

CBSE Class 8 Social Science (SA-1) Set-2
SESSION 2016-2017

General Instructions

- This question paper has 8 questions.
- Write the answers neatly and legibly.
- All the questions are compulsory.
- Draw a line after each answer.
- Attach the maps inside the answer sheets.

1.Fill in the blanks. (5)

- _____was the main source of income for the British.
- The Revolt of 1857 started from .
- Non-metallic minerals are usually found in the_____rocks.
- The Lok Sabha cannot have more than _____members.
- The _____was set up to provide speedy justice.

Ans: 1 a. Land Revenue

- Meerut
- sedimentary
- 552
- Lok Adalat

2.Name the following. (5)

- The first soldier to protest against the new cartridges
- The removal of forest cover
- The method of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the earth's surface.
- A period of time when the ministers answer questions asked by the Members of Parliament
- A formal written request to an authority for some cause which is signed by many people

Ans: 2 a. Mangal Pandey

- b. Deforestation
- c. Mining
- d. Question Hour
- e. Petition

3. Choose the correct options. (5)

a. Diaries and accounts of pilgrims are examples of ____ records.

- i. official
- ii. survey
- iii. foreign
- iv. indigenous

b. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in the year _____ .

- i 1793
- ii. 1700
- iii. 1790
- iv. 1600

c. _____ led the rebels in Kanpur.

- i. Bakht khan ii. Nana Sahib
- iii. Rani Lakshmi Bai iv. Kunwar Singh

d. The first nuclear power station to generate electricity on a commercial basis was started in the U.K in the year _____ .

- i. 1935 ii. 1925 iii. 1956 iv. 1965

e. The Iron Age has been replaced by the _____ Age.

- i. Gold ii. Silver iii. Stone iv. Steel

Ans:-3 a. indigenous

b. 1793

c. Nana Sahib

- d. 1956
- e. steel

4. Answer the following in one sentence each. (5)

- a. Define artillery.
- b. Who was the last Mughal Emperor of India?
- c. What is meant by social forestry?
- d. What are non-conventional power resources?
- e. Name the continent in which dairy farming originated.

Ans:-4 a. Artillery refers to heavy guns, usually mounted on wheels, used in fighting on land.

b. Bahadur Shah Zafar

c. Planting of trees in rural areas with the aim to help local people ensure their economic, ecological and social benefits.

d. The sources of power like solar energy, wind energy, geothermal and biogas are called the Non-Conventional power resources.

e. Dairy farming originated in Europe.

5. Answer the following questions in 60-80 words each. (30)

- a. Why do interpretations differ in history? Give an example to support your answer.
- b. Explain any three features of Ryotwari system of revenue collection by the Britishers.
- c. "The British converted India into an exporter of raw materials and an importer of British goods". Explain with the help of impact of the Industrial Revolution on Indian textiles.
- d. Write any three military causes of the Revolt of 1857.
- e. Distinguish between tropical and temperate grasslands.
- f. What are the main characteristics of minerals?
- g. Explain any three factors which influence agriculture.
- h. Define dairy farming. List any two factors favorable for its development.
- i. Describe the composition of Rajya Sabha.
- j. Enlist the jurisdiction of the High Court.

Ans:- (A). • Interpretations differ in history as individuals and groups interpret events differently. For example, the events of 1857-58 are interpreted differently by British and Indian historians.

- The former view it as a mutiny by the sepoys on the issue of the greased cartridges and the masses were left untouched by the events.
- The Indian historians, however, treat it as a popular uprising. According to them, both the sepoys and the common people fought together to end the exploitative British rule.

(B) 1. The Ryotwari system was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.
2. Under this, the company made a revenue settlement directly with the 'ryot' or peasant.
3. The farmer was the owner of the land as long as he paid the revenue. The revenue was fixed according to the fertility of the soil.

(C) 1. The Industrial Revolution revolutionized the textile industry in Britain. Since cloth now began to be made on machines.
2. It made the cloth cheaper than hand-woven cloth.
3. Indian weavers who made cloth by hand had to face a stiff competition with machine-made cloth of Britain.
4. Further, Indian cloth, being expensive than the British one, lost out European and American markets on the issue of price. (any 3 points)

(D) The three military causes of the Revolt were:

1. The sepoys were paid much less than the British soldiers. They were treated unfairly by their British officers.
2. All high posts in the army were reserved for the British. No Indian could rise above the post of a subedar.
3. The sepoys were not allowed to wear caste and religious marks.

(E). Tropical grasslands—They are found in the transitional zone between the equatorial forests and the tropical deserts. The tropical grasslands of the world are called the Savanna.
Temperate grasslands—They are found between 30° and 55° latitudes in both the hemispheres in the transitional zone between the humid coastal areas and the mid-latitude deserts. They are also known as Prairies in North America, Pampas in South America, Steppes in Eurasia, Velds in South Africa and Downs in Australia.

(F) The main characteristics of the minerals are as follows:

1. They are unevenly distributed over the surface of the earth.
2. They are mixed up with a large variety of impurities.

3.The mineral ores are exhaustible.

(G) The various factors that influence agriculture are as follows:

1. Relief: The lowlands such as river basins, flood plains and deltas are more suitable for the growth of agriculture than the highlands.
2. Climatic conditions: Hot and humid climate favours agriculture. In the cold region, temperature is too low for plant growth. It is difficult to grow crops in dry areas without irrigation.
3. Soli: Soil acts as a medium to supply moisture and nutrients to the plant. Porous soil is soft and can be tilled easily. Clayey soil has moisture- retentive capacity.
4. Economic factors: It includes the availability of farm inputs, adequate and cheap labour, transport facilities, markets and loans for the farmers.

(H) 1. Rearing of cattle for the production of milk is called dairy farming.

Factors favourable for its development are as follows.

1. Large labour force.
2. Machines for milking, feeding and cleaning the cattle.
3. Huge capital investments. (any 2 points)

(I) The composition of the Rajya Sabha is as follows:-

1. There can be a maximum of 250 members in the Rajya Sabha, out of which 238 members represent the states and the Union Territories and 12 members are nominated by the President from different fields.
2. Members of the State Legislative Assemblies elect members of the Rajya Sabha.
3. The Vice President is the Presiding Officer or Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

(J) The jurisdiction of the High Court includes:

1. Issue of writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. Passing of rules on election petitions and other election related disputes.
3. It hears appeal in both civil and criminal cases against the decisions of the Subordinate Courts and review the judgement.
4. It controls and supervises the working of the Subordinate Courts.

6. Answer the following questions in 80-100 words each. (30)

- a. When did industrial development begin in India? Write a note on the development of cotton textile mills in British India.

- b. What administrative changes took place after 1858?
- c. Explain three initiatives taken by the government to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife in India. Name any two values that you can practice conserving natural vegetation.
- d. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals. List any two values that you can practice in your day to day life to conserve power resources.
- e. Why did India opt for the parliamentary system of government? List any two functions of the Parliament.
- f. What are Subordinate Courts? Explain any two types of Subordinate Courts.

Ans: -6 *Industrial development began in India in the 1850s.

(A) • The first cotton textile mill was set up in Bombay by Cowasjee Nanabhai in 1854.

- By 1900, nearly 100 more mills began operating in Bombay.
- Later, many more mills were set up in Ahmadabad and Kanpur.
- Most of the cotton mills provided employment to those weavers and spinners who had lost their source of livelihood due to the decline of the textile industry.

(B) • The British Parliament passed an act by which the rule of the English East India Company in India came to an end and transferred all administrative powers to the Crown.

- The Governor General was henceforth to be called the Viceroy and was responsible for the implementation of the policies formulated by the Indian Office.
- Religious tolerance was promised and due attention was to be paid to ancient customs and tradition.
- The rights of Indian rulers were recognized.
- The ratio of British officers to Indian soldiers was increased.

(C) . Some of the initiatives taken to conserve natural vegetation and wildlife are:

- Prohibiting the trade of products made from endangered wildlife.
- Spreading awareness among people about the benefits of protecting wildlife.
- Encouraging school children to participate in various conservation programmes.
- Developing wildlife sanctuaries, national park and biosphere reserves

The two values can be planting of more and more trees and judicious use of ground water.

(D)

Metallic minerals	Non- metallic minerals

- They contain metals.	- They do not contain metals.
- They are found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.	- They are found in sedimentary rocks.
- Eg. Gold and silver.	- Eg. Coal and petroleum.
The two values can be switch off the lights when not in use and save water.	

(E) .India chose the Parliamentary system of government because of the following reasons:-

- Being a British colony, India was influenced by the British parliamentary system of governance.
- To give equal representation to the multiple religious and linguistic groups so that they could elect their representatives.
- The Executive being responsible to the Parliament reduces the chances of dictatorship.

The functions of the Parliament are as follows:-

- * Introduction to new laws
- * Financial control over the government's income
- * Control over the Executive
- * Organ of information (Any 2 points)

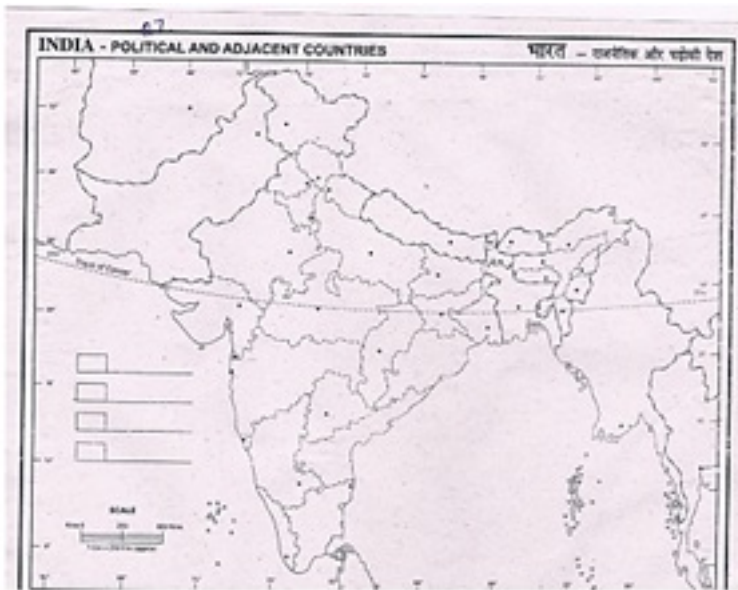
(F). The courts which function at the district level are called Subordinate Courts. They hear both civil and criminal cases which pertain to the district in which the court is formed.

The different types of Subordinate Courts are:

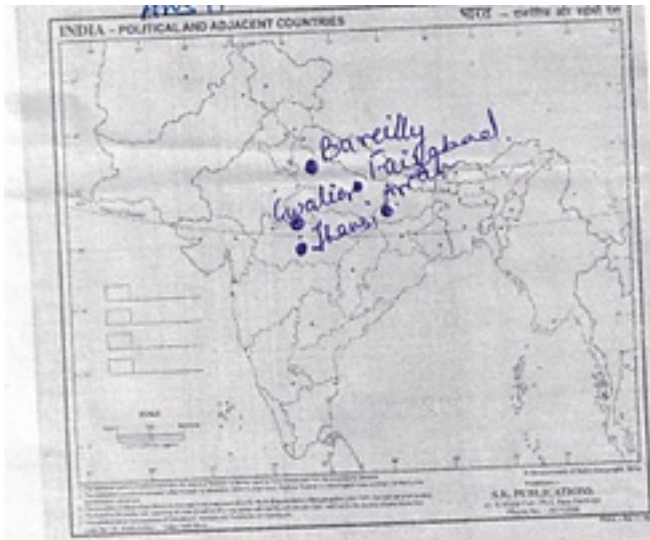
- i) District Judge' Court
- ii) Court of the Sessions Judge
- iii) Revenue Courts
- iv) Panchayat Courts

7. On the given political map of India, mark the following centres of Revolt of 1857: (5)

- a) Gwalior
- b) Arrah
- c) Jhansi
- d) Bareilly
- e) Faizabad

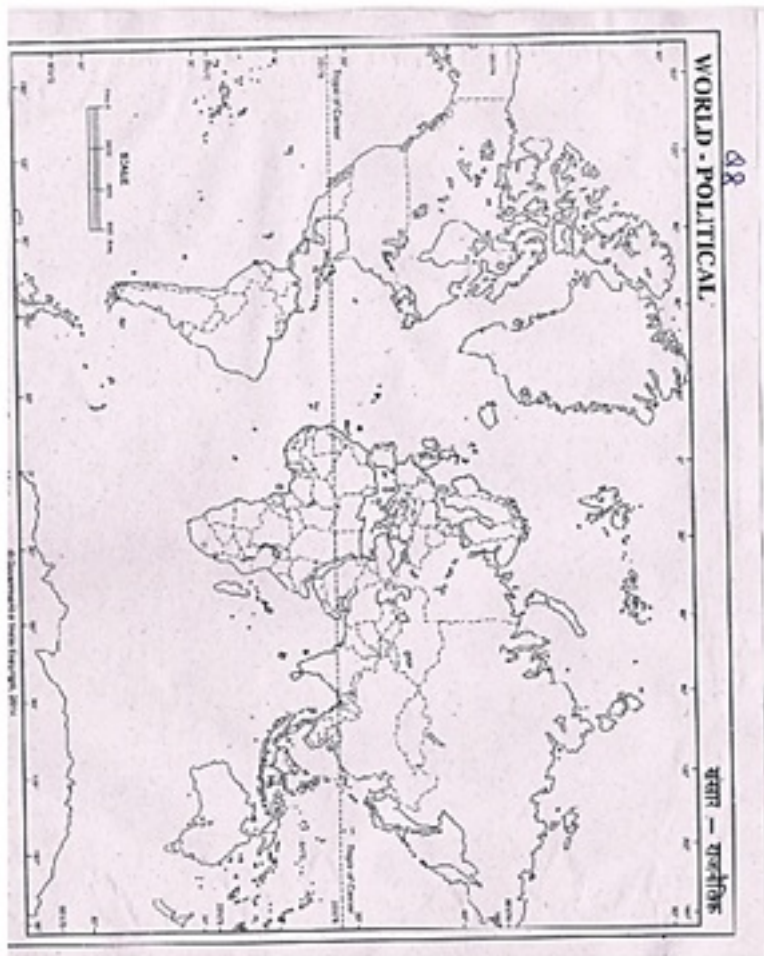


Ans.



8. On the given political map of the world, show the following: (5)

- A region of nomadic herding in Africa
- A region of livestock rearing in South America
- A region of Mediterranean agriculture in Australia
- A region of plantation in South America
- A region of primitive subsistence in Africa



Ans.

