**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**POST MID TERM EXAMINATION: 2023-24**

**Date: 28-11-23 Time Allowed :1hour**

**Class: VIII Answer key Max. Marks: 30**

***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) C (Geography).**  
3. All questions are compulsory.

4. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the Answer sheet  
provided.

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| **Q. No** | **SECTION - A (HISTORY) 10 Marks** |  |
| **I** | **Choose the correct option: -** | **2 marks** |
| 1 | William Adam toured in the districts of  (a) Bihar and Orissa  **(b) Bihar and Bengal**  (c) Bengal and Rajasthan  (d) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh | 1 mark |
| 2 | The ideas of William Jones were supported by  (a) James Mill  (b) Thomas Macaulay  (c) Charles Wood  **(d) Henry Thomas Colebrook** | 1 mark |
| **II** | **Fill in the blanks: -** | **2 marks** |
| 3 | **James Mill** was a severe critic of the Orientalists. | 1 mark |
| 4 | Many British officials said that, the knowledge of the East was full of errors and thought it as **unscientific.** | 1 mark |
| **III** | **Answer in one or two sentences: -** | **3 marks** |
| 5 | Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law?  **Ans. He felt the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law because only these texts could reveal the ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims, and only a new study of these texts could form the basis of future development in India.** | 1 mark |
| 6 | Name the two Indians who reacted against Western education.  **Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.** | 1 mark |
| 7 | Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach handicrafts to the children?  **Ans.**  **• Mahatma Gandhi wanted to teach handicrafts to the children because only then they would be able to know how different things were operated.**  **• This would develop their mind and then- capacity to understand.** | 1 mark |
| **IV** | **Answer in detail: -** | **3 marks** |
| 8 | What were the measures taken by the Act of 1835 for English Education?  **The following measures were taken under the English Education Act 1835:**   * **English was made the medium of instruction for higher education.** * **Promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Banaras Sanskrit College was stopped. These institutions were seen as temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay.** * **English textbooks began to be produced for schools.** | **3 marks** |
|  | **SECTION – B (CIVICS) 10 Marks** |  |
| **V** | **Choose the correct option: -** | **2 marks** |
| 9 | Name the only Union Territory which has a High Court of its own?  (a) Pondicherry **(b) Delhi** (c) Chandigarh (d) Daman and Diu | 1 mark |
| 10 | The term **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** refers to a petition filed before a higher court to hear a case that has already been decided by a lower court.  **(a)Appeal** (b) Plead (c) Command (d) Claim | 1 mark |
| **VI** | **Fill in the blanks: -** | **2 marks** |
| 11 | The **Supreme Court** devised the mechanism of 'Public Interest Litigation' in 1980 | 1 mark |
| 12 | **Law** is a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behaviour. | 1 mark |
| **VII** | **Answer in detail: -** | **3 marks** |
| 13 | How is the work of judiciary categorized?  • **The Judiciary comprises of courts that take decisions on a very large number of issues.**  **• The work of the judiciary can be divided into three categories.**  **• Dispute Resolution, Judicial Review and upholding the Law and Enforcing**  **Fundamental Rights.** | 3 marks |
| **VIII** | **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -** | **3 marks** |
|  | There are three different levels of courts in our country. There are several courts at the  lower level while there is only one at the apex level. The courts that most people interact  with are what are called subordinate or district courts. These are usually at the district or  Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases. Each state is divided into  districts that are presided over by a District Judge. Each state has a High Court which is  the highest court of that state. At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New  Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. The decisions made by the  Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.  (a)How many levels of court are there in our country? Name them.  Ans: **There are three different levels of court in our country. They are the Supreme court, the High court and the district (subordinate) courts.**  (b)How each state is divided? Who presides over it?  Ans: **Each state is divided into districts that are presided over by a District Judge**.  (c)Where is the Supreme court of India located?  Ans: **New Delhi** | 1 mark  1 mark  1 mark |
|  | **SECTION – C (GEOGRAPHY) 10 Marks** |  |
| **IX** | **Choose the correct option: -** | **2 marks** |
| 1 | \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of diamond, gold and platinum in the world.  (a) Asia (b) Antarctica **(c) Africa** (d) Australia | 1 mark |
| 2 | Chile and Peru are leading producers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **(a)Copper** (b) Iron-ore (c) Zinc (d) Mica | 1 mark |
| **X** | **Match the Column A with Column B: -** | **2 marks** |
|  | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Column A** |  | **Column B** | | 3 | Petroleum | a | Non-ferrous | | 4 | Gold | b | Rural areas | |  |  | c | Black gold |   **Ans: 3-c; 4-a** | 1 mark  1 mark |
| **XI** | **Answer in one or two sentences: -** | **3 marks** |
| 5 | Where are the geothermal plants in India located?  **Answer: Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga Valley in Ladakh** | 1 mark |
| 6 | What is ‘Biogas’?  **Answer: Organic waste such as dead plant and animal material and dung and kitchen waste can be converted into gaseous fuel called Biogas.** | 1 mark |
| 7 | Why are most of the industries concentrated around the coal mines.  **Answer: Coal is a source of energy in most industries. It is also used as raw material for**  **several important industries. Hence most of the industries are located around coal**  **mines.** | 1 mark |
| **XII** | **Answer in detail: -** | **3 marks** |
| 8 | Define ‘Coal’ and why is it referred as Buried Sunshine?  **Ans:**   * **Coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel. It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines and to generate electricity. Electricity from coal is called Thermal Power.** * **The coal which we are using today was formed millions of years ago when giant ferns and swamps got buried under the layer of earth.** * **Therefore, Coal is referred to as Buried Sunshine**. | 3 marks |