

Half Yearly Examination 2019
Subject- Social Science
Class – VIII

TIME: 2.30 hrs
Marks: 80

Attempt all questions.

Q.1- Who was the first governor general of India ?

प्र.1- भारत के पहले गवर्नर जनरल कौन थे?

(1)

Q.2- Who was the "The Tiger of Mysore" ?

प्र.2- "शेर-ए-मैसूर" किसे कहा जाता है?

(1)

Q.3- What is Dargah?

प्र.3- दरगाह किसे कहते हैं?

(1)

Q.4- What is resource conservation?

प्र.4- संसाधन संरक्षण क्या है?

(1)

Q.5- What is an ore?

प्र.5- अयस्क क्या है?

(1)

Q.6- What is Tyranny?

प्र.6- निरंकुशता क्या है?

(1)

Q.7- How many members are in Lok Sabha?

प्र.7- लोक सभा में कुल कितने सदस्य होते हैं?

(1)

Q.8- What attracted European Trading Companies to India ?

प्र.8- यूरोपीय व्यापारिक कम्पनियाँ भारत की तरफ क्यों आकर्षित हो रही थी?

(3)

Q.9- Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo ?

प्र.9- रैयत नील की खेती से क्यों कतरा रहे थे?

(3)

Q.10- How did the partition of India affect the life in Delhi?

प्र.10- भारत के विभाजन से दिल्ली के जीवन पर क्या असर पड़ा?

(3)

Q.11- Suggest three ways to conserve water.

प्र.11- जल संरक्षण के तीन तरीके बताइये?

(3)

Q.12- Make a diagram of soil profile.

प्र.12- मृदा परिच्छेदिका का रेखाचित्र बनाये ।

(3)

- Q.13- What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages? (3)
 प्र.13- स्थानांतरी कृषि क्या है? इस कृषि से क्या हानियाँ हैं?
- Q.14- Why does democratic country need a constitution? (3)
 प्र.14- किसी लोकतांत्रिक देश को संविधान की ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ती है?
- Q.15- Find out some examples of different views within the same religion. (3)
 प्र.15- एक ही धर्म के भीतर अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोणों के कुछ उदाहरण दे?
- Q.16- What are the main functions performed by parliament? Explain. (3)
 प्र.16- संसद के कार्य बताओ?
- Q.17- Describe the main features of "Permenant Settlement" . (5)
 प्र.17- स्थायी बंदोबस्त के मुख्या पहलुओं का वर्णन कीजिये?
- Q.18- What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule? (5)
 प्र.18- ब्रिटिश शासन में घुमंतू काश्तकारों के सामने कौनसी समस्याएँ थीं?
- Q.19- What was the demand of Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi that was refused by the British? (5)
 प्र.19- झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मी बाई की अंग्रेजों से ऐसी क्या मांग थी जिसे अंग्रेजों ने ठुकरा दिया? विस्तार से लिखो।
- Q.20- Give five ways in which you can save energy at home. (5)
 प्र.20- पाँच तरीके दीजिये जिनसे कि आप घर पर ऊर्जा बचा सकते हैं।
- Q.21- Distinguish between Primary activities sand tertiary activities. (5)
 प्र.21- प्राथमिक क्रियाएँ और तृतीयक क्रियाएँ में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिये।
- Q.22- What do you understand by the term "rule of law"? (5)
 प्र.22- "कानून का शासन" पद से आप क्या समझते हैं?
- Q.23- How a new law on domestic violence got passed? Describe the different ways in which women's group worked to make it happen? (5)
 प्र.23- घरेलू हिंसा पर नया कानून किस तरह बना, महिला संगठनों ने इस क्रिया में अलग अलग तरीके से क्या भूमिका निभायी?
- Q.24- Write a short note on the following- (5)
 a) Acquit
 b) to appeal
 प्र.24- निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी कीजिये-
 A. बरी करना
 B. अपील करना
- Q.25- (A) On an outline map of India, Mark 3 important centres of revolt of 1857 of India.

Q.25- (A) On an outline map of India, Mark 3 important centres of revolt of 1857 of India.

(B) On an outline map of the world show the followings-

- i. one area of iron ore
- ii. one area of copper
- iii. one area of Bauxite

प्र.25- (A) भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर 1857 की क्रान्ति के तीन केन्द्रों को दर्शाइए ।

(6)

(B) विश्व के रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइए-

- i. लौह अयस्क का एक क्षेत्र
- ii. ताँबे का एक क्षेत्र
- iii. बॉक्साइट का एक क्षेत्र

K.V.N.E.R BLY.
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Answer.1- Warren Hastings.

Answer.2- Tipu Sultan.

Answer.3- A Tomb of a Sufi saint.

Answer.4- Resource conservation is the concept of using resources carefully so that they do not end up quickly.

Answer.5- An ore is a rock from which minerals are mined.

Answer.6- The Cruel and unfair use of power by a person or a small group to control a country or state.

Answer.7- 245 members

Answer.8- (a)The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India.

(b) Indian spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon.

Answer.9- Ryots reluctant to grow indigo:

- they were trapped in a cycle of loan from which it was difficult to come out.
- the loan committed the ryots to cultivating Indigo on at least 25% of the area under his holding.
- the ryots were pressurized to cultivate Indigo on the best soils.
- Indigo has deep roots and it exhausted the soil rapidly
- after an Indigo harvest the land could not be used for rice cultivation.

Answer.10- Partition Affects the life in Delhi-

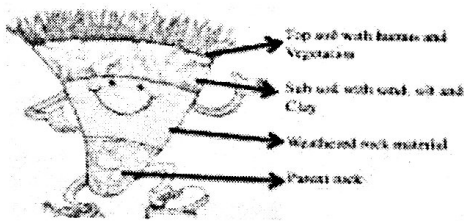
- i. population of Delhi increased all of a sudden
- ii. the job of the people changed and the culture of the city became different.
- iii. people stayed in camps and school etc.
- iv. while some got opportunity to occupy residences.

Answer.11- Three ways to conserve water-

1. Rainwater harvesting- it is a method of collecting water while it rain so that it may come of use in future.

2. The canals used for irrigation should be properly build so that loss of water does not take place while the water is transported to the field.
3. In dry regions drip or Trickle irrigation suggested.

Answer.12-



Answer.13- Shifting cultivation is the form of agriculture in which a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them, the ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After sometime the land is abandoned and the farmers move to a different place.

Disadvantages:

- it involves deforestation,
- burning of trees is not good for environment

Answer.14- Need of Constitution:

- in a democratic country leaders are chosen by the people, these leaders are expected to exercise power responsibility on our behalf.
- there is a possibility that these leaders might misuse their power.
- the constitution provides safeguards against this

Answer.15- Different views within same religion-

- In Hindu religion we have hundred of deities worshipped by different group of people.
- Similarly, in Muslim community there are shias and sunnis.

Answer.16- The main functions performed by parliament:

- It consists of two houses the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- the Parliament controls, guides and informs the government, the question hour with which the parliament session begins is an important mechanism through which MP's can elicit information about the working of the government.
- all the matters dealing with finances, the parliament's approval is crucial for the government.
- the Parliament makes new laws for the entire country.
- it passes the budget of the union government
- the Parliament can remove the President of India through impeachment, in case the form violating the constitution or misusing their status.

Answer.17- Main Features-

- i. the amount of revenue was fixed permanently, that is, it was not to be increased in ever in future.
- ii. it was felt that this would ensure a regular flow of revenue in two companies coffers and at the same time encourage the zamindars to invest in improving the land.
- iii. the revenue demand of the state would not be increased, the zamindars would benefit from increased production from the land.
- iv. under the system revenue had been fixed so high that the zamidar found it difficult to pay.
- v. even when the income of zamindars increased with the expansion of cultivation, the company had no chance of gain because it could not increase a revenue demand that had been fixed permanently.
- vi. the system prove oppressive for the cultivators.

Answer.18- Problems-

- i. when the British brought changes in forest law their life was badly affected.
- ii. the British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property.
- iii. some forest were classified as reserved forests for they produced in which the British Wanted.
- iv. in these forests people were not allowed to move freely and practice jhum cultivation.
- v. as a result many jhum cultivators had to move to another areas in search of work.

Answer.19- Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi wanted the East India Company to accept her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. But the Company refused her plea.

Answer.20- Five ways in which one can save energy at home-

- 1) Promoting the use of solar energy as much as possible.
- 2) Using of Biogas as cooking fuel.
- 3) Drying clothes in sunlight instead of electric dryer to prevent emissions and unnecessary use of electricity.
- 4) avoid misuse of electricity, switching off fans and lights when not required.
- 5) Using pressure cooker for cooking.

Answer.21-PRIMARY ACTIVITIES: Activities which involve direct extraction and production of natural resources. For example agriculture, fishing, mining etc.

TERTIARY ACTIVITIES: Activities which fall neither in primary category nor in secondary category are called tertiary activities. example selling goods, advertising, and banking etc.

Answer.22- The term rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens and no one is above the law, not even the president of india. The law cannot discriminate between person on the basis of their religion caste or gender. Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

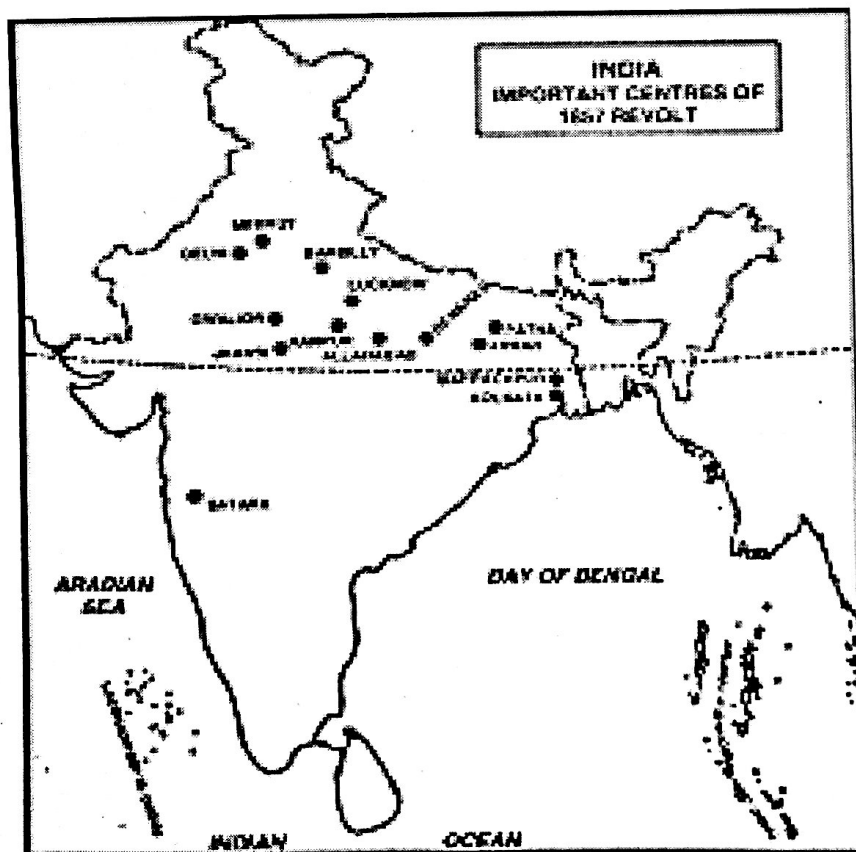
Answer.23- When complaints by the victims of domestic violence increased, the need for a new law begin to be felt.

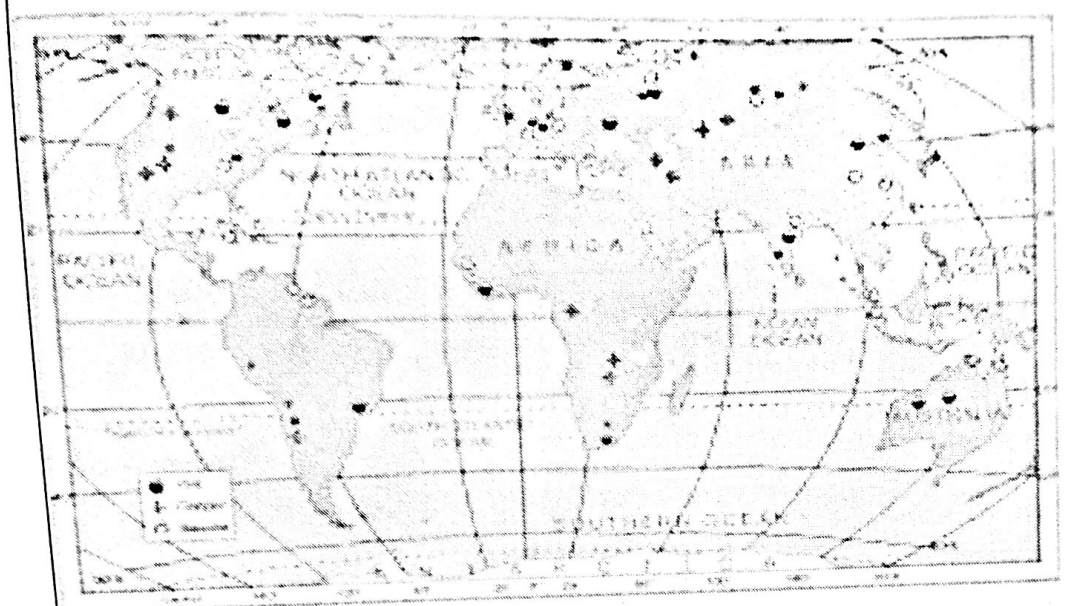
- different forums raised the issue of domestic violence.
- the bill was introduced in parliament in 2002.
- the bill was opposed by the women's group.
- A press conference was held in which a decision to start online petition was taken.
- the Committee report accepted most of the demands of the women's group.
- finally a new bill was introduced in the parliament

Answer.24- short notes:

- a) Acquit: To free someone from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty.
- b) To Appeal: Apply to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court.

Answer.25- (A)





(B)