



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
PRE-MIDTERM-EXAMINATION 2026-27
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE
SET 2 (MARKING SCHEME)

Class: VIII
Date: 20.05.2026

Time Allowed: 1 Hour
Maximum Marks: 30

I	SECTION – A Multiple Choice Questions: (1X5=5)	Marks
1	B. Bengaluru	1
2	D. The technology to access it might not exist or be too expensive.	1
3	D. Release of fine dust which causes various problems.	1
4	B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation.	1
5	D. Renewable resource: Petroleum	1
II	SECTION – B Very short answer -questions: (1X5=5)	
6	Kerala – Thiruvananthapuram	1
7	Andaman and Nicobar Islands – Port Blair Lakshadweep – Kavaratti	1
8	India and France launched the International Alliance for Solar Energy (IASE) in 2015 — a coalition of sunshine-rich countries committed to harnessing solar power. The alliance focuses on countries blessed with abundant sunlight throughout the year. Their aim is to utilize solar energy which is a renewable source of energy and to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.(Any valid point)	1
9	Nature does not pay attention to political boundaries. This leads to tensions regarding the sharing of natural resources across states as well as countries. One example is the sharing of Kaveri River water among Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry. Pollution and problems like global warming will be faced by all the countries or states if any country doesn't follow the sustainable measures. (Any valid point)	1
10	India has significant quantities of coal reserves. We mine coal to meet our growing need for energy, but it has been estimated that the coal reserves in India may last another 50 years; the demand for electricity has been increasing as the population expands and development work accelerates. Till more sustainable options become available widely, we need to use the coal we have judiciously.(Any valid point)	1
III	SECTION – C Short answer-based questions: (2X4=8)	
11	1) Assam – Dispur, 2) Arunachal Pradesh – Itanagar, 3) Nagaland-Kohima 4) Manipur- Imphal , 5) Mizoram- Aizawl , 6) Tripura- Agartala , 7) Meghalaya- Shillong (Any Four)	2

12	1) When humans use these for their sustenance, or create new things from them for consumption, these elements of Nature become resources. 2) The flowing water in a river is an element of nature. The plant uses technology to capture the kinetic energy of this flowing water and convert it into electricity. 3) This electricity is then used to power homes and industries, thus transforming the natural power of the river into an energy resource that is essential for modern living. (Any two valid points)	2
13	1) Having abundant natural resources does not guarantee economic prosperity. Some regions rich in natural resources can experience slower economic growth and development — a phenomenon economists call the ‘natural resource curse’ or the ‘paradox of plenty’. 2) This means that often having plenty of natural resources does not automatically mean that a country is rich. Frequently, economies are unable to develop industries that convert the resources into products of higher value.	2
14	1. Resources essential for life: These include air, water and soil, which are fundamental for our survival and provide the food we eat. 2. Resources for materials: These are gifts from nature, such as wood, marble and metals that humans transform into useful objects or things of beauty. 3. Resources for energy: These include sources like coal, water, sunlight and wind that power our modern lives, from electricity to transportation. 4. Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources: Solar ,Wind ,Coal, Petroleum etc. (Any two)	2
IV	SECTION – D Long answer-based questions: (3X2=6)	
15	The primary reasons for Punjab’s groundwater crisis are as follows: 1. In the 1960s, farmers shifted to high-yielding varieties of wheat and paddy. 2. These required more water than the traditional seeds, and farmers began to extract groundwater to meet this need and use of pesticides and chemicals lead to pollution of the available water also. 3. In addition, the supply of free power led to the over-pumping of groundwater. 4. An extraction rate is far greater than the natural replenishment rate, classifying 80 % of Punjab’s area as ‘over-exploited’. (Any three valid points)	3
16	Sikkim’s transition to a 100% organic state serves as a powerful model for sustainable development, as outlined in the text. 1. The shift began with a strong government policy decision to promote organic farming throughout the state, providing a clear direction and support for farmers. 2. Farmers like Pema faced an initial drop in yields as the soil recovered from chemical use but after about five years, Pema’s farm was thriving. 3. The farmers switched to compost and natural pest repellents and diversifying their crops. 4. The long-term outcomes were transformational: biodiversity flourished, tourism increased and farmers income grew significantly (Any three points)	3
V	SECTION – E Case-based question: (1X3=3)	
17	Read the given text and answer the following questions: 17.1 i) Growth of markets and businesses. ii) Development of townships and services.	1 1

	17.2 Displacement of people from their homes. Threat to sacred or culturally important places. 17.3 Benefits: Employment and improved facilities. Challenges: Displacement and social conflicts	1
VI	SECTION – F MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)	
18	A) Assam B) Karnataka C) Uttar Pradesh	1 1 1