



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**MID TERM EXAMINATION: 2024-25**  
**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS: VIII**

**Date: 17/09/2024**

**Max: Marks: 80**

**Time: 2½ Hrs.**

**General Instructions: -**


1. Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
2. This Question paper has three parts, **Section A (History) B (Civics) and C (Geography)**.
3. All questions are compulsory
4. Attach the Map along with your answer script.
5. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the Answer sheet provided.

SECTION - A (HISTORY) MARKS - 40																											
I	Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: -		4 Marks																								
1	'A History to British India' was written by whom? a) Nicholai Louis b) James Mill c) John Henry d) Arthur Prince		1 Mark																								
2	In which settlement was the rajas and talukdars recognised as Zamindars and taxes were fixed? a) Mahalwari settlement b) Permanent settlement c) Ryotwari settlement d) Fixed settlement		1 Mark																								
3	Who was appointed as the Governor of Bengal in the year 1764? a) Warren Hastings b) Canning c) Robert Clive d) Bentick		1 Mark																								
4	Who fought the Guerilla war against the British with the support of the tribal and peasant leaders? a) Mangal Pandey b) Bhakt Khan c) Tantia Tope d) Sitaram Pande		1 Mark																								
II	Fill in the blank: -		4 Marks																								
5	_____ was the last Viceroy of India.		1 Mark																								
6	The Champaran movement was against the _____		1 Mark																								
7	The Battle of _____ was the first major victory for the British in India.		1 Mark																								
8	The revolt of 1857 was started from _____		1 Mark																								
III	Match the following and write the answers: -		4 Marks																								
	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Column A</th><th colspan="2">Column B</th></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Nij</td><td>a</td><td>Military leader of rebel in Delhi</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Ryoti</td><td>b</td><td>Leader of Revolt in Kanpur</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Bakht Khan</td><td>c</td><td>Cultivation on planter's own land</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>Nana Sahib</td><td>d</td><td>Mother of Brijis Qadr</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>e</td><td>Cultivation on ryot's land</td></tr></table>		Column A		Column B		9	Nij	a	Military leader of rebel in Delhi	10	Ryoti	b	Leader of Revolt in Kanpur	11	Bakht Khan	c	Cultivation on planter's own land	12	Nana Sahib	d	Mother of Brijis Qadr			e	Cultivation on ryot's land	<div>1 Mark</div> <div>1 Mark</div> <div>1 Mark</div> <div>1 Mark</div>
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<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer the following in one sentence: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
13	'History is divided into different periods' – Give reasons.	1 Mark
14	Who was in-charge of collecting revenue in the 'Mahalwari Settlement'?	1 Mark
15	How was the Mughal army composed of?	1 Mark
<b>V</b>	<b>Answer the following: -</b>	<b>6 Marks</b>
16	Why did the British preserve official documents? (any 2 points)	2marks
17	Write any two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.	2marks
18	What factors led to the significant revenue loss in Bengal?	2marks
<b>VI</b>	<b>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -</b>	<b>6 Marks</b>
19	<p>The British came to conquer the country and establish their rule, subjugating local nawabs and rajas. You learnt how they established control over the economy and society, collected revenue to meet all their expenses, bought the goods they wanted at low prices, produced crops they needed for export, and understood the changes that came about as a consequence. Subsequently these were the changes British rule brought about in values and tastes, customs and practices. When the subjugation of one country by another leads to these kinds of political, economic, social and cultural changes, we refer to the process as colonisation.</p> <p><b>a) How did the British control the economy?</b>  <b>b) What did British do to meet their expenses?</b>  <b>c) What term describes the subjugation of one country by another?</b></p>	<p>1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark</p>
20	<p>The royal charter, however, could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets. By the time the first English ships sailed down the west coast of Africa, round the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese had already established their presence in the western coast of India, and had their base in Goa. In fact, it was Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, who had discovered this sea route to India in 1498. By the early seventeenth century, the Dutch too were exploring the possibilities of trade in the Indian Ocean. Soon the French traders arrived on the scene. The problem was that all the companies were interested in buying the same things. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand. Competition amongst the European companies inevitably pushed up the prices at which these goods could be purchased, and this reduced the profits that could be earned. The only way the trading companies could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors. The urge to secure markets therefore led to fierce battles between the trading companies. Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they regularly sank each other's ships, blockaded routes, and prevented rival ships from moving with supplies of goods. Trade was carried on with arms and trading posts were protected through fortification.</p>	

	a) What was the limitation of the royal charter regarding Eastern markets? b) Which European power established their presence on the western coast of India before the English? c) What goods were in high demand in Europe from India?	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark																
VII	Answer in brief: -	3 Marks																
21	What were the grievances of Indian sepoy against the British administration?	3marks																
VIII	Answer in detail (any 1): -	5 Marks																
22	a. How was the Mahalwari settlement different from the Permanent settlement?  OR b. Why did the ryots refuse to grow Indigo?	5marks																
IX	Answer the following questions and mark the places on the given map of India: -	5 Marks																
23	a. Name the place where the Sepoys were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for disobeying their officers? b. Name the place where the Sepoys proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as the leader of the rebellion? c. Name the place where Rani Lakshmi bai fought against the British? d. Name the place where Ahmadulla Shah belong to. e. Name the place where Birjis Qadr proclaimed himself as the new Nawab.	1 Mark 1 Mark 1Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark																
SECTION - B (CIVICS) MARKS – 20																		
X	Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: -	2 Marks																
24	Who is the first citizen of India? a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) Prime Minister d) President	1 Mark																
25	Who was the 1 <sup>st</sup> Prime Minister of India? a) Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Indira Gandhi d) Mahatma Gandhi	1 Mark																
XI	Fill in the blank: -	2 Marks																
26	_____ refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.	1 Mark																
27	To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced the _____ of State Policy.	1 Mark																
XII	Match the following and write the answers: -	2 Marks																
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XIII	Answer the following in one sentence: -	3 Marks																
30	Define the term ‘Sovereign’.	1 Mark																

31	What is a 'Parliament'?	1 Mark
32	What is a 'Bill' in the Parliament?	1 Mark
<b>XIV</b>	<b>Answer the following: -</b>	<b>2 Marks</b>
33	Name the four Indian states that share borders with Bhutan.	2marks
<b>XV</b>	<b>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -</b>	<b>6 Marks</b>
34	<p>In a democracy, we choose our leaders so that they can exercise power responsibly on our behalf. However, there is always the possibility that these leaders might misuse their authority and the Constitution usually provides safeguards against this. This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice. In democratic societies, the Constitution often lays down rules that guard against this misuse of authority by our political leaders. In the case of the Indian Constitution, many of these laws are contained in the section on Fundamental Rights. You read about how the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all persons and says that no citizen can be discriminated against on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, and place of birth. The Right to Equality is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>a. <b>What is the primary purpose of choosing leaders in a democracy?</b></p> <p>b. <b>What potential issue can arise from leaders exercising power?</b></p> <p>c. <b>What is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?</b></p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
35	<p>The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. the desire, approval and participation of people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning. The basic idea in this kind of democracy is that the individual or the citizen is the most important person and that in principle the government as well as other public institutions need to have the trust of these citizens.</p> <p>a. <b>Who creates a democratic government?</b></p> <p>b. <b>Who is considered the most important person in a democracy?</b></p> <p>c. <b>What role does consent play in the establishment of a democratic government?</b></p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<b>XVI</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
36	What are the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha?	3 Marks
<b>SECTION - C (GEOGRAPHY) MARKS – 20</b>		
<b>XVII</b>	<b>Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: -</b>	<b>2 Marks</b>
1	<p>Identify the renewable resource from the following: -</p> <p>a) Fossil fuel b) Solar and wind energy c) Natural gas &amp; coal d) Nuclear energy</p>	1 Mark
2	<p>Which of the following Human factors affect the land use pattern?</p> <p>a) Population b) Population and Technology c) Technology d) Fertilizers</p>	1 Mark
<b>XVIII</b>	<b>Fill in the blank: -</b>	<b>2 Marks</b>
3	_____ and _____ make people a valuable resource.	1 Mark

4	_____ is the technique of growing different crops in alternate rows.	1 Mark
<b>XIX</b>	<b>Answer the following in one sentence: -</b>	<b>2 Marks</b>
5	What is resource conservation?	1 Mark
6	What are the determinants of 'parent rock'?	1 Mark
<b>XX</b>	<b>Answer the following: -</b>	<b>4 Marks</b>
7	Why are human resources important?	2marks
8	Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions: - 	
	a. Identify the above picture. What is the primary benefit of this farming?	1 Mark
	b. In which type of region is this type of farming commonly practiced?	1 Mark
<b>XXI</b>	<b>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -</b>	<b>2 Marks</b>
9	Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources. Both are related to the needs of the people. People themselves are the most important resource. It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resources. Each discovery or invention leads to many others. The discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking and other processes while the invention of the wheel ultimately resulted in development of newer modes of transport. The technology to create hydroelectricity has turned energy in fast flowing water into an important resource. <b>a. How has technology influenced the creation of hydroelectricity?</b> <b>b. What significant result came from the discovery of fire?</b>	1 Mark 1 Mark
<b>XXII</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
10	What is 'Human resource development'? Why are 'Human' considered as a resource?	3marks
<b>XXIII</b>	<b>Answer in detail: -</b>	<b>5 Marks</b>
11	Draw, color and label a neat diagram of 'Soil profile'.	5marks

CLASS:VIII. QNo.IX (23) History. SET-1

**India Political Map**

