

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, MIYAPUR

CLASS : VIII : SOCIAL SCIENCE (Obj) : 26th November 2020, CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING
MODULE - 5 Marks : 25

* Required

NAME : *

Abhinav

SECTION *

A

Read all instructions carefully:

General Instructions:

- The assessment paper has a total of 25 questions.
- All the questions are 1 mark each.
- Keep a pen and paper ready to analyse the question well.
- Select the correct answer carefully as once you submit the form, it cannot be reversed.
- Answering all the questions is mandatory and cannot be missed.



1. Who was William Carey?

- ☐ a. William Carey was an Orientalist.
- ☒ b. William Carey was a Scottish missionary.
- ☐ c. William Carey was a Orthodox missionary.
- ☐ d. William Carey was a critic.

Clear selection

2. Why was the English Education Act introduced and in which year?

- ☒ a. Following Macaulay's minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.
- ☐ b. Following James Mill policy, the English Education Act of 1837 was introduced.
- ☐ c. To teach Indians to get civilized and work for British, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.
- ☐ d. Following Colebrooke's Idea, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.

Clear selection

3. Name the poet who reacted against the introduction of Western education in India?

- ☐ a. Bishnu Dey
- ☐ b. Amiya Chakravarty
- ☒ c. Rabindranath Tagore
- ☐ d. Budhadev Bose

Clear selection



4. In countries like India, British used this term to mark the difference between the local languages and everyday use and English. This term is generally used to refer to a local language or dialect as distinct from what is seen as the standard language.

- ☐ a. Colloquial
- ☒ b. Vernacular
- ☐ c. Jargon
- ☐ d. Slang

Clear selection

5. How did Tagore view his school namely Shantiniketan?

- ☒ a. He viewed his school as an abode of peace where living in harmony with nature, children would cultivate their natural creativity.
- ☐ b. He viewed his school as an abode of people where living in harmony with family, children would cultivate their talent.
- ☐ c. He viewed it like a place of worship where heart and mind gets relaxation and peace.
- ☐ d. He viewed it like a place of meditation to enhance education and different skills.

Clear selection

6. Who stated “that the goal of national education was to awaken the spirit of nationality among the students”.

- ☐ a. Mahatma Gandhi
- ☐ b. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- ☐ c. Budhdev Rao
- ☒ d. Aurobindo Ghose

Clear selection



7. Study the picture below and mark the option which states the correct depiction of the painter.



- ☐ a. The joint family culture of India
- ☒ b. Way of learning in India
- ☐ c. Everyday life of the people
- ☐ d. A government school

Clear selection

8. Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed _____ learning.

- ☒ a. Oriental
- ☐ b. Asiatic
- ☐ c. English
- ☐ d. British

Clear selection



9. Who was Thomas Arnold?

- ☐ a. A great scholar from England.
- ☐ b. A famous Dutch Painter
- ☒ c. Headmaster of Rugby school from 1828 to 1841
- ☐ d. Orientalist from England in India from 1825 to 1837

Clear selection

10. Who emphasized on teaching of English language in a manner of civilizing, changing the taste values and cultures of the Indians?

- ☐ a. William Carey
- ☐ b. William Adams
- ☐ c. Thomas Colebrooke
- ☒ d. Lord Macaulay.

Clear selection

11. Fill in the blank.

_____ toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar in 1830's?

- ☒ a. William Adam
- ☐ b. James Mill
- ☐ c. Francois Solvyn
- ☐ d. Thomas Arnold

Clear selection



12. Complete the Analogy

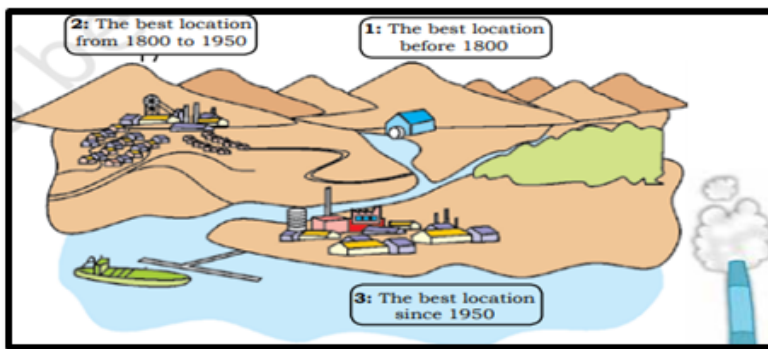
Rabindranath Tagore : Shantiniketan :: William Jones:

- ☐ a. Asiatic studies
- ☒ b. Asiatic Society of Bengal
- ☐ c. Madrassa
- ☐ d. Asiatick Researches

Clear selection



13. Look at the picture below and choose the option which shows the correct answer to the following questions.



- (i) What does the above picture show?
(ii) Where was the iron and steel industry located before 1800 A.D.?

Answers

- (i) It shows the changing location of the iron and steel industry.
(ii) It shows the old location of the iron and steel industry.
(iii) Before 1800 A.D. iron and steel industry was located near the mountains where power supply was a big challenge
(iv) Before 1800 A.D. the iron and steel industry was located where raw materials, power supply and running water were easily available.

- ☐ a. i and ii only
☐ b. ii and iii only
☐ c. iii and iv only
☒ d. i and iv only

Clear selection

14. What is MIC?

- ☐ a. MIC is Methane Irocrates gas responsible for tragedy in Bihar.
- ☒ b. MIC is Methyl Isocynate gas responsible for the gas tragedy of Bhopal.
- ☐ c. MIC is Manganese Isocynale gas responsible for gas tragedy in America.
- ☐ d. MIC is Menthol Isocynate gas responsible for the gas tragedy of Ahmedabad.

Clear selection

15. What does an industrial system consist of?

- ☐ a. An industrial system consists of raw materials, power supply, market, labour and water supply.
- ☒ b. An industrial system consists of input, processes and outputs.
- ☐ c. It is the process of manufacturing.
- ☐ d. It consists of dyeing, tying and selling.

Clear selection

16. What is smelting?

- ☒ a. It is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.
- ☐ b. It is the process in which metals are cleared from their ores by heating beyond the heating.
- ☐ c. It is the process in which metals are extracted from their alloys by cooling beyond the melting point
- ☐ d. It is the process in which alloys are extracted from metals by freezing beyond the cooling point

Clear selection



17. Match the column

1	Agro based industries	A	<u>Anand Milk Union Limited and Sudha Dairy</u> are some examples
2	Mineral based industries	B	The industries associated with forests are pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings
3	Marine based industries	C	This is used as raw material for the manufacture of a number of other products, such as heavy machinery, building materials and railway coaches
4	Forest based industries	D	Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples
		E	Cottage or household industries are some examples.
		F	Industries processing sea food or manufacturing fish oil are some examples.

- ☐ a. 1-D, 2-B, 3-F, 4-A
- ☐ b. 1-C, 2-A, 3-E, 4-F
- ☒ c. 1-D, 2-C, 3-F, 4-B
- ☐ d. 1-F, 2-B, 3-E, 4-C

Clear selection



18. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and outputs.

Reason (R): Industrialization often leads to development and growth of towns and cities.

- ☐ a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- ☒ b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- ☐ c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- ☐ d. A is wrong but R is correct.

Clear selection

19. Which of the following reasons is INCORRECT about the flourishing of TISCO during the 19th Century?

- ☐ a. It was just 32 km away from the Railway Station.
- ☐ b. It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits
- ☒ c. It was established during the Second World War.
- ☐ d. The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply.

Clear selection



20. Choose the option which is correct for the given statements.

1. Acrylic is a natural fibre.
2. Before 1947, there was only one iron and steel plant in India.
3. The countries in which the iron and steel industry is located are Germany, USA, China, Japan and Russia.
4. Today India, Kenya, Korea and Canada are important producers of cotton textiles.

- ☒ a. 1&4 are false and 2&3 are true
- ☐ b. 1 is true and 2,3 &4 are false.
- ☐ c. 1&2 are true and 3 &4 are false
- ☐ d. 2&4 are false and 1 &3 are true

Clear selection

21. Read the extract below and mark out the option which is correct based on the facts.

Osaka : It is an important textile centre of Japan, also known as the 'Manchester of Japan'. The textile industry developed in Osaka due to several geographical factors. The extensive plain around Osaka ensured that land was easily available for the growth of cotton mills. Warm humid climate is well suited to spinning and weaving. The river Yodo provides sufficient water for the mills. Labor is easily available. Location of port facilitates import of raw cotton and for exporting textiles.

- ☐ a. Osaka is a big exporter of Cotton.
- ☐ b. It is famous because of high quality and high prices.
- ☒ c. Osaka depends completely on imported raw material.
- ☐ d. Osaka is one of the most important centre for iron industries.

Clear selection



22. What is the correct ratio to get 1 tonne of steel.

- ☐ a. 9 tonnes of coal + 1 tonne of iron ore+ 4 tonnes of limestone= 1 tonne of steel
- ☒ b. 8 tonnes of coal + 1 tonne of limestone +4 tonnes of iron ore= 1 tonne of steel
- ☐ c. 5 tonnes of coal + 1 tonne of iron ore+ 4 tonnes of limestone= 1 tonne of steel
- ☐ d. 8 tonnes of coal + 4 tonne of iron ore+ 2 tonnes of limestone= 1 tonne of steel

Clear selection

23. Choose the incorrect option.

Major industrial regions of the world are:

- ☒ a. Western Asia and Southern Europe
- ☐ b. Eastern North America
- ☐ c. Western and central Europe
- ☐ d. Eastern Europe and eastern Asia

Clear selection

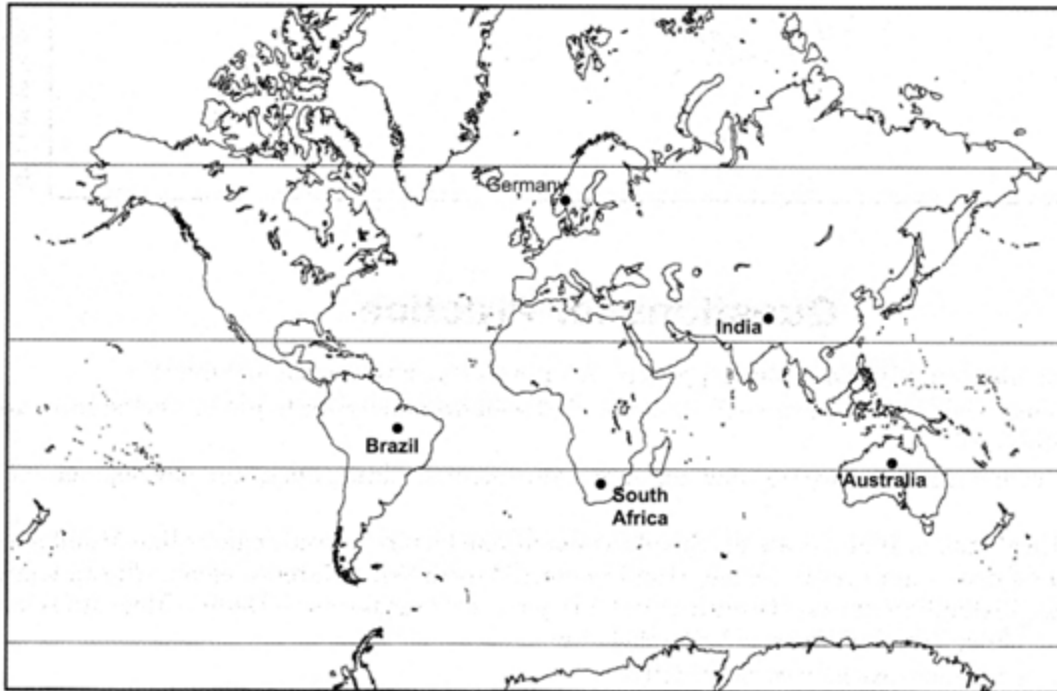
24. How does an industrial region emerge?

- ☐ a. Industrial region emerges when a number of industries are located far from each other and share the benefits of their fairness.
- ☒ b. Industrial region emerges when a number of industries are located close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.
- ☐ c. Industrial region emerges when a number of industries are located away from each other and share the benefits of their closeness
- ☐ d. Industrial region emerges when a number of industries are located together at one place and share the benefits of their location

Clear selection



25. Look at the map carefully and mark out the correct option.



The marked places are the producers of

- ☐ a. Cotton textile
- ☐ b. Coal and Manganese
- ☒ c. Iron and steel
- ☐ d. Chemical and pesticides

Clear selection

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