



INDIAN SCHOOL ALWADI ALKABIR

MIDTERM EXAMINATION: 2024-25

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET-1

CLASS: VIII

Answer Key

Max: Marks: 80

Date: 17/09/2024

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	<u>Mountbatten</u> was the last Viceroy of India.		1 Mark																								
6	The Champaran movement was against the <u>Indigo planters/cultivation</u>		1 Mark																								
7	The Battle of <u>Plassey</u> was the first major victory for the British in India.		1 Mark																								
8	The revolt of 1857 was started from <u>Meerut</u>		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> <p>Ans: 9-c; 10-e; 11-a; 12-b</p>		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	1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark 1 Mark
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IV	Answer the following in one sentence: -		3 Marks																								

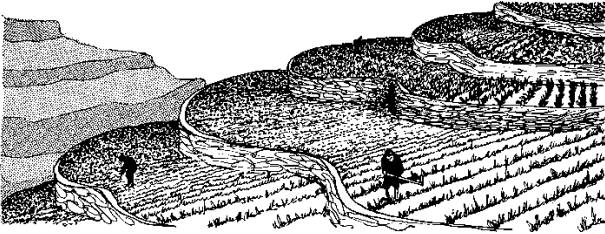
13	<p>'History is divided into different periods' – Give reasons.</p> <p>Ans: To capture the characteristics of time, its central features as they appear to us.</p>	1 Mark
14	<p>Who was in-charge of collecting revenue in the 'Mahalwari Settlement'?</p> <p>Ans: The Village Headmen were in-charge of collecting the revenue in Mahalwari settlement.</p>	1 Mark
15	<p>How was the Mughal army composed of?</p> <p>Ans: Mughal army was composed of the Cavalry and infantry</p>	1 Mark
V	Answer the following: -	6 Marks
16	<p>Why did the British preserve official documents? (any 2 points)</p> <p>Ans: The British preserved documents because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any information or proof of any decision can be read/used from the preserved documents. • The preserved documents reveal the progress made by country in the past. • One can study the notes and reports which were prepared in the past • Their copies may be made and used in modern times. • Documents were helpful in understanding social, economic and history of those times. 	2marks
17	<p>Write any two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.</p> <p>Ans: The two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driven by the desire to increase the income from land, revenue officials fixed too high revenue demand. • Peasants were unable to pay, ryots fled the countryside and villages became deserted in many regions. 	2marks
18	<p>What factors led to the significant revenue loss in Bengal?</p> <p>Ans: • Aurangzeb's farman had granted the Company only the right to trade duty free.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But the officials of the Company, who were carrying on private trade also stopped paying duty. • This caused a huge loss of revenue for Bengal. 	2marks
VI	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -	6 Marks
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>a) How did the British control the economy?</p> <p>Ans: They controlled the economy by collecting revenue, buying goods at low prices, and producing crops for export.</p>	1 Mark

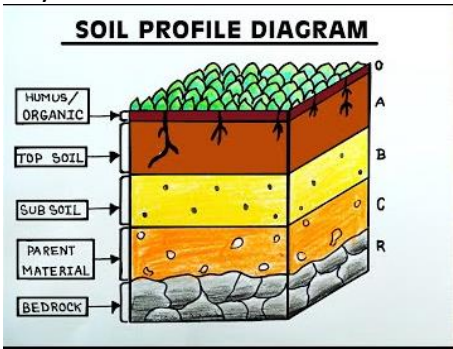
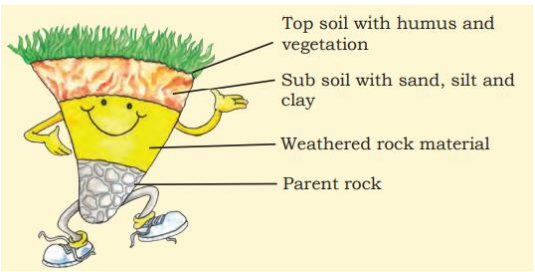
	<p>b) What did British do to meet their expenses? Ans: The British collected revenue to cover their expenses during their rule.</p> <p>c) What term describes the subjugation of one country by another? Ans: Colonisation.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
20	<p>The royal charter, however, could not prevent 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> <p>a) What was the limitation of the royal charter regarding Eastern markets? Ans: The royal charter could not prevent other European powers from entering the Eastern markets.</p> <p>b) Which European power established their presence on the western coast of India before the English? Ans: The Portuguese established their presence on the western coast of India before the English.</p> <p>c) What goods were in high demand in Europe from India? Ans: Fine qualities of cotton and silk, as well as spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon, were in high demand in Europe.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
VII	Answer in brief: -	3 Marks
21	<p>What were the grievances of Indian sepoys against the British administration? Ans: They were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the new rules violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs. • Those were the days many people in the country believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste. • In 1824 the sepoys were told to go to Burma by the sea route to fight for the Company, they refused to follow the order, though they agreed to go by the land route. 	3marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1856 the Company passed a new law which stated that every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required. (ANY 3 POINTS)											
VIII	Answer in detail (any 1): -	5 Marks										
22	<p>a. How was the Mahalwari settlement different from the Permanent settlement?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <table><tr><th>The Mahalwari Settlement</th><th>The Permanent Settlement</th></tr><tr><td>(i) The Mahalwari system was devised by Holt Mackenzie in 1822, in the North Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency.</td><td>i) The Permanent Settlement was implemented in 1793 by Charles Cornwallis.</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) It was devised as an alternative to the Permanent Settlement; it treated the village as an important social institution in north Indian society.</td><td>(ii) It was aimed at ensuring the steady revenue flow to the East India Company.</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) The village headmen were in charge of collecting revenue.</td><td>(iii) The rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars and were in charge of collecting revenue.</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) The revenue amount was not fixed permanently, and was to be revised periodically.</td><td>(iv) The revenue amount was fixed and was never to be increased in the future.</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b. Why did the ryots refuse to grow Indigo?</p> <p>Ans: •The ryots were reluctant to grow indigo because the planters paid a very low price for the indigo produce.</p> <p>•With their meager income, the ryots failed to even recover his cost; earning a profit was a really difficult task. This meant that the ryots struggled always to pay back their loans.</p> <p>•The indigo planters forced the peasants to cultivate indigo on the most fertile parts of their land, but the peasants wanted to grow rice on the best soils.</p> <p>•The reason was that after an indigo harvest, the land could not be used for the rice cultivation.</p>	The Mahalwari Settlement	The Permanent Settlement	(i) The Mahalwari system was devised by Holt Mackenzie in 1822, in the North Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	i) The Permanent Settlement was implemented in 1793 by Charles Cornwallis.	(ii) It was devised as an alternative to the Permanent Settlement; it treated the village as an important social institution in north Indian society.	(ii) It was aimed at ensuring the steady revenue flow to the East India Company.	(iii) The village headmen were in charge of collecting revenue.	(iii) The rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars and were in charge of collecting revenue.	(iv) The revenue amount was not fixed permanently, and was to be revised periodically.	(iv) The revenue amount was fixed and was never to be increased in the future.	5marks
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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? Meerut b. Name the place where the Sepoys proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as the leader of the rebellion? Delhi c. Name the place where Rani Lakshmi bai fought against the British? Jnansi d. Name the place where Ahmadulla Shah belong to. Faizabad e. Name the place where Birjis Qadr proclaimed himself as the new Nawab. Lucknow	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 st 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	Federalism 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 Directive principles of State Policy.	1 Mark																
XII	Match the following and write the answers: -	2 Marks																
	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Column A</th><th colspan="2">Column B</th></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>President of India</td><td>a</td><td>Council of States</td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>Rajya Sabha</td><td>b</td><td>House of people</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>c</td><td>Droupadi Murmu</td></tr></table> Ans: 28-c; 29-a	Column A		Column B		28	President of India	a	Council of States	29	Rajya Sabha	b	House of people			c	Droupadi Murmu	1 Mark 1 Mark
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XIII	Answer the following in one sentence: -	3 Marks																
30	Define – ‘Sovereign’. Ans: Sovereign means possessing supreme or ultimate power.	1 Mark																
31	What is a ‘Parliament’? Ans: Parliament is a legislative body of the government where all the important matters of public affairs are discussed and performs various fundamental functions.	1 Mark																
32	What is a ‘Bill’ in the Parliament? Ans: A Bill is a draft of the desired legislative process which has to go through various stages before becoming a law. After the signature of the President, the Bill becomes a Law.	1 Mark																
XIV	Answer the following: -	2 Marks																
33	Name the four Indian states that share borders with Bhutan. Ans: The Indian states that share borders with Bhutan are Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh	2marks																
XV	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -	6 Marks																

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. What is the primary purpose of choosing leaders in a democracy? Ans: The primary purpose of choosing leaders in a democracy is to allow them to exercise power responsibly on behalf of the citizens</p> <p>b. What potential issue can arise from leaders exercising power? Ans: : There is a possibility that leaders might misuse their authority, which can lead to gross injustice.</p> <p>c. What is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution? Ans: One of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution is the Right to Equality</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. Who creates a democratic government? Ans: A democratic government is created by the decision of the people.</p> <p>b. Who is considered the most important person in a democracy? Ans: In a democracy, the individual or the citizen is considered the most important person.</p> <p>c. What role does consent play in the establishment of a democratic government? Ans: Consent plays a crucial role in establishing a democratic government, as it embodies the approval and participation of the people.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
XVI	Answer in brief: -	3 Marks
36	<p>What are the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha?</p> <p>Ans: Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament. It is also known as the 'House of the People'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people and that is why it is also called the first house of Parliament. • The elections happen after every five years making the tenure of the members as five years. 	3 Marks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a parliamentary body full of representatives elected by people. • There are a few seats specifically reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. • The President also has the right to appoint two members in Lok Sabha. 	
SECTION - C (GEOGRAPHY) MARKS – 20		
XVII	Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: -	2 Marks
1	Identify the renewable resource from the following: - a) Fossil fuel b) Solar and wind energy c) Natural gas & coal d) Nuclear energy	1 Mark
2	Which of the following Human factors affect the land use pattern? a) Population b) Population and Technology c) Technology d) Fertilizers	1 Mark
XVIII	Fill in the blank: -	2 Marks
3	<u>Time/Education/ Health</u> and <u>technology/Skill</u> make people a valuable resource.	1 Mark
4	<u>Inter cropping</u> is the technique of growing different crops in alternate rows.	1 Mark
XIX	Answer the following in one sentence: -	2 Marks
5	What is resource conservation? Ans: Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.	1 Mark
6	What are the determinants of 'parent rock'? Ans: The colour, texture and minerals of soil are the determinants of 'parent rock'.	1 Mark
XX	Answer the following: -	4 Marks
7	Why are human resources important? Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and technology to do so. This is why human beings are a special resource. <p>It is the abilities of human beings which help in transferring a physical material into a valuable resource. Hence, human resources are important.</p>	2marks
8	Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions: -  <p>a. Identify the above picture. What is the primary benefit of this farming? Ans: Terrace farming. The primary benefit of this farming is that it reduces soil erosion and conserves water on steep slopes.</p> <p>b. In which type of region is this type of farming commonly practiced? Ans: Terrace farming is commonly practiced in hilly and mountainous regions where flat land is limited.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>

XXI	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -	2 Marks
9	<p>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.</p> <p>a. How has technology influenced the creation of hydroelectricity? Ans: Technology has turned energy in fast-flowing water into an important resource through the creation of hydroelectricity.</p> <p>b. What significant result came from the discovery of fire? Ans: The discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking and other processes.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
XXII	Answer in brief: -	3 Marks
10	<p>What is 'Human resource development'? Why are 'Human' considered as a resource?</p> <p>Ans: Improving the quality of people's skill so that they are able to create more resources is known as 'Human resource development'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and technology to do so. This is why human beings are a special resource. • It is the ability of human beings which help in transferring a physical material into a valuable resource. Hence, human resources are important. 	3marks
XXIII	Answer in detail: -	5 Marks
11	<p>Draw, color and label a neat diagram of 'Soil profile'.</p> <p>Any 1 of this</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>SOIL PROFILE DIAGRAM</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>	5marks