



INDAIN SCHOOL SOHAR
TERM II EXAMINATION (2022-23)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class: VIII

Date: 02/03/2023

Maximum Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no. from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1x20=20)

1. Which districts were visited by a Scottish missionary, William Adam, in the 1830s? 1
A. Madras and Bombay. B. Bengal and Bihar.
C. Calcutta and Madras D. Bengal and Bombay
2. Which famous woman personality wrote and published the book, Stripurushtulna? 1
A. Sarojini Naidu B. Mumtaz Ali
C. Tarabai Shinde D. Pandita Rama Bai
3. Identify the crop with the help of the following information. 1
❖ It grows well in the black alluvial soil.
❖ It grows in the drier parts of the Deccan plateau.
❖ It requires 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
OPTIONS:
A. Wheat B. Cotton
C. Sugarcane D. Rice

4. Arrange the following in chronological order. 1
- I. The Civil Disobedience Movement
 - II. Swadeshi Movement
 - III. The Quit India Movement
 - IV. Non-Cooperation Movement

OPTIONS:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. III, II, I & IV | B. I, II, III & IV |
| C. IV, III, II & I | D. II, IV, I & III |
5. Find the odd one out from the following options: 1
- A. Vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries.
 - B. Paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and building industries.
 - C. Infosys, Wipro, TATA, Reliance Industries.
 - D. Heavy machinery, building materials, railway coaches and iron and steel Industries.

6. Who among the following gave speech in the World Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893? 1
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Mahatma Gandhi | B. Swami Vivekananda |
| C. Raja Rammohun Roy | D. Jawahar Lal Nehru |

7. Fill in the blank: 1

REFORMERS	MOVEMENT
E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	Self Respect Movement
Henry Louis Vivian Derozio	?

OPTIONS:

- A. Young Bengal Movement
 - B. Singh Sabha Movement
 - C. Satnami movement
 - D. Aligarh Movement
8. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in _____. 1
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1990 | B. 1999 |
| C. 2001 | D. 2006 |

14. The voice of the citizens towards a new law can be heard through: 1
- A. Newspaper editorials B. T V reports
 C. Local meetings D. All of these

15. Which political body is responsible to make laws? 1
- A. Executive B. President
 C. Parliament D. Prime Minister

16. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

LIST I	LIST II
A. Shri Narayana Guru	Ramakrishna Mission
B. Pandita Ramabai	Widows' home at Poona
C. Jyotirao Phule	Vedanta philosophy
D. Mumtaz Ali	Satyashodhak Samaj

17. Which of the following states have common high court at Guwahati? 1
- A. Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
 B. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh
 C. Assam, Nagaland, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh
 D. Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh

18. Which of the following organization was founded by Swami Dayand Saraswati? 1
- A. Arya Samaj B. Brhmo Samaj
 C. Satyashodhak Samaj D. Prarthana Samaj

19. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court held that the Right to Life is a Fundamental Right? 1
- A. Article 20 B. Article 21
 C. Article 22 D. Article 23

20. Who is responsible for the enforcement of laws? 1
- A. Citizens B. Companies
 C. Government D. Organizations

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)

21. Mention the two forms that the Non-Cooperation Movement took in different parts of India? 2
22. Suggest any two advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India. 2
23. Highlight any two features of Nomadic herding. 2

OR

Highlight any two differences between subsistence farming and commercial farming.

24. What is meant by Khilafat agitation? 2

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

25. What do you mean by Public Interest Litigation (PIL)? Explain with the example. 3

OR

‘Justice delayed is justice denied’. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

26. Suggest three differences between immigration and emigration. 3
27. Why did Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves? 3
28. Examine various steps involved in the introduction of a new bill in the Parliament to protect women from domestic violence. 3
29. What were the practical benefits of western education mentioned by Charles Wood in Wood’s Despatch? Mention any three. 3

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)

30. What was the economic impact created by the First World War on India? 5

OR

Why did Gandhiji decide to break the salt law? Explain.

31. How is the ‘slash and burn’ agriculture practiced in the thickly forested areas? Write two disadvantages of this method of agriculture. 3+2=5

OR

Name the fibre crops and explain the climatic conditions required for their growth.

32. Explain any five factors which are affecting the distribution of population. 5

OR

What do you mean by population pyramids? How do they help in understanding the population of a country?

OR

What is an independent Judiciary? Describe in three points. Explain the two different branches of the legal system.

SECTION E**CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)****34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Western education, Mahatma Gandhi said, focused on reading and writing rather than oral knowledge; it valued textbooks rather than lived experience and practical knowledge. He argued that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul. Literacy – or simply learning to read and write – by itself did not count as education. People had to work with their hands, learn a craft, and know how different things operated. This would develop their mind and their capacity to understand. Mahatma Gandhi wrote: By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man – body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. It is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. Literacy in itself is not education. I would therefore begin the child's education by teaching it a useful handicraft and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training ... I hold that the highest development of the mind and the soul is possible under such a system of education. Only every handicraft has to be taught not merely mechanically as is done today but scientifically, i.e. the child should know the why and the wherefore of every process.

(The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi, Vol. 72, p. 79)

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 34.1 | What is Literacy, according to Mahatma Gandhi? | 1 |
| 34.2 | What did Mahatma Gandhi want to begin in the teaching of the child's education? | 1 |
| 34.3 | How did Mahatma Gandhi criticize the western education? | 2 |

35. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

Before 1947, there was only one iron and steel plant in the country – Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO). It was privately owned. After Independence, the government took the initiative and set up several iron and steel plants. TISCO was started in 1907 at Sakchi, near the confluence of the rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai in Jharkhand. Later on Sakchi was renamed as Jamshedpur. Geographically, Jamshedpur is the most conveniently situated iron and steel centre in the country. Sakchi was chosen to set up the steel plant for several reasons. This place was only 32 km away from Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line. It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata, which provided a large market. TISCO, gets coal from Jharia coalfields, and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply. Government initiatives provided adequate capital for its later development. In Jamshedpur, several other industrial plants were set up after TISCO. They produce chemicals, locomotive parts, agricultural equipment, machinery, tinsplate, cable and wire.

- 35.1 What was the old name of Jamshedpur? 1
- 35.2 Name the two rivers provided sufficient water supply to TISCO. 1
- 35.3 Identify two reasons to set up TISCO at Sakchi. 2

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

In recent years, while the courts have come out with strong orders on environmental issues, these have sometimes affected people's livelihoods adversely. For instance, the courts directed industries in residential areas in Delhi to close down or shift out of the city. Several of these industries were polluting the neighbourhood and discharge from these industries was polluting the river Yamuna, because they had been set up without following the rules. But, while the court's action solved one problem, it created another. Because of the closure, many workers lost their jobs. Others were forced to go far-away places where these factories had relocated. And the same problem now began to come up in these areas – for now these places became polluted. And the issue of the safety conditions of workers remained unaddressed. Recent research on environmental issues in India has highlighted the fact that the growing concern for the environment among the middle classes is often at the expense of the poor. So, for example, slums need to be cleaned as part of a city's beautification drive, or as in the case above, a polluting factory is moved to the outskirts of the city. And while this awareness of the need for a clean environment is increasing, there is little concern for the safety of the workers themselves. The challenge is to look for solutions where everyone can benefit from a clean environment. One way this can be done is to gradually move to cleaner technologies and processes in factories.

- 36.1 What was the court order given to the industries located in residential areas in Delhi? 1
- 36.2 What is the possible solution for industries to create clean environment for everyone? 1
- 36.3 What were the two main problems created by the industries in Delhi? 2

SECTION F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37. 37a. Two 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. 2
- A. One of the main centers of the Revolt of 1857.
- B. The city in which General Dyer ordered firing towards innocent people.
- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols. 3
- a. Bhopal
- b. Jamshedpur
- c. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region
- d. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Belt

37. POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA

