

How, When and Where Class 8 MCQs Questions with Answers

Choose the correct answer:

Question 1.

Who was the last Viceroy of India?

- (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) Lord Dtipo (d) Lord Wellesley

Answer: (b) Lord Mountbatten

Question 2.

Medieval period was

- (a) the old period of history
(b) the period associated with the growth of all the forces of modernity (c) none of the above

Answer: (c) none of the above

Question 3.

The British thought surveys were important for

- (a) writing history (b) effective judgement (c) effective administration (d) none of these

Answer: (c) effective administration

Question 4.

The British preserve official documents because

- (a) the preserved documents reveal the progress made by country in the past
(b) one can study the notes and reports which were prepared in the past
(c) their copies may be made and used in modern times (d) all of the above

Answer: (d) all of the above

Question 5.

Which one of the sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history?

- (a) Official records of the French administration
(b) Official records of the British administration
(c) Official records of the Church administration (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Official records of the British administration

Question 6.

Which of the following is NOT the period of division of Indian History by James Mill?

- (a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Christians (d) Sikhs

Answer (d) Sikhs

Question 7.

Which is NOT the source of describing history.?

- (a) Diaries of people (b) Conversation between two people
(c) Accounts of pilgrims and travelers (d) Autobiographies of important personalities

Answer (b) Conversation between two people

Question 8.

The National Archives of* India came up in the

- (a) 1910s (b) 1920s (c) 1930s (d) 1940s

Answer (b) 1920s

Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) James Mill	(a) The first Governor General of India
(ii) Warren Hastings	(b) Scholars who write histories
(iii) Calligraphists	(c) A Scottish economise and political leader
(iv) Historians	(d) The earlier period of the history
(v) Ancient	(e) Expert in writing documents with beautiful hand-writing

Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(i) James Mill	(c) A Scottish economise and political leader
(ii) Warren Hastings	(a) The first Governor General of India
(iii) Calligraphists	(e) Expert in writing documents with beautiful hand-writing
(iv) Historians	(b) Scholars who write histories
(v) Ancient	(d) The earlier period of the history

State whether true or false:

1. Lawrence was a prominent Viceroy of India.

Answer True

2. Curzon was a Governor General of India.

Answer True

3. James Mill published a newspaper in 1817.

Answer: False

4. We need to divide history into different periods.

Answer: True

5. The British came to India to know about its great culture.

Answer: False

6. History deals with changes that occur over time.

Answer: True

Fill in the blanks:

1. The last Viceroy of British India was

Answer: Lord Mountbatten

2. James Rannell prepared the in 1782.

Answer: first map

3. James Mill divides into three periods.

Answer: Indian history

4. The British preserved all important and

Answer: letters, documents

5. In Mill's idea of history, the period before British rule was one of

Answer: darkness

Q1- Goddess _____ was a symbol of British power in India.

A) Victoria B) Athena **C) Britannia** D) Elizabeth

Q2- _____ was the first Governor General of India.

A) Lord Dalhousie B) Lord Canning **C) Warren Hastings** D) Robert Clive

Q3- "A History of British India" was written by

A) Nicholas Louis B) Clive Loyd **C) James Mill** D) John Henry

Q4- According to Mills, all _____ societies were of lower level.

A) African **B) Asian** C) European D) American

Q5- National Museum is located at _____

A) Delhi **B) Kolkata** C) Madras D) Shimla

Q6- British introduced practise of _____ to know about rural topography.

A) judiciary B) revenue collection **C) surveying** D) mapping

Q7- _____ came up in the 1920s to store important documents.

A) Victoria Memorial B) Parliamentary House **C) National Archive of India** D) Settlements

Q8- British documents were carefully copied by _____ during the 18th century.

A) writer **B) calligraphists** C) military personal D) journalists

Q9- An important source regarding dates is _____ of British administration.

A) rule **B) official records** C) judiciary D) brutality

Q10- According to Mills, _____ rule was capable of civilising Indian society.

A) Hindu B) Muslim **C) British** D) French

Question 1.

Who was the Scottish economist and political philosopher during 1817?

- (a) Wellesley
- (b) James Princep
- (c) Canning
- (d) James Mill

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) James Mill

Question 2.

Other than keeping Records, the practice which became common in colonial administration:

- (a) Editing
- (b) Reading
- (c) Surveying
- (d) Competing

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Surveying

Question 3.

The National Archives of India came up in:

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1910
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1915

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1920

Question 4.

Those who are specialised in art of beautiful writing:

- (a) Literate
- (b) Calligraphists
- (c) Artists
- (d) Novelists

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Calligraphists

Question 5.

Who was the last Viceroy of India?

- (a) Lord Irwin
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Harding
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Lord Mountbatten

The histories began with the rule of the first Governor-General, Warren Hastings, and ended with the last Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten.

Question 6.

How did many historians refer British period in India as?

- (a) Modern
- (b) Colonial
- (c) Political subjugation
- (d) None of these

Match the following

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Colonial

Question 7.

At present about what Historians do not write?

- (a) How people earned their livelihood
- (b) What was produced
- (c) How markets came up
- (d) Kings and battles

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) How markets came up

Historian looks at how people earned their livelihood, what they produced and ate how cities developed and not about markets came up, how kingdoms were formed and new ideas spread, and how cultures and society changed.

Question 8.

What do you mean by Colonisation?

- (a) Conquest of one country by another.
- (b) Subjugation of two country by another country.
- (c) Subjugation of one country by another
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Subjugation of one country by another

Question 9.

Who produced first map of India?

- (a) James Mill
- (b) James Rennel
- (c) William
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) James Rennel

James Rennel was asked by Robert Clive to produce maps of Hindustan. An enthusiastic supporter of British conquest of India, Rennel saw preparation of maps as essential to the process of domination.

Question 10.

Where was National Archives in India located?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Madras
- (c) Delhi
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Delhi

Question 11.

Who was Warren Hastings?

- (a) Last Governor General
- (b) First Governor General
- (c) First Indian Governor General
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) First Governor General

Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India. These histories began with the rule of the first Governor-General, Warren Hastings and ended with the last Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten.

Question 12.

What are the sources of information of the periods?

- (a) Primary sources
- (b) Secondary sources
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Both a and b

Question 13.

Who was James Mill?

- (a) Indian economist
- (b) Scottish economist
- (c) British economist
- (d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (b) Scottish economist

James Mill was a Scottish economist and a political philosopher who published a massive three volume, work.

Question 14.

What do you mean by contemporary?

- (a) The term refers to the future period.
- (b) The term refers to the present period.
- (c) The term refers to the past period.
- (d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (b) The term refers to the present period.

Question 1.

History is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have _____

- (a) Changed
- (b) Started
- (c) Ended/completed
- (d) Evolved

Answer: (a) Changed

Question 2.

Historians believed that Time does not have _____ dates in terms of a particular year or month

- (a) Abstruse
- (b) Precise
- (c) Ambiguous
- (d) Imprecise

Answer: (b) Precise

Question 3.

Historians often compared Past with the Present and always referred to _____, i.e. Before and After.

- (a) Event
- (b) Time
- (c) Period
- (d) Phase

Answer: (b) Time

Question 4.

A list of historical events is given below. Choose the one where a precise date can be fixed.

- (a) Start of Mughal Rule in India
- (b) Start of British rule in India
- (c) Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Start of Non- cooperation Movement

Answer: (c) Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi

Question 5.

James Mill was of the opinion that before British came to India, _____ ruled the country.

- (a) Hindus and Muslims
- (b) Only Hindus
- (c) Hindus, Muslims and Christians
- (d) Only Muslims

Answer: (a) Hindus and Muslims

Question 6.

What is Imperialism?

- (a) Imperialism is a political system (b) Imperialism is a technical term
(c) Imperialism is a traditional system (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Imperialism is a political system

Question 7.

The chosen set of dates by the Historians become more vital when the focus is on a

- (a) Particular set of events (b) Particular Location (c) Particular Battle (d) Particular King

Answer: (a) Particular set of events

Question 8.

From a layman's point of view, which one of the following option is synonymous with the study of History and very difficult to memorise?

- (a) Dates (b) Census (c) Surveys (d) Artefacts

Answer: (a) Dates

Question 9.

When Historians write History, they divide it into different chapters. Why?

- (a) To give a neat look and presentation (b) To give each chapter some coherence
(c) For easier selection of dates. (d) To associate the events separately

Answer: (b) To give each chapter some coherence

Question 10.

Pick out the statement that does not justify the significance of a timeline in History.

- (a) A time line helps to identify the chronological occurrence of an event in a planned and arranged manner
(b) A timeline helps to keep information according to the sequence of events
(c) A timeline is not a graphical interpretation
(d) A timeline is organized according to the dates

Answer: (c) A timeline is not a graphical interpretation

Question 11.

What was the important suggestion made by James Mill to the British?

- (a) British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of Indian People
(b) Introduction of European manners and Western education will lower the level of Indian civilization
(c) With Religious tolerance, caste taboos and other superstitious practices only India can progress.
(d) India will progress without British help.

Answer: (a) British should conquer all the territories in India to ensure the enlightenment and happiness of Indian People

Question 12.

Name the three volume work of James Mill, the Scottish economist and philosopher.

- (a) Glimpses of India (b) History of British India
(c) An ancient History of India (d) Glimpses of British History

Answer: (b) History of British India

Question 13.

Given below are some reasons to study History in the present world. Select the one that is not applicable to the study of history

- (a) Since future is moulded on the basis of past events, it is important to study History.
- (b) History is a record of people, places, events of the present arranged in chronological order.
- (c) History is all about finding out how things have changed over a period of time.
- (d) History is a catalogue of events, to understand about people, their customs, traditions etc.

Answer: (b) History is a record of people, places, events of the present arranged in chronological order.

Question 14.

What are the sources of information of the periods?

- (a) Primary sources
- (b) Secondary sources
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both a and b

Question 15.

History is considered to be a study of _____.

- (a) Comparisons
- (b) The Present
- (c) The Past
- (d) The Future

Answer: (c) The Past

Question 16.

When did Tipu Sultan become the ruler of Mysore?

- (a) 1781
- (b) 1780
- (c) 1779
- (d) 1782

Answer: (d) 1782

Resources

[Choose the correct answer:](#)

Question 1.

Which of these have some utility?

- (a) Water
- (b) electricity
- (c) Vegetables
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 2.

Which of these have economic value?

- (a) Landscape
- (b) Home remedies
- (c) Metals
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Metals

Question 3.

Resources are distributed unequally over the earth because of

- (a) the different natural conditions
- (b) level of development
- (c) technological levels
- (d) all of these

Answer: (a) the different natural conditions

Question 4.

Resources drawn from nature and used without much modification are called

- (a) human made resources
- (b) natural resources
- (c) cultural resources
- (d) none of these

Answer: (b) natural resources

Question 5.

The basis of classification of resources are

- (a) level of development and use (b) origin (c) stock and distribution (d) all of these

Answer: (d) all of these

Question 6.

The resources whose quantities are known, named as

- (a) potential resources (b) actual resources (c) stock (d) all of these

Answer: (b) actual resources

Question 7.

Give an example of biotic resources.

- (a) rocks (b) minerals (c) soils (d) animals

Answer: (d) animals

Question 8.

Coal is an example of

- (a) renewable resources (b) non-renewable resources (c) human resources (d) potential resources

Answer: (b) non-renewable resources

Question 9.

Technology is an example of

- (a) natural resources (b) human made resources (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Answer: (b) human made resources

Question 10.

Resources used carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called

- (a) resource depletion (b) resource conservation (c) resource pollution (d) none of these

Answer: (b) resource conservation

Question 11.

Balancing the needs to use resources and also conserve them for future generation is called

- (a) development (b) devaluation (c) sustainable development (d) all of these

Answer: (c) sustainable development

Match the followings:

Column A	Column B
(i) Natural resources	(a) Water, soil, forest
(ii) Actual resources	(b) Black soil of Deccan trap
(iii) Potential resources	(c) Water, air, land, soil
(iv) Abiotic resources	(d) Plants, animals, insects, worms, etc.
(v) Biotic resources	(e) High speed winds two hundred years ago
(vi) Renewable resources	(f) Soil, rocks, minerals
(vii) Non-renewable resources	(g) Coal, petroleum, natural gas

Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(i) Natural resources	(c) Water, air, land, soil
(ii) Actual resources	(b) Black soil of Deccan trap
(iii) Potential resources	(e) High speed winds two hundred years ago
(iv) Abiotic resources	(f) Soil, rocks, minerals
(v) Biotic resources	(d) Plants, animals, insects, worms, etc.
(vi) Renewable resources	(a) Water, soil, forest
(vii) Non-renewable resources	(g) Coal, petroleum, natural gas

State whether true or false:

1. Non-renewable resources have unlimited stock.

Answer: False

2. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resources.

Answer: True

3. Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere.

4. Air is commercially valuable.

Answer: True

5. Human resource refers to the number and abilities of the people.

Answer: True

6. Resources are equally distributed all over the earth.

Fill in the blanks:

1. resources are derived from living things.

Answer: Biotic

2. Localised resources are found only in places.

3. The example of human resource is

Answer: people

4. Solar and wind energy is an example of

Answer: Renewable resources

5. Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a

6. Petroleum in is an example of actual resources.

Answer: West Asia

7. is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.

Answer: Technology

Question 1.

Coal is an example of

(a) renewable resources (b) non-renewable resources (c) human resources (d) potential resources

Answer: (b) non-renewable resources

Question 2.

Resources are distributed unequally over the earth because of

(a) the different natural conditions (b) level of development (c) technological levels (d) all of these

Answer: (a) the different natural conditions

Question 3.

Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called

(a) Sustainable development (b) Resource conservation
(c) Resource development (d) Human resource development

Answer: (a) Sustainable development

Question 4.

On the basis of origin, Natural resources can be classified as _____ and _____.

(a) Biotic and Abiotic resources (b) Renewable and Non Renewable
(c) Actual and Potential resources (d) Ubiquitous and Localised resource

Answer: (a) Biotic and Abiotic resources

Question 5.

On the basis of their use and development, Natural resources can be classified as _____ and _____.

(a) Biotic and Abiotic resources (b) Actual and Potential resources
(c) Renewable and Non Renewable (d) Ubiquitous and Localised resources

Answer: (b) Actual and Potential resources

Question 6.

High speed winds, solar energy, bio waste etc were all considered as potential sources of energy in the past, but today they are all examples of _____

- (a) Non-Renewable Resources (b) Actual Resources
(c) Ubiquitous Resources (d) Localised Resources

Answer: (b) Actual Resources

Question 7.

Water, Electricity, Rickshaw etc have all something in common, they have been used by people and hence they are all examples of

- (b) Patent (b) Skill (c) Utility (d) Potential

Answer: (c) Utility

Question 8.

Name the type of resources which have the capacity or ability to reproduce or renew quickly.

- (a) Localised Resources (b) Non-Renewable Resources
(c) Renewable Resources (d) Ubiquitous Resources

Answer: (c) Renewable Resources

Question 9.

Grandmother's home remedies have no commercial value, but can be patented and sold to become economically valuable. What exactly is the meaning of the word Patent from the following list of options?

- (a) To satisfy human needs (b) The exclusive right over an idea or invention
(c) Renewable resources (d) The usability or utility of a substance

Answer: (b) The exclusive right over an idea or invention

Question 10.

Resources used carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called

- (a) resource depletion (b) resource conservation
(c) resource pollution (d) none of these

Answer: (b) resource conservation

Question 11.

On the basis of their distribution, Natural resources can be classified as _____ and _____.

- (a) Ubiquitous and Localised resources (b) Biotic and Abiotic resources
(c) Actual and Potential resources (d) Renewable and Non Renewable

Answer: (a) Ubiquitous and Localised resources

Question 12.

Name the Resources where the quantity is known

- (a) Biotic (b) Actual (c) Renewable (d) Potential

Answer: (b) Actual

Question 13.

Nitrogen fixation can be done by

- (a) Industries (b) Rhizobium (c) Lightening (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Question 14.

From the following which one can be described as a best example for having an economic value

- (a) A beautiful sunset (b) Resources like Iron, Manganese
(c) Affection from friends and family (d) Good weather

Answer: (b) Resources like Iron, Manganese

Question 15.

From the given list of options, which one can be considered as an example of a Natural Resource?

- (a) Railway Tracks (b) Bridges (c) Sunlight (d) Roads

Answer: (c) Sunlight

Question 16.

The basis of classification of resources are

- (a) level of development and use (b) origin (c) stock and distribution (d) all of these

Answer: (d) all of these

Question 17.

Name the term given to the resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification.

- (a) Human (b) Natural resources (c) Depletable (d) Human made

Answer: (b) Natural resources

Question 18.

Name the term that can collectively refer to consist of all living and nonliving things that surround an organism.

- (a) Environment (b) Stock (c) Value (d) Resource

Answer: (a) Environment

Question 1.

Find any one among the following which is considered as an important factor that can change substances into resources.

- (a) Technology
(b) Stock
(c) Distribution
(d) Origin

Answer

Answer: (a) Technology

Question 2.

Resources that are found everywhere are termed as

- (a) localised
(b) biotic
(c) ubiquitous
(d) non-renewable

Answer

Answer: (c) ubiquitous

Question 3.

Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called

- (a) sustainable development
- (b) human resources development
- (b) stock of resources
- (d) resource conservation

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) resource conservation

Question 4.

The rich deposit of coal in Ruhr region of which country.

- (a) India
- (b) France
- (c) Germany
- (d) U.S.A

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Germany

Question 5.

What makes an object or substance a resource is its

- (a) utility
- (b) origin
- (c) stock
- (d) patent

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) utility

Question 6.

Using resources carefully, judiciously & giving them time to get renewed is called

- (a) Resource Development
- (b) Sustainable Conservation
- (c) Sustainable Development
- (d) Resource Conservation

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Resource Conservation

Question 7.

Factors which help in the development of resources are:

- (a) All (b, c & d)
- (b) Human Resource
- (c) Technology
- (d) International Competition

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) All (b, c & d)

Question 8.

Resources created by human beings are called

- (a) Natural Resource
- (b) Useful Resource
- (c) Industrial Resource
- (d) Man Made Resource

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Man Made Resource

Question 9.

Value means

- (a) Utility
- (b) Worth
- (c) Money
- (d) Wealth

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Worth

Question 10.

People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as

- (a) Human Made Resource
- (b) Human Resource
- (c) Natural Resource
- (d) Un-Natural Resource

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Human Made Resource

Question 11.

Which one of the following is not a "Value"?

- (a) Aesthetic Value
- (b) Economic Value
- (c) Artistic Value
- (d) Ethical Value

Answer

Answer: (c) Artistic Value

Question 12.

A thing becomes a resource when it's has been identified.

- (a) Character
- (b) Area
- (c) Utility
- (d) Availability

Answer

Answer: (c) Utility