

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Half Yearly Examination - (2023 – 2024)

Class / Section: VIII

MM:80

Subject: S.Sc

Time: 3:00Hrs.

Name: _____

Roll No.: _____

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions: All questions are compulsory

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the questionpaper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. 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)

Multiple Choice Questions:

(1X20=20)

1. One of the following is a human made resource
 - a) Medicine to treat cancer
 - b) Spring water
 - c) Tropical forest
 - d) Enable communities to care
2. Resources are distributed unequally over the earth because of
 - (a) the different natural conditions
 - (b) level of development
 - (c) technological levels
 - (d) all of these
3. Which one of the following statements is true with respect to lands
 - (a) People and their demands are growing because the availability of land is not limited.
 - (b) Community lands are owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits or medicinal herbs
 - (c) Proper planning of land use with reference to the nature of land and the needs of the community would provide minimum returns .
 - (d) Community land belongs to an individual and hence he/she is free to cultivate in that land.
4. What does the term Land degradation refer to?
 - (a) Decline in the use of fertilizers

- (b) The decline in the productivity of cultivated land or forest land
- (c) Presence of rocks and minerals in the soil
- (d) The slope of the land

5. Horticulture means

- (a) growing of fruits and vegetables
- (b) primitive farming
- (c) Growing of wheat
- (d) Cultivation of grapes

6. Historians often compared Past with the Present and always referred to _____, i.e. Before and After.

- (a) Duration
- (b) Time
- (c) Period
- (d) Phase

7. Name the three volume work of James Mill, the Scottish economist and philosopher.

- (a) Glimpses of India
- (b) History of British India
- (c) An ancient History of India
- (d) Glimpses of British History

Q8. Golden fibre refers to _____.

- (a) Tea
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Jute
- (d) Wheat

Q9. Criminal Court of each district was called as _____ Adalat.

- (a) Diwani
- (b) Faujdari
- (c) Marriage
- (d) Civil

Q10. Protection of women from domestic violence came into force in _____.

- (a) 1990
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2001
- (d) 2005

Q11. The Constitution which prohibits human trafficking, forced labour, and employment of children Under 14 of age.

- (a) Rights against exploitation
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right to freedom of religion
- (d) Right to equality

Q12. The Parliament of our country has immense power because _____

- (a) It is the representative of the people
- (b) Elected once in every five years
- (c) Constituencies elect one person in the parliament
- (d) Decision making power

Q13. MLAs are the elected representatives of _____

- (a) State Legislature
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Vidhan Sabha
- (d) Jila Parishad

Q14. What form of Government is the Indian Government?

- (a) Military
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Parliamentary
- (d) Dictatorship

Q15. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of _____

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Kerala

Q16. The Champaran movement was against _____

- (a) Zamindars
- (b) Planters
- (c) Kings
- (d) Peasants

- Q17. _____ devised the new-system of revenue called Mahalwari.
- Queen Victoria
 - Holt Mackenzie
 - Queen Elizabeth
 - Gandhiji
- Q18. Where did the Mutiny start from?
- Barrackpore
 - Agra
 - Meerut
 - Delhi
- Q19. As per the new law passed in 1850, the Indians were allowed to _____
- Inherit the property of his ancestors
 - Education was promoted
 - Encourage the remarriage of widow
 - Practice of sati
- Q20. Indian Constitution allows religious minorities to set up their own _____.
- Courts
 - Educational setups
 - Police stations
 - government schools

(SECTION – B)

Answer the following questions in short :

(2X4=8)

- Q21. What were the main features of permanent settlement? (any two)
- Q22. Write any two differences between State legislative Assembly and the Parliament.
- Q23. Why does a democratic country need a constitution?
- Q24. Why are human resources important? What is resources conservation?

(SECTION – C)

Answer the following questions in short:

(3X5=15)

- Q25. Why is land considered an important resource? What are the two main reasons for land degradation today?
- Q26. What is agriculture? What is plantation agriculture
- Q27. How was the Mahalwari system different from the permanent system?
- Q28. How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?
- Q29. Who is an MLA? How the person gets elected by using the terms 'Constituency' and 'represent'?

(SECTION –D)

Answer the following questions:

(5X4=20)

- Q30. What is secularism? Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q31. Why do our national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote? Why do we have a system where the representatives are elected for fixed period?
- Q32. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
- Q33. What are the two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals? Write any three ways to conserve water.

(SECTION – E)

Read the case given and answer the questions that followed by choosing the correct answer: (4X3=12)

- Q34. Colonial rule in India Brought in some new ideas of administration and reform but its power on its military strength. The Mughal army was mainly composed of cavalry and infantry, that is, *paidal* (foot) soldiers, They

were given training in archery (*teer-andazi*) and the use of the sword. The cavalry dominated the army and the Mughal state did not feel the need to have a large professionally trained infantry. The rural areas had a large number of armed peasants and the local zamindars often supplied the Mughals with *paidal* soldiers.

A change occurred in the eighteenth century when Mughal successor states like Awadh and Banaras started recruiting peasants into their armies and training them as professional state soldiers. The East India Company adopted the same method when it began recruitment for its own army, which came to be known as the sepoy army.

- (i) The Mughal army was given training in ____.
- a) Gun b) Archery c) Hammer d) Knife
- (ii) Who were the suppliers of soldiers?
- a) Zamindars b) Kings c) Women d) Priests
- (iii) Who adopted the method of recruiting peasants into army and train as professional soldiers?
- a) Nawabs b) Zamindars c) Mughals d) Company
- (iv) What is the meaning of the term Paidal?
- a) Peasants b) Nawabs c) Foot soldiers d) Horse riders

Q35. There is a small village Adilabad in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. Munna Lal is a small farmer in this village who has farmland of about 1.5 Hectares. His house is in the main village. He purchases high yielding varieties of seeds from the market every alternate year. The land is fertile and he grows at least two crops in a year which are normally wheat or rice and pulses. The farmer takes advice of his friends and elders as well as government agricultural officers regarding farming practices. He takes a tractor on rent for ploughing his field, though some of his friends still use traditional method of using bullocks for ploughing. There is a tubewell in the nearby field which he takes on rent to irrigate his fields.

- (i) A small village in Ghazipur district where Munna Lal was living.
- a) Bhagalpur b) Adilabad c) Ahmedabad d) Faridabad
- (ii) Why did Munna Lal grow two crops in a year?
- (iii) The method of farming adopted by Munna Lal was ____.
- a) Traditional b) Modern c) Primitive d) Herding
- (iv) Munna Lal takes in rent for ploughing his field.
- a) Bullocks b) Plough c) Tractor d) Car

Q36. In February 2004, France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols such as the Islamic headscarf, the Jewish skullcap, or large Christian crosses. This law has encountered a lot of resistance from immigrants who are mainly from the former French colonies of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. In the 1960s, France had faced a shortage of workers and, therefore, had provided visas for these immigrants to come and work in the country. The daughters of these immigrants often wear headscarves while attending school. However, with the passing of this new law, they have been expelled from their school for wearing headscarves.

- (i) The reason of resistance from immigrants in France.
- a) New law b) Freedom c) Food d) Transport
- (ii) They come to France for ____.
- a) Work b) Education c) Business d) Transport
- (iii) The daughters of immigrants expelled from school for wearing ____.
- a) Crosses b) Headscarf c) Skullcap d) Chunnis
- (iv) Name the countries from where these immigrants came to France.

(SECTION – F)

Map Skills:

(1X2=2)

Q37(a). Locate the following in an outline map of India:

- (i) Locate & draw the expansion of British territorial power in Mysore, Goa in 1857

(ii) Meerut, Jhansi

Q37(b) Locate & draw the following in the given world map:

(1X3=3)

(i) Arable land in Asia

(ii) Arable land in Europe

(iii) Arable land in North America