

**BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana**

**Class- 8**

**Social Science**

**Revision Assignment**

**Section-A**

1. Judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the parliament, if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the constitution. This is called.....

a. Dispute Resolution  
**c. Judicial Review**

b. Law Making  
d. Universal Adult Franchise

2. From the following list of the names of leaders, who did not belong to trio- Lal-Bal-Pal?

a. Bipin Chandra Pal  
c. Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak

**b. Gopal Krishan Gokhale**  
d. Lala Lajpat Rai

3. Suppose your brother is appointed as a judge in the apex court of India. Name the court and place where it is located.

**a. Supreme Court, New Delhi**  
c. District Court, Ludhiana

b. High Court, New Delhi  
d. None of these

**Assertion (A):** William Jones had a deep respect for ancient culture both of India and of the west.

**Reason (R):** According to Gandhi ji western education has created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.

a. A is correct but R is wrong.

b. Both A and R are wrong.

c. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

**D. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A**

## Section-B

### Very short answer questions

5. What was the Mahatma Gandhi's motivation for promoting the integration of handicraft education in the curriculum for children?

**Ans: 1 . To give them live experience and practical knowledge.**

**2. This would also develop, develop their mind and capacity to understand things in a better way.**

6. Discuss the specific climatic conditions necessary for optimal cotton cultivation.

**Ans: Cotton requires high temperature light rainfall, 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows based on black and alluvial soils.**

## Section-c

### Short answer based questions

7. Write a short note on distribution of population.

**Ans: More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about 10 per cent of the land surface. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. Some areas are very crowded and some are sparsely populated. Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests. Many more people live north of the Equator than south of the Equator. Almost three-quarters of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa.**

8. How does a bill become a law?

**Ans: Bill -when a suggested law is introduced. It is called a bill.**

**The Parliament makes laws on all the subjects. The process of lawmaking is same at the centre and the state.**

**There are three readings of the bills**

**1. First is the stage of introduction where the main objectives of the bill or introduced by the ministers or member.**

**2. in the second stage, the objectives of the bill discussed one by**

**3. in the third stage, the bill is either past or rejected as a whole**

**If the bill is passed, it is sent to the other house where the same procedure is followed. If it passes it is sent to the President for his approval. After his assent, it becomes a law .**

## Section- D

### Long answer based questions

9. Which languages did William Jones learn & What motivated William Jones to explore into the study of Indian history, philosophy and law?

**Ans: Greek, Latin, Arabic, Persian, Chinese**

1. He had a deep respect for ancient cultures both of India and the West.
2. He felt that India had obtained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined
3. He thought that in order to understand India, it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts that were produced in the ancient period.
4. William Jones, bent about discovering ancient text in the understanding, the meaning translating them, making the findings known to others

## Section-E

### 10. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

By the 1890s many Indians began to raise questions about the political style of the Congress. In Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab, leaders such as Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were beginning to explore more radical objectives and methods. They criticised the Moderates for their “politics of prayers”, and emphasised the importance of self-reliance and constructive work. They argued that people must rely on their own strength, not on the “good” intentions of the government; people must fight for swaraj. Tilak raised the slogan, “Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it!”

1. To which group of Congress did Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai belong to?

**Ans: Radicals**

2. Why did they criticise the moderates?

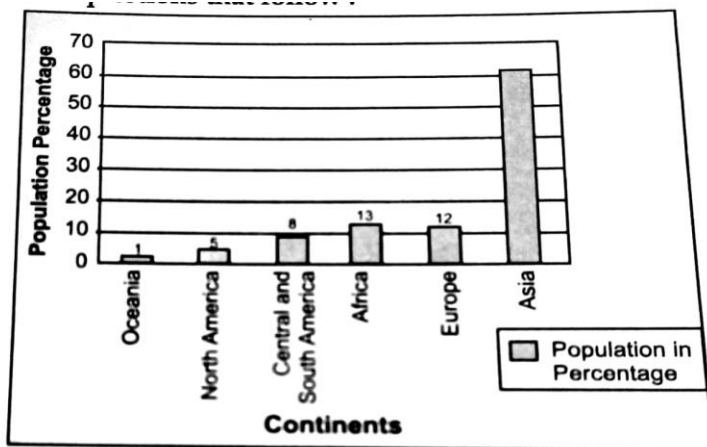
**Ans: For their politics of prayers**

3. Write any two demands raised by the moderates

**Ans: Reduction of revenue, separation of the judiciary from the executive, Indians to be placed in high positions**

### Section-F

11. Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions.



a. Which Continent has the lowest share of Population?

**Ans: Oceania**

b. Name the two Continents have the greatest percentage of Population?-

**Ans: Asia & Africa**

c. How much percentage of the World's population does Asia support alone?

**Ans: 61%**

### Section-G

12. Locate the following in the political map of India

1. One of India's densely populated state -(**UP Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Bengal**)

2. A place where first session of Congress held in December 1885-(**Bombay**)