Unit test of SST

Time-1hClass—8th M. M—30

(Q. 1 to 12 carry 1 mark for each)

Q.1 Which metal often Called the backbone of modern industry ?

(a) Steel (b) gold (c) Silver (d) Aluminium

Q.2 The earlier name of Jamshedpur was

(a) Sakshi (b)Sakchi(c) Subarnarekha l (d) Khankai

Q.3 Basket weavingfalls in the category of

(a) Small scale industry (b) cottage industry(c) large scale industry (d)none of these

Q.4 Change of raw material into products of more value to people is called

(a) Manufacturing (b) resources (c) population (d) none of these

Q.5 First cotton textile mill was established in--------1854.

Q.6 The ideas of Public Interest Litigation was given by whom ?

(a) President of India (b) Prime Minister of India (c) Supreme court of India (d) Parliament

Q.7 Which article states the fundamental right to Life guaranteed the right to food ?

(a) Article 21 (b) Article 23 (c) Article 25 (d) Article 20

Q.8 What type of cases are decided by under civil law ?

(a) Divorce (b) Rent matters (c) Sale of land (d) All of these

Q.9 How many courts areat apex level ?

(a) Three (b) Two (c) None (d) One

Q.10 Acquaint means – imprisonment given to victim , person

(a) Victim (b) Person feels no guilty of the crime (c) Both A and B (c) None of these

Q.11 Currently there are -------- High courts.

Q.12 Mention three different levels of courts in our country.

Q.13 Differentiate between criminal law and civil law . **(2)**

Q.14 Differentiate between small scale and large scaleindustries with examples . **(2)**

Q.15 What is PIL ? State the objectives of introducing PIL . **(2)**

Q.16 Why has cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai ? **(2)**

Q.17 What is industry ?Explain classification of industries on the basis of raw material .**(1+2=3)**

Or

"Every citizen has a right to justice but access to courts is difficult for a majority of citizens"? Why ?

Q.18 Give two examples of the following in the space provided (3)

1. Raw material----------and----------.
2. End products----------and----------.
3. TertiaryActivities'--------and---------.
4. Agro based industries ----------and----------.
5. Cottage industry---------and----------.
6. Co-operatives----------and---------.

Q.19 Read the given passage and answer the given questions below—(4)

The Judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution and the protector of citizens' rights. It ensures that all laws and actions of the government follow the principles laid down in the Constitution. The independence of the Judiciary allows judges to make decisions based only on facts and law, free from any external influence. Through the process of judicial review, the courts can cancel any law or action that goes against the Constitution. This system helps maintain a balance of power among the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary, which is essential for the proper functioning of democracy.

Questions:

1. How does the Judiciary act as the guardian of the Constitution?
2. What is meant by the independence of the Judiciary?
3. Explain the term *judicial review* in your own words.
4. Why is the balance of power among the three organs of government important?