**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**MID TERM ASSESSMENT : 2023-24**

**Class: VIII Time Allowed :2½Hour**

**Date: 19-09-2023 Max: Marks: 80**

 ***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. Detach the map from the question paper and tie it 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) 10 Marks** |  |
| **I** | **Choose the correct answer: -** | **5 marks** |
| 1 | Who was the first Governor general in India?a) Warren Hastings b) Ripon c) Harding d) Lytton  | 1 mark |
| 2 | Census were held at the interval of everya) five years b) four years c) seven years d) ten years | 1 mark |
| 3 | The British thought \_\_\_\_\_\_ were important for the effective administration a) Census b) Surveys c) Achieves d) Official records | 1 mark |
| 4 | Gomasthas were the agents of thea)Planters (b) Industries (c) Factories (d) Farmers | 1 mark |
| 5 | Where did the Sepoy mutiny primarily begin in 1857?(a)Meerut (b)Kanpur (c)Jhansi (d)None of these. | 1 mark |
| **II** | **Fill in the blanks: -** | **3 marks** |
| 6 | Bigha was the unit of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** measurement in Bengal. | 1 mark |
| 7 | History is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have been **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. | 1 mark |
| 8 | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. | 1 mark |
| **III**  | **Match the following: -**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column A |  | Column B |
| 9 | Governor General | A | Birjis Qadr |
| 10 | Ryoti  | B | Village |
| 11 | Begum Hazrat Mahal | C | Farmer |
| 12 | Mahal | D | Lord Dalhousie |
|  |  | E | Cultivation on ryot’s lands |

 | **4 marks** |
| **IV** | **Answer the following: -** | **6 marks** |
| 13 | What is the problem with the periodization of Indian history that James Mill offers?  | 2 marks |
| 14 | Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue. | 2 marks |
| 15 | How did the last Mughal emperor live in his last years of life? | 2 marks |
| **V** | **Answer in brief: -** | **9 marks** |
| 16 | **Observe the following picture and answer the questions below.** **a)**. **What does the above picture try to suggest?** **b)**. **Explain how this image projects an imperial perception.** **c). What does the term ‘imperial perception’ mean?**  | 3 marks1 mark1 mark1 mark |
| 17 | What were the drawbacks of ‘Nij’ cultivation? | 3 marks |
| 18 | What were the measures taken by the British to reform Indian Society? | 3 marks |
| **VI** | **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -** | **3 marks** |
| 19 | The British had not expected this to happen. They thought the disturbance caused by the issue of the cartridges would die down. But Bahadur Shah Zafar’s decision to bless the rebellion changed the entire situation dramatically. Often when people see an alternative possibility they feel inspired and enthused. It gives them the courage, hope and confidence to act1. **What did the British think regarding the disturbance caused by the issue of cartridges?**
2. **What was the impact of Bahadur Shah Zafar's decision to bless the rebellion?**
3. **What demand did the ageing emperor have to accept?**
 | 1 mark1 mark1mark |
| **VII** | **Answer in detail: -**  | **5 Marks** |
| 20 | Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement. **OR**What were the main features of the ‘Ryoti’ system of cultivation? |  5marks |
| **VIII** | **On the given outline Map of India, Identify and name the territories marked A, B, C, D and E** | **5 marks** |
|  | **SECTION - B (CIVICS) 20 Marks** |  |
| **IX** | **Choose the correct answer: -** | **5 marks** |
| 21 | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** refers to the existence of more than one level of government in a country.1. Secularism b) Federalism c) Unitary d) None of these
 | 1 mark |
| 22 | Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. b) Jawaharlal Nehru. c) Dr. John Mathai. d) Shri Jagjivan Ram | 1 mark |
| 23 | What was the demand of the Indian National Congress in 1935?a) Constituent Assembly b) Constitution Assembly c) Conventional Assembly d) none of these | 1 mark |
| 24 | Which is an important way to control the executive in Parliament?a) Assembly b) Zero-hour c) Question hour d) none of these | 1 mark |
| 25 | Representatives to the Indian Parliament is chosen by thea) People b) Prime Minister c) President d) None of these | 1 mark |
| **X** | **Fill in the blanks: -** | **3 marks** |
| 26 | A written document in which we find the rules formulated through conscience is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1 mark |
| 27 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protects the Fundamental Rights of the people in India. | 1 mark |
| 28 | All the representatives in the Parliament together control and guide the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .** | 1 mark |
| **XI** | **Answer the following: -** | **4 marks** |
| 29 | What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives? | 2 marks |
| 30 | Why Laws are important in a country? |  |
| **XII** | **Answer in brief: -** | **3 marks** |
| 31 | Why do you think our national movement supported the idea that all adults should have a right to vote? | 3 marks |
| **XIII** | **Answer in detail: -** | **5 marks** |
| 32 | How is the national government formed? | 5 marks |
|  | **SECTION - C (GEOGRAPHY) 20 Marks** |  |
| **XIV** | **Choose the correct answer: -** | **3 marks** |
| 1 | **Which one of the following is a human-made resource?(a) Medicines to treat cancer (b) Spring water (c) Tropical forests (d) None of these** | 1 mark |
| 2 | High speed winds, solar energy, bio waste etc. were all considered as potential sources of energy in the past, but today they are all examples of -a) Non-Renewable Resources b) ubiquitous Resources c) Actual Resources d) Localized Resources | 1 mark  |
| 3 | Coal is an example of:a) Renewable resources b) Non-renewable resources c) Solar power d) Human resources | 1 mark  |
| **XV** | **Match the following: -**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Column A** |  | **Column B** |
| **4** | Resource | **A** | Renewable resource |
| **5** | Tundra vegetation | **B** | Coastal and dry regions |
| **6** | Windmill | **C** | Utility |
| **7** | Shelter belts | **D** | Kaziranga park |
|  |  | **E** | Mosses and Lichens |

 | **4 marks** |
| **XVI** | **Answer the following: -** | **2 marks** |
| 8 | What is a “Resource”? How resources are generally classified? | 2 marks |
| **XVII** | **Answer in brief: -** | **6 marks** |
| 9 | “Human resources have an important entity”, Give reasons. | 3 marks |
| 10 | Draw and label the diagram of Soil Profile. | 3 marks |
| **XVIII** | **Answer in detail: -** | **5 marks** |
| 11 | Define ‘soil’. Suggest some measure to make the soil fertile? | 5 marks |