



DAV NUPPL Public School

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Assignment: Half yearly

Class : VIII

Subject: Mathematics

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GEOGRAPHY

Ch - 2

Natural Resources: Land, Soil & Water

1. Fill in the blanks.

- The Lithosphere consists of loose surface material called _____.
- The utilization of land is determined by the continuous interplay of the physical factors and _____ factors.
- The process of planting more trees is called _____.
- Height above the mean sea level is called _____.
- Earth is also called a _____ planet.

Answer the following questions.

- What is soil erosion?
- Differentiate between terrace farming & contour ploughing.
- Explain the hydrological cycle with the help of a diagram.
- What is the land use pattern?
- Mention any three steps to conserve soil.
- What human factors define land use patterns?

Case Based Questions

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based is land. It is used for growing crops, building houses, constructing roads and railway tracks, establishing industries, grazing animals, mining, etc. In short, almost all human activities related to food, shelter and clothing take place on land.

Lithosphere consists of loose surface material called soil. It is a combination of organic and inorganic matter. The organic component which consists of dead and decomposed parts of animals and plants is known as humus. The inorganic component is formed by rock particles and minerals, such as lime, iron, etc. Soil is formed as a result of the long, continued weathering process of rocks. It also contains water and air, which occupy its pore spaces.

- What is the most important natural resource upon which all human activity is based?
- What are some uses of land mentioned in the text?
- What is the organic component of soil called?
- What process contributes to the formation of soil?

Mapwork

8. Mark the following on the outline political map of the world :

A. Areas of High Rainfall - Equatorial regions of

- i) South Africa
- ii) Africa
- iii) South East Asia

B. Areas of Low Rainfall -

- i) Sahara Desert
- ii) Kalahari Desert
- iii) Arabian Plateau
- iv) Central & Western Australia

C. Temperate Softwood Forests in

- i) North America
- ii) Europe
- iii) Asia

HISTORY

Ch - 10

COLONIALISM- RURAL & TRIBAL SOCIETIES

Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ came as traders and became our masters.
2. _____ system was made a hereditary right of the zamindars under the Permanent settlement.
3. The system of land revenue was introduced in South India by Thomas Munro in 1820.
4. The _____ system was a modified version of Zamindari system introduced by Holt Mackenzie.
5. The Britishers wanted to smuggle and sell _____ to China so that they could earn huge profits.

Multiple choice questions.

1. The Zamindari system under permanent system was introduced in
a) Punjab b) North-west province c) Bengal d) Awadh
2. The Mahalwari system was introduced by
a) Lord Cornwallis b) Holt Mackenzie c) Lord Clive d) none of the above
3. The _____ was in great demand in textile industries of Britain.
a) Indigo b) silk c) jute d) none of the above

Answer the following questions.

1. How was the Indian economy affected by British rule?
2. Write a short note on Zamindari system introduced in Bengal.
3. Which system of land revenue was introduced by Thomas Munro and what were its special features?
4. Name the modified version of the Zamindari system. Where and by whom this system was introduced?
5. How was the Mahalwari system different from the Ryotwari system?
6. What led to growth of cultivation of commercial crops?

ASSERTION AND REASON

7. Assertion (A): The Mahalwari System was introduced in 1822 in the Gangetic Valley, North-West provinces, Central India, and Punjab.
Reason (R): Holt Mackenzie introduced the Mahalwari System as a modified version of the Zamindari System.
8. Assertion (A): In the Mahalwari System, land revenue was levied on the produce of individual farmers.
Reason (R): The land, forests, and pastures belonged to the village community, making villages jointly responsible for the payment of land revenue.
9. Assertion (A): The Mahalwari System provided relief to peasants from the burden of land revenue.
Reason (R): Peasants faced eviction from land and exploitation at the hands of moneylenders under the Mahalwari System.
- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Mapwork

10. On the outline political map of India mark the following.
- State where Khasi tribe lived
 - State where Santhals lived
 - State where Ryotwari system was introduced
 - State where indigo was grown

Ch - 11

THE FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE - 1857

Write T for true and F for false statements.

- Tantia Tope was proclaimed the Shahenshah -e- Hindustan.
- The Indians followed a policy of racial discrimination.
- Revolt of 1861 is called the First War of Independence.
- Wajid Ali Shah was the nawab of Awadh.
- Leaders like Mangal Pandey didn't join the revolt.

Case Based Questions

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The sepoys broke out into an open revolt at Meerut in April, 1857. They refused to touch the greased cartridges. They were court-martialed and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The regiments in Meerut revolted on May 10, 1857. They broke open the prison and released the imprisoned soldiers. They marched to Delhi on May 11 and rebelled under Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

The Revolt then spread to other places. It was led by Nana Saheb in Kanpur along with his General, Tantya Tope and by Begum Hazrat Mahal in Awadh. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi led the revolt in Central India and fought valiantly?

- A) The sepoys revolt broke out in which year?
- B) What was the cause of the revolt ?
- C) What happened on May 10, 1857 ?
- D) Name the leaders who participated in this revolt.

Mapwork

Mark the following places on the political map of India :

- A) Meerut
- B) Delhi
- C) Gwalior
- D) Kanpur
- E) Lucknow
- F) Barrackpore
- G) Jhansi

CIVICS **CH - 16 OUR CONSTITUTION**

Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by the term 'Rule of Law' ?
2. What is a Constitution?
3. Why do we need a Constitution?
4. What is the purpose of a Constitution?
5. Mention some features of the Indian Constitution which are borrowed by the American Constitution.
6. Explain the procedure of amending the Indian Constitution.
7. Define the following terms.
 - A) Sovereign
 - B) Socialist
 - C) Secular
 - D) Democratic
 - E) Republic

Case Based Questions

Rule of law means that every citizen of the country is equal in the eyes of law. There is no discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, sex, social or economic status. Everybody is required to follow a set of laws, be it the people or government officials or the elected representatives of people, who form the government. In fact, rule of law is the basic foundation of a democratic system and the basis of all types of equalities.

Therefore, rule of law demands that those who are occupying positions of power should not be allowed to act in an arbitrary or an unlawful manner. On the other hand, the common man should be provided protection by law

to enable her/him to enjoy equal rights. But let us not forget that equal rights are not possible without discharging equal responsibilities.

Answer the following questions.

- A. How does the rule of law ensure equality among citizens regardless of caste, religion, sex, or social and economic status?
- B. What is the significance of rule of law in a democratic system?
- C. Why is it important for those in positions of power to be prevented from acting arbitrarily or unlawfully under the rule of law?
- D. How does the rule of law protect the common man and ensure the enjoyment of equal rights?

Assertion and Reason

- 1. Assertion (A): India is a sovereign state.
Reason (R): The country is free from all external controls, and no other country can interfere in its internal affairs.
 - 2. Assertion (A): India practices economic exploitation.
Reason (R): Socialism is one of India's national goals, opposing all forms of exploitation and seeking economic justice.
 - 3. Assertion: It is very simple to make the changes in the basic structure of the constitution.
Reason: Both the houses have the power to amend the constitution independently.
 - 4. Assertion: India has a Federal system.
Reason: Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the subunits are subordinate to central government.
- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ch - 17

Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and DPSP

- 1. The student should collect news about violation of fundamental rights and make a scrap book.
- 2. Suppose you go to a place where no traffic rules are followed, write a note on what would be condition of that place.
- 3. **Fill in the blanks**
 - a) _____ are an essential element of every democratic country.
 - b) Right to _____ was given the status of a Fundamental Right in 2005.
 - c) Our fundamental rights are not absolute and _____.
 - d) _____ are obligations that every citizen is expected to perform them.
 - e) The Directive Principles of State Policy are _____/_____ given by the constitution.

4. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
Habeas Corpus	Secularism
Free and compulsory education to all children between 6-14 years	Fundamental duties
To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired national struggle of freedom	Directive Principles of State Policy
Economic principles	Right to Education
Free to believe in and practice any religion	Writ

Answer the following questions.

1. In India an individual can speak their mind, form any kind of union, can move freely in any part of country and can live in any part of the country, which right gives us these privilege?
2. What do you understand by Cultural and Educational rights?
3. The Fundamental Rights are justiciable and are protected by the court, explain.
4. Our Fundamental Rights are not absolute or unlimited, justify.
5. What are the restrictions imposed on fundamental rights?
6. Why were the duties added to the constitution through 42nd amendment?

ASSERTION AND REASON

7. Assertion: The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years.
Reason: Right to Education has been included as fundamental right in 2002.
8. Assertion: There is no prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, race, sex or place of birth.
Reason: Right to equality is a fundamental right.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Case Based Questions

The Constitution of India has not only listed Fundamental Rights, but has also prescribed remedies against their violation. If a citizen feels that one of her/his Fundamental Rights has been violated by an executive order, she/he may request the Supreme Court/High Courts to issue the appropriate writ for the restoration of her/his rights-The writs are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari. The Fundamental Rights protect the citizens against the misuse of power by the government or some institutions or individuals. Therefore, the Fundamental Rights are justiciable and are protected by the Court.

In case, a Fundamental Right is violated, one can move to the court of law and seek justice. But our Fundamental Rights are not absolute or unlimited. The Constitution has imposed certain restrictions to check the abuse of these rights. Besides, the State is allowed to impose some reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, decency, morality, etc.

- A) What can a citizen do if she/he feels that her/his Fundamental Rights have been violated by an executive order?
- B) Name the five types of writs that the Supreme Court or High Courts can issue for the restoration of Fundamental Rights.
- C) Against whom do the Fundamental Rights protect the citizens?
- D) What kind of restrictions can the State impose on Fundamental Rights, according to the Constitution?

Mapwork

On an outline map of world mark the following

- a) The largest democracy
- b) Country from where idea of fundamental rights originated
- c) Country that is democratic but not a republic
- d) Country that gave concept of Rajya Sabha

Ch - 18

The Union Government - The Legislature

Answer the following questions.

- 1. What was the aim of federation?
- 2. Name the different levels of government.
- 3. Which is the topmost level of government in India? State its 3 organs.
- 4. What is the Union executive? Why is it known as bicameral?
- 5. Why have the makers of the constitution divided all the subjects on which law can be made?
- 6. How is the Union list different from State list?
- 7. Assertion: The subjects which are not included in the state list, Union list and Concurrent list are considered as residuary subjects.
Reason: The subjects which came after the constitution was made and thus could not be classified.
- 8. Assertion: India is a Federation.
Reason: There are different levels of the government that is national, state and grass root level.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

9. State whether given statements are true/false.

- a) The government cannot impose any tax or incur any expenditure if the proposal is not approved by the Parliament.

- b) The President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- c) Rajya Sabha is a permanent house which can never be dissolved.
- d) The tradition is that the speaker of Lok Sabha is elected from the opposition party
- e) The union list has ninety seven subjects of national importance.

10. Fill in the blanks.

- a) In a federal structure, there are different levels of government i.e. national level, _____ level and _____ level.
- b) Indian Parliament is _____ and consists of two houses.
- c) The Parliament as well as the State legislatures both may make on the subjects entitled in the _____.
- d) The Parliament, is the _____ organ of the Union Government.
- e) The _____ of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

11. On outline political map of India, mark the following.

- a) State with maximum number of constituencies
- b) State with low number of constituencies
- c) State which has the Lok Sabha

Case Based Questions

The Parliament is the legislative organ of the Union Government. It consists of the President of India and two Houses. The House of the People is known as Lok Sabha and is also called the Lower House. Its members are directly elected by the people.

The second House is the Council of States, known as Rajya Sabha or the Upper House. Its members are indirectly elected. The President of India is not a member of any of the two Houses. But she/he is an integral part of the Parliament. No bill can become a law without her/his approval. To ensure the principles of federalism, the Lok Sabha represents the people of India and the Rajya Sabha represents the States of India.

1. What are the components of the Parliament of the Union Government in India?
2. How are the members of the Lok Sabha elected, and what is its other name?
3. How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected, and what is its other name?
4. What role does the President of India play in the legislative process, despite not being a member of either House of Parliament?

ASSERTION AND REASON