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Grade :- VIII (S A 2)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL

CH: AGRICULTURE

1. The science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock is called agriculture.
2. The factors influencing agriculture are climate and soil.
3. The type of farming in which herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for food and water along defined routes is called nomadic herding.
4. In shifting cultivation a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and killing them.
5. Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, and 210 frost-free days.
6. Primary activities include all those related with the extraction and production of the natural resources.
7. In commercial farming the farm cultivated is very large.
8. In thickly populated area intensive farming is prevalent.
9. Tertiary activities provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services.
10. Deforestation and soil erosion are the disadvantages of shifting cultivation.
11. Large amount of laborers and capital are required in commercial agriculture.
12. Growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use is known as horticulture.
13. Agriculture is a primary activity.
14. The important inputs are seeds, fertilizers, machinery and labour.
15. Shifting cultivation is known as roca in Brazil.
16. In mixed farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
17. Maize is also known as corn.
18. Tea is the beverage crop on plantations.
19. Large holdings are more suitable for commercial agriculture.
20. Developing countries with large countries populations usually practice intensive agriculture.
21. Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.
22. In this type of farming, organic manure and natural pesticides are used instead of chemicals is organic farming.
23. Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot.
24. In subsistence Farming, low levels of technology and household labour are used.
25. Jute is also known as the 'GOLDEN FIBRE'.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 11. COMMERCIAL <u>Plantation</u> | |
| 2. CLIMATE | 12. HORTICULTURE | |
| 3. NOMADIC HERDING | 13. PRIMARY | |
| 4. SHIFTING CULTIVATION | 14. SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, MACHINERY, LABOUR. | |
| 5. COTTON | 15. ROCA | |
| 6. PRIMARY ACTIVITIES | 16. MIXED FARMING | 21. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT |
| 7. COMMERCIAL | 17. MAIZE | 22. ORGANIC FARMING |
| 8. INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE | 18. TEA | 23. CLIMATE |
| 9. TERTIARY | 19. COMMERCIAL | 24. SUBSISTENCE |
| 10. DEFORESTATION, SOIL EROSION | 20. INTENSIVE | 25. JUTE |

Ch-11 THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT:1870s1947

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Naoroji a businessman and _____settled in London.
2. The _____of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression .
3. Some individuals also began to suggest that _____would be necessary to overthrow British rule.
4. After _____ the struggle against British rule gradually become a _____movement.
5. Gandhji aged 46 arrived in India in _____ from _____.
6. In 1917 there was a revolution in _____.
7. _____ is the use of violence to make a radical change within society.
8. Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country by renouncing his _____.
- 9 . In coastal Andra and interiorTamil Nadu,liquor shps were _____.
10. _____means religious functionaries of Sikh gurdwaras.

11. _____ would never come on its own.

12. It announced 16 august 1946 as

_____.

13. By _____ violence spread to different parts to northern India.

HISTORY CH-8 CIVILISING THE "NATIVE" , EDUCATING THE NATION

- 1) Henry Thomas Colebrooke was a scholar of sanskrit and ancient sacred writings of _____
- 2) _____ was set up in culcutta in 1781 to promote the study of arabic.
- 3) There were over _____ pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.
- 4) After 1854 the company decided to improve the system of _____ education.
- 5) Some Indians felt Western education would help _____ India.
- 6) Mahatma Gandhi strongly felt that Indian languages ought to be the medium of _____
- 7) In 1857 _____ were being established in Culcutta, Madras and Bombay.
- 8) Jones started a journal called _____
- 9) Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of asia is called _____
- 10) _____ is someone who knows and studies several lanuages.