



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
TERM II EXAMINATION (2023-24)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class: VIII
Date: 07/03/2024

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
MCQs (1X 20 = 20)

1. Choose the correct option to complete the statement. 1
The committee that reviews and examines a bill in detail before it is presented to the Parliament is called the _____.
A. Legislative Committee B. Executive Committee
C. Standing Committee D. Independent Committee

2. Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following options related to the oriental learning. 1
A. With this object in view, a Madrasa was set up in Calcutta in 1781 to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law.
B. The Hindu college was established in Poona in 1891 to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit textbooks that would be useful for the administration of India.
C. Many company officials argued that the British ought to promote Indian rather than Western learning.
D. Institutions should be set up to encourage the study of ancient Indian texts and teach Sanskrit and Persian literature.

3. Which of the following statement is true regarding Independence of Judiciary? 1
A. Politicians have the power to appoint and dismiss a judge from his office
B. Independence of judiciary is separation of powers, a key feature of Indian constitution
C. Legislature and executive can involve in judicial matters
D. People have independence to criticize the Judiciary

4. Select the correct sequential order of framing operation from the following. 1
- A) Sowing, Weeding, Ploughing, Irrigation and Harvesting
 B) Ploughing, Sowing, Irrigation, Weeding and Harvesting
 C) Irrigation, Sowing, Ploughing, Harvesting and Weeding
 D) Sowing, Ploughing, Weeding, Harvesting and Irrigation

5. The Victoria Memorial is situated in: 1
- A. Calcutta B. Madras
 C. Bhopal D. Bangalore

6. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

LIST I	LIST II
1. Parliament of India	i. A permanent alliance of parties in India
2. Prime Minister of India	ii. 245 seats
3. Coalition Party in India	iii. President, Lok Sabha, Speaker
4. Total number of members in Rajya Sabha	iv. Leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha

7. Which one is known as Slash and burn agriculture? 1
- A. Commercial farming B. Mixed farming
 C. Shifting Cultivation D. Plantation Agriculture

8. Which organization was founded by Jyotirao Phule to uplift the oppressed classes, including women and lower caste people? 1
- A. Arya Samaj B. Brahmo Samaj
 C. Satyashodhak Samaj D. Theosophical Society

9. Children are forced to work in hazardous conditions for mining mica in several states. Which fundamental right of these children is being violated by the contractors employing them? 1
- A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom
 C. Right against Exploitation D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

10. Who among the following was the author of the book 'Stripurushtulna'? 1
- A. Begum Rokeya B. Pandita Ramabai
 C. Tarabai Shinde D. Sarojini Naidu

11. Births are usually measured using the birth rate means _____ . 1
- A. Number of people move within a country or between countries
 B. Number of deaths in a year
 C. Number of Births in a year
 D. Number of live births per 1000 people

12. What was the key objective of the social reform movements regarding women and caste in India during the 19th and early 20th centuries? 1
- A) To reinforce the traditional caste hierarchy
 B) To promote the practice of Sati
 C) To improve women's rights and challenge the caste system
 D) To restrict women's access to education

13. Arrange the following Nationalist Movement in chronological order: 1
I. Partition of Bengal
II. Non-Cooperation Movement
III. Formation of Indian National Congress
IV. Formation of the All-India Muslim League
OPTIONS:
A. III, II, I & IV
B. I, II, III & IV
C. III, I, IV & II
D. IV, II, III & I
14. In which industry would you find the process of 'smelting' being used? 1
A) Textile industry B) Agro based industry
C) Iron and steel industry D) Pharmaceutical industry
15. Which of the following statement is true about the minimum wages Act? 1
A. This act was passed in India to protect the landlords
B. This act was passed in India to protect the Capitalists
C. This act was passed to protect the workers in mining areas
D. This act was passed to guarantee minimum wages to the workers
16. Among the following who raised the slogan "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it". 1
A. Bipin Chandrapal B. W.C Banerjee
C. Balgangadhar Tilak D. Dadabhai Naoroji
17. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1
Assertion (A): The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in natural growth rate.
Reason (R): Migration is one of the ways by which population size changes.
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.
18. Who can file a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) petition? 1
A. Only individuals directly affected by the issue
B. Only registered non-governmental organizations
C. Any citizen or group acting in the public interest, even if they are not directly affected
D. Only government officials or representatives
19. Which of the following options choose the states under the jurisdiction of the common High Court at Guwahati? 1
i. Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram
ii. Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
iii. Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura
iv. Assam, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh

- Options:
 i and iii
 ii and iv
 i, ii and iv
 i, ii and iii

20. Identify the picture from the options given below.

1



- A. Swadeshi Movement
 C. Dandi March

- B. Rowlatt Satyagraha
 D. Quit India Movement

1

SECTION B

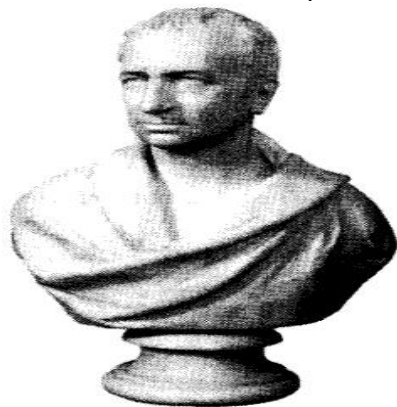
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?

2

22. Observe the pictures and answer the questions that follow:

2



22.1. Identify the image.

22.2. What do you know about him?

23. Who was A O Hume? What was his contribution in the Indian national movement?

2

24. Write two ways in which the individual gives approval to the government?

2

SECTION C

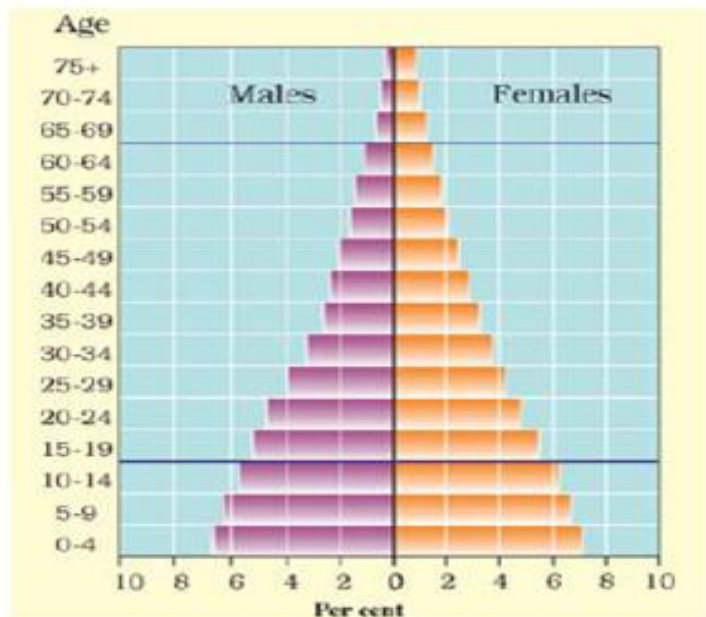
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. "Mahatma Gandhi believed that English education had contributed to the enslavement of India". Justify the statement. 3

OR

What motivated William Jones to undertake the study of Indian history, philosophy and law?

26. Enumerate three notable distinctions between Criminal law and Civil law. 3
27. How is the shape of India's population pyramid utilized to understand demographic trends and plan targeted policies and programs for various age groups within the population? 3



28. In what ways did the economic scenario in India undergo transformation due to the First World War, and how were these changes affected practically in the economy? 3
29. How can a law be unpopular and controversial? How do people protest against unpopular laws? Support your answer with suitable example. 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. Explain the moderate demands advocated by the Indian National Congress during its formative period spanning the initial two decades of its existence. 5

OR

Examine the multifaceted expressions of the Non-Cooperation Movement across various regions of India, considering socio-economic, cultural, and political factors that influenced its course and impact on the Indian nationalist movement.

31. The uneven distribution of population across the world is influenced of geographical factors, each playing a crucial role in shaping where people choose to live. Explain any five of them.

OR

Define population density and discuss the factors that influence the distribution of population across different regions. Provide examples to illustrate each factor.

32. How did women's groups contribute to the enactment of a new law on domestic violence? Describe the various strategies they employed, emphasizing their understanding of the issue and active participation in the legislative process. 5

OR

Identify any two key features of the Indian Parliamentary system. Elaborate on the three major functions carried out by the Parliament.

33. What are the characteristics and practices associated with plantation agriculture? 5

OR

Name any two fiber crops and explain the climatic conditions required for their growth.

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

Rammohun Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women. He wrote about the way women were forced to bear the burden of domestic work, confined to the home and the kitchen, and not allowed to move out and become educated. Rammohun Roy was particularly moved by the problems widows faced in their lives. He began a campaign against the practice of sati. Rammohun Roy was well versed in Sanskrit, Persian and several other Indian and European languages. He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts. By the early nineteenth century, as you have read in Chapter 6, many British officials had also begun to criticise Indian traditions and customs. They were therefore, more than willing to listen to Rammohun who was reputed to be a learned man. In 1829, sati was banned. The strategy adopted by Rammohun was used by later reformers as well. Whenever they wished to challenge a practice that seemed harmful, they tried to find a verse or sentence in the ancient sacred texts that supported their point of view. They then suggested that the practice as it existed at present was against early tradition. For instance, one of the most famous reformers, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry. His suggestion was adopted by British officials, and a law was passed in 1856 permitting widow remarriage. Those who were against the remarriage of widows opposed Vidyasagar, and even boycotted him.

- 34.1 Who suggested that widows could remarry? And when was the law passed? 1
34.2 When did Sati was Banned? 1
34.3 Who was famous reformers used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry. 2

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Other public facilities such as schools and hospitals, private companies may well be interested. We have many of these, particularly in large cities. Similarly, if you are living in a city, you will have seen private companies supplying water through tankers or supplying drinking water in sealed bottles. In such cases, private companies provide public facilities but at a price that only some people can afford. Hence, this facility is not available to all at an affordable rate. If we go by the rule that people will get as much as they can pay for then many people who cannot afford to pay for such facilities will be deprived of the opportunity to live a decent life.

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- 35.1 What is the major issue pertaining to the public facilities which are provided by private companies? 1
- 35.2 What is the concern with private companies supplying water and other amenities, and how does it affect several segments of society? 2
- 35.3 How does the affordability of private sector-provided public facilities affect the principle of equal opportunities for all citizens?

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Pittsburgh is an important steel city of the United States of America. The steel industry at Pittsburgh enjoys locational advantages. Some of the raw material such as coal is available locally, while the iron ore comes from the iron mines at Minnesota, about 1500 km from Pittsburgh. Between these mines and Pittsburgh is one of the world's best routes for shipping ore cheaply – the famous Great Lakes waterway. Trains carry the ore from the Great Lakes to the Pittsburgh area. The Ohio, the Monogahela and Allegheny rivers provide adequate water supply. Today, very few of the large steel mills are in Pittsburgh itself. They are located in the valleys of the Monogahela and Allegheny rivers above Pittsburgh and along the Ohio River below it. Finished steel is transported to the market by both land and water routes. The Pittsburgh area has many factories other than steel mills. These use steel as their raw material to make many different products such as railroad equipment, heavy machinery and rails.

- 36.1 Mention any two locational advantages of Pittsburgh? 2
- 36.2 Name any two Great Lakes. 1
- 36.3 How does Minnesota contribute to the industry at Pittsburgh? 1

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (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. The village on which the Non-Cooperation movement turned into violent
- B. The first meeting of Indian National Congress was held in this place in 1885.
- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3
- i. The Iron and Steel Plant in Jharkhand.
- ii. The Iron and Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu
- iii. The Industrial region in Andhra Pradesh
- iv. The Iron and Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh

Q 37. (a) & (b)

