

## Extra Questions From History Ncert Class 8

The Harshacharita  
 Foundation Course for NEET (Part 2): Chemistry Class 9  
 Long Walk to Freedom  
 The Forest Flora of North-west and Central India  
 Oswaal CBSE & NCERT QUESTION BANK Class 7 (Set of 4 books) Maths, Science, Social Science, English (For 2023 Exam)  
 Indian Home Rule  
 Alberuni's India  
 The History of Akbar  
 Kautilya's Arthashastra  
 1000+ HISTORY ART & CULTURE NCERT Objective Question Bank (CLASS VI to XII) for Civil Services Exams  
 Village Swaraj by M.K. Gandhi  
 The History of British India  
 Two Treatises of Government  
 Oswaal NCERT One For All for UPSC & State PSC's History Classes-6 to 12 (Old & New NCERT Edition) (For 2023 Exam)  
 Mathematics class 10 Based on NCERT Guidelines  
 The Travels of Ibn Batūta  
 April Theses  
 Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi  
 The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 1789 and 1793  
 The History of Humayun = Humayun-Nama  
 The Ā'īn-i Akbarī  
 History, Art & Culture NCERT PLUS Objective MCQs for UPSC CSE & State PSC Prelim Exams  
 Poverty and Un-British Rule in India  
 The Social Contract  
 The Rights of Woman  
 Ananda Math  
 Maṇimēkalai  
 Awareness Social Sciences For Class Seven  
 The Dīpavaṃsa  
 Oswaal CBSE Class 11 History Question Bank (2024 Exam)  
 Study Material Based On NCERT Social Science Class - X  
 APC Learning Mathematics - Class 8 (CBSE) - Avichal Publishing Company  
 Indian History NCERT Notes Class 6-12 (Old+New) For Civil Services Examination  
 The Spirit of Laws  
 Oswaal NCERT & CBSE Question Bank Class 7 Social Science Book (For 2022 Exam)  
 The Miner's Friend  
 Themes in World History  
 The Problem of Indian Administration  
 Modern Indian History NCERT based Objective Question Bank  
 The Sepoy Mutiny

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### RAMOS YOSEF

**The Harshacharita** Arcturus Publishing  
 Benefits of the book which distinguish it from others: Complete coverage of NCERT syllabus. Useful for UPSC, State PSC and other competitive exams Chapter-wise summary to cover all important points Chapter wise NCERT based MCQs in levels: Moderate (State PSC and other government exams, Advance (UPSC) and Previous years questions of all relevant exams (UPSC, State PSC and other government exams) 100% detailed solutions Questions exactly as per exam pattern

#### Foundation Course for NEET (Part 2): Chemistry Class 9

Oswaal Books and Learning Private Limited  
 Activist Mahatma Gandhi is best remembered as the freedom fighter who brought the concepts of passive resistance and civil disobedience to the world's attention in his quest for Indian independence from British rule. In the volume Indian Home Rule, Gandhi sets forth a compelling series of arguments against British colonialism in India, giving voice to the viewpoints that fueled his decades-long campaign.

*Long Walk to Freedom* Little, Brown

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**The Forest Flora of North-west and Central India** The Floating Press

One of the most popular Indian novels of all ages, 'Ananda Math' was translated innumerable times into Indian and English languages. Five editions were published in Bengali and Hindi during the author's lifetime, the first in 1882. The novel has the backdrop of the 18th century famine in Bengal, infamous as "Chhiyattorer Manvantar" (famine of 76th Bengali year, 1276), to narrate the saga of armed uprising of the ascetics and their disciples against the pillaging East India Company rulers. The uprising is historically known as 'Santan Vidroha', the ascetics

being the children of Goddess Jagadambe. The saga of 'Ananda Math' is thrilling and best epitomised in the patriotic mass-puller song 'Bande Mataram' ('Hail thee, O My Motherland'). The song is still a mantra that stirs imagination of millions of Hindus. The ascetics robbed the tormentors of people — the British rulers and the greedy zamindars — distributed the looted wealth to poverty-stricken people but kept nothing for themselves. Their targets were mostly the Company armoury and supplies. They had a highly organised setup, spread throughout Bengal. It was also India's first battle for freedom, and not the Sipahi Vidroha of 1857.

#### Oswaal CBSE & NCERT QUESTION BANK Class 7 (Set of 4 books) Maths, Science, Social Science, English (For 2023 Exam)

Disha Publications  
 Learning Mathematics - Class 8 has been written by Prof. M.L. Aggarwal in accordance with the latest syllabus of the NCERT and Guidelines issued by the CBSE on Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE). The subject matter has been explained in a simple language and includes many examples from real life situations. Questions in the form of Fill in the Blanks, True/False statements and Multiple Choice Questions have been given under the heading 'Mental Maths'. Some Value Based Questions have also been included to impart values among students. In addition to normal questions, some Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) questions have been given to enhance the analytical thinking of the students. Each chapter is followed by a Summary which recapitulates the new terms, concepts and results.

*Indian Home Rule* R P Meena

1. Chapter-wise presentation for systematic and methodical study  
 2. Strictly based on the latest CBSE Curriculum and National Curriculum Framework.  
 3. All Questions from the Latest NCERT Textbook are included.  
 4. Previous Years' Question Papers from Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan are included.  
 5. Latest Typologies of Questions developed by Oswaal Editorial Board included.  
 6. Mind Maps in each chapter for making learning simple.  
 7. 'Most likely Questions' generated by Oswaal Editorial Board with 100+ years of teaching experience

**Alberuni's India** Prabhat Prakashan

To crack the Civil Services exams, the aspirants must firm their grip on the NCERT topics, as it builds the foundation for the exam. Step up your preparation with the all-new "NCERT Notes Series", specifically designed for Civil Services exams. The book covers the entire concept of the Indian History NCERT books from class 9 to 12th (old+new). Giving clarity to the theoretical concepts in note format serves as a complete study guide, which will help the aspirants prove a clear pathway for the preparation. Indian History NCERT Notes Class 6-12 The most important sources of History are NCERT Books. Aspirants should read History from

NCERT Books for UPSC, State PSCs Prelims and mains exam preparation. Taking notes is an efficient way to organise your study material for revision. Though taking notes is advisable, Civil Services Candidates often find it difficult to find the right topics to focus on or may not have the time or resources at hand to take efficient notes. With this in mind, we at MYUPSC have developed NCERT Notes for UPSC, State PSC and all other competitive exams. This page compiles one of the best and most of the important NCERT Notes for Indian History for ease of use by aspirants. Indian History NCERT Notes NCERT books are an essential part of UPSC and State PSC Civil services exams preparation. However, because of the comprehensive syllabus, IAS aspirants should also refer to NCERT notes with NCERT MCQs book and keep tabs on the current affairs of at least the past 12-15 months. These NCERT notes are prepared by the subject-matter experts and are recommended for UPSC State PSC Prelims, Mains and other competitive exams. This book features:  
 1. Complete coverage of NCERT books in notes format  
 2. Clear marking of NCERT sources in each chapter of the book  
 3. Coverage of all important tables, charts, etc.  
 4. Exam focused last-minute revision topics in Appendix 5.  
 Chapterwise presentation of topics  
 6. Highly useful for UPSC, State PSCs, and other competitive exams

**The History of Akbar** BoD – Books on Demand

Two Treatises of Government by John Locke. Suggested reading for Randolph High School Summer Reading.

*Kautilya's Arthashastra* London S. Sonnenschein 1901.

1. Real Number : Euclid's division lemma, Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic-statements after reviewing work done earlier and after illustrating and motivating through examples, Proofs of irrationality of Decimal representation of rational numbers in terms of terminating/non-terminating recurring decimals. Unit II : Algebra 1. Polynomials : Zeros of a polynomial. Relationship between zeros and coefficients of quadratic polynomials. Statement and simple problems on division algorithm for polynomials with real coefficients. 2. Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables: Pair of linear equations in two variables and graphical method of their solution, consistency/inconsistency. Algebraic conditions for number of solutions. Solution of a pair of linear equations in two variables algebraically-by substitution, by elimination and by cross multiplication method. Simple situational problems. Simple problems on equation reducible to linear equations. 3. Quadratic Equations : Standard form of a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , ( $a \neq 0$ ). Solutions of quadratic equations (only real roots) by factorization, by completing the square and by using quadratic formula. Relationship between discriminant and nature of roots. Situational problems based on quadratic equations related to day to day activities to be



incorporated. 4. Arithmetic Progressions: Motivation for studying Arithmetic Progression Derivation of the  $n$ th term and sum of the first  $n$  terms of A.P. their application in solving daily life problems. Unit III: Coordinate Geometry 1. Lines (In two-dimensions) : Review : Concepts of coordinate geometry, graphs of linear equations. Distance formula. Section formula (internal division). Area of a triangle. Unit IV: Geometry 1. Triangles: Definition, examples, counter examples of similar triangles 1. (Prove) If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio. 2. (Motivate) If a line divides two sides of a triangle in the same ratio, the line is parallel to the third side. 3. (Motivate) If in two triangles, the corresponding angles are equal, their corresponding sides proportional and the triangles are similar. 4. (Motivate) If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, their corresponding angles are equal and two triangles are similar. 5. (Motivate) If one angle of a triangle is equal to one angle of another triangle and the sides including these angles are proportional, the two triangles are similar. 6. (Motivate) If a perpendicular is drawn from the vertex of the right angle of a right triangle to the hypotenuse, the triangles on each side of the perpendicular are similar to the whole triangle and to each other. 7. (Prove) The ratio of the areas of two similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares of their corresponding sides. 8. (Prove) In a right triangle, the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides. 9. (Prove) In a triangle, if the square on one side is equal to sum of the squares on the other two sides, the angles opposite to the first side is a right angle. 2. Circles Tangent to a circle at, point of contact : 1. (Prove) The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact. 2. (Prove) The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal. 3. Constructions : 1. Division of a line segment in a given ratio (internally) 2. Tangents to a circle from a point outside it. 3. Construction of a triangle similar to a given triangle. Unit V : Trigonometry 1. Introduction of Trigonometry : Trigonometric ratios of an acute angle of a right-angled triangle. Proof of their existence (well defined) ; motivate the ratios whichever are defined at 0 and 90. Values (with proofs) of the trigonometric ratios of 30°, 45° and 60°. Relationship between the ratios. 2. Trigonometric Identities : Proof and applications of the identity  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$ . Only simple identities to be given. Trigonometric ratios of complementary angles. 3. Heights and Distances : Angle of elevation, Angle of Depression. Simple problems on heights and distances. Problems should not involve more than two right triangles. Angles of elevation/depression should be only 30°, 45°, 60°. Unit VI : Mensuration 1. Areas Related to Circles : Motivate the area of a circle ; area of sectors and segments of a circle. Problems based on area and perimeter/circumference of the above said plane figures. (In calculating area of segment of a circle, problems should be restricted to central angle of 60°, 90° and 120° only. Plane figures involving triangles, simple quadrilaterals and circle should be taken.) 2. Surface Areas and Volumes : 1. Surface areas and volumes of combination of any two of the following : cubes, cuboids, spheres, hemispheres and right circular cylinders/cones. Frustum of a cone. 2. Problems involving converting one type of metallic solid into another and other mixed problems. (Problems with combination of not more than two different solids be taken.) Unit VII : Statistics and Probability 1. Statistics : Mean, median and mode of grouped data (bimodal situation to be avoided) cumulative frequency graph 2. Probability : Classical definition of probability. Simple problems on single events (not 1000+ HISTORY ART & CULTURE NCERT Objective Question Bank (CLASS VI to XII) for Civil Services Exams Oswaal Books and Learning Private Limited The Harshacharita Is A Monu-Mental Historical Romantic Fiction In Akhyayika Form Written By Banabatta In Eight Chapters. The Story In The Harshacharita Is Not A Full Biography But Covers The Reign Of Harsha Upto The Recovery Of His Lost Elder Sister Rajyashri, And The Royal And Military Activities Of Some Years. Though Some Persons, Happenings, Events And Places Described Here Are Verified By History, It Must Be Remembered That Bana Is Not Writing This Fictional Biography As A Historian But As A Poet Or An Epic Bard, Decorating His Tale With Fancy, Fantasy, The Marvel Of Romance And Adventure, And With All The Literary Devices Of A Determined Poet. The Harshacharita Occupies An Important Place In Sanskrit Literature Because It Furnishes Historical And Sociological Details During His Time Village Swaraj by M.K. Gandhi Global Vision Pub House • Chapter-wise presentation for systematic and methodical study • Strictly based on the latest CBSE Curriculum and National

Curriculum Framework. • All Questions from the Latest NCERT Textbook are included. • Previous Years' Question Papers from Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan are included. • Latest Typologies of Questions developed by Oswaal Editorial Board included. • Mind Maps in each chapter for making learning simple. • 'Most likely Questions' generated by Oswaal Editorial Board with 100+ years of teaching experience **The History of British India** Diamond Pocket Books Pvt Ltd Unit-I: India and the Contemporary World-2 (History): 1. The rise of Nationalism in Europe 2. Nationalism in India 3. The making of a Global World 4. The Age of Industrialization 5. Print, Culture and the Modern World Unit-II: Contemporary India-2 (Geography): 1. Resources and Development 2. Forest and Wildlife Resources 3. Water Resources 4. Agriculture 5. Minerals and Energy Resources 6. Manufacturing Industries 7. Lifelines of National Economy Unit-III: Democratic Politics-2 (Civics): 1. Power Shari 2. Federalism 3. Democracy and Diversity 4. Caste Religion and Gender 5. Popular Struggles and Movements 6. Political Parties 7. Outcomes of Democracy 8. Challenges to Democracy Unit-IV: Understanding Economic Development (Economics): 1. Development 2. Sector of the Indian Economy 3. Money and Credit 4. Globalisation and the Indian Economy 5. Consumer Right *Two Treatises of Government* Disha Publications The series, Awareness Social Sciences for classes VI, VII and VIII is based on the syllabus as specified by NCERT for the latest sessions. The syllabus has tried to link the academic curriculum with real life and, thus, dwelled on connecting the students' understanding with the real world around them. Accordingly, this book has incorporated real life examples, case studies, story lines and narratives which could be immensely helpful in assimilation and to inculcate interests among the students significantly. *Oswaal NCERT One For All for UPSC & State PSC's History Classes-6 to 12 (Old & New NCERT Edition) (For 2023 Exam)* Oswaal Books and Learning Private Limited The book that inspired the major new motion picture Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom. Nelson Mandela is one of the great moral and political leaders of our time: an international hero whose lifelong dedication to the fight against racial oppression in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country. Since his triumphant release in 1990 from more than a quarter-century of imprisonment, Mandela has been at the center of the most compelling and inspiring political drama in the world. As president of the African National Congress and head of South Africa's antiapartheid movement, he was instrumental in moving the nation toward multiracial government and majority rule. He is revered everywhere as a vital force in the fight for human rights and racial equality. LONG WALK TO FREEDOM is his moving and exhilarating autobiography, destined to take its place among the finest memoirs of history's greatest figures. Here for the first time, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela tells the extraordinary story of his life--an epic of struggle, setback, renewed hope, and ultimate triumph. **Mathematics class 10 Based on NCERT Guidelines** SBPD Publications Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, is India's most illustrious political economist of all time. He regarded economic activity as the driving force behind the functioning of any political dispensation. In fact, he went to the extent of saying that revenue should take priority over the army because sustaining the army was possible out of a well-managed revenue system. Kautilya advocated limiting the taxation power of the State, having low rates of taxation, maintaining a gradual increase in taxation and most importantly devising a tax structure that ensured compliance. He strongly encouraged foreign trade, basing it on the premise that for a successful trade contract to be established, it had to be beneficial to all. He emphasised State control and investment in land, water and mining. Kautilya was a true statesman who bridged the gap between experience and vision. For Kautilya, good governance was paramount. He suggested built-in checks and balances in systems and procedures for the containment of malpractices. Many postulates of Kautilya's philosophy of political economy are applicable to contemporary times. **The Travels of Ibn Batūta** Paperback Description of the product: • 100% Updated with Latest Syllabus & Fully Solved Board Paper • Crisp Revision with Topic wise Revision Notes, Mind Maps & Mnemonics • Extensive Practice with 2000+ Questions & 2 Practice Papers • Concept Clarity with 1000+ concepts, Smart Mind Maps & Mnemonics • Final Boost with 50+ concept videos • 100% Exam Readiness with Competency Based Questions

**April Theses** Oswaal Books and Learning Private Limited Maṇimēkalai, one of the masterpieces of Tamil literature, gives us, a delightful insight into the ways of life, the pleasures, beliefs, and philosophical concepts of a refined civilization. The story relates the adventures of a dancing girl who becomes a convert to Buddhism. Maṇimēkalai calls into question many of our received ideas concerning ancient India as well as our interpretation of the sources of its present-day religion and philosophy. In its clear accounts of the philosophical concepts of the time, the Maṇimēkalai presents the various currents of pre-Aryan thought (mainly preserved by the Ajivika ascetics and Jain monks) which gradually influenced the Vedic Aryan world and became an essential part of it and, through Buddhism, spread over the whole of the Far East and Central Asia. The society in which the action of the Maṇimēkalai takes place has little to do with the Aryanized civilization of the north which we know from Sanskrit texts. Although important cultural exchanges between the Aryan and Dravidian worlds had already taken place by this time, the latter was still able to maintain its independence, some of its features continuing even to our own times. The centre of religious and political power is the king. As in ancient China, the god's favour and the country's prosperity depend on the King's virtue. Spiritual and religious life is guided by sages, seers (rishis), who lead an ascetic life, living in the mountains or in secluded places. It appears that Dravidian society did not originally possess a priestly caste. However, during the Maṇimēkalai period, groups of Brahmans from the north had already established themselves in villages or parts of the towns, forming separate communities which were treated sometimes with respect and sometimes with hostility. Author Cātān, the author of the Maṇimēkalai, was a noble merchant well known as a poet and poetry critic and was one of the last members of the Sangam, the famous Academy of Tamil poets, whose beginnings are lost in history. Cātān was the protégé of King Chera Senguttuvan who, according to Cilappatikāram, The Ankle Bracelet, reigned for more than fifty years and made numerous conquests. He was also a friend of Prince Ilango Adigal, the author of The Ankle Bracelet, whose approval he received for this work, a continuation of that same story. He must also have had the approval of Aravaṇa Aṭikal, the great preacher of Buddhism in south India. The action takes place in the three southern kingdoms, whose dynasties fade into prehistory: in the west, the kingdom of Chera (nowadays Kerala); to the east, Chola or Cholamandala (Coromandel, in the Madras region); and in the south, Pandya, whose capital is Madura. All the data agree in placing the Maṇimēkalai in the second century of our era. Starting from the end of the third century (A.D.295), the dominant power in the south of India belonged to the Pallavas, of Parthian origin, who came from Maratha country and spoke the Maharashtri dialect. They established themselves at Kanchi and subdued the three kingdoms of Chola, Pandya, and Chera. The story is supposed to be a continuation of what has already been superbly treated by Iḷaṅkō. in his Cilappatikāram. Towards the end of the earlier epic, Kaṇṇaki takes revenge upon the Pandya King for having killed her husband unjustly by burning up the city of Madurai. Realising his folly, the king dies of shock; Kaṇṇaki is taken to heaven by some divine beings in a celestial car; Mātavi, the danseuse, joins the Buddhist order along with her daughter Maṇimēkalai. *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi* SBPD Publications According to Gandhiji, ideal society is a Stateless democracy, the state of enlightened anarchy where social life has become so perfect that it is self-regulated. "In the ideal state, there is no political power because there is no State." Gandhiji believed that perfect realization of an ideal is impossible. However "the ideal is like Euclid's line that is one without breadth but no one has so far been able to draw it and never will. Village Swaraj as conceived by Gandhiji is thus a genuine and virile democracy which offers a potent cure for many of the political ills that mark the present political systems. Such a pattern of decentralized genuine democracy will have a message for the whole of humanity. *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 1789 and 1793* Jaico Publishing House Reproduction of the original: The Miner's Friend by Thomas Savery *The History of Humayun = Humayun-Nama* Disha Publications Our NEET Foundation series is sharply focused for the NEET aspirants. Most of the students make a career choice in the middle school and, therefore, choose their stream informally in secondary and formally in senior secondary schooling, accordingly. If you have decided to make a career in the medical profession, you need not look any further! Adopt this series for Class 9 and 10 today.