



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-1/आवधिक परीक्षा-2 2023-24 Term-I/PT-II Examination 2023 - 24

कक्षा / Class : VIII

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hrs.

विषय / Subject : Social science

अधिकतम अंक/ Maximum Marks : 80

General instructions:

1. The question paper contains 4 sections.
2. Section A has 30 Multiple Choice question. Each Question carries 1 Mark.
3. Section B has 5 Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 Marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed more than 30 words.
4. Section C has 6 Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 Marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed more than 80 words.
5. Section D has questions related to map skill. It carries 5 Marks.
6. Attempt all questions. The Map should be tied inside your answer sheet

SECTION A

I. Choose the correct answer.

(1x30)=30

1. Who was the first Governor-General of British India

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord William Bentinck
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Dalhousie

2. Who among the following was not the Nawab of Bengal?

- (a) Murshid Quli Khan (b) Siraj ud daulah
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Alivardi Khan

3. Which of the following plant was used to make violet and blue dyes?

- (a) Woad (b) Jute
(c) Cotton (d) None of these

4. On 12th August 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the _____ as the Diwan of Bengal.

- (a) South India Company (b) British Company
(c) East India Company (d) None of these

5. What was the political aim of the Birsa Movement?

- (a) to drive away the moneylenders
(b) Eradicate Missionary influence
(c) Eliminate the presence of Hindu landlords and the government
(d) All of them

6. The method of sowing seeds in Jhum cultivation is known as _____

- (a) Harvesting (b) threshing
(c) Weeding (d) Broadcasting

7. Match the column and choose the correct option given below.

	Column I		Column II
1.	Resource	A	A renewable source of energy.
2.	Wind mill	B	Human made resource
3.	Plant and trees	C	Abiotic resource
4.	A vehicle	D	Utility
5.	Rocks and Minerals	E	Biotic resource

Options-

- (a) 1-D, 2-A, 3-E, 4-B, 5-C (b) 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C, 5-E
(c) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A (d) 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-D

8. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read the statements and mark the correct option.

Assertion(A): The Company tried continuously to press for more concessions and manipulate existing privileges granted by Aurangzeb's Farman, the right to duty-free trade

Reason (R): Siraj-ud-daulah refused to grant the Company concessions and demanded large tributes for the right to trade and denied the right to mint coins and stopped it from extending its fortifications.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

9. In many regions the Forest department had set up Forest village for

- (a) A regular supply of forest produce
- (b) A regular supply of agricultural produce
- (c) A regular supply of cheap labour
- (d) None of the above.

10. Our constitution was enacted on

- (a) 26th January 1950
- (b) 15th August 1947
- (c) 2nd October 1950
- (d) 26th November 1949

11. The father of Indian Constitution is ____.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

12. What is Sovereignty?

- (a) Dependent on supreme power.
- (b) Part of Commonwealth of Nations.
- (c) Membership of United Nations.
- (d) Independence and freedom to govern oneself.

13. What is Domestic violence?

- (a) Injury and abuse
- (b) Threat of injury
- (c) Physical beating
- (d) All of these

14. Which of the following is correct according to the Sedition Acts of 1870?

- (a) A person could be arrested and deported.

- (b) Any person criticizing or protesting the British government could be arrested without a trial
- (c) The arrested person could not engage an advocate.
- (d) An arrested person could be detained in Police custody for an indefinite period of time.

15. The Parliament has -----houses?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 5

16. Which of the following is related to the civil cases?

- (a) Kidnapping
- (b) Cheating
- (c) Disputes over the property
- (d) None of these

17. Who resolves the dispute between the centre and the states?

- (a) High Court
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Parliament
- (d) None of these

18. Which is the highest court of appeal in our country?

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Court
- (c) The District Court
- (d) The Lok Adalat

19. What was the reason behind abolition of the evil practice of untouchability?

- (a) To end the Muslims in India
- (b) To end the discrimination
- (c) To end the poverty
- (d) None of these

20. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right to constitutional remedy
- (d) Right to exploitation

21. Anything that satisfies the human needs is known as-----.

- (a) Value
- (b) Money
- (c) Resource
- (d) Utility

22. Nagercoil in Tamil Nadu is known for-----

- (a) Tidal Energy
- (b) Wind Energy
- (c) Solar Energy
- (d) Geothermal Energy

23. -----and -----are the two important factors that can change a substance into resources.

- (a) Money and materials
- (b) Energy and power
- (c) Time and technology
- (d) Machine and technology

24. What is Fallow land?

- (a) Group of plants in areas having similar Climatic condition.
- (b) Land covered with grass and shrubs on which animals graze freely.
- (c) Marginal lands kept fallow for a certain period to restore their fertility.
- (d) Breaking up and decaying of exposed rocks due to various factors

25. Kaziranga National Park is situated in:

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Assam
- (d) Odessa

26. Which one of the following is NOT a factor of soil formation?

- (a) Time
- (b) Soil texture
- (c) Organic matter
- (d) Mulching

27. **Assertion (A)**- Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources

Reason (R) – Time and technology are related to the needs of the people. People themselves are the most important resource

- (a) A is correct but R is wrong
- (b) A is wrong but R is correct
- (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

28. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

- (a) solar energy
- (b) water
- (c) soil
- (d) natural gas

29. Identify the picture.



- (a) Contour ploughing
- (b) Terrace farming
- (c) strip cropping
- (d) Mulching

30. _____ has an important role in making laws.

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) Enforcement Directorate
- (c) Prime Minister's Office
- (d) Parliament.

SECTION B

31. what are natural resources? How are renewable resources different from non- renewable resources

1+2=3

OR

Why Ganga Brahmaputra plains of India is an overpopulated region

32. Why do we try to divide history into different periods? give 3 reasons

3

OR

How was Mahalwari system different from the permanent settlement

33. How tribals practiced shifting cultivation. 3

34. Why is it important to separate religion from the state ? Give three reasons . 3

35. Study the table and answer the questions

Countries	Percentage of area in			
	Cropland	Pasture	Forest	Other Use
Australia	6	56	14	24
Brazil	9	20	66	5
Canada	5	4	39	52
China	10	34	14	42
France	35	21	27	17
India	57	4	22	17
Japan	12	2	67	19
Russia	8	5	44	44
UK	29	46	10	16
USA	21	26	32	21
World	11	26	31	32

a) Name the country having the highest percentage of land under forest 1

b) Name the country having highest percentage of land under pasture 1

c) Name the country having the lowest percentage of land under crop land 1

SECTION C

36. what was Birasa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region. 2+3=5

37. Mention any two role of the Parliament and state any three difference between the two houses of the parliament. 2+3=5

38. Explain any 5 features of the Indian constitution . 5

39. Explain any 5 methods of soil conservation 5

OR

Write any 5 principles of sustainable development co-relating them with our daily life.

40. what were the problems of the Nij cultivation. 5

41. Read the following case study and answer the following

Being a plant of the temperate zones, woad was more easily available in Europe. It was grown in northern Italy, southern France and parts of Germany and Britain. Worried by the competition from indigo, woad producers in Europe pressurised their governments to ban the import of indigo. Cloth dyers, however, preferred indigo as a dye. Indigo produced a rich blue colour, whereas the dye from woad was pale and dull. By the seventeenth century, European cloth producers persuaded their governments to relax the ban on indigo imports. The French began cultivating indigo in St Domingue in the Caribbean islands, the Portuguese in Brazil, the English in Jamaica and the Spanish in Venezuela. Indigo plantations also came up in many parts of North America.

- (a) Why was woad plant grown in Europe? 1
- (b) European cloth producers persuaded their government to put ban on indigo import due to competition. This statement is true or false. 1
- (c) Why did the cloth dyer preferred indigo than woad? 2
- (d) Where did the Portuguese cultivated Indigo? 1

SECTION D

42. Mark the following in the outline map of India. 5

- a) Mysore b) Madras c) A state of Munda tribes.
d) Bombay d) Goa.
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