

Std.VIII Section : _____

Subject : Social Studies

Marks : 80

Date : _____

Term - I

Name : _____ Roll No. _____

Time : 3.00 Hrs.

General Instructions :

- 1) All the questions are compulsory.
- 2) Section A contains MCQ type questions from question number 1 to 20 for 1 mark each.
- 3) Section B contains very short answer type questions for 2 marks each question from question number 21 to 25.
- 4) Section C contains short answer type questions from question number 26 to 32. Each question is for 3 marks.
- 5) Section D contains long answer type questions from question number 33 to 35 for 5 marks each.
- 6) Section E contains source based questions from question number 36 to 38. Each source is for 4 marks.
- 7) Section F contains question number 39 that is a map based question for 2 marks.
- 8) There is no overall choice in the question paper, however an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

Section - A (Multiple Choice Questions 1 Mark each)

20M

- Q.1 : Who wrote the book The History of British India and divided Indian history into Hindu, Muslim, and British periods?
a) Roert Clive. b) James Mill
c) Warren Hastings. d) Major James Rennel
- Q.2 : Why did the British preserve official documents during their rule in India?
a) To sell them to historians.
b) To use them as proof of their decisions and for future study.
c) To teach Indians about their history.
d) To decorate their offices
- Q.3 : Who was known as the "Tiger of Mysore" for his resistance against the British?
a) Haidar Ali b) Tipu Sultan c) Rani Channamma d) Nana Saheb
- Q.4 : Which Mughal emperor granted the East India Company a royal charter to trade in India?
a) Akbar. b) Jahangir. c) Aurangzeb. d) Shah Jahan
- Q.5 : Which battle marked the beginning of British political control in Bengal?
a) Battle of Buxar b) Battle of Plassey
c) First Anglo-Maratha War. d) Battle of Wandiwash
- Q.6 : Which revenue system was introduced in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, where peasants directly paid land revenue to the Company?
a) Permanent Settlement. b) Mahalwari System.
c) Ryotwari System. d) Nij System
- Q.7 : The Champaran movement was against _____.
a) Indigo Planters b) Landlords c) Jahagirdar d) French
- Q.8 : Who was declared the leader of the rebels in Delhi during the Revolt of 1857?
a) Nana Saheb b) Bahadur Shah Zafar c) Rani Lakshmibai d) Tantia Tope
- Q.9 : Why did the sepoy object to the new cartridges introduced by the British?

- a) They were too heavy to carry b) They violated religious sentiments.
- c) They were expensive to use d) They were difficult to load.

Q.10: Which of the following is an example of a human-made resource?

- a) Forests. b) Machinery c) Soil d) Minerals

Q.11: Man-made resources are:

- a) Derived from non-living things b) Made by human beings.
- c) Derived from living beings d) Always non-renewable

Q.12: What is the term for the cultivation of grapes?

- a) Sericulture b) Viticulture c) Floriculture d) Horticulture

Q.13: Which one of the following is NOT a factor of soil formation?

- a) time b) soil textures c) organic matter d) none of these

Q.14: When was the Indian Constitution adopted and when did it come into effect?

- a) Adopted: 26 November 1949; Effective: 26 January 1950.
- b) Adopted: 15 August 1947; Effective: 26 November 1949
- c) Adopted: 26 January 1950; Effective: 15 August 1950.
- d) Adopted: 2 October 1949; Effective: 20 January 1950

Q.15: Which of the following is a key feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Absolute power to the Prime Minister.
- b) Federalism, dividing powers between the Centre and States
- c) A system where only the judiciary governs the country.
- d) No protection for minority communities

Q.16: What does secularism mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?

- a) The State promotes one particular religion.
- b) The State is separate from religion and treats all religions equally
- c) The State bans all religious practices.
- d) The State allows only minority religions to practice freely

Q.17: What is meant by the term 'coercion' in the context of secularism?

- a) Forcing someone to follow a particular religion.
- b) Allowing freedom to practice any religion
- c) Interpreting religious texts freely.
- d) Promoting equality among all religions

Q.18: The Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religion practices in order to abolish.....

- a) Untouchability b) Mahalwari c) Rayotwari d) Woods Dispatch

Q.19: What is the primary role of the Indian Parliament in a democracy?

- a) To enforce laws. b) To make laws and represent citizens.
- c) To interpret laws. d) To collect taxes

Q.20: What is a 'Money Bill'?

- a) A bill related to foreign affairs.
- b) A bill concerning financial matters like taxes and government expenditure
- c) A bill introduced by the opposition.
- d) A bill that applies only to state governments

Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions - 2 Marks each)

Q.21: What was the role of the "farman" issued by Mughal emperors?

Q.22: What are the major threats to land resources?

Q.23: What is subsistence farming?

Q.24: What are Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?

Q.25: Why is India called a secular state?

Section - C (Short Answer Type Questions - 3 Marks each)

Q.26: What is the problem with James Mill's periodization?

Q.27: What was the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British?

Q.28: What are renewable resources?

Q.29: Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Q.30: Explain the term 'Separation Of Powers'.

Q.31: Why do you think secularism is the soul of our democracy?

Q.32: What is sustainable development? Explain its two principles.

Section D (Long Answer Type Questions - 5 Marks each)

Q.33 A) What were the main causes of the Revolt of 1857, and how did they contribute to

widespread discontent among Indians?

OR

B) Who were the key leaders of the Revolt of 1857, and what roles did they play in the uprising?

Q.34 A) Write a note on the following crops :

1) Rice 2) Wheat 3) Millets 4) Maize 5) Cotton

OR

B) Explain the different types of farming.

Q.35 A) Explain the role and functions of the Indian parliament.

OR

B) Describe the steps involved in passing a bill into a law.

Section E (Source Based Questions - 4 Marks each)

Q.36 : Read the given source and answer the questions based on it.

How trade led to battles : Through the early eighteenth century the conflict between the Company and the nawabs of Bengal intensified. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Bengal nawabs asserted their power and autonomy, as other regional powers were doing at that time. Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Alivardi Khan and then Sirajuddaulah as the Nawab of Bengal. Each one of them was a strong ruler. They refused to grant the

Company concessions, demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade, denied it any right to mint coins, and stopped it from extending its fortifications. Accusing the Company of deceit, they claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the nawab. It was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the nawab and his officials. The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed. It was also convinced that to expand trade it had to enlarge its settlements, buy up villages, and rebuild its forts. The conflicts led to confrontations and finally culminated in the famous Battle of Plassey.

- 1) Who were the nawabs of Bengal mentioned in the paragraph?
- 2) What were the main reasons the Bengal nawabs opposed the East India Company?
- 3) What was the East India Company's perspective on the conflicts with the Bengal nawabs?
- 4) What was the major outcome of the conflicts between the Company and the nawabs?

Q.37 : Read the given source and answer the questions based on it.

Water is a vital renewable natural resource. Three-fourth's of the earth's surface is covered with water. It is therefore appropriately called the 'water planet'. It was in the primitive oceans that life began almost 3.5 billion years back. Even today, the oceans cover two-thirds of the earth's surface and support a rich variety of plant and animal life. The ocean water is however saline and not fit for human consumption. Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 percent. Nearly 70 per cent of this occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and mountain regions. Due to their location they are inaccessible. Only 1 per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use. It is found as ground water, as surface water in rivers and lakes and as water vapour in the atmosphere. Fresh water is therefore, the most precious substance on earth. Water can neither be added nor subtracted from the earth. Its total volume remains constant. Its abundance only seems to vary because it is in constant motion, cycling through the oceans, the air, the land and back again, through the processes of evaporation, precipitation and run-off. This as you already know is referred to as the 'water cycle'

- 1) Why is Earth called the 'water planet'?
- 2) What percentage of Earth's freshwater is available and fit for human use?
- 3) What is the water cycle?
- 4) Why is most freshwater inaccessible for human use?

Q.38 : Read the given source and answer the questions based on it.

The judgment of the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation established the Right to Livelihood as part of the Right to Life. The following excerpts from the judgment point to the ways in which the judges linked the issue of the Right to Life to that of livelihood: The sweep of the Right to Life, conferred by Article 21 is wide and far reaching. 'Life' means something more than mere animal existence. It does not mean merely that life cannot be extinguished or taken away as, for example, by the imposition and execution of the death sentence, except according to procedure established by law. That is but one aspect of the Right to Life. An equally important facet of that right is the right to livelihood because no person can live without the means of living, that is, the means of livelihood. That the eviction of a person from a pavement or slum will inevitably lead to the deprivation of his means of livelihood, is a proposition which does not have to be established in each individual case. In the present case that facts constituting empirical evidence justify the conclusion that the petitioners live in slums and on pavements because they have small jobs to nurse in the city and for them there is nowhere else to live. They choose a pavement or a slum in the vicinity of their place of work and to loose

the pavement or the slum is to lose the job. The conclusion therefore is that the eviction of the petitioners will lead to deprivation of their livelihood and consequently to the deprivation of life.

- | | |
|---|----|
| a) Which article has conferred right to life? | 1M |
| b) Which judgment has established the right to livelihood as a part of the right to life? | 1M |
| c) Why do petitioners live in slum and on pavements? | 1M |
| d) According to the passage, what is the deep meaning of 'life'? | 1M |

Section F (Map skill based question for 2 Marks)

Q.39: On the outline map India, label the centre Lucknow, Kanpur, Delhi, Meerut.
