**Dev Memorial Public School**

**SA - I Exam (2023-24)**

**Subject - SSt**

**Class - VIII**

Time - 3 hours Marks - 80

**Instructions**: Writing should be neat and clean. Marks are indicated against every question.

1. **Multiple Choice Questions. 1 x 5 = 5**
   1. The forest act was passed in
      1. 1878 AD
      2. 1864 AD
      3. 1872 AD
      4. 1880 AD
   2. Which is the supreme law making body in India?
      1. Judiciary
      2. Parliament
      3. Both a and b
      4. None of the above
   3. Which of the following is not a factor of soil formation?
      1. Time
      2. Soil texture
      3. Organic matter
      4. None of the above
   4. Golden fiber refers to
      1. Tea
      2. Cotton
      3. Jute
      4. All of these
   5. Where is the supreme court of India located?
      1. Mumbai
      2. Kolkata
      3. New Delhi
      4. Banglore
2. **State true or false 0.5 x 10 = 5**
   1. Jhum cultivators plough the land to sow seeds.
   2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.
   3. The Mughal empire became stronger in the 18th century.
   4. The parliament controls and guides the government.
   5. Highest court of the country is the Supreme Court.
   6. Each state has a supreme court.
   7. The judge of the supreme court retired at the age of 65 years.
   8. Wheat is grown in autumn.
   9. Horticulture means growing fruits and vegetables.
   10. Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem.
3. **Fill in the blanks 0.5 x 10 = 5**
   1. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are also known as coarse grains.
   3. Cotton grows best on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soil.
   4. The battle of Plassey was fought in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occupied the hilly regions between the Jainitia and the Garo hills.
   6. Birsa Muda was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   7. The rule of law says that everyone is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the Law.
   8. The judges of the supreme court and high court are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   9. Article 17 abolished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   10. The tenure of the members of the Rajya Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_ years.
4. **Very short answers type questions (Give answers in one sentence or word) 1 x 8 = 8 (Give answers in one sentence or word)**
   1. What is a landslide?
   2. What is agriculture?
   3. Define organic farming.
   4. Why don't Sikhs wear a helmet?
   5. What is an ordinance?
   6. Explain ‘Rule of Law’.
   7. What was Nij Cultivation?
   8. What do you mean by the term Vaishnav?
5. **Short answer type questions (Do any nine) 3 x 9 = 27 (Write answers in three points)** 
   1. Why do we need a Parliament?
   2. Write a short note on Lok Sabha.
   3. What is the role of a Judge?
   4. What is Hierarchy?
   5. How is land considered as an important resource?
   6. Name any three steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
   7. Name the fiber crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.
   8. Explain the system of the ‘Subsidiary Alliance’.
   9. Describe the main features of the permanent settlements
   10. What problems did shifting cultivators faced during British rule?
6. **Long answers type questions 5 x 3 = 15**

**(Write answers in five points)**

1. What was Birsa’s vision of the golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?  
    OR

How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent settlements?

1. Distinguish between Subsistence farming and intensive farming.  
    ORWhich are the main factors affecting soil formation?
2. Why do you think the introduction of PublicInterest Litigation in the 1980s is the significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

OR

What is the difference between Criminal law and civil law? Explain.

1. **Answer the following questions based on the given extracts 2 x 5 = 10**
2. In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in the market. The area cultivated and the amount of capital used is large. Most of the work is done by machines. Commercial farming, mixed farming and plantation agriculture.

In commercial grain farming crops are grown for commercial purposes. Wheat and maize are common commercially grown grains. Major areas where commercial grain farming is practiced are temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and Asia. These areas are sparsely populated

With large farms spreading over hundreds of hectares. Severe winters restrict the growing season and only a single crop can be grown.

* 1. What are the crops grown in commercial grain farming?
  2. Write two different types of commercial farming.
  3. Write two areas where commercial grain farming is practiced.
  4. In commercial farming, most of the work is done by?
  5. What happens in commercial farming?

1. Birsa was born in the mid 1870s. The son of a poor father, he grew up around the forest of Bohonda, grazing sheeps, playing flutes and dancing the local akhara. Forced by poverty, his father had to move from places to places looking for work. As an adolescent, Birsa heard tales of the Mundas uprisings of the past and saw the sirdars(leaders) of the community urging the people to revolt.They talked of the golden age when the Mundas had been free of the oppressions of the dikus, and said there would be a time when the ancestral right of the community would be restored. They saw themselves as the descendants of the original settlers of the region, fighting for their land(mulk ki larai), reminding people of the need to win back their kingdom.

Birsa went to the local missionary school, and listened to the sermons of missionaries. There too he heard it said that it was possible for the Mundas to attain the Kingdom of Heaven, and regain the lost rights.This would be possible if they became good Christians and gave up their ‘bad practices’. Later Birsa also spent some time in the company of a prominent Vaishnav preacher. He wore the sacred thread, and began to value the importance of purity and piety.

1. Where was Birsa born?
2. What did Birsa do as a child?
3. What did Birsa hear as an adolescent?
4. What did Birsa hear at the missionary school?
5. What did Birsa do after spending time with the Vaishnav preacher?
6. **Map the following on the political map of India 1 x 5 = 5**
   1. Van Gujjars Tribe
   2. Nada
   3. Gonds
   4. Sugarcane producing areas
   5. Tea producing areas