

Blue Print  
Half yearly Examination - 2019  
Sub - Social Science  
Class - VIII

Form of ques. <u>UNIT/CHAPTER</u>	Long Ans. (5)	Short Ans. (3) (4)	Very short Ans. M.C.Q. (1)	Map Q. 01/02	Total
<u>A - Our Past - I - III parts</u>	-	-	-	02(1)(a)	2(1)
1 - How, when & where	-	-	01(1)	<del>01(1)</del>	1(1)
2 - from Trade to Territory.	-	4(1)	01(1)	-	5(2)
3 - Ruling the countryside	5(1)	-	-	-	5(1)
4 - Tribals, Dikus & The vision of Golden Age	5(1)	-	-	-	5(1)
5 - When People Rebel 1857 & after.	-	3(1)	01(1)	-	4(2)
6 - Colonialism and the city.	5(1)	3(1)	01(1)	-	9(3)
<u>B - Resource and Development</u>	-	-	<del>01(2)</del>	04(1)(b)	04(1)
1 - Resources	5(1)	-	01(2)	<del>01(1)</del>	7(3)
2 - Land, Soil, Water, N. Resource & wildlife.	-	3(1) 4(1)	-	-	7(2)
3 - Minerals & Power Resources	-	3(1)	01(1)	-	4(2)
4 - Agriculture	5(1)	-	01(2) (02) (02b)	-	8(3) +1=9.
<u>C - Social and Political Life - II</u>	-	-	-	-	-
1 - The Constitution	5(1)	-	01(1)	-	6(2)
2 - Understanding Secularism	-	3(1)	-	-	3(1)
3 - Why do we need a Parliament.	-	-	01(1)	-	01(1)
4 - Understanding laws	5(1)	3(1)	-	-	8(2)
5 - Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-
-	35(7)	26(8)	13(11) (11+2)	6(1)	80(27)

अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा - 2019-20

Sub. - Social Science सामाजिक विज्ञान

Time : 2½ Hrs.

Class - VIII आठ

M. M. : 80

Note :-

1. Attempt all the questions.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Attach both maps inside the answer script.

SECTION - A

Choose the correct option -

सही उत्तर चुनकर लिखिये -

1. The first governor general of India was \_\_\_\_\_ . 1

(a) Lord Dalhousie	(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord William Bentinck	(d) Warren Hastings

भारत के पहले गवर्नर जनरल थे..... ।

(क) लॉर्ड डलहौजी	(ख) लॉर्ड माउंटबैटन
(ग) लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक	(घ) वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स
2. Which one was not a trading company ? 1

(a) The Portuguese	(b) The Dutch
(c) The French	(d) The Japanese

निम्नलिखित में एक व्यापारिक कम्पनी नहीं थी।

(क) पुर्तगाली	(ख) डच
(ग) फ्रांसीसी	(घ) जपानी
3. The capital of British India before Delhi was \_\_\_\_\_ . 1

(a) Madras	(b) Bombay
(c) Lucknow	(d) Calcutta

दिल्ली के पहले ब्रिटिश भारत की राजधानी थी..... ।

(क) मद्रास	(ख) बम्बई
(ग) लखनऊ	(घ) कलकत्ता



4. The revolt of 1857 began from - 1  
(a) Lucknow (b) Kanpur  
(c) Awadh (d) Meerut  
1857 के विद्रोह की शुरुआत.....से हुई थी।  
(क) लखनऊ (ख) कानपुर  
(ग) अवध (घ) मेरठ
5. Which one of the following is a human-made resource ? 1  
(a) Medicines to treat cancer (b) Spring water  
(c) Tropical Forest (d) Soil  
इनमें से मानव निर्मित संसाधन कौन सा है ?  
(क) कैंसर के इलाज की दवाएं (ख) झरने का जल  
(ग) उष्णकटिबंधीय वन (घ) मिट्टी
6. Which one of the following practices will not conserve LPG in your kitchen ? 1  
(a) Soaking the dal for sometime before cooking it  
(b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.  
(c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.  
(d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.  
इनमें से किस कार्य के द्वारा तुम्हारे रसोईघर में एल.पी.जी. गैस की बचत (संरक्षण) नहीं होगी ?  
(क) दाल पकाने के पहले कुछ समय के लिए उसे भिगोकर रखना।  
(ख) प्रेशर कुकर में खाना पकाना।  
(ग) गैस जलाने के पहले सब्जियों को काटकर रखना।  
(घ) खुली कढ़ाई में धीमी आंच में खाना पकाना।
7. Golden fibre refers to - 1  
(a) Tea (b) Cotton  
(c) Jute (d) Wool

सुनहरा रेशा कहलाता है..... -

(क) चाय

(ख) कपास

(ग) जूट (पटसन)

(घ) ऊन

8. Horticulture means -

(a) Growing of fruit and vegetables

(b) Primitive Farming

(c) Growing of wheat

(d) Cattle rearing

उद्यान कृषि का अर्थ है -

(क) फलों एवं सब्जियों को उगाना

(ख) आदिम कृषि

(ग) गेहूँ उगाना

(घ) पशुपालन

9. The president of the constituent Assembly was \_\_\_\_\_ -

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(c) Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar

(d) Mahatma Gandhi

संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष थे -

(क) डॉ० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

(ख) जवाहर लाल नेहरू

(ग) डॉ० बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर

(घ) महात्मा गाँधी

10. The parliament of India is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ -

(a) Sansad

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) Lok Sabha

(d) None of the above

भारत की पार्लियामेंट को.....के नाम से भी जाना जाता है -

(क) संसद

(ख) राज्यसभा

(ग) लोक सभा

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

11. Match the following -

Diwani

Tipu Sultan

Tiger of Mysore

Right to collect land revenue

Faujdari Adalat

Sepoy

Sipahi

Criminal Court.

1X4=4

कृ०पृ०उ०

सही जोड़े बनाइये —

दीवानी

टीपू सुल्तान

टाइगर ऑफ मैसूर

भूराजस्व एकत्र करने का अधिकार

फौजदारी अदालत

सिपॉय

सिपाही

क्रिमिनल कोर्ट

12. State whether the given statement is true or false -

1X4=4

- (a) Ganga-Brahmaputra plain of India is a overpopulated region.  
(b) Water availability per person in India is declining.  
(c) Rows of trees planted in the coastal areas to check the wind movement is called inter cropping.  
(d) Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem.

निम्नलिखित कथनों में से सत्य एवं असत्य बताइये —

(क) भारत का गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र का मैदान अत्यधिक आबाद प्रदेश है ?

(ख) भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति जल की उपलब्धता कम हो रही है ।

(ग) तटीय क्षेत्रों में पवन गति रोकने के लिए वृक्ष कतार में लगाये जाते हैं, जिसे बीच की फसल उगाना चाहते हैं ।

(घ) मानवीय हस्तक्षेप एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन पारितंत्र को व्यवस्थित रख सकते हैं ।

13. Answer the following questions in brief -

3X1=3

(a) What is agriculture ?

(b) Name two beverage crop of India.

(c) What is conservation of resource.

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में दीजिए —

1. कृषि क्या है ?

2. भारत की दो पेय फसलों के नाम बताइये ।

3. संसाधन-संरक्षण क्या है ?

### SECTION - B

14. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi that was refused by the British ?

3

झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई की मांग क्या थी जिसे ब्रिटिश ने मानने से इन्कार कर दिया था?



15. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad. 3  
नई दिल्ली एवं शाहजहाँनाबाद की नगर योजना में तीन अन्तर बताइये।
16. 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 ? 3  
आपको ऐसा क्यों लगता है कि 1980 के दशक में शुरू की गई जनहित याचिका (PIL) की व्यवस्था सबको इंसोफ (न्याय) दिलाने के लिहाज से एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम थी ?
17. List the different types of religious practice that you find in your neighbourhood. This could be different forms of prayer, worship of different gods, sacred sites, different kinds of religious music and singing etc. Does this indicate freedom of religious practice ? 3  
अपने आस-पड़ोस में प्रचलित धार्मिक क्रियाकलापों की सूची बनाइए। आप विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रार्थनाओं, विभिन्न प्रकार के धार्मिक संगीत एवं गायन आदि को देख सकते हैं। क्या इससे धार्मिक क्रियाकलापों की स्वतंत्रता का पता चलता है ?
18. Distinguish between conventional and non conventional sources of energy. 3  
परम्परागत और गैर परम्परागत ऊर्जा के स्रोत में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
19. Suggest three ways to conserve water. 3  
जल संरक्षण के तीन तरीके बताइये।

### SECTION - C

20. Describe the main features of the permanent settlement related to land revenue. 5  
भू-राजस्व से सम्बन्धित स्थायी बन्दोबस्त की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

अथवा

Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo ?

नील की खेती करने से किसान क्यों कतराते थे ?

21. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule ? 5  
अंग्रेजी शासन के दौरान स्थानान्तरिक कृषि करने वाले किसान किन मुसीबतों (समस्याओं) का सामना करते थे ?

22. How did the partition of India affect life in Delhi ? 5

भारत के विभाजन (बंटवारे) से दिल्ली के लोगों का जीवन कैसे प्रभावित हुआ ?

अथवा

How did the old city of Delhi change under British Rule ?

ब्रिटिश शासन के अधीन पुरानी दिल्ली में क्या परिवर्तन किए गए थे ?

23. What is constitution ? Why does a democratic country need a constitution ? 5

संविधान क्या है ? एक प्रजातांत्रिक (लोकतांत्रिक) देश को संविधान की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है ?

24. What do you understand by 'domestic violence'. List the two rights that the new law helped achieve for women who are survivor of violence. 5

घरेलू हिंसा से आप क्या समझते हैं ? हिंसा की शिकार महिलाओं को नए कानून से कौन-से दो मुख्य अधिकार प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

25. Differentiate between the following - 5

- (a) Potential and actual resources
- (b) Ubiquitous and localised resources

निम्नलिखित में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए —

1. संभाव्य एवं वास्तविक संसाधन
2. सर्वव्यापक एवं स्थानिक संसाधन

26. What is ore ? Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals ? 5

अयस्क क्या है ? धात्विक और अधात्विक खनिजों में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

Differentiate between the following -

- (a) Primary activities and secondary activities
- (b) Subsistence farming and intensive farming

निम्नलिखित में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए —

1. प्राथमिक क्रियाएं और तृतीयक क्रियाएं
2. निर्वाह कृषि और गहन कृषि



27. (a) On the outline map of India show the following -

- (i) Revolt centres of 1857 - Meerut & Delhi
- (ii) Location of Tribal groups - Gaddis & Santhal

भारत के रेखा मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइए -

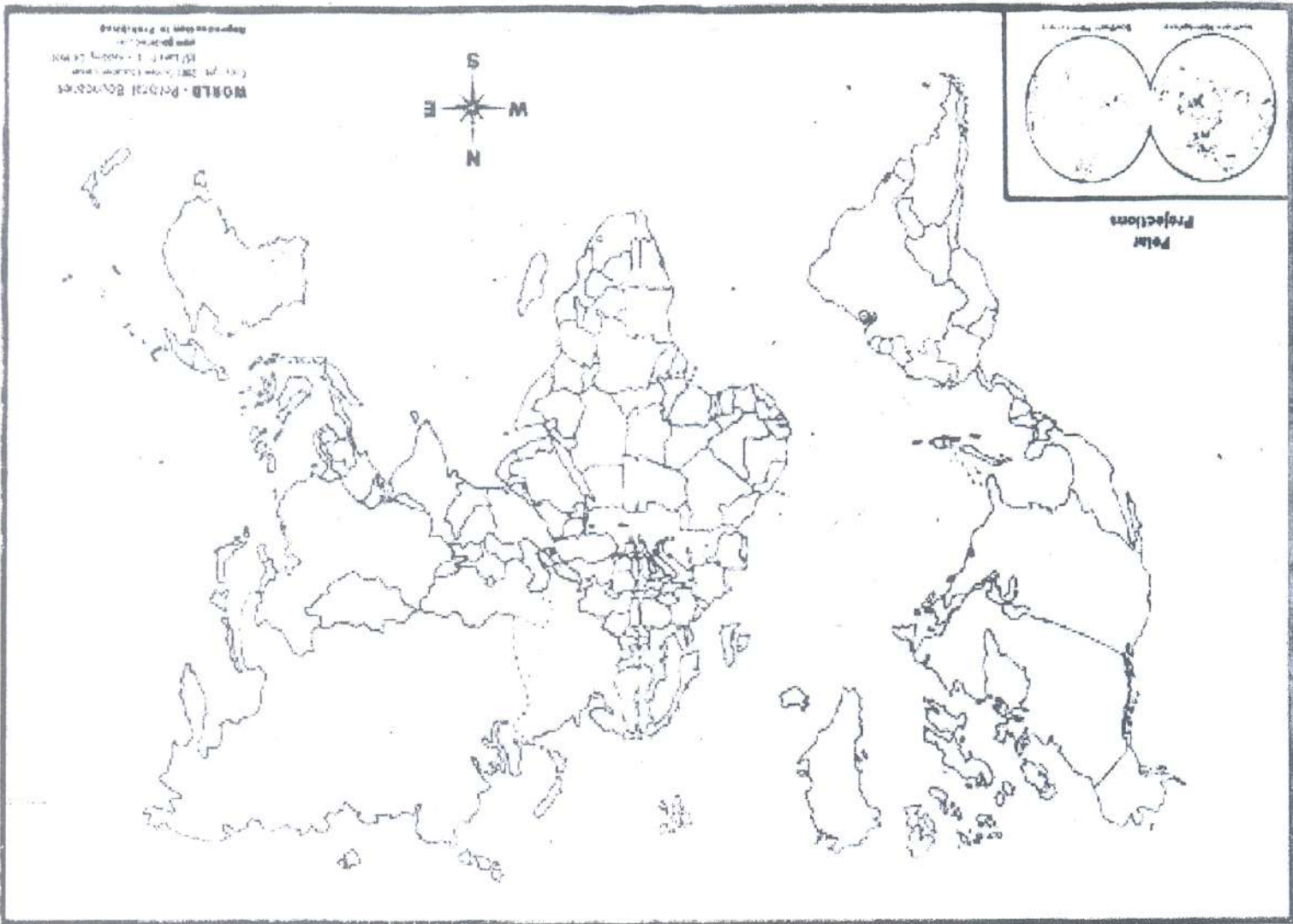
- 1. 1857 के विद्रोह के केन्द्र - मेरठ और दिल्ली
- 2. आदिवासी समूहों के राज्य - गद्दी और संथाल

(b) On the outline map of the world show the following -

- (i) Coal field of India
- (ii) Oil Field of USA
- (iii) Indian Ocean
- (iv) Australia

विश्व के रेखा मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइए -

- 1. भारत का मुख्य कोयला क्षेत्र
- 2. यू.एस.ए. का तेल क्षेत्र
- 3. हिन्द महासागर
- 4. आस्ट्रेलिया

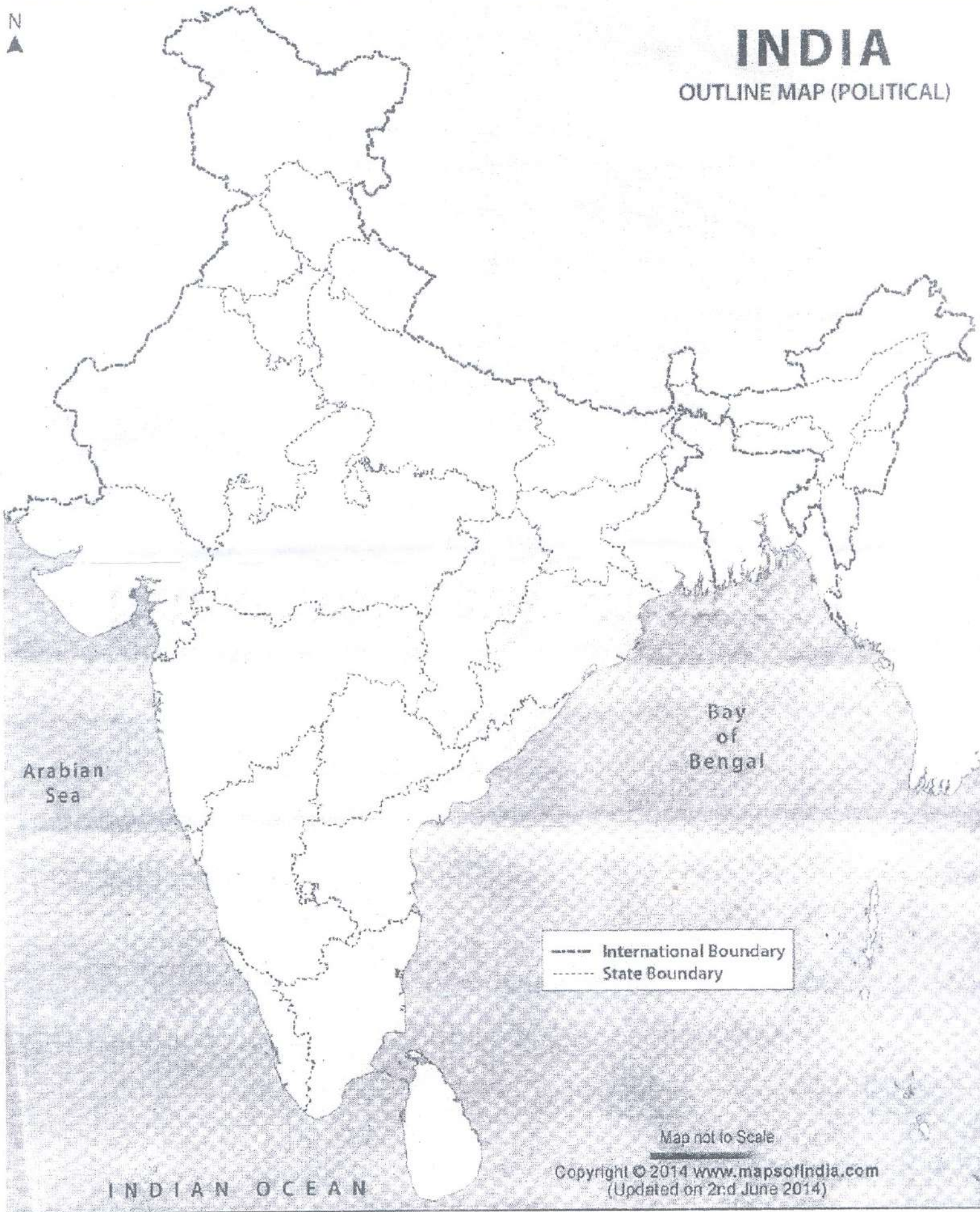




N  
▲

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP (POLITICAL)



Arabian  
Sea

Bay  
of  
Bengal

----- International Boundary  
..... State Boundary

Map not to Scale

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(Updated on 2nd June 2014)

INDIAN OCEAN



Exams - VIII  
Marking Scheme -

- Q.1 - d - Warren Hastings  
Q.2 - d - Japanese  
Q.3 - d - Calcutta  
Q.4 - d - Merrut  
Q.5 - (a) Medicines to treat cancer  
Q.6 - (d) cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.  
Q.7 - (c) Jute.  
Q.8 - (a) Growing of fruit and vegetables  
Q.9 - (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
Q.10 (a) Sansad  
Q.11. Diwani - right to collect land revenue -  
Tiger of Mysore - Tipu Sultan  
Faujdar Adalat - criminal court  
Sipahi - Sepoy.  
Q.12. (i) True (ii) True (iii) false (iv) false  
Q.13 (i) farming along with cattle rearing  
(ii) Tea & coffee  
(iii) conserve the resources for future generation and giving time for forming.  
Q.14. accept the adopted child as a successor of shahi.  
Q.15 (i) New Delhi  
(ii) clean and broad streets (Road)

Shahjahanabad  
streets were narrow  
and crowded.

( P T O )



(ii) ~~open~~ <sup>underground</sup> drains

open drains and canal for water supply

(iii), mostly buildings were designed by British architect

Mughal architecture

Q. 16. PIL - Supreme Court introduced in 1980s for poor/common peoples. These are filed by an organisation or a committee to H.C / S.C.

Q. 17. Hindu - worship of Lord Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesh etc.  
Holi & Diwali celebrations.

Islam - worship of Allah, Id-ul-fitr, Moharram etc.

Shikh - Sabad-kirtan

Christian - Christmas, Good Friday

yes, this indicates freedom of religious practice.

Q 18. Conventional sources / Non-conventional sources of Energy

1 - Using from a long time	have come into use recently.
2 - responsible for pollution	Pollution free
3 - Examples - fossil fuel	solar, tidal, wind energy

Q 19 - Ways to conserve water

1 - Rainwater harvesting

2. properly construction of canals

3. drip or trickle irrigation

Q 20. Features of Permanent Settlement -

(i) Revenue was fixed permanently.

(ii) collection by Zamindars

(iii) farmers were forced to increase the production by Zamindars.

(iv) Very high rate of revenue.

(v) The system proved oppressive for the cultivators.

Q. 20. Or. (i) Ryot were reluctant to grow indigo - reasons.

(i) The planters usually forced the ryotes to sign a contract

(ii) The planters provided loan, seed and drill.

(iii) cultivators are forced to grow the indigo at least 25% of land.

(iv) cultivators were trapped in the cycle of loan.

(v) They did hard labour day and night and got very low rate.

( P.T.O )



Q. 21. Problems faced by <sup>shifting</sup> cultivators during British Rule -

- (I) When Britishers brought changes in forest law, their life was badly affected.
- (II) They declared the forests were public (state) property.
- (III) Cultivators were not allowed to move freely and practise ghum cultivations.
- (IV) As a result, cultivators had to move to other areas in search of work.
- (V) They were punished badly in the forest.

Q. 22. Effect of Partition of India on the life of Delhi.

- (I) massive transfer of populations on both sides. Population of Delhi increased suddenly.
- (II) The job of people changed like hawkers, vendors, carpenters etc.
- (III) The culture of the city became different.
- (IV) Migrants stayed in camps, school, etc.
- (V) New colonies like Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar grew at this time.

OR - Changes in old city of Delhi under British Rule -

- (I) The British changed the old city entirely.
- (II) The area around the fort was completely cleared of gardens, partitions and mosques.
- (III) The Zinat-ul-Masjid was converted into a bakery.
- (IV) No namaz in the Jama Masjid upto five years.
- (V) 1/3 of the city was demolished and its canals were filled up.
- (VI) Civil Lines area came up in the north.

Q. 23 - Constitution - A written document in which rules and regulations are clearly defined which help the functioning of Government at all levels.

Need for a democratic country - Leaders are elected by the citizens and they are expected to exercise power responsibly on our behalf. But there is always the possibility for misusing of their powers. It provides safeguards against this.



Q. 24. Domestic Violence - It refers to the injury or harm or threat of injury/harm caused by an adult man in a family.

Two rights - (1) The new law recognizes the right of women to live in a shared household. They can get protection order against any further violence.

(2) They can get monetary relief to meet their expenses.

Q. 25. Difference between -

(a) Potential

(1) not being used currently.

(2) entire quantity may not be known

(3) Example - Uranium in Ladakh

Actual resources

→ being used currently.

→ actual quantity is known

→ coal deposits.

(b) Ubiquitous

(1) These are found all over the world

(2) presence not governed by physical condition

(3) Example - air

Localised resources

→ These are found in a particular area

→ presence governed by physical condition.

→ minerals.

Q. 26 - Ore - A rock from which minerals are mined.  
Metallic

(1) Contain metals in raw form.

(2) Found in igneous and metamorphic rocks

(3) Examples - Iron ore.

Non-metallic minerals

do not contain metals.

→ in sedimentary rocks.

→ limestone, gypsum.

OR: Difference between.

(a) Primary activities | Tertiary activities

(1) involve direct extraction and production of N. resources

→ are concerned with the processing of natural resources.

(2) Examples - agriculture, fishing and gathering

→ manufacturing activities in industry, baking bread.



(b) Subsistence farming | Intensive farming .

- (1) uses low levels of technology → a farmer uses simple tools and household labour.. and more labour to cultivate a small plot of land.  
The output produced is small
- 

Q. 27(a) on outline map of India.

(b) world map -

- (i) Coal field of India - Jharkhand, Damodar valley.  
(ii) oil field of USA - Eastern Coast. (Florida)  
(iii) Indian ocean - South of India & Sri Lanka.  
(iv) Australia - in Southern hemisphere.
-