



INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2024



(SOCIAL SCIENCE)

Class: VIII

Date: 25/09/2024

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- *This question paper carries 38 questions in all.*
- *All the questions are compulsory.*
- *Number the answers correctly.*
- *Attach the map inside the booklet.*

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

(6×1=6)

1. Who was known as the "Tiger of Mysore"?
 - a) Tipu Sultan
 - b) Haidar Ali
 - c) Sirajuddaulah
 - d) Aurangzeb
2. Who was the Governor-General of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement system was introduced?
 - a) Warren Hastings
 - b) Lord Wellesley
 - c) Robert Clive
 - d) Charles Cornwallis
3. What was the purpose of transferring the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown?
 - a) To enhance the trade relations with India
 - b) To ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs
 - c) To promote Indian culture in Britain
 - d) To establish a new economic partnership
4. Which of the following is not an example of a human-made resource?
 - a) Bridges
 - b) Roads
 - c) Forests
 - d) Technology
5. Identify the meaning of 'Natural resources' from the following options.
 - a) Resources that are created through human activities.
 - b) Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification.
 - c) Resources that are only available in specific regions.
 - d) Resources that are manufactured using advanced technology.
6. What does the factor '**Time**' determine in the soil formation?
 - a) The color and texture of the soil
 - b) The rate of humus formation
 - c) The thickness of the soil profile
 - d) The accumulation of soil

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

(7×1=7)

7. The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river _____ in 1651.
8. An Englishman, Holt Mackenzie, devised a new system in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal. This system known as _____.
9. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called _____.
10. Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as _____.
11. In the biosphere, living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is known as the _____.
12. The existence of more than one level of government in the country is known as _____.
13. The term _____ refers to the separation of religion from the State.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

(6×1=6)

14. The Governor-General who devised a policy known as the Doctrine of Lapse.
15. The female leader who joined the rebel sepoys in Jhansi and fought against the British.
16. The term which means 'the exclusive right over any idea or invention'.
17. The process involving the breaking up and decay of exposed rocks due to factors such as temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals, and human activity.
18. The Father of the Indian Constitution.
19. The practice that the Indian Constitution banned in order to prevent discrimination and exclusion of 'lower castes' by 'upper-caste' Hindus.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(6×2=12)

20. What attracted European Trading Companies to India?
21. Explain the two systems adopted for the cultivation of indigo in India.
22. Differentiate between Renewable and Non-Renewable resources.
23. What is meant by Land use? What are the methods used to conserve land resource?
24. Write a note on Right to Equality.
25. Why is it important to separate religion from the state?

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(7×3=21)

26. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?
27. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
28. Explain the three different types of resources.
29. What is sustainable development? Why is it important?
30. What is a landslide? What are the mitigation techniques for landslides?
31. Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise powers by the state. Explain.
32. What are the three objectives of a secular state?

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(5×5=25)

33. What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of Indigo production in Bengal?
34. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?
35. Explain any five methods of soil conservation.
36. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
37. Explain with an example that in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs.
38. **On the outline map of India, locate and label the following:**

(3×1=3)

a. Awadh

b. Pune

c. Madras

