

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Half Yearly Examination - (2025 – 2026)

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

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the questionpaper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each
3. 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.
4. 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
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4marks each.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map & diagram based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. 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.

Q1. What are the sources of information of the periods?

(a) Primary sources (b) Secondary sources (c) Both a and b (d) None of these

Q2. When was the battle of Plassey fought between the Nawab of Bengal and British?

(a) On 23rd Sept 1757
(b) On 23rd December 1757
(c) On 23rd November 1757
(d) On 23rd June 1757

Q3. A Farman is best described as an order from a King. Aurangzeb issued a Farman to Robert Clive granting the East India Company

- (a) the right to set up factories on the banks of rivers
- (b) the right to fortify settlement
- (c) the right to trade duty free
- (d) the right to fight battles with the other European powers

Q4. From among the regions mentioned below, which region introduced the Mahalwari Settlement System in 1822 ?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q5. What happened in 1770 in Bengal so that one-third of the population was wiped out?

- (a) The British shipped a lot of locals to Britain and the met with an accident.
- (b) Robert Clive had to wage a battle with the locals and killed many .
- (c) The British and the French had a war in Bengal and many were killed .
- (d) Due to a terrible famine, ten million people in Bengal were wiped out.

Q6. Who are called the ryots?

- (a) The landlords
- (b) The women worker who used to carry indigo plant to the vats
- (c) The cultivators or the peasants who actually worked on the land
- (d) The village headmen who controlled the village land

Q7. What is a significant characteristic of intensive subsistence agriculture?

- a) Large farms with machinery
- b) Small plots with high labour input
- c) Focused on cash crops
- d) Low labour input per hectare

Q8. An early type of gun in which the powder was ignited by a match.

- (a) Musket
- (b) Matchlock
- (c) Sawar
- (d) Mufti

Q9. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by

- A) Lord Canning
- B) Lord Dalhousie
- C) Lord Clive
- D) Lord Curzon

Q10. It is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.

- (a) Executive
- (b) Legislature
- (c) Judiciary
- (d) None of these

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

Q13. The rights provided by constitution are called:

- (a) Governmental Rights
- (b) Optional Rights
- (c) Economic Rights
- (d) Fundamental Rights

Q14.What form of Government is the Indian Government?

(a) Military (b) Monarch (c) Parliamentary (d) Dictatorship

Q15. Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of

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

Q16. What is the main feature of nomadic herding?

- a) Stationary livestock farming
- b) Use of advanced machinery
- c) Movement with animals for fodder and water
- d) Intensive crop cultivation

Q17. What is the primary cause of landslides?

- a) Overpopulation in hilly areas
- b) Excessive rainfall and unstable landforms
- c) Urban development
- d) Agricultural activities

Q18. Indian Constitution allows religious minorities to set up their own ____.

(a) Courts (b) Educational setups (c) Police stations (d) government schools

Q19. It means to force someone to do something.

(a) Coercion (b) Intervene (c) Interpret (d) All of these

Q20. According to the chapter the Indian constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices to abolish _____

(a) Dowry system (b) Sati System (c) Infanticide (d) Untouchability

(SECTION – B)

Answer the following questions in short :

(2X4=8)

Q21. What were the main features of permanent settlement? (any two)
Q22. What is the difference between a State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the Parliament (Lok Sabha)?
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. Write and explain any two reasons for land degradation today. Draw a labelled diagram of soil profile
Q26. What were the changes that occurred in the composition of the company's army?
Q27. Explain the key features of the Indian Constitution. (Any three)
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 sustainable development? What are its principles? (Mention any three)
Q31. Why do our national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote? Write any three roles of parliament?
Q32. How was the Mahalwari system different from the permanent system?
Q33. What are the three steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals? Write any two reasons of forest fire.

(SECTION – E)

Read the case given and answer the questions that followed by choosing the correct answer:

(4X3=12)

Q34. Aurangzeb was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers. He established control over a very large part of the territory that is now known as India. After his death in 1707, many Mughal governors (subadars) and big zamindars began asserting their authority and establishing regional kingdoms. As powerful regional kingdoms emerged in various parts of India, Delhi could no longer function as an effective center. By the second half of the eighteenth century, however, a new power was emerging on the political horizon – the British.

1. Who was the last of the powerful Mughal rulers?
2. Aurangzeb established control over a very large part of the territory that is now known as Bhutan. True/False?

3 What occurred after the death of Aurangzeb?

4. By the second half of the eighteenth century, however, a new power was emerging on the political horizon _____.

Q35. Land is among the most important natural resources. It covers only about thirty per cent of the total area of the earth's surface and all parts of this small percentage are not habitable. The uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is mainly due to varied characteristics of land and climate. The rugged topography, steep slopes of the mountains, low-lying areas susceptible to water logging, desert areas, thick forested areas are normally sparsely populated or uninhabited. Plains and river valleys offer suitable land for agriculture. Hence, these are the densely populated areas of the world.

1. What percentage of the total area of the Earth's surface does land cover?

2. What is the cause of the uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world?

3. What parts of the geography or nature are sparsely populated?

4. _____ and _____ offer suitable land for agriculture.

Q36. Over the years, India has developed its own unique concept of secularism that is fundamentally different from the parallel western concept of secularism. In India, it basically connotes tolerance towards all religions, while in the West it emphasizes a strict separation of religion and the State. Indian secularism allows the idea of state-supported religious reform where the Indian Constitution bans practices such as child marriage, religious taboos and untouchability. Secularism in India refers to the equal treatment of religions by the state. On the other hand, secularism in other democratic countries refers to the complete separation of religion and state.

Choose the appropriate answer:

Q. 1. Indian Secularism is different from other democratic countries, as:

- (a) The Indian states can intervene in religious affairs.
- (b) The Indian states cannot intervene in religious affairs.
- (c) India is the only secular country in the world.
- (d) None of these

Q. 2. Does Indian Secularism support religious tyranny?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Sometimes
- (d) None of these

Q. 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding Indian Secularism?

- (a) Indian Secularism is anti-religious.
- (b) India has promoted religious freedom and equality.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

4. What is the purpose of Secularism?

- (a) To promote justice
- (b) To promote freedom
- (c) To promote equality
- (d) All of the above

Map Skills:

(.5X6=3)

Q37(a) Point the following in a Political map of India in 1857:

- (i) Delhi, Lucknow
- (ii) Calcutta, Lahore
- (iii) Mysore, Hyderabad

Q37(b) Draw the following:

(2)

- (i) Any two conservation methods of soil.