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



**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Code: MZSS11

CLASS: VIII

Expected answers

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

16.09.2018

Max .Marks: 80

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper comprises of **two Sections, A and B**. You have to attempt both the sections.
2. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
3. **All answers should be written in the answer sheet provided.**
4. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

**SECTION A (Objective)**

Qn s		Marks
1.	<b>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:</b>	1x6= 6
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <u>Tipu Sultan</u> was killed defending his capital in the Battle of Seringapatam.</li> <li>b. With their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat, the <u>Marathas</u> dream of ruling from Delhi was shattered.</li> <li>c. <u>Patent</u> is the exclusive right over any idea or invention.</li> <li>d. Water shortage may be due to variation in seasonal or annual <u>Precipitation/Rainfall (1/2 mks)</u></li> <li>e. <u>Law making</u> is a significant function of the Parliament.</li> <li>f. <u>National Park</u> is a natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for the present and future generations.</li> </ol>	
2.	<b>NAME THE FOLLOWING:</b>	1x6= 6
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The lady from Kittoor in Karnataka, who led an anti British resistance movement. <u>Rani Channamma</u></li> <li>b. His visit to Champaran in 1917 marked the beginning of the Champaran movement against indigo planters. <u>Mahatma Gandhi</u></li> <li>c. A young soldier who was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore. <u>Mangal Pandey</u></li> <li>d. Mass movement of rocks, debris or earth down a slope. <u>Land slide</u></li> <li>e. Vegetation of cold polar regions comprising of mosses and lichens. <u>Tundra</u></li> <li>f. An important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the Government. <u>Question Hour</u></li> </ol>	

3. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:** 1x6=6
- The most abundantly found fossil fuel. \_\_\_\_\_ ( petroleum, **coal**, natural gas)
  - The process by which minerals that lie near the earth's surface are simply dug out. \_\_\_\_\_ ( **Quarrying**, Drilling, Open cast mining)
  - Holt Mackenzie felt that the \_\_\_\_\_ was an important social institution in North Indian society. ( Town, **Village**, School)
  - European cloth manufacturers had to depend on this plant to make violet and blue dyes. \_\_\_\_\_ ( Indigo, **Woad**, Saffron)
  - The cruel or unjust use of power or authority. \_\_\_\_\_ ( Polity, coercion, **tyranny**)
  - Father of Indian Constitution. \_\_\_\_\_ ( Dr Rajendra Prasad, Pt. Nehru, **Dr B R Ambedkar**)

4. **ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA LOCATE AND NAME THE FOLLOWING:** 1x6=6
- A. The centres of the revolt of 1857:**
- The sepoy mutiny started from this place.
  - Rani Lakshmibai led the revolt from this centre.
  - Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt from this place.
- B. India-Mineral Resources:**
- An offshore oil field
  - The first Iron and Steel plant in India.
  - A Gold mine in Karnataka.

### SECTION B (Subjective)

- State the significance of the Charter acquired by the East India Company from Queen Elizabeth. (any one) 1
  - 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.
- Why did the cultivators find the Permanent system very oppressive?( any one) 1
  - The rent he paid to the zamindar was high and his right on land was insecure.
  - To pay the rent he had to often take loan from moneylenders.
  - When he failed to pay rent he was evicted from land, he had cultivated for years.
- Mention the incident which sparked off the Revolt of 1857. 1
  - 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.

8. What do you mean by human resource development? 1
- Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.
9. Raghu lives in a coastal region. What soil conservation method would you suggest to protect soil cover in his area? And why? 1
- **Shelter belts** ,because rows of trees planted check the wind movement and thus protect soil cover.
10. What are fossil fuels? Which type of rocks are they normally found in? 1
- 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. **Sedimentary rocks**
11. Which section of the Indian constitution has often been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution? Why is it called so? 1
- **Fundamental Rights** ; because it protects the citizen against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State.
12. Define secularism. 1
- Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State
- OR
- State does not promote any religion as a state religion.
13. What is a coalition government? 1
- The alliance formed by political parties after elections when no party has been able to get adequate seats to form a clear majority is known as coalition party.
- OR
- Often in the recent past it has been difficult for a single political party to get the majority that is required to form the government. They join together with different political parties with similar concerns to form a coalition government.
14. Why are some seats reserved in the Parliament for SC & ST? 1
- 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.
- OR
- So that the MPs elected from these constituencies are familiar with and can represent SC & ST interests in the Parliament.
15. 'Two members of a particular community are nominated in the Lok Sabha. Name the community and who nominates them? 1
- Anglo Indian community ; The President of India
16. What is meant by colonization? What was its effect on India? 2

- The process of subjugation of one country by another leading to political, economic, social and cultural changes is called colonisation.
  - The British collected revenue to meet their expenses, bought goods at low prices, produced crops for export & changed the values, tastes, customs and practices of Indians.
17. What were the features of ryotwari system? 2
- The land revenue settlement was made directly with the cultivators
  - Their fields were carefully and separately surveyed before the revenue assessment was made.
18. 'Since the mid-eighteenth century, Nawabs and Rajas had seen their power erode.' Give reason. 2
- 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.
19. What are potential resources? 2
- Resources whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. These resources could be used in future.
  - The level of technology we have at present may not be advanced enough to easily utilize these resources. e.g. Uranium found in Ladakh
20. Mention the factors that lead to soil formation. 2
- The major factors of soil formation are the nature of the parent rock and climatic factors.
  - Other factors are the topography, role of organic material and time taken for the composition of soil formation.
21. How is solar energy obtained? 2
- Solar energy is obtained from the rays of the sun.
  - Solar energy is trapped in solar collectors and converted into electricity with the help of solar cells.
22. What is the role of a constitution in a democracy?( any two) 2
- In Democratic societies, the constitution often lays down rules that guard against the misuse of authority by political parties.
  - The Constitution ensures that one dominant group does not use power against the less powerful groups.
  - The constitution helps to protect against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in
23. Why should people enjoy the right to decide about their fate in our democracy? 2
- 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.
24. 'The ryots were reluctant to grow Indigo'. Give reasons. 3

- The price they got for indigo was very low and the cycle of loans never ended.
  - The planters forced them to cultivate indigo on the best soil in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice.
  - Indigo has deep roots which exhausts the soil rapidly.
25. Though water is a renewable resource, we should conserve it. Why? 3
- Some resources are unlimited and are not affected by human activities like solar and wind energy.
  - Yet 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
26. Explain the mechanism of Question Hour. ( Any three) 3
- The Parliament, while in session, begins with a question hour- an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.
  - It is a very important way through which the Parliament controls the executive.
  - By asking questions the government is alerted to its shortcomings, and also comes to know the opinion of the people through their representatives in the Parliament, i.e. the MPs.
  - Asking questions of the government is a crucial task for every MP.
27. A. 'East India Company transformed from a trading company to a territorial colonial power using a variety of methods'. Justify with examples. 4
- The Company forced the Indian states into **Subsidiary Alliance** & later cede their territories. Eg. Hyderabad
  - As the **Company's authority was 'paramount'**, it had the power to annex or threaten to annex any Indian kingdom. Eg. Kitoor
  - It took over Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur, Jhansi, etc. using the **Doctrine of Lapse**.
  - It resorted to **direct military confrontation** when it saw a threat to its political or economic interests. Eg. Mysore. The Marathas & the Sikhs were subdued in a series of wars.
- OR**
- B. Explain the new system of administration and justice set up by the Company.
- The British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies, each was ruled by a Governor.
  - The Governor- General was the supreme head of the administration.
  - As per the new system of justice, each district was to have 2 courts – a criminal court and a civil court.
  - The Collector was the principal figure in an Indian district. His main job was to collect revenue and taxes and maintain law and order.
28. A. Why were the native ruling families unhappy with the British policies? 4
- Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognize her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband.
  - 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.

- A subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh and it was taken over in 1856 as Governor General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration.
- In 1849, Governor General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar his family would be shifted out of the Red Fort. Lord Canning declared that Bahadur Shah would be the last Mughal King.

**OR**

**B.** State the important changes introduced by the British after the revolt of 1857.

- 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.

29. **A.** 'Water is a critical resource'. State some measures to conserve this resource. 4

- Forest and other vegetation cover slow the surface runoff and replenish underground water/Afforestation.. 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.

**OR**

**B.** What are the measures adopted by the government to conserve the natural vegetation and wildlife?

- 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.

30. **A.** What is tidal energy? How is it generated? 4

- Energy generated from tides is called is tidal energy/
- Tidal energy can be harnessed by building dams at narrow openings of the sea.

- During high tide the energy of the tides is used to turn the turbine installed in the dam to produce electricity.
- Russia, France and the gulf of Kachchh in the India have huge tidal mill farms.

**OR**

**B.** Write a note on nuclear power.

- Nuclear power is obtained from energy stored in the nuclei of atoms.
- It is naturally occurring radioactive elements like uranium and thorium.
- These fuels undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactors and emit power.
- The nuclear power stations in India are located in Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu and Tarapur in Maharashtra.

31. **A.** Explain the key features of the Indian Constitution.(any four)

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- 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
- 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

**OR**

**B.** 'In a democracy, it is important to separate religion from State'. Give reasons.

- 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.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No : \_\_\_\_\_ Class : VIII Sec : \_\_\_\_\_







