



AL KHOZAMA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, DAMMAM

B.E.S.T. Group of Schools, K.S.A.

WORKSHEET -1

GRADE: 8- ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2020 - 21

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

BLOCKS-3, 8, 11& 15

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Champaran movement was against
 - (a) Peasants
 - (b) East India Company
 - (c) The oppressive attitude of the planters
 - (d) None of the above
2. The Company was appointed as the Diwan of Bengal in
 - (a) 1762
 - (b) 1763
 - (c) 1764
 - (d) 1765
3. Gandhiji visited Champaran
 - (a) to see the plight of Indigo planters in Champaran
 - (b) to see the progress of Indigo plantation
 - (c) to see the managing system of company
 - (d) none of the above
4. Who devised the new-system of revenue called Mahalwari?
 - (a) Queen Elizabeth
 - (b) Holt Mackenzie
 - (c) Queen Victoria
 - (d) Gandhiji
5. Indigo production came down in Bengal in
 - (a) 1850
 - (b) 1852
 - (c) 1855
 - (d) 1859
6. Who had developed the Munro system?
 - (a) Captain Alexander
 - (b) Holt Mackenzie

- (c) Thomas Munro
- (d) None of these

7. How much proportion of Indigo was imported from India by Britain in 1810?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 95%
- (c) 90%
- (d) 85%

8. - _____ was Governor General of India in 1793.

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Charles Cornwallis
- (c) Louis Chole
- (d) George Martin

9. Mahalwari system was introduced in

- (a) 1822
- (b) 1854
- (c) 1830
- (d) 1825

10. The president of India holds office for a period of:-

- (a) 6 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 4 years
- (d) 3 years

11. Parliamentary System of government developed in

- (a) England
- (b) France
- (c) United States of America
- (d) Nepal

12. In the Presidential system is the executive head.

- (a) Prime Minister

(b) Lok Sabha Speaker

(c) President

(d) Governor

I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ started a home for widows and orphans.
2. During the 18th century _____ farming had become common form of revenue collection.
3. _____ created a school for women in Calcutta.
4. People of _____ castes felt that the _____ castes treated them with little respect.
5. Members of the _____ caste wanted to move to cities for better jobs.
6. _____ implemented Ryotwari system.
7. _____ and _____ are the two systems of indigo cultivation.
8. _____ is a Bengali play written by Dinabandhu Mitra.
9. Gomasthas were the agents of _____
10. The Mughal emperor appointed the _____ Diwan of Bengal.
11. Ryotwari system was also known as _____.

Write true or false for the following statements

1. All reformers who helped the lower castes were mostly members of these castes.
 2. Both Phule and Ambedkar were influenced by their knowledge of the Upanishads.
 3. Many new religions were often criticized for causing the caste system.
 4. The non-Brahmins wanted to force all the Brahmins out of India.
- A. Jonathan Duncan set up the Benaras Hindu College to promote the study of ancient English texts.

5. The demand for indigo increased in late seventeenth century.
6. Revenues were fixed in the permanent settlement.
7. The company purchased goods in India before 1865 through gold and silver imports.
8. Mahalwari system came into existence in 1700.
9. Very high rate of revenue was the major problem of Ryotwari System.
10. The company introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793.

Match the following:

Ryot	Village
Mahal	Peasant
Nij	Cultivation on ryot's lands
Ryoti	Cultivation on planter's own land

III. Identify the Reformers and write about their work in making positive changes in the society.

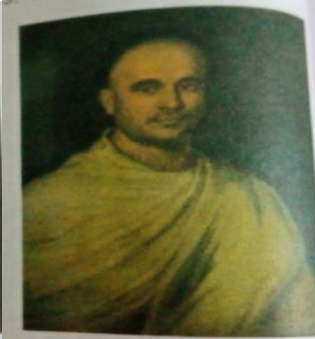
A.



B.



C.



D.



IV. Answer the following.

1. Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.

2. How was the Mahalwari System different from the Permanent Settlement?
3. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?
4. What were the disadvantages of the Ryotwari System?
5. What were the main features of the 'Nij' system of cultivation?
6. When did the 'Blue rebellion' break-out?
7. Explain some features of the Parliamentary system of government.
8. Why is the role of opposition parties important? Write your opinion.
9. Imagine if you were the Member of Parliament, what issue would you like to address in the parliament and why?
10. If you were a 19th century women reformer working for women's rights, how might you feel about traditional practices? Explain your answer.
11. There were many actions taken by reformers to support the rights of women and the lower caste. Which action do you think was the most significant or had the biggest impact? Support your answer with reasons.
12. Phule said, "Lack of education leads to lack of wisdom, which leads to lack of morals, which leads to lack of progress, which leads to lack of money, which leads to the oppression of the lower classes. See what state of the society one lack of education can cause." What do you think he meant by this quote?
13. What do you think were some of the challenges faced in the education of women in India?
14. What was the motive of the British behind the Simon Commission?
15. Why did Gandhi take part in the Second Round Table conference?
16. What was the purpose of the Salt March?
17. Identify the main personality in the given picture. What is the event, when and where it took place?



18. Why was it important that women participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
 What effect did it have on freedom movement?

19. Name two events that caused the Civil Disobedience Movement to become the Quit India Movement.

20. What was the main belief of Netaji and the Indian National Army?

21. Why is it important to check the misuse of power? Explain with an example.

22. How can the Indian Constitution protect minorities from being dominated by those who form a majority?

23. Explain the following statements with reasons.

1. India adopted the parliamentary system of government.

2. Discussion and deliberations are important in a parliamentary system of government.

24. Complete the information in the following table.

Sl No	Name of the Institution	Functions
1	Legislature	
2	Executive	
3	Judiciary	

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