



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**  
**MID TERM EXAMINATION: 2024-25**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**



**CLASS: VIII**  
**DATE: 16/9/2024**  
**Name:**

**Duration: 3 Hours**  
**Max. Marks: 80**  
**Exam No:**

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 50 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (3 marks) and 37b from Geography (2 marks).
8. 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.

**SECTION A**  
**MCQ (1 X 20 =20)**

1. **Who discovered the first sea route to India?** **1**  
a). Vasco da Gama                      b) Magellan                      c) Columbus                      d) East India Company
2. **Which among the following statement is false?** **1**  
a) Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar Coast  
b) Tipu Sultan established a close relationship with the French  
c) The Company fought five wars with Mysore  
d) Subsidiary alliance was imposed on Mysore after the death of Tipu Sultan
3. **The Champaran movement was against the:** **1**  
a) Planters                      b) Indigo cultivators                      c) Zamindars                      d) Local Kings
4. **The Permanent settlement was introduced by:** **1**  
a) Lord Wellesley                      b) Robert Clive                      c) Cornwallis                      d) Munro
5. **.....was the first soldier to be hanged for the 1857 revolt:** **1**  
a) A) Mahadij Shinde                      b) Shahuji                      c) Batukeshwar Dutt                      d) Mangal Pandey
6. **Which one of the following best describes a Resident with respect to British India?** **1**  
a) An official who administers oath to the soldiers.    b) A local money lender collecting revenue  
c) A senior British Government administrative official positioned in a local place and controlling the happenings of the kingdom.  
d) A local landlord to keep a check on the land revenue

**7. Sustainable Development is:** **1**

- a) A right Balance between use of resources and conservation of resources
- b) Allow the resources to be renewed
- c) Promote recycling of technological devices
- d) Allow clearing of forests to construct apartments

**8. Identify this soil conservation method:** **1**



- a) Contour Ploughing
- b) Terrace farming
- c) Inter cropping
- d) Shelter Belts

**9. As the exposed rock break off and start decaying due to temperature change, this process is called:** **1**

- a) Deforestation
- b) Landslide
- c) Soil erosion
- d) Weathering

**10. What is Pisciculture?** **1**

- a) Rearing of Silk worms
- b) Cultivation of grapes
- c) Breeding of fish
- d) Growing of vegetables

**11..... is a leading producer of rice?** **1**

- a) Pakistan
- b) Malaysia
- c) China
- d) Egypt

**12. Read the following statements:** **1**

- I) The average size of a farm in the USA is much larger than that of an Indian farm
- II) A typical farm size in the USA is about 25 hectares
- III) In USA farmers send soil samples to a soil testing laboratory
- IV) The farmer in USA works like a businessman and not like a peasant farmer

**Which statements are correct?**

- a) I & III
- b) II, III & IV
- c) I,II& III
- d) I, II, III & IV

**13.To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced:** **1**

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Judicial Rights
- d) Executive Rights

**14. Which fundamental rights will the following situations violate?** **1**

“If a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu –medium school in Karnataka”

- a) Right to freedom of religion
- b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right to equality
- d) Cultural and educational rights

**15. Secularism means that the state promotes:** **1**

- a) One religion
- b) No religion
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these

**16.What do you mean by the Houses of people?** **1**

- a) Loks abha
- b) Vidhan sabha
- c) Rajya sabha
- d) Parliament

17. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the Statements and choose the correct option: **1**

**Assertion (A)**- The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha

**Reason (R)**-The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament

**Options are:**

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

18. What does the parliament do when a controversial law is widely criticised by the public? **1**



- a) Ignores the public and maintains the law
- b) There is a pressure on the parliament to amend or repeal it
- c) Parliament passes more law to strengthen the controversial law
- d) The law is automatically nullified

19. The final interpreter of our Constitution is: **1**

- a) Judiciary
- b) Government
- c) Legislative
- d) Executive

20. The removal of persons from land or homes that they are currently living in, is called: **1**

- a) Violation
- b) eviction
- c) separation of power
- d) judiciary

### **SECTION B**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)**

- 21. Define the term federalism. **2**
- 22. Why were ryots reluctant to grow Indigo? **2**
- 23. Differentiate renewable and non- renewable resources with examples. **2**
- 24. What attracted the European trading companies to India? **2**

### **SECTION C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

- 25. Briefly explain the Doctrine of lapse. **3**
- 26. Differentiate the nij and ryoti system of cultivation with examples. **3**

**OR**

What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of indigo production in Bengal?

- 27. Point out any three resources conservation methods. **3**
- 28. Give reasons. **3**

i) In India agriculture is a primary activity:

ii) Different crops are grown in different regions:

29. Which states in has the highest number of MPs in the Lok Sabha? Why do you think this is so?

Explain . 3

#### **SECTION D**

#### **LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

30. In what way did the British change their policies as result of the great uprising of 1857? 5

#### **OR**

Explain any five political reasons of the revolt of 1857.

31. Briefly explain the steps that can be taken to conserve natural vegetation and wild life. 5

32. Highlight and explain the main functions of Indian Parliament. 5

33. Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all? 5

#### **SECTION E (Case based study)**

**34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions. (4X3=12)**

The ageing emperor had to accept this demand. He wrote letters to all the chiefs and rulers of the country to come forward and organise a confederacy of Indian states to fight the British. This single step taken by Emperor had great implications. The Mughal dynasty had ruled over a very large part of the country. Smaller rulers and chieftains controlled different territories on behalf of the Mughal ruler. Threatened by the expansion of British rule, many of them felt that if the Mughal emperor could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once more, under Mughal authority. The British had not expected this to happen. They thought the disturbance caused by the issue of the cartridges would die down. But emperor's decision to bless the uprising changed the entire situation dramatically. Often when people see an alternative possibility, they feel inspired and enthused. It gives them the courage, hope and confidence to act.

**34A. Who was the emperor talking about in the passage? 1**

**34B. Why did the local chieftains decide to support the emperor? 1**

**34C. How did the cartridge issue become a cause of the revolt? 2**

**35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions**

Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds. Mechanisation of agriculture is also another aspect of agricultural development. The ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food security. Agriculture has developed at different places in different parts of the world. Developing countries with large

populations usually practise intensive agriculture where crops are grown on small holdings mostly for subsistence. Larger holdings are more suitable for commercial agriculture as in USA, Canada and Australia.

- 35A. What do you mean by intensive agriculture?** 1  
**35B. Why do we practice commercial farming?** 1  
**35C. Point out any four methods to improve agricultural development.** 2

**36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.**

The control that the politician holds over the judge does not allow for the judge to take an independent decision. This lack of independence would force the judge to make all judgments in favour of the politician. Although we often hear of rich and powerful people in India trying to influence the judicial process, the Indian Constitution protects against this kind of situation by providing for the independence of the judiciary. One aspect of this independence is the 'separation of powers' that is a key feature of the Constitution. What this means here is that other branches of government – the legislature and the executive – cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf. For the above separation to work well, it is also crucial that all judges in the High Court as well as the Supreme Court are appointed with very little interference from these other branches of government. Once appointed to this office, it is also very difficult to remove a judge. It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. It also plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.

- 36A. What protection do judges have in exercising judicial powers?** 1  
**36B. What do you mean by independent judiciary?** 2  
**36C. How is independent judiciary beneficial to the common man?** 1

**SECTION-F**

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3+2=5)**

**37.(a)** Three features A, B and C are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines marked near them

- A) A Portuguese settlement on the west coast. 1  
B) A British settlement on the east coast. 1  
C) Place where Rani Lakhmi Bai revolted. 1

**37(b)** Locate and label any 2 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of the world

- A. The largest coffee producing country. 1  
B. The largest cotton producing country. 1  
C. Regions of Tundra Vegetation.



