



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2018-19**



**SOCIAL SCIENCE
EXPECTED ANSWERS**

Code: MSSH12

CLASS: VIII

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

15.09.2019

Max. Marks: 80

<u>SECTION A(OBJECTIVE)</u>		
Qns		Marks
1.	<p><u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS:</u></p> <p>a. She took an active part in organizing the uprising against the British in Lucknow. <u>Begum Hazrat Mahal</u></p> <p>b. The print created by the weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India. <u>Kalamkari</u></p> <p>c. The supreme law making institution of our country. <u>Parliament</u></p>	3
2.	<p><u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS:</u></p> <p>a. Indigo produced a rich blue colour while the dye from <u>woad</u> was pale and dull.</p> <p>b. The Right to <u>Constitutional Remedies</u> allows citizens to move to court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated.</p> <p>c. Forests are broadly classified as <u>evergreen</u> or deciduous depending on when they shed their leaves.</p>	3
3.	<p><u>CHOOSE AND WRITE THE CORRECT ANSWER:</u></p> <p>a. When soldiers as a group disobey their officers. (revolt, <u>mutiny</u>, rebellion)</p> <p>b. Another name for the 'House of the People' in the Indian Parliament. (Sansad, Rajya Sabha, <u>Lok Sabha</u>)</p> <p>c. This section of the constitution has often been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution. (Articles, <u>Fundamental Rights</u>, Directive Principles of State Policy)</p> <p>d. Breaking up and decay of exposed rocks by temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals and human activity. (<u>weathering</u>, soil erosion, rain wash)</p>	4
4.	<p><u>ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAPS OF INDIA MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:</u></p> <p>Map A – Main Centres of the Revolt of 1857</p> <p>a. Jhansi</p> <p>b. Meerut</p> <p>c. Delhi</p>	5

	Map B – Mineral Resources d. Most important copper producing centre in India <u>Khetri</u> e. Diamond mine in Madhya Pradesh <u>Panna</u>	
	<u>SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE)</u>	
5.	Define the term ‘colonisation’ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of subjugation of one country by another leading to political, economic, social and cultural changes is called colonisation. 	1
6.	Sampat, a ten year old boy is working in a roadside dhabha for nearly 8 hours a day. His employer at times beats him if the vessels break when he is washing them and cuts his payment too. Which Fundamental Right of Sampat do you think is being violated? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right Against Exploitation 	1
7.	What is domestic violence? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It refers to the injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband, against his wife. 	1
8.	The uranium in Ladakh region and the coal & iron reserves in Antarctica could be used in future. What are such resources termed as? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are termed as potential resources. 	1
9.	Which mineral/ fossil fuel is known as ‘buried sunshine’ and why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal is known as ‘buried sunshine’ because the coal we are using today was formed millions of years ago when giant ferns and swamps got buried under the layers of earth. 	1
10.	Explain the significance of the Charter acquired by the East India Company from Queen Elizabeth I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It granted the Company the sole right to trade with the East. No other trading group in England could compete with it. It could venture across the oceans, looking for new lands from which it could buy goods at a cheap price and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. 	2
11.	How did the East India Company benefit as the Diwan of Bengal? (Any 2 points) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Diwan, the Company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control. Now it could administer the land and organize its revenue resources in such a way that could yield enough revenue to meet the growing expenses of the Company. It could use the vast revenue resources of Bengal to finance its expenses like purchasing cotton & silk textiles from India. It could use it to meet the cost of building the Company fort & offices at Calcutta. 	2
12.	State the incident that sparked off the revolt of 1857. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 9 May 1857, some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges which were supposed of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. 85 sepoy were dismissed from service and sentenced to 10 years jail for disobeying their officers. Thus soldiers rose up in rebellion. 	2

13.	<p>Why do we need to conserve water which is a renewable natural resource? (Any 2 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careless use of certain renewable resources like water can affect their stock. • Water shortage and drying up of natural water sources is a major problem in many parts of the world today. So we need to conserve it. • Water pollution/ contamination due to human activities. • Rate at which water is being depleted nowadays is far more than the rate at which it gets renewed. 	2				
14.	<p>Distinguish between rock dams and shelter belts</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="175 436 1393 583"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="175 436 760 478">Rock dam</th> <th data-bbox="760 436 1393 478">Shelter belts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 478 760 583"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss. </td> <td data-bbox="760 478 1393 583"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the coastal and dry regions rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rock dam	Shelter belts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the coastal and dry regions rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover. 	2
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15.	<p>Discuss the changes in the composition of the Company's army in the 18th century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company started recruiting peasants and training them as professional soldiers. • The cavalry requirements of the Company's army declined. • Soldiers were increasingly subjected to European – style training, drill and discipline. 	3				
16.	<p>What is the other name of Ryotwari System? Discuss the main features of this system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ryotwari System is also known as the Munro System. • The land revenue settlement was made directly with the cultivators • Their fields were carefully and separately surveyed before the revenue assessment was made. 	3				
17.	<p>'Since the mid-18th century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode'. Give two reasons. Also throw light on why Nana Saheb was angry with the British.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had gradually lost their authority and honour. • Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces were disbanded, and their revenues and territories were taken away by stages. • Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II pleaded that he be given his father's pension when Baji Rao II died. But the Company turned down these pleas. 	3				
18.	<p>Why is it important to separate religion from State? (Any 3 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost all countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. Within these religious groups, there will most likely be one group that is in majority. • If this majority religious group has access to State power, then it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions. • The Tyranny of the majority could result in the discrimination, coercion and at times even killing of religious minorities. The majority could quite easily prevent minorities from practicing their religions. • Any form of domination based on religion is in violation of the right that the democratic society guarantees to each and every citizen irrespective of their religion. 	3				

19.	<p>‘Some seats are reserved in the Parliament for SCs and STs’. Give reasons to justify the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to ensure that communities that have been historically marginalised are given adequate representation. • So some seats are reserved in Parliament for SCs and STs. • This has been done so that the MPs elected from these constituencies will be familiar with and can represent Dalit and Adivasi interests in Parliament. 	3		
20.	<p>Enlist some principles of sustainable development (Any 3 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect and care for all forms of life. • Improve the quality of human life. • Conserve the Earth’s vitality and diversity. • Minimize the depletion of natural resources. • Change personal attitude and practices. • Enable communities to care for their own environment. 	3		
21.	<p>List three measures to conserve water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and other vegetation cover slow the surface runoff and replenish underground water. Water harvesting is another method to save surface run-off. • The canals used for irrigating field should be properly lined to minimize losses by water seepage. • Sprinklers effectively irrigate the area by checking water losses through seepage and evaporation. • In dry regions with high rates of evaporation drip or trickle irrigation is very useful. 	3		
22.	<p>Differentiate between solar energy and geothermal energy. State two advantages of wind as a source of energy</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="175 1066 1393 1182"> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 1066 760 1182"> <p style="text-align: center;">Solar Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy is obtained from the rays of the sun. </td> <td data-bbox="760 1066 1393 1182"> <p style="text-align: center;">Geothermal energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the heat energy obtained from the earth </td> </tr> </table> <p>Advantages of wind as a source of energy (any 2 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable or inexhaustible source of energy. • Nonpolluting. • Low cost production of electricity once setup. • Safe and clean. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Solar Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy is obtained from the rays of the sun. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Geothermal energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the heat energy obtained from the earth 	3
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23.	<p>Explain the nij system of indigo cultivation. List any two problems faced by the planters with it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under nij cultivation, the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled. • He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers. <p><u>Any 2 points from the foll.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigo could be cultivated only on fertile lands and these were densely populated. • Planters needed large areas in compact blocks to cultivate indigo in plantations. • A large plantation required a vast number of labours but most of them were busy with their rice cultivation. <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>What led to ‘Blue Rebellion’ and mention the findings of Indigo Commission?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ryot system of indigo cultivation was intensely oppressive, which led to Blue 	4		

	<p>Rebellion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission held the planters guilty and criticized them for the coercive methods they used with indigo cultivators. • It declared that indigo plantation is not profitable for ryots. • The Commission asked the ryots to fulfil their existing contracts but also told them that they could refuse to produce indigo in future. 	
24.	<p>List the important changes brought about by the British after the Revolt of 1857. (Any 4 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1858 power was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. • A Secretary of State for India was appointed and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India. • Governor General was given the title of Viceroy, the personal representative of the Crown. • All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. • The proportion of the Indian soldiers in the army was reduced and number of European soldiers increased. • The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the Indians. <p>OR</p> <p>Enumerate the social reforms introduced by the British. Why did it create resentment among the Indians?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws were passed to stop the practice of Sati and to encourage widow remarriage. • English education was actively promoted. • In 1850 a new law which was passed allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors. • Many Indians began to feel that the British were destroying their religion, social customs and their traditional way of life. 	4
25.	<p>What is meant by the 'rule of law'? Explain how laws apply to all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law. • Neither a government official, nor a wealthy person nor the President of the country is above the law. • Laws apply to all as the law cannot discriminate between persons on the basis of their religion, caste or gender. • Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment and a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established. <p>OR</p> <p>Explain how the national government is selected by the Parliament ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament of India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. 	4

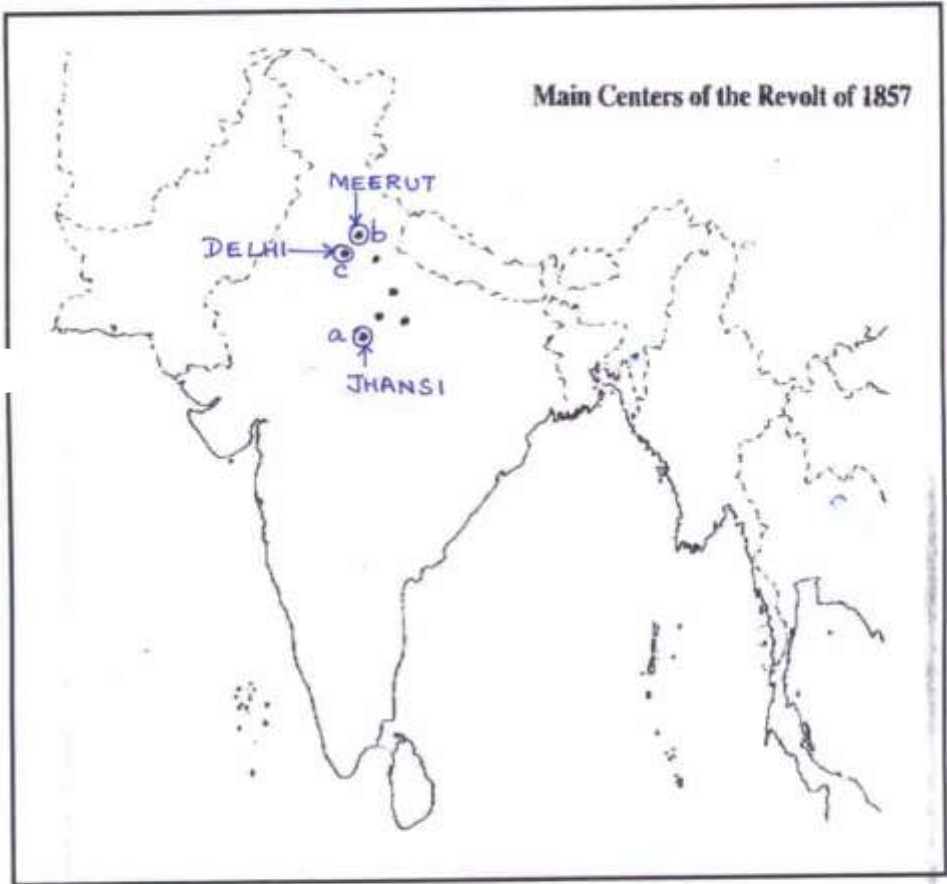
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Lok Sabha elections, a list is prepared showing how many MPs belong to each political party. • For a political party to form the government, they must have a majority or at least half the number of elected MPs, i.e. 272 members or more. • The Opposition is formed by all the political parties that oppose the majority party/coalition formed. The largest among these is called the Opposition party. 							
26.	<p>Define the term 'mineral' Name the mineral/ fossil fuels. Describe how they were formed. Which one out of them is known as 'Black Gold' and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A naturally occurring substance that has a definite composition is called a mineral. • Coal, petroleum and natural gas are the mineral/ fossil fuels. • Remains of plants and animals which were buried under the earth for millions of years got converted by the heat and pressure into fossil fuels. • Petroleum and its derivatives are known as 'Black Gold' because they are very valuable. <p>OR</p> <p>State two differences between conventional and non- conventional sources of energy. Give two examples of each. What is CNG and why is it a popular automobile fuel?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="175 814 1393 1266"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="175 814 776 856"><u>Conventional Sources of Energy</u></th> <th data-bbox="776 814 1393 856"><u>Non-Conventional Sources of Energy</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 856 776 1182"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the energy sources which have been in common use for a long time. • They are non- renewable/ exhaustible. • They cause pollution. <p>(Any 2 points)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="776 856 1393 1182"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the newer sources of energy in use. • They are renewable/ inexhaustible. • They do not cause pollution/ eco-friendly neat safe clean forms of energy. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="175 1182 776 1266"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eg. firewood, coal, petroleum, natural gas </td> <td data-bbox="776 1182 1393 1266"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eg. solar, wind, tidal, geothermal energy, biogas </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNG is Compressed Natural Gas. It is a popular automobile fuel as it is eco-friendly / causes less pollution than petroleum and diesel. 	<u>Conventional Sources of Energy</u>	<u>Non-Conventional Sources of Energy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the energy sources which have been in common use for a long time. • They are non- renewable/ exhaustible. • They cause pollution. <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are the newer sources of energy in use. • They are renewable/ inexhaustible. • They do not cause pollution/ eco-friendly neat safe clean forms of energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eg. firewood, coal, petroleum, natural gas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eg. solar, wind, tidal, geothermal energy, biogas 	4
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27.	<p>What is Secularism? What are the precautions taken by the Indian government to ensure that the spirit of secularism is not violated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In keeping with the idea of religious freedom for all, India has adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State. • Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State. • One religious community does not dominate another • Some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community • The State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals. <p>OR</p> <p>What is a Constitution? Explain any three key features of the Indian Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Constitution lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of a country that we as citizens aspire to live in. • It also defines the nature of a Country's political system 	5						

	<p>(Any 3 of the foll. points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federalism- It refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India we have governments at the state level and at the centre • Parliamentary form of Government – This means that people of India have a direct role in electing their representative and these representatives are accountable to the people. • Separation of Powers – According to the Constitution there are three organs of the State – the legislature, the executive and the judiciary and they are separated from each other. • Fundamental Rights – Fundamental Rights protect the citizen against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. • Secularism- A secular state is that state that does not promote any one religion as the state religion 	
28.	<p>Enlist two major factors that affect soil formation. Why should we conserve soil? Discuss three ways to conserve soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major factors of soil formation are the nature of the parent rock and climatic factors. • We should conserve soil because it takes hundreds of years to make just 1cm of soil / it has become a non- renewable resource nowadays / the rate at which soil is eroding or being degraded due to human activities is faster than the rate at which it is being formed. <p><u>Ways to conserve soil</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulching- The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw to help retain soil moisture. • Terrace/ step farming- Broad flat steps or terraces are made on steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops which reduce surface run-off and soil erosion. • Intercropping- Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are shown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash. <p>OR</p> <p>State any one natural factor and two human factors that accelerate the process of extinction of species. Describe any three measures adopted by the government to conserve the natural vegetation and wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural factor - Forest fires, tsunami, landslides and climate change. (any one) • Human factors- Deforestation, soil erosion, constructional activities, hunting, poaching, forest fires caused by human beings accelerate the process of extinction of species(any two) <p>(Any3 points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness programmes like social forestry and Vanamahotasava have been encouraged at the regional and community level. • Many countries have passed laws against the trade as well as killing of birds and animals. • National Parks, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Sanctuaries are made to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife. • An international convention CITES has been established that lists several species of animals and birds in which trade is prohibited. 	5

Q4. SOLVED MAP



MAP A



MAP B

