



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
TERM II EXAMINATION (2019-2020)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VIII

DATE: 08/03/2020

MAX. MARKS: 80

DURATION: 3 HOURS

General instructions:

- a. The question paper has 35 questions in all.*
- b. Marks are indicated against each question.*
- c. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark. Answer them as instructed.*
- d. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.*
- e. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.*
- f. Question number 35 is a map question of 6 marks with two parts – 35 a. from History (3 marks) and 35 b. from Geography (3 marks)*

SECTION – A (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

1. Why did Rabindranath Tagore renounce his knighthood? 1
2. Fair trial means ----- 1
 - A. The trial in the absence of accused.
 - B. The trial in the presence of accused.
 - C. The Judge should not be there for judgement.
 - D. All of these
3. When did the Congress leaders split and join the Congress again? 1
4. Late 19th century, planters were reluctant to expand the area under _____ cultivation. 1
5. What was the chief focus of the Second Five Year Plan? 1
6. Name the largest producing country of Coffee and Rubber in the world. 1

7. Find the incorrect option: 1
- A. Mulching helps to retain soil moisture.
 - B. Stones, grass, soil are not used to build barriers along contours.
 - C. Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water.
 - D. Terraces are made on steep slopes.
8. Nationalist leaders promised that there would be full _____ for all men and women after independence. 1
9. Find the incorrect option: 1
- A. Law specifying that there be adequate safety measures in workplaces.
 - B. Law requiring that the quality of goods meets certain prescribed standard.
 - C. Law requiring that the prices of essential goods are high.
 - D. Law requiring that factories do not pollute air and water.
10. Iron and Steel industries are located in the Valleys of the _____ in Pittsburg. 1
11. _____ is the most densely populated city in Japan. 1
12. Which one of the following industries is known as sunrise industry? 1
- A. Information technology
 - B. Cotton textile
 - C. Iron and steel industry
 - D. None of the above
13. What is 'Public Interest Litigation'? 1
14. _____ is an important clean energy resource found in association with or without Petroleum. 1
15. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the _____ and above age group. 1

16. Which fundamental right has provisions prohibiting exploitation of weaker sections of the society? 1
17. Find the incorrect option: 1
- A. The Moderate leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of British rule.
 - B. The Moderates did not criticize British rule in their speeches.
 - C. The moderates felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice.
 - D. The Moderates demanded that the Indians be placed in high positions in the government.
18. Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are all examples of: 1
- A. Small scale industries
 - B. Medium scale industries
 - C. Cottage industries
 - D. Large scale industries
19. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005 has been enacted to control _____ and provide employment. 1
20. FIR means _____ 1
- A. Formal Identification Report
 - B. First Information Report
 - C. First Investigation Report
 - D. None of the above

SECTION – B (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

21. Why did the clothe dyers prefer Indigo as a dye than woad in the 17th century? 3

OR

How was the Mahalwari system different from Permanent settlement?

Source – A The Growth of Mass Nationalism

The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people. On the other hand, business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war. The war created a demand for industrial goods and caused a decline of imports from other countries into India. So Indian industries expanded during the war, and the Indian business groups began to demand greater opportunities for development.

Source – B The happenings of 1922-1929

Mahatma Gandhi, as you know, was against violent movements. He abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chaura Chaura. Twenty two policemen were killed on that day. The peasants were provoked because the police had fired on their peaceful demonstration.

Source – B The March to Dandi

Purna Swaraj would never come on its own. It had to be fought for. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law. According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Mahatma Gandhi along with other nationalists reasoned that it was sinful to tax salt since it is such as essential items of our food. The Salt March related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody, and thus did not divide the rich and poor.

Source – A The Growth of Mass Nationalism

22.1 How did the 'First World War' create new economic and political situations in India?

Source – B The happenings of 1922-1929

22.2 Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February in 1922?

Source – B The March to Dandi

22.3 Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation?

23. Explain any three factors causing changes in the size of population. 3

OR

Expand the word 'CITES'? Mention any two significances of it.

24. "Iron and steel industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry." Justify the statement with three valid reasons. 3

25. Why did Jyotirao Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves? 3

26. Discuss any three main features of Indian federal system. 3

27. Mention any three role played by the Indians in the evolution of the rule of law during the colonial period? 3

28. Write any three features of Plantation Agriculture with examples. 3

OR

Mention any three disadvantages of Wind energy.

SECTION – C (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

29. What did Dr. Ambedkar mean when he said that "In politics we will have equality, social and economic life we will have inequality"? Explain any five reasons. 5

OR

What did the Muslim League resolution of 1940 ask for? Support your answers with four reasons.

30. What were the ideas and contributions of Peryiar towards the untouchables and for the removal of caste system? 5

31. Describe any five measures adopted for soil conservation. 5

OR

Mention the geographical conditions required for the growth of Cotton and Jute in India. Name the largest producing countries of each in the world.

32. Explain the different ways of minerals are extracted from the earth. 5

33. How is the work of judiciary categorized? Explain any two differences between criminal law and civil law. 3+2=5

OR

Explain the role of the Police in investigating a crime?

34. Do you think the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy got justice? Discuss 5

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Three places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 3

A) The place associated with Indigo planters' movement

B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi

C) The place of calling off Non-Cooperation Movement

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols. 3

i. Digboi

ii. Bokaro Coal field

iii. Bihar

iv. Tarapur Atomic Power Station

v. Vishakhapatnam – Guntur belt

*****The End*****

