding civilians
- c) Gaining respect from fellow soldiers for loyalty to the British
- d) Being ostracized by both sides for indecisiveness

Q- Identify the major centres of revolt during the 1857 uprising on a map of India.

Trace the routes of significant rebel leaders like Nana Sahib, Rani Lakshmbai, and Bahadur Shah II during the revolt.

Locate the key battles of the 1857 revolt, such as the Siege of Delhi, the Battle of Kanpur, and the Siege of Lucknow.

Mark the areas where the British East India Company had the strongest control and where the rebellion was most intense.

Identify the regions where various ethnic and religious groups were involved in the revolt, such as the Sepoys, Marathas, and Sikhs.

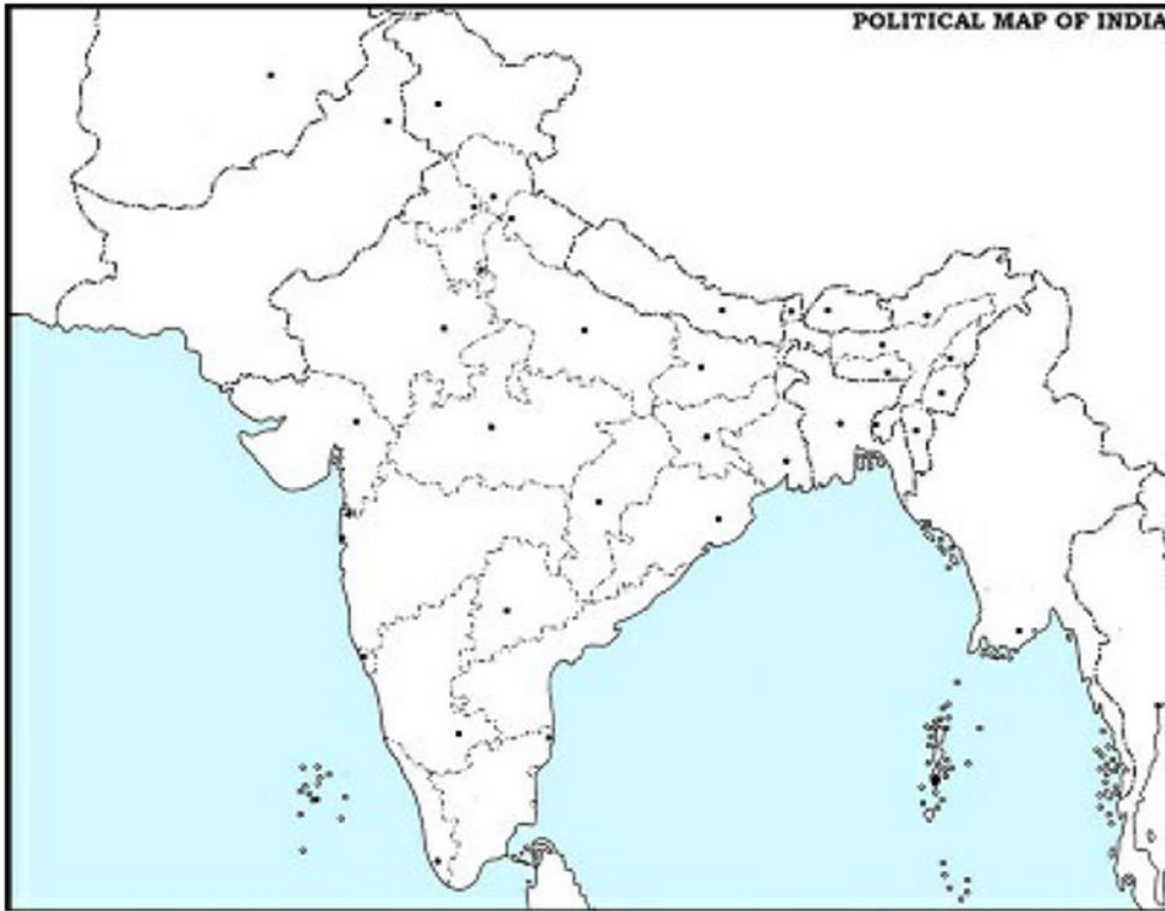
Highlight the areas where there was significant civilian participation in the revolt, including cities and towns that actively supported the rebels.

Trace the spread of the revolt from its initial outbreak in Meerut to other parts of India, such as Bihar, Bengal, and Awadh.

Show the locations of British military installations and strategic points that were targeted by the rebels.

Mark the areas where massacres or reprisals occurred, both by the rebels and the British forces, during the course of the revolt.

Identify the regions where the revolt had a lasting impact on British colonial policies and administration.



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Q- Which city served as the starting point of the 1857 revolt?

- a) Delhi
- b) Lucknow
- c) Kanpur
- d) Meerut

Q-Which region saw the uprising of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

Q-Where did the famous siege of Lucknow take place during the revolt?

- a) Red Fort
- b) Agra Fort
- c) Lucknow Residency
- d) Jhansi Fort

Q-Which British general recaptured Delhi from the rebels in September 1857?

- a) Lord Dalhousie
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Sir Colin Campbell
- d) Lord Curzon

Q-Which city was known as the "Cradle of the Indian Mutiny" during the revolt?

- a) Kanpur
- b) Meerut
- c) Delhi
- d) Lucknow

### **CLASS 8- CIVILISING THE NATIVE**

Q- What was the primary objective of the British in implementing educational reforms in colonial India?

- A) To promote indigenous cultures and traditions
- B) To empower the native population to govern themselves
- C) To create a class of people who would be "Indian in blood and color, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect"
- D) To encourage freedom of thought and expression

Q-Who were the main beneficiaries of the English education system in colonial India?

- A) Peasants and laborers



B) The British officials and their families

C) Religious leaders

D) Women from noble families

Q-Which institution played a crucial role in disseminating British ideologies and values to the Indian population?

A) Christian missionary schools

B) Traditional Indian Gurukuls

C) Sufi Khanqahs

D) Buddhist monasteries

Q-How did the English education system contribute to the emergence of a new social class in colonial India?

A) By promoting equality among all social groups

B) By providing opportunities for upward mobility based on merit

C) By enforcing rigid caste-based divisions

D) By discouraging education for the masses

Q-What was the significance of Lord Macaulay's Minute on Education (1835) in the context of colonial education in India?

A) It advocated for the promotion of traditional Indian languages and cultures

B) It recommended the establishment of indigenous educational institutions

C) It proposed the adoption of English as the medium of instruction in schools

D) It emphasized the importance of vocational training over academic education

Q-In a village where traditional values are deeply rooted, a British administrator proposes the establishment of an English medium school. How might the villagers react to this proposal?

A) Embrace it eagerly as a means of social advancement

- B) Reject it, fearing the erosion of their cultural identity
- C) Request for a compromise, such as teaching English alongside traditional subjects
- D) Ignore it altogether, focusing on existing educational practices

Q-A wealthy Indian merchant wishes to enroll his daughter in a British-run missionary school. What could be his primary motivation behind this decision?

- A) To ensure his daughter receives a well-rounded education
- B) To distance his daughter from traditional Indian values
- C) To gain social status and acceptance among the British elite
- D) To support the missionary efforts of spreading Christianity

Q-A group of Indian intellectuals starts advocating for the establishment of vernacular schools to counter the influence of British education. What might be their main argument against the English education system?

- A) It neglects the cultural and linguistic diversity of India
- B) It promotes social equality and meritocracy
- C) It empowers marginalized communities through education
- D) It fosters a sense of national unity and identity

Q-A British official believes that the English education system is essential for the modernization and progress of India. How might an Indian nationalist counter this argument?

- A) By emphasizing the role of indigenous knowledge systems in India's history and development
- B) By highlighting the economic benefits of colonial rule and British investment in infrastructure
- C) By advocating for the complete abolition of the education system and a return to traditional modes of learning

D) By proposing reforms within the existing English education system to make it more inclusive and representative

Q-A group of British-educated Indian professionals forms an association to demand greater representation in colonial governance. How might the British authorities respond to this demand?

A) By granting them limited autonomy in local governance matters

B) By suppressing their movement and labeling them as agitators

C) By offering them positions in the British administration as a token of goodwill

D) By initiating discussions for constitutional reforms to accommodate their demands

Q-Which social reformer advocated for widow remarriage and women's education during the 19th century in India?

a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

b) Swami Vivekananda

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q-The movement against the social evil of Sati was led by:

a) Jyotirao Phule

b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

c) Rani Lakshmibai

d) Annie Besant

Q-Who was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj, a reform movement aimed at promoting monotheism and social reform?

a) Dayananda Saraswati

b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

c) Swami Vivekananda

d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q-The first widow remarriage took place in which year, as a result of the efforts of social reformers?

a) 1800

b) 1856

c) 1900

d) 1950

Q-How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre impact the Indian independence movement?

Q-What were the immediate consequences for the people who were present at Jallianwala Bagh?

Q-How did the British justify their actions following the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

Q-Describe the significance of the Salt March in the Indian independence movement.

Q-What challenges did the participants of the Salt March face during their journey?

Q-How did the Salt March impact the Indian population's perception of British rule?

Q-What were the key factors that led to the demand for a separate Muslim state?

Q-How did the demand for Pakistan influence the Indian independence movement?

Q-In response to the Rowlatt Act, a group of protestors gathered in a public park. When they refused to disperse, British troops opened fire, resulting in numerous casualties. Which event does this describe?

a) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

- b) Salt March
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Dandi March

Q-During the Civil Disobedience Movement, villagers decided to stop buying British goods and start making their own clothes. What tactic did they employ?

- a) Non-cooperation with the government
- b) Boycott of foreign goods
- c) Salt Satyagraha
- d) Dandi March

Q-In which movement did Mahatma Gandhi encourage Indians to refuse to pay taxes to the British government?

- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- b) Quit India Movement
- c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- d) Khilafat Movement

Q-Which event directly followed the Salt March in 1930?

- a) Quit India Movement
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Partition of India
- d) Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Q-How did the demand for Pakistan influence the Indian independence movement?

- a) It led to a united front against British rule.
- b) It divided the Indian National Congress.
- c) It strengthened the relationship between Hindus and Muslims.

d) It accelerated negotiations for independence with the British government.

Q-In which situation would the Committee of Public Safety be most likely to intervene?

- a) Economic reforms
- b) Social gatherings
- c) Foreign invasions
- d) Religious ceremonies

**CLASS 8 ( LAND , SOIL, WATER,NATURAL VEGITATION, AND WILD LIFE RESOURCES )**

Q- A farmer observes that the crops in his field are not growing well despite regular watering. What might be the problem?

- a) Soil erosion
- b) Salinization
- c) Waterlogging
- d) Water scarcity

Q- During a heavy rainstorm, water accumulates on the roads and causes flooding in the neighbourhood. What measures can be taken to prevent this?

- a) Building drainage systems
- b) Constructing retention ponds
- c) Planting more trees
- d) All of the above

Q- A family relies on a well for their drinking water, but they notice that the water has started to taste salty. What could be the cause?

- a) Contamination from nearby industrial activities
- b) Increased salinity due to over-extraction of groundwater
- c) Pollution from agricultural runoff

d) All of the above

Q- A city is facing a water crisis during the summer months. What steps can the local government take to address this issue?

a) Implementing water conservation measures

b) Investing in rainwater harvesting systems

c) Reusing wastewater for non-potable purposes

d) All of the above

Q- A group of students wants to raise awareness about the importance of water conservation in their school. What activities can they organize to achieve this goal?

a) Poster-making competition on water conservation

b) Hosting a seminar or workshop on water-saving techniques

c) Organizing a cleanup drive at a local water body

d) All of the above

Q- A factory located near a river is releasing untreated wastewater directly into the water body. What are the potential consequences of this action?

a) Water pollution

b) Harm to aquatic life

c) Health risks for people using the water downstream

d) All of the above

Q- A community living in a coastal area is experiencing saltwater intrusion into their groundwater sources. What measures can they take to mitigate this problem?

a) Implementing groundwater recharge techniques

b) Installing saline water barriers

c) Using desalination plants to treat water

d) All of the above

Q- A farmer wants to conserve water while irrigating his crops. What irrigation method would be most suitable for this purpose?

- a) Drip irrigation
- b) Flood irrigation
- c) Sprinkler irrigation
- d) Furrow irrigation

Q- A village is facing a shortage of clean drinking water due to contamination of their local water source. What steps can they take to ensure access to safe drinking water?

- a) Installing water filtration systems
- b) Boiling water before consumption
- c) Collecting rainwater for drinking purposes
- d) All of the above

Q- A community living near a polluted river wants to restore its water quality. What actions can they take to achieve this?

- a) Conducting regular clean-up drives along the riverbanks
- b) Advocating for stricter regulations on industrial waste disposal
- c) Planting vegetation along the river to filter pollutants
- d) All of the above

Q- A student notices that the tap in the school restroom is leaking. What impact can this have on water conservation efforts?

- a) Wasting of water resources
- b) Increased water bills for the school
- c) Risk of waterborne diseases due to stagnant water
- d) All of the above



Q- A community relies on a nearby lake for fishing and recreational activities, but they notice a decline in fish population and water quality. What could be the reasons behind this decline?

- a) Overfishing
- b) Pollution from nearby industries
- c) Eutrophication due to agricultural runoff
- d) All of the above

Q- A city experiences frequent water shortages during the dry season. What measures can the local government take to increase water availability?

- a) Building dams for water storage
- b) Implementing rainwater harvesting programs
- c) Investing in water-efficient technologies
- d) All of the above

Q- A community living in a hilly region faces challenges in accessing clean drinking water. What solutions can they explore to address this issue?

- a) Constructing gravity-fed water supply systems
- b) Digging wells in strategic locations
- c) Installing water purification units
- d) All of the above

Q- A group of farmers wants to improve irrigation efficiency in their fields to conserve water. What irrigation scheduling technique can they adopt?

- a) Monitoring soil moisture levels
- b) Irrigating based on crop water requirements
- c) Using weather forecasts to time irrigation
- d) All of the above

Q- A construction project is underway near a river, and sediment runoff from the site is polluting the water. What measures can be taken to prevent sedimentation?

- a) Installing silt fences or barriers
- b) Implementing erosion control measures
- c) Planting vegetation to stabilize soil
- d) All of the above

Q- A community living in a coastal area is experiencing the impacts of sea-level rise, including saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources. What adaptation strategies can they implement?

- a) Building sea walls or levees
- b) Creating artificial recharge ponds
- c) Developing salt-tolerant crop varieties
- d) All of the above

Q- A family living in an urban area wants to reduce their water consumption. What lifestyle changes can they make to achieve this goal?

- a) Fixing leaky faucets and pipes
- b) Installing water-efficient appliances
- c) Taking shorter showers
- d) All of the above

Q- A community living near a river wants to promote sustainable water management practices. What educational initiatives can they undertake to raise awareness?

- a) Organizing workshops on water conservation
- b) Distributing educational materials on water-saving tips
- c) Engaging local schools in water-related projects

d) All of the above

### **CLASS 9- FRENCH REVOLUTION**

Q-If you were a member of the Third Estate in 18th century France, what action would you be most likely to support?

- a) Imposing higher taxes on the nobility
- b) Supporting the absolute power of the monarchy
- c) Advocating for the privileges of the clergy
- d) Resisting feudal dues and privileges

Q- Citizens of France are frustrated with the unequal distribution of wealth and privileges among the estates. Which event would most likely result from this situation?

- a) The convening of the Estates-General
- b) The rise of the Jacobins
- c) The outbreak of the Great Fear
- d) The declaration of the Tennis Court Oath

Q- King Louis XVI attempts to levy new taxes on the Third Estate to address France's financial crisis. How would the Third Estate most likely respond to this action?

- a) They would peacefully accept the new taxes.
- b) They would organize protests and demand representation in government.
- c) They would support the king's decision and offer financial assistance.
- d) They would petition the nobility for help.

**THANK YOU .....**

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