



INDIANSCHOOLSOHAR
TERM I EXAMINATION (2022-23)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

No of Printed pages: 4

CLASS: VIII
DATE: 25/09/2022

Maximum. Marks: 40
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

General Instructions: -

- i. Question paper comprises four Sections- A, B, C and D. There are 19 questions in this question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 11 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section-B:** Question no. 12 to 16 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed more than 60 words.
- iv. **Section-C:** Question no. 17 is a source based question, carrying 4 marks.
- v. **Section-D:** Question no. 18 & 19 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed more than 100 words.
- vi. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- vii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A (1×11=11)

1. Which is NOT a source of describing history? 1
 - A. diaries of people
 - B. conversation between two people
 - C. accounts of pilgrims and travellers
 - D. autobiographies of important personalities

2. Fill in the blanks. 1

_____ is the fundamental right that prohibits forced labour.

3. Which of the following is related with change of substances into a resource? 1
 - A. distribution
 - B. technology
 - C. stock
 - D. origin

- OR**
- Saving the resources for future generation is called _____. 1
 - A. resource depletion
 - B. human resource development
 - C. resource consumption
 - D. resource conservation

4. When was the English education Act introduced in India? 1
 - A. 1825
 - B. 1835
 - C. 1845
 - D. 1855

5. Fill in the blanks. 1
The first Anglo Maratha war ended with treaty of _____.
- OR**
- The Bengal Nawabs asserted their power and autonomy after the death of _____.
6. Where a Madrasa was set up in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic? 1
A. Madras
B. Bombay
C. Benares
D. Calcutta
7. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).
Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** With the victory of Battle of Buxar in 1764 the East India Company became the real master of Bengal. 1
- Reason (R):** Mir Jafar became the puppet Nawab of Bengal.
- Options:
- A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
 - B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
 - C. A is true but R is false.
 - D. A is false but R is true.
8. What is meant by Secularism? 1
9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).
Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism as practice in the USA. 1
- Reason (R):** In Indian secularism, any interference in religion by the state has to be based on the ideals laid out in the constitution.
- Options:
- A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
 - B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
 - C. A is true but R is false.
 - D. A is false but R is true.
10. Mention two reasons for uneven distribution of population in the world. 1
11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).
Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** Plains and river valleys are the densely populated areas of the world. 1
- Reason (R):** Life is simple and comfortable in plains and river valleys.
- Options:
- A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
 - B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
 - C. A is true but R is false.
 - D. A is false but R is true.

SECTION – B (3x5=15)

12. What is meant by federal form of government? Mention two features of the Indian federal system. 3

13. List three main reasons for the rivalry between Tipu Sultan and the British. 3

OR

List three main reasons for the defeat of Sirajuddaulah in the Battle of Plassey.

14. Define resource? Explain two features of it. 3

15. Write three steps the government has taken to conserve plants and animals in India? 3

OR

Write three major factors leading to shortage in supply of fresh water.

16. 'Every Constitution has objectives to be achieved'. Write three objectives of the Indian Constitution that advocate Secularism. 3

SECTION –C (1x4=4)

17. Read the following source given and answer the following questions that follow:

The practice of surveying also became common under the colonial administration. The British believed that a country had to be properly known before it could be effectively administered. By the early nineteenth century detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire country. In the villages, revenue surveys were conducted. The effort was to know the topography, the soil quality, the flora, the fauna, the local histories, and the cropping pattern – all the facts seen as necessary to know about to administer the region. From the end of the nineteenth century, Census operations were held every ten years. These prepared detailed records of the number of people in all the provinces of India. There were many other surveys – botanical surveys, zoological surveys, archaeological surveys, anthropological surveys, forest surveys. From this vast corpus of records we can get to know a lot, but we must remember that these are official records. They tell us what the officials thought, what they were interested in, and what they wished to preserve for posterity. These records do not always help us understand what other people in the country felt, and what lay behind their actions. For that we need to look elsewhere. When we begin to search for these other sources we find them in plenty, though they are more difficult to get than official records. We have diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities, and popular booklets that were sold in the local bazaars. As printing spread, newspapers were published and issues were debated in public. Leaders and reformers wrote to spread their ideas, poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings.

17.1. What was held in the early 19th Century? 1

- A. Detail Surveys
- B. Census operation
- C. Famine
- D. Flood

17.2. What were census operation? 1

- A. Counting the people of the country.
- B. Counting the number of industries.
- C. Counting the administration centers.
- D. Measuring of land area.

- 17.3. Census will be held every- 1
- A. 2 years
 - B. 5 years
 - C. 7 years
 - D. 10 years

- 17.4. Why did the British conduct survey? 1
- A. to find out weakness of kings.
 - B. to get complete control over country.
 - C. to know the country properly effective administration.
 - D. to travel throughout the country.

SECTION –D (5x2=10)

18. How is opposition party formed? Mention any four crucial roles of opposition party in a democracy. 5

OR

Write any five significant differences between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

19. How did the trade lead to battles in Bengal? Explain in five points. 5

OR

Explain three conditions of Subsidiary Alliance. List two kingdoms which were annexed by this policy.
