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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.

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for life and for good health.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ has one of the largest number of cases of diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, cholera.
- 3) Over \_\_\_\_\_, reportedly die every day because of water related diseases.
- 4) It is the \_\_\_\_\_ of every person, whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ to fulfill his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford.
- 5) High courts and the supreme courts have held that the right to safe drinking water is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) One of the most important functions of the government is to ensure that these \_\_\_\_\_ are made available to everyone.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ provide public facilities but at a price that only some people can afford.
- 8) Public facilities relate to people's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) The right to life that the constitution guarantees is for all persons living in this \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ meets only about half the needs of the people of city.
- 11) The burden of shortfalls in water supply falls mostly on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) Many \_\_\_\_\_ companies are providing water to cities by buying it from places around the city.
- 13) The supply of water per person in an urban area in India should be about \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) People in slums have to make do with less than \_\_\_\_\_ per person (1 bucket).
- 15) People leaving in luxury hotels may consume as much as \_\_\_\_\_ (80 buckets) of water per day.

## **LESSON: LAW AND JUSTICE**

- 1. An individual who buys goods for personal use is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**
- 2. Money spent to purchase new machinery or building to be able to increase production in the future is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**
- 3. The Supreme Court had ordered to all public transport vehicles to switch to \_\_\_\_\_.**
- 4. The full form of CGN is \_\_\_\_\_.**
- 5. The Bhopal gas tragedy took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_.**
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ was the poisonous gas leaked out from the UC plant.**
- 7. The Right to healthy environment now has become a part of the \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ change raw materials into products of more value to people.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ use plant and animal based products as their raw materials .
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials.
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5. \_\_\_\_\_ use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ utilize forest products as raw materials.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ industries produce large volume of products.
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ industries owned by individuals.
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers or both.
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ are owned and operated by the state and individual.
  11. \_\_\_\_\_ leads to the development and growth of towns and cities.
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ region is an example of industrial region.
  14. Industrial disasters occurred in Bhopal on \_\_\_\_\_.
  15. \_\_\_\_\_ technology is an emerging industry.
  16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a feeder industry.
  17. Emerging industries are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
  18. \_\_\_\_\_ give steel the ability to resist rust.
  19. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the backbone of modern industry.
  20. \_\_\_\_\_ was started in 1907 at Sakchi.
  21. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important steel city of the U.S.A.
  22. The term textile derived from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ which means to \_\_\_\_\_.
  23. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest industries in the world.
  24. \_\_\_\_\_ are the raw material of textile industry.
  25. The first textile mill in the country was established at \_\_\_\_\_ near Kolkota in 1818.

27. \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester in Japan.

28. \_\_\_\_\_ industry deals in the storage, processing and distribution of information.

29. Silicon Valley is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as Silicon plateau.

LN: <sup>6</sup>HUMAN RESOURCES. Grade VIII (SA2)

1. Almost \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa.
2. Average density of population in India is \_\_\_\_\_ persons per square km.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ plains are the most densely populated areas of the world.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to change in the number of people during a specific time.
5. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ means a person enters a new country.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ means a person leaves a country.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the movement of people in and out of an area.
9. Ministry of Human Resources Development was created in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. On 1999, the world population reached \_\_\_\_\_ million.