

Std: VIII
Date:22-10-18

Charotar English Medium School, Anand
First Terminal Examination – 2018
Answer Key of Subject: Social Science

Marks:80
Time: 3 Hours

PART – A

Q- 1 Choose the correct option from the following

[40]

1. _____ found the sea route to India.
[a] Columbus [b] Bartholomew Diaz
[c] **Vasco-de- gama** [d] Macro Polo
2. In which battle was Siraj-ud-Daulah defeated by the British?
[a] **Battle of Plassey** [b] Battle of Bengal
[c] Battle of Buxar [d] None of these
3. Who was the head of the French East India company?
[a] Albucart [b] Hawkins
[c] **Dupley** [d] Zamorin
4. The East India Company was established in _____ A.D
[a] 1506 [b] 1608 [c] **1600** [d] 1664
5. What is the main source of fresh water?
[a] **Rain** [b] River [c] Lake [d] Step wel
6. Earth is the only planet in the Solar system which has _____ .
[a] Atmosphere [b] Hydrosphere [c] Biosphere [d] **All of these**
7. The process of cooling of vapour is called _____ .
[a] Evaporation [b] Transpiration [c] **Condensation** [d] Oxidation
8. Oceans contain about _____% of the total amount of water on earth.
[a] 94 [b] 95 [c] 96 [d] **97**
9. When did Constitution Committee start its work?
[a] 21st March, 1945 [b] **9th December, 1946**
[c] 15th August, 1947 [d] 8th February, 1948
10. After how many meetings was the Constitution finally drafted?
[a] 616 [b] 116 [c] **166** [d] 661
11. General elections are held in our country every _____ years.
[a] Two [b] Three [c] Four [d] **Five**
12. Which organ makes laws?
[a] Legislative [b] Executive [c] Judiciary [d] Both (a) and (b)
13. Which state was the first victim of the Subsidiary Alliance System?
[a] Mysore [b] Tanjore [c] **Hyderabad** [d] Ayodhya
14. Who introduce the Subsidiary Alliance System?
[a] **Wellesley** [b] Clive [c] Dalhousie [d] Both (a) and (b)
15. Dalhousie established universities in the _____ year.
[a] 1851 [b] 1853 [c] 1854 [d] **1857**
16. India produced _____ in a huge quantity.
[a] Tea [b] Coffee [c] Cotton [d] **All of these**
17. The Marathas fought amongst themselves after the death of _____ .

- [a] Tipu Sultan [b] Nizam of Mysore [c] **Nana Fadnavis** [d] Nizam of Hyderabad
18. Which of these disasters occurs due to the changes in the interiors of earth?
 [a] **Earthquake** [b] Volcano [c] Tsunami [d] All of these
19. Mainly there are _____ types of volcano.
 [a] two [b] **three** [c] four [d] five
20. Which river caused heavy floods in Gujarat in 1979?
 [a] Vishwamitri [b] **Macchhu** [c] Sabarmati [d] Auranga
21. The possibility of Famine can be decreased if we stop polluting the _____.
 [a] Rivers [b] lithosphere [c] Atmosphere [d] **Environment**
22. India was an economically prosperous country till the _____ th century.
 [a] 16 [b] 17 [c] **18** [d] 19
23. _____ was/ were the backbone of our country.
 [a] Trade and industries [b] Barter system
 [c] **Village Grampanchayat** [d] Agricultural sector
24. In _____ Bentick banned the sati system in India.
 [a] **1823** [b] 1853 [c] 1838 [d] 1842
25. Who appointed collectors in India?
 [a] **Cornwallis** [b] Bentick [c] Dalhousie [d] Wellesely
26. Environmental changes take place due to _____.
 [a] Changing weather [b] **Green house effect**
 [c] Global warming [d] Climate
27. Each man in the world releases _____ amount of carbon dioxide.
 [a] **4.5 metric ton** [b] 8.3 metric ton [c] 3.5 quintal ton [d] 5.2 quintal ton
28. _____ is the biggest institute of weather in the world.
 [a] WHO [b] UNO [c] UNESCO [d] **WMO**
29. When do we celebrate the Ozone day?
 [a] 1st December [b] 19th November [c] **16th September** [d] 4th January
30. Where was meeting held for global warming?
 [a] Stockholm [b] **Copen Hagen** [c] Moscow [d] Canberra
31. When was the Ozone Day declared?
 [a] **23th January, 1995** [b] 14th November, 1998
 [c] 21st September, 2001 [d] 16th September, 1999
32. What is the main aim of Democracy?
 [a] Efficient administration [b] Sovereignty [c] **Public welfare** [d] Adult Franchise
33. The Lok Sabha is the _____ House.
 [a] Upper [b] **Lower** [c] Common [d] Uncommon
34. There are total _____ members in the Rajya Sabha.
 [a] 545 [b] **250** [c] 543 [d] 253
35. _____ is the permanent house.
 [a] Lok Sabha [b] **Rajya Sabha**
 [c] Legislative assembly [d] Legislative council
36. India has adopted _____.
 [a] Monarchy [b] Bureaucratic government
 [c] Presidential democracy [d] **Parliamentary democracy**
37. What was the salary of the Indian soldier in the British Army?
 [a] 5rs [b] **7rs** [c] 50rs [d] 70rs

38. Royal Enfield rifle was introduced in _____ 1857.
 [a] January [b] February [c] March [d] April
39. When did Mangal Pandey begin the revolt?
 [a] 14th February [b] 18th March [c] 28th February [d] **29th March**
40. Females of _____ community gave a tough fight to the British, just like Rani Laxmibai.
 [a] Vaghar [b] Naykada [c] Koli [d] Bhil

PART - B

Q- 2 [a] Fill in the blanks **[02]**

1. The landlord **Raja Kunwarsingh** of Jagdishpur took the leadership of the revolt.
2. The Prime Minister is appointed by **president**.
3. There has been an increase of **0.6** C in the temperature of the Earth in the last 100 years.
4. The origin of the Earthquake is known as **hypocenter**

[b] Match the following

[02]

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annexation Policy 2. Shortage of food and water 3. Gandhiji 4. Magma | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> - b) Dalhousie - d) Drought - a) English education is the 'Education of slavery' - d) Volcano |
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Q- 3 Define the term (any 4) **[04]**

1. **Lithosphere** – The sphere on which we live is called lithosphere. 'Litho' means rock and 'sphere' means layer.
2. **Pollution** - The contamination of air, water and soil by substances that are harmful to living organism is called pollution.
3. **Constitution** – A systematic compilation of set of rules to run the government of a country is known as the constitution.
4. **Democracy**- The government runs by the people, for the people and of the people.
5. **Hydrosphere** - Hydrosphere is the liquid component of the earth.

Q- 4 Answer the following questions in short (any 6) **[12]**

1. **How did the Portugal rule come to an end?**

Ans – In the beginning of the 17th century, the Portuguese expanded their trade to Bengal. At this time, the Mughal Emperor, Shahjahan ruled India from Delhi. The subedar of Bengal complained to Shahjahan about the behavior of the Portuguese. Thus, the fort of Hugli was demolished and the ships were burnt as per the order of the Emperor. In this way the Portuguese rule came to an end with the exception of the territories of Diu, Daman and goa.

1. How much time earth would have taken to come in its novel form after being detached from the sun? Why?

Ans - Many years were taken by the Earth to reach its present form after being detached from the sun. at the time of its origin it was in the form of a fireball. This fireball started to cool down slowly. Many elements of the earth were transformed into liquid, solid and gaseous form. At present also the surface of the earth is in this form but the interior part of the earth is same as heat as fireball.

2. What do you mean by Constitution?

Ans. - A systematic compilation of set of rules to run the government of a country is known as the constitution of the country.

Or

2 How can you get information about disasters from government?

Ans. – We can get the information about disaster from Disaster Management Authority.

3. What is drought?

Ans. – When there is no rainfall or scanty rainfall continuously for 2 to 3 years is called drought and also known as famine.

Or

3 What do you mean by Land revenue? Make a list of taxes paid by us.

Ans. – There is a tax on land is called land revenue. Income tax, property tax, taxes on international trade, fees and tolls and other taxes.

4. What is volcanic mountain?

Ans. – The opening or vent in the layers of weak surface of the earth through which molten lava, ash, gases, rocks, vapour etc are emitted on the surface of the earth is called volcano.

Or

4 Which commodities were exported from India?

Ans. - Silk, cotton and muslin and spices like black peper etc and raw materials were exported from India.

5. Mention main functions of Parliament?

Ans. – 1) Provide guidance and information to the government.
2) keep control over the government
3) make laws and do amendments in the same

Or

5 What is ‘Global Warming’?

Ans. - The green house effect which keeps the earth’s environment hot.

6. Make a list of daily use household appliances due to which there is increase in the temperature of world.

Ans. -

No.	Name	Duration	Proportion of gas released
1	Thermal power station	1 year	9 lakh ton
2	Motor car	1 year	17 crore ton
3	A.C	24hrs	2230kg
4	T.V	24hrs	190kg
5	Tube light	24hrs	88kg

6	Computer	24hrs	130kg
7	Freeze	24 hrs	920kg

Or

6 When does a bill become a Law?

Ans. – When it is passed by both the houses of the Parliament and then signed by the President.

Q- 5 Answer the following in detail. (any 4) [12]

1. Who were the main leaders in the formation of the Constitution of India?

Ans. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Sardar Baldev Singh, etc. provide their guidance. Frank Anthony represented the anglo Indian Community and H.P. Modi represented the Parsi community. The committee had various constitution scholars like Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi etc. There were female members like Sarojini Naidu and Vijayalaxmi Pandit.

2. What are the advantages of living in a volcanic region? How?

Ans. - - Volcano has certain benefits. Lava increases the fertility of land.

- **Fertile land made up of lava can yield good agricultural production.**
- Potash rich soil available from the volcanic residuals can help farmers to obtain abundant crop.
- The hot water springs found in volcanic areas have germ killing property and if skin diseases patients bath in tht water then it may cure their diseases.
- There are many elements like Mercury, tungsten, tin, zinc, alluminium etc lying in the lower depth of the earth can be obtained easily during a volcanic eruption.
- The molten lava cools down inside the vent and turns it into diamonds after a certain period.
- Small rock thrown out during during a volcanic eruption are called ‘ lapilli’ can be useful as it can be moulded easily and given any shape.
- Thus the volcanic region can be very useful.

3. What was the result of the revolt of 1857 A.D?

Ans. – The basic aim of the Revolt of 1857 was to get back the rule from the British.

- However, the revolt failed miserably dye to many reasons.
- The rule of Company ended and british Queen took the political powers of India directly in her hands.
- The Queen was compelled to develop a constitutional and comparatively liberal approach towards India.
- After the revolt, there was an increase in the salaries, benefits and allowances of the Indian sepoys.
- This revolt evoked a feeling of nationalism among Indian people

4. What do you mean by Democracy? What is its main goal?

Ans. The system of government in which the government is formed by the elected representatives of the people is called democracy; Welfare of the people of the nation is its main goal.

5. What reforms were done by William Bentick in India?

Ans. - - William Bentick was a liberal thinker. The british ruler started taking interest in the life of the Indian people.

- **Social reform** – 1) Many evil customs existed in the Indian culture at the time of the British. 2) During the time of William Bentick, the English rulers and social workers desired to remove their evils from society. Finally with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and other social workers, William Bentick passed a law in 1829 to stop the evil of sati system.
- **Political reform**- 1) Bentick recruited Indians in the administration division of east India army and also allowed Indians to use their mother tongue while demanding justice in the court
- **Educational**- 1) The law was passed by east India Company that every year 1 lakh would be spend on education in India but was not implemented. 2) Then Bentick formed education committee in India who took care of our education system. 3) With the help of Macaulay, Bentick began education in English in India.

Q- 6 Short Note (any 2)

[08]

1. Atmosphere

- The sphere of the air that wraps the earth from all sides is called atmosphere.
- It extends approximately upto 1600km from the surface of earth.
- It can not be seen clearly with the naked eye.
- It is composed of various gases, water vapour, dust particles, smoke, salt, micro-organisms etc.
- It is colourless, odourless and transparent. Solid liquid and gaseous elements are included.
- It contains approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen and 1% other gases.
- When we go higher from the surface of the earth, the amount of most of the gases in the atmosphere decreases.
- Ozone gas comprises of very small proportion in the air. This gas absorbs the ultraviolet rays from the sun and protect earth.
- The effect of atmosphere is seen on human beings. Water is the most important component of it.
- We are able to listen to the sounds due to the presence of atmosphere.

2. Battle of Buxar

- As promised, the East India Company appointed Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal. With the passage of time, Mir Jafar became hostile towards the British. so company decided to replace him with his son-in-law Mir Qasim
- Mir Qasim was an efficient disciplined and clever ruler. The problem arose between Nawab and the company on account of non payment of taxes which brought both forces face to face with each other.
- In 1763, Mir Qasim was defeted by the company but he escaped. He reorganized army along with the force of Nawab of Oudh and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- Their force met company at Buxar in 1764. Company won the war and all of a sudden Bengal, awadh and Mughal Empire was under their control.

3. Green House Effect

- Changes in growth and development of vegetation. Fragrance of flowers is vanish
- Certain species of birds have become extinct due to climate changes like sparrow and vulture.
- The places which receive heavy rainfall are experiencing less rainfall like Rajasthan and Dubai experiencing heavy rainfall while Cherrapunji experience less rainfall.
Level of ground water decrease
- Rising temperature melt snow in cold regions as a result water level in sea is rising.
- Flood, famine, cyclone, have increased the frequency of their occurrence. Cultivation of cereal have reduced.
- With increasing water level the level of erosion increased and salinity of soil also increase
- It brought drastic change in cycle of season. Human being fall victim of dehydration and malnutrition.
- Frequency of diseases like cholera, dangu, malariya, jaundice, etc increased due to global warming.
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Best Of Luck