
WORK SHEET
SUBJECT- Social Science

History Chapter-1: Modern India, Geography Chapter-1: Resources

CLASS- VIII

Q.1 Define the terms:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Calligraphist | viii) Natural resources |
| ii) Chronology | ix) Resources |
| iii) Colonization | x) Potential resources |
| iv) Census | xi) Recycling |
| v) Modern period | xii) Stock of resources |
| vi) Bio gas | xiii) Technology |
| vii) Human resources | xiv) Utility |

Q.2 Choose the correct option:

- i) Which one of the following is a human made resources
a. medicine to treat cancer b. spring water c. tropical forest
- ii) Biotic resources are
a. derived from living things b. made by human beings
c. derived from non living things
- iii) Which one of the following is a natural resource
a. forests b. airport c. flyover d. tractor
- iv) Which one of the following is not an abiotic resource?
a. soils b. rocks c. plants d. minerals
- v) Which one of the following is a non renewable resources
a. coal b. solar energy c. water d. forest
- vi) Which one of the following has no economic value
a. iron ore b. petroleum c. natural beauty d. car
- vii) Which one of the following is an inexhaustible resources
a. forests b. wildlife c. sunlight d. fossil fuels
- viii) Technology is
a. natural resource b. a human resource
c. a man made resource d. none of these
- ix) Which one of the following resources is nonrenewable but can be recycled?
a. coal b. water c. wood d. iron
- x) Sustainable development seeks to prevent
a. wastage of resources b. pollution
c. loss of biodiversity d. all of these

- xi) A history of British India was written by
 - a. Lord Mount Batten b. James Mill
 - c. Warren Hastings d. Lord Dalhousie
- xii) The British thought surveys were important for
 - a. country's economy b. effective administration
 - c. writing history d. country's defence
- xiii) The British preserved official documents
 - a. to study the progress made by the country in the past
 - b. to study the notes and reports prepared in the past
 - c. to make their copies and use them in modern times
 - d. all of the above
- xiv) Census operations were held after every
 - a. 5 years b. 10 years c. 15 years d. 20 years
- xv) The wars and administrative actions of rulers are of greatest interest to scholars of
 - a. ancient history b. modern history
 - c. political history d. social history
- xvi) The British began to colonise India around the
 - a. fifteenth century b. mid eighteenth century
 - c. late eighteenth century d. mid nineteenth century
- xvii) The British completed their first census survey of India in
 - a. 1850 b. 1871 c. 1947 d. 1950
- xviii) The division of history into different time periods is called:
 - a. Periodisation b. Mercantilism c. Colonization

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- i) Mention any three distinctive features of modern period.
- ii) Give two examples each of primary and secondary source material.
- iii) What is periodisation? Why is it useful?
- iv) Why did Britishers conducted revenue surveys In India?
- v) Why did the British build record rooms in their administrative offices?
- vi) What are the four types of values associated with resources?
- vii) What do you mean by ubiquitous resources?
- viii) Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?
- ix) Differentiate between human resources and manmade resources. Give suitable example.
- x) Differentiate between potential and actual resources.
- xi) Differentiate between renewable and non renewable resources. Give example.
- xii) How can we classify natural resources on the basis of their origin?
- xiii) What steps need to be taken to conserve resources?

Q. 4 Answer the following questions in 100 words:

- i) Describe James Mill's periodisation of Indian history. Why was it unacceptable to the historians of independent India? On what basis have they periodised Indian history?
- ii) What is sustainable development? Why is it required? Mention any three ways in which resources can be sustained.