



B.K.BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)
PERIODIC TEST II (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE



CLASS: VIII.
Date: 03/12/2024

Marking Scheme

Time: 1Hour
Max. Marks:25

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of four sections (A, B, C & D) with 11 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1 to 5 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
4. Question numbers 6 and 7 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
5. Question numbers 8 and 9 are of 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words each.
6. Question numbers 10 and 11 are of 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.

SECTION A.
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. (a) Dayanand Saraswati | 1 |
| 2.(d) Brahmans | 1 |
| 3.(b) William Bentick | 1 |
| 4.(a) Private sector industry | 1 |
| 5.(b) Industrial Regions | 1 |

SECTION B.

Very Short Answer type questions

6. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, or Periyar, as he was called, came from a middle-class family. Interestingly, he had been an ascetic in his early life and had studied Sanskrit scriptures carefully. Later, he became a member of the Congress, only to leave it in disgust when he found that at a feast organised by nationalists, seating arrangements followed caste distinctions – that is, the lower castes were made to sit at a distance from the upper castes. 2
7. Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with the production of goods like the iron and steel industry, the extraction of minerals like the coal mining industry and the provision of services like the tourism industry. 2

SECTION C:

Short Answer Type Questions

8. They feared that schools would take girls away from home, prevent them from doing their domestic duties. Moreover, girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school. Many people felt that this would have a corrupting influence on them. They felt that girls should stay away from public spaces. 3
9. Small-scale industries manufacture products by hand and include cottage and household industries. These industries use a lesser amount of capital and technology. For example, basket-weaving, pottery and other handicraft industries. Large-scale industries produce large volumes of products. The investment of capital is higher, and

technology is superior. For example, the production of automobiles and heavy machinery.

3

SECTION-D

Long Answer Type Questions

10. Most children were married off at an early age. Both Hindu and Muslim men could marry more than one wife.

In some parts of the country, widows were praised if they chose death by burning themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands.

Women's rights to property were also restricted.

Besides, most women had virtually no access to education.

In most regions, people were divided along lines of caste. Brahmins and Kshatriyas considered themselves as "upper castes".

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11. Setting up an industry leads to the development and growth of that location. The factors that affect the location of industries are the easy availability of raw materials and land, adequate supply of water and labour, access to power and transport, presence of markets and a good amount of capital. Sometimes, the government also provides incentives like subsidized power, lower transport cost and other infrastructural facilities. This is done to encourage industries to be established in economically backward areas.

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