



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MID-TERM EXAMINATION - 2017-18
SOCIAL SCIENCE-EXPECTED ANSWERS

STD: VIII
Date: 19/09/17

Max. Marks: 80
Time: 2 ½ hours

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General instructions:

- ❖ All the questions must be answered on the answer script provided.
- ❖ Indicate the different points of the answers with an asterisk (*)
- ❖ Write only answers for the objective questions with correct question number.
- ❖ Map should be attached at the end of the answer sheet.
- ❖ There are 6 Printed sides to this paper.

PART I

SECTION A –HISTORY

I. NAME THE FOLLOWING

(½ x 4 = 2marks)

1. The Indian soldier in the British army: **Sepoy**
2. This print was created by the weavers of Andhra Pradesh: **Kalamkari**
3. When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army: **Mutiny**
4. Lord Dalhousie annexed Jhansi using this policy: **Doctrine of Lapse**

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER(½ x4 = 2 marks)

1. The _____ system of revenue collection was developed by Thomas Munro.
a. Mahalwari, b. Zamindari, c. **Ryotwari**
2. Lord Dalhousie annexed _____ by declaring that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration.
a. **Awadh**, b. Jhansi, c. Kanpur
3. The Governor General of India when the Permanent Settlement was introduced
a. Lord Warren Hastings, b. **Lord Cornwallis**, c. Lord James Mill
4. The general of Nana Saheb who escaped to jungles of Central India: _____.
a. **Tantia Tope**, b. Azimullah, c. Ahamadullah Shah)

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS

(½ x 4 = 2 marks)

1. The **Peshwa** was the head of the Maratha confederacy.
2. The European cloth merchants used a temperate plant called **Woad** to make violet and blue dyes.
3. The English East India Company's traders were called **factors**.





4. After the Revolt of 1857, Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife were sent to a prison in **Rangoon**

IV. MATCH COLUMN A WITH COLUMN B:($\frac{1}{2}$ x4= 2 marks)

S.NO	COLUMN A	S.NO	COLUMN B	ANS
1.	Neel Darpan	a)	Kunwar Singh	1-d
2.	A History of British India	b)	Sirajuddaulah	2-e
3.	Nawab of Bengal	c)	Maharaja Ranjit Singh	3-b
4.	Held back the Company in Punjab	d)	DinabandhuMitra	4-c
		e)	James Mill	

V. OBSERVE THE PICTURE AND FILL IN THE BLANKS

($\frac{1}{2}$ x4= 2 marks)

1.	2.	3.	4.
			
Gandhiji led the Champan movement against the exploitation of Indigo planters	Robert Clive was the commander of the company army in the Battle of Plassey.	Folklores called him the 'Tiger of Mysore' Tipu Sultan	This young soldier was hanged to death for attacking his officers at Barrackpore Mangal Pandey

SECTION B-CIVICS

VI. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS:

(4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 marks)

1. The **Government** is responsible for administering and enforcing laws in a country.
2. The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian State be **secular** and emphasizes the separation of religion from the State.
3. One way the individual give approval to the government is **election**
4. Two members from the **Anglo-Indian** community are nominated to the Lok Sabha.

VII. NAME THE FOLLOWING:



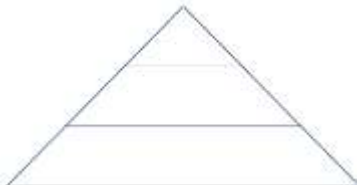

(4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ =2marks)

1. The final interpreter of the Constitution: **Judiciary**
2. A person who is tried by a court for a crime: **accused**
3. The cruel and unjust use of power or authority: **Tyranny**

4. The leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha: Prime Minister

VIII. OBSERVE THE PICTURES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS:

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

	1. He is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution: <u>Dr B R Ambedkar/BabasahebAmbedkar</u>
	2. The law making body for the entire country: <u>Parliament</u>
	3. The middle level judiciary is <u>High Court</u>
	4. The highest court of India <u>Supreme Court</u>

SECTION C- GEOGRAPHY

IX. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

(½ × 6 = 3 marks)

- Copper is a _____ resource.
a. **Localised** b. Biotic c. Ubiquitous
- Uranium deposits in Ladakh is an example of _____ resource.
a. **Potential** b. Actual c. both 'a' and 'b'
- _____ obtained from quartz is used in the computer industry.
a. **Silicon** b. Aluminium c. Manganese
- _____ is referred to as Buried Sunshine.
a. Natural Gas b. Petroleum c. **Coal**
- _____ is a Diamond mine in Madhya Pradesh
a. Khetri b. Jamshedpur c. **Panna**
- Heat energy obtained from the earth is called _____ energy.
a. Solar energy b. **Geothermal Energy** c. Tidal energy

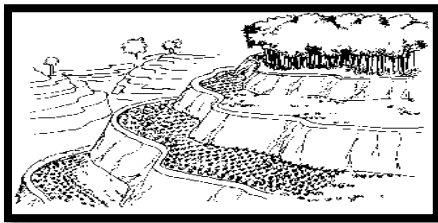
X. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORD:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

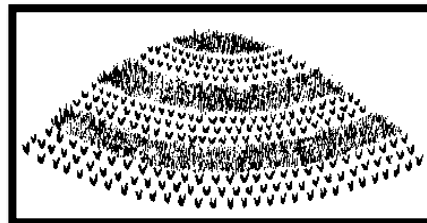
1. **Stock** of resource is the amount of resources available for use.
2. **Humus** is the organic matter deposited on the top soil.
3. **India** is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.
4. Natural vegetation with mosses and lichens in the cold Polar regions is called **Tundra**
5. Gulf of Kachchh in India is known for **tidal** mill farms.
6. All resources have some **value** as they have utility.

XI. IN THE GIVEN ARE THE PICTURES OF TWO METHODS OF SOIL CONSERVATION:

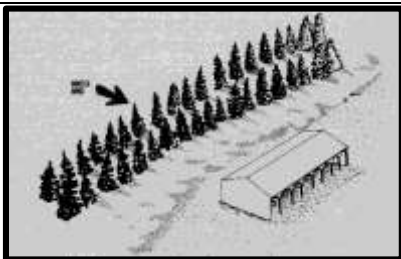
($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ mark)



- A. Broad flat steps or terraces are made on steep slopes to reduce surface run-off and soil erosion: **Terrace Farming**



- B. Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope: **Contour Ploughing**



- A. Rows of trees planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover in coastal and dry areas **Shelter Belts**



- Bare ground between plants covered with layer of organic matter to retain soil moisture **Mulching**

PART II

SECTION A –HISTORY

XII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE POINT

(1x5=5 marks)

1. **Who were Residents?**

- The political or commercial agents whose job was to serve and further the interests of the Company

2. **Why did the Indian Soldiers refuse follow the order to go to Burma by sea route?**

- They believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste
- 3. What do you understand by the term ‘Colonisation’?**
 - When the subjugation of one powerful country over a weaker country leads to political economic and cultural changes, we refer to this process as colonisation
 - 4. Who was the principal figure in an Indian district during the company rule? What was this official’s main job?**
 - The principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector whose main job was to collect taxes and maintain law and order.
 - 5. The peasants found that after an Indigo harvest the land could not be used for rice cultivation- Why?**
 - Indigo had deep roots and exhausted the soil rapidly./loss of soil fertility/loss of nutrients from soil.

XIII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO POINTS (2x4= 8 marks)

- 1. What were the privileges enjoyed by the English East India Company with the granting of Charter Rights by Queen Elizabeth I?**
 - It granted the EEIC the sole right to trade with the East. This meant that no other trading group in the England could compete with the East India Company.
 - With this charter the Company 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. How did trade lead to Trade wars?**
 - Competition amongst the European companies inevitably pushed up the prices at which goods could be purchased, and this reduced the profit that could be earned.
 - The only way the trading companies could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors. The urge to secure markets led to trade wars.
- 3. What were the problems faced by the planters with nij cultivation?**
 - 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. (*Any two points*)
- 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and Nana Saheb had their own reasons for resentment against the British – Explain**
 - Rani Lakshmi Bai 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.

XIV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS (4x2=8 marks)

- 1. A) Describe the system Subsidiary Alliance used by the East India company to expand its territories in India?**

- According to the terms of this alliance, the Indian rulers were not allowed to have independent armed forces.
- They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the subsidiary forces, that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection.
- If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, then part of their territory was taken away as penalty.
- The two states that had to cede their territories were Awadh and Hydreabad.

OR

B) Write a short note on Permanent Settlement

- The Company introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1783 under Lord Cornwallis
- By the terms of the Settlement. The rajas and taluqdars were reorganized as zamindars.
- They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the company
- The amount to be paid was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased ever in future. **(any other relevant points)**

2. A) What were the changes brought about 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.

OR

B) What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company

- After the death of Aurangzeb, the Bengal Nawabs asserted their power and autonomy and refused to grant the company concessions, demanded large tributes for the company's right to trade, denied it the right to mint coins and stopped it from extending its fortifications
- They claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal Government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the Nawabs
- The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining trade of the Company and trade could flourish only if duties were removed.
- It was also convinced that to expand trade, it had to enlarge settlements, buy up villages and rebuild its forts. These conflicts led to confrontations and culminated in the battle of Plassey.

XV. ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA, MARK AND NAME THE FOLLOWING:

(1x3= 3 marks)

1. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the revolt here

2. The Sepoys began the mutiny here
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed the leader from here

SECTION B-CIVICS

XVI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE POINT: (4 × 1 = 4 marks)

- 1. Mention any two Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the Indian citizens by our Constitution.**
 - Right to equality , Right to freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies(**any two**)
- 2. What is the significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy?**
 - To ensure greater social and economic reform.
- 3. What do you understand by Judicial Review?**
 - Judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the parliament if it believes that there is a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution.
- 4. Why is an FIR important?**
 - It is with the registration of an FIR that the police can begin their investigations into a crime.

XVII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS: (2 × 2 = 4 marks)

- 1. Why the Indians were convinced that free India should be a democracy?**
 - Under the British, the Indians had been forced to obey rules that they had had very little role in making.
 - The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government.
- 2. What is a Coalition Government?**
 - Often times 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 then join together with different political parties who are interested in similar concerns to form what is known as a coalition government.

XVIII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN FOUR POINTS: (2 × 4= 8 marks)

- 1. A) Do laws apply to all?**
 - Yes, the laws apply to all as the law cannot discriminate between persons on the basis of their religion, caste or gender.
 - What the rule of law means is 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 even the President of the country is above the law.
 - Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

OR

- B) Explain the mechanism of Question Hour of the Parliament.**

- 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.
- The question hour 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. The Opposition parties play a critical role in the healthy functioning of a democracy.

2. Why was PIL introduced in Indian Judiciary?

- In India, the courts are available for all; in reality access to courts has always been difficult for a vast majority of the poor in India.
- Legal procedures involve a lot of money and paperwork as well as take up a lot of time.
- For a poor person who cannot read and whose family depends on a daily wage, the idea of going to court to get justice often seems remote.
- Thus the Supreme Court in 1980s introduced PIL, to increase access to justice by simplifying the legal process.

SECTION – C-GEOGRAPHY

XIX. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE POINT: **(1 × 3 = 3 marks)**

1. Enlist any two physical factors that determine the land use pattern.

- Physical factors like topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water that determine land use pattern.

2. How can you identify minerals?

- They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density and hardness and chemical property such as solubility.

3. Mention some of the processes by which minerals can be extracted.

- Minerals can be extracted by mining, drilling or quarrying.

XX. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS: **(2 × 3 = 6 marks)**

1. Distinguish between Ubiquitous and Localised Resource.

- Ubiquitous resources are those which are found everywhere. Eg- sunlight, air webreathe
- Localised resources are those which are found only in certain places. Eg- copper,iron ore

2. 'There is an urgent need for using non-conventional source of energy'. How far is this statement true?

- The sharp increase in our consumption of fossil fuels has led to their depletion at an alarming rate.
- The toxic pollutants released from these fuels causes serious environmental pollution

3. State some measures taken by the government to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife.

- National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are made to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife.

- Awareness programmes like social forestry and Vanmahotasava have been encouraged at the regional and community level.
- In India, killing lions, tigers, deer, great Indian bustards and peacocks is illegal (**any two**)

XXI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS: (1× 4 = 4 marks)

1. A. **Explain some of the techniques involved in mitigating the effects of landslides.**

- Hazard mapping to locate areas prone to landslides so that they can be avoided for building settlements.
- Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.
- Increase in the vegetation cover to arrest landslide.
- The surface drainage control works to control the movement of landslide along with rain water and spring flows

OR

B. **Write a note on Biogas.**

- Organic waste such as dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called biogas.
- The Organic waste is decomposed by bacteria in biogas digesters to emit biogas.
- It is essentially a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide.
- Bio gas is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting and produces huge amounts of organic manure each year.

XXII. ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA NAME & LOCATE THE FOLLOWING: (1× 3 = 3 marks)

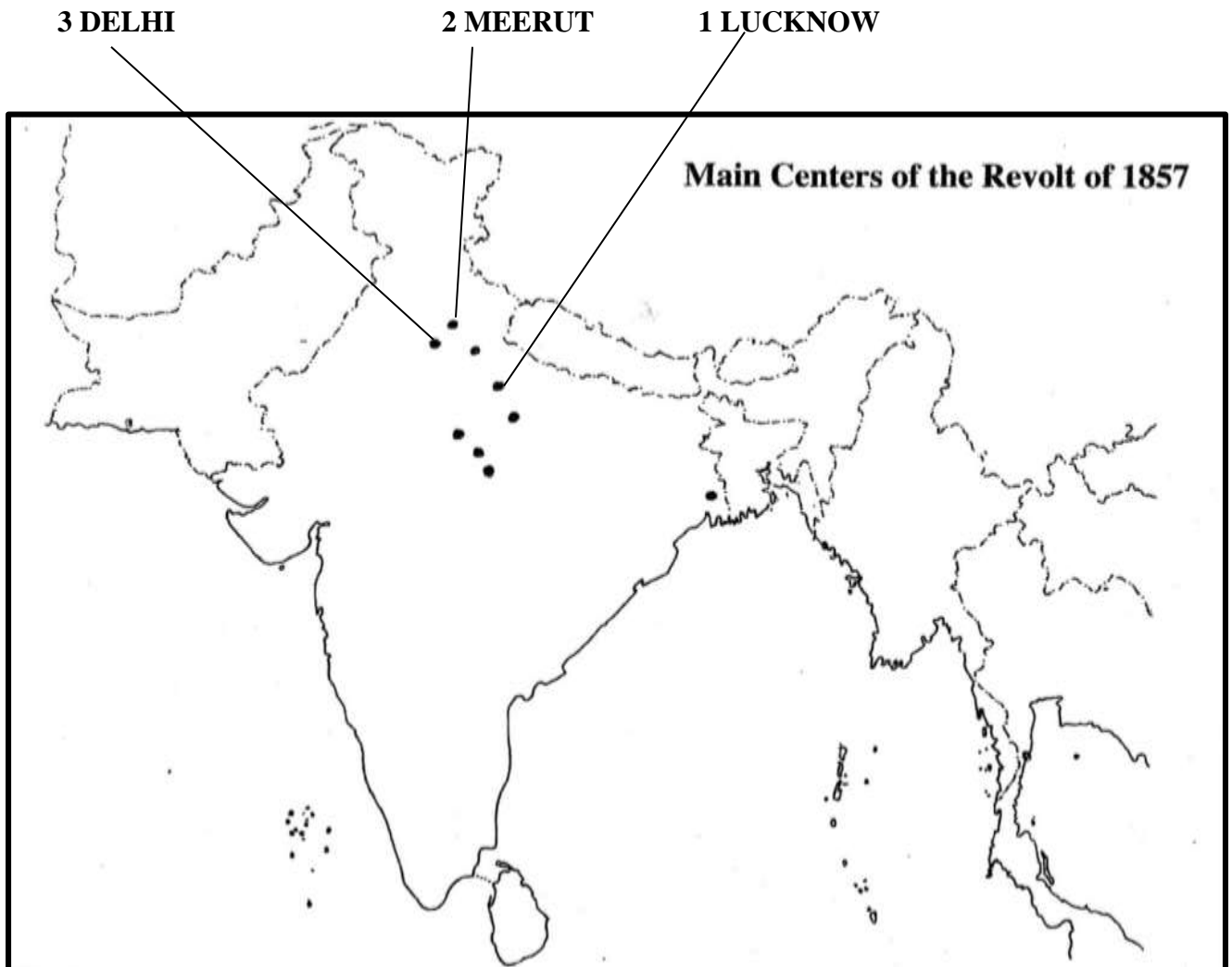
1. A gold mine in Karnataka
2. A petroleum reserve in Assam
3. A copper mine in Rajasthan

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MID TERM EXAMINATIONS (2017-18)**

NAME: _____ CLASS/SEC: VIII _____ ROLL NO _____ TEACHER'S SIGN _____

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MENTION THE QUESTION NUMBER: (1x3= 3 marks)**

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