**CK PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2022-23)**

**CLASS – 8th**

**SUBJECT – Social Studies**

**Time:- 2:30 Hrs. M.M. 100**

***Student’s Name* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_\_***

**SECTION A - HISTORY**

**A . TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER 4**

1. Khonds tribe belong to :

[a] Uttarakhand [b] Odisha [c] Jharkhand

1. Who started mutiny in 1857 against British?

[a] Mangal Pandey [b] Rani of Jhansi [c] Birsa Munda

1. The Act of 1833 ended the Company’s tea trade with:

[a] England [b] Japan [c] China

1. Where was Bahadur Shah Zafar imprisioned?

[a] Delhi [b] Dhaka [c] Rangoon

**B . FILL IN THE BLANKS 4**

1. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruler participated in the revolt.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an economic revolution started in Britain.
3. British officials fixed very high rates of \_\_\_\_\_\_ revenue.
4. The British territories were divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Presidencies.

**C . TRUE AND FALSE 10**

1. The revolt of 1857 started from Kanpur.
2. The Britsh wanted to preserve the tribal way of life
3. The Company introduced the Permanent Settlement in year 1893.
4. The revolt of 1857 spread throughout India.
5. Birsa went to the local missionary school.
6. Tantya tope was captured and hanged.
7. The company was mainly interested in profit making.
8. Pitt’s India Act was passed in the year 1813.
9. Birsa Munda was born in mid 1870.
10. A ‘Mahal’ was a village or group of villages.

**D . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIESF. (Any 3) 6**

1. What was the Mahalwari system?
2. Who was Begum Hazrat Mahal?
3. What were the causes of Santhal rebellion?

**E . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL. (Any 3) 9**

1. Discuss the reasons for the failure of the revolt?
2. How did the British establish the rule of law?
3. Write a short note on Birsa Munda?
4. What was the difference between Ryoti system and Nij system?

**SECTION B - GEOGRAPHY**

**A . TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER 5**

1. Coal , mineral oil and natural gases are called:

[a] metals [b] ores [c] fossil fuels

1. Which of the following is not a man made resource?

[a] Technology [b] Monuments [c] Wildlife

1. Which of the following is not a Ubiquitous resource?

[a] Air [b] Gold [c] Water

1. Nuclear power is produced by :

[a] coal [b] uranium [c] sun

1. The percentage of water on Earth :

[a] 71% [b] 92% [c] 29%

**B . FILL IN THE BLANKS 4**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an alloy of tin and copper.
2. Fifty percent of the world’s population lives in \_\_\_\_\_\_ areas.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the finest quality coal.
4. Geothermal energy is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ renewable source of power.

**C . TRUE AND FALSE 10**

1. India is largest producer of mica.
2. Potential resources are resources which exist in a region but are not fully developed due to lack of technical knowledge.
3. Minerals can be identified by their physical and chemical properties.
4. Careful utilization of resources is a main feature of sustainable development.
5. All renewable resources are exhaustible.
6. A plot of land is an international resource.
7. Copper is the first metal discovered and used by man.
8. Developed resources are those which are determined for utilization at present.
9. Resources which are confined to local region are called ubiquitous resources.
10. There is no need to conserve energy to save the environment.

**D . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIESF. (Any 2) 4**

1. What is soil made up of?
2. What is geothermal energy?
3. Differentiate between Rock and Mineral.

**E . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL. (Any 2) 6**

1. What are the various methods of conservation of soil?
2. What are the uses of minerals?
3. What is mining? What are the different types of mining?

**F . Write the name of any 5 National Parks along with the state. 5**

**SECTION C - CIVICS**

**A . TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER 5**

1. The Lok Sabha is headed by :-

[a] Speaker [b] President [c] Prime Minister

1. Justice is administered by :-

[a] Parliament [b] Executive [c] Judiciary

1. Constitution of India put into force on :-

[a] 15 August 1947 [b] 26 January 1945 [c] 26 January 1950

1. The nature of Indian society is :-

[a] Autocratic [b] Democratic [c] Monarchy

1. The maximum number of seats in the Lok Sabha are :-

[a] 550 [b] 552 [c] 545

**B . FILL IN THE BLANKS 8**

1. The Vice President is elected for \_\_\_\_\_ years
2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental legal document.
3. The preamble is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a court of law.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the government in India.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ bills can originate only in the Lok sabha.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the constitutional head of the Indian Union.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means litigation for the protection of public interest.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a judge of supreme court is not easy.

**C . TRUE AND FALSE 8**

1. The proposal for a law is called a bill.
2. The payment of wages act was passed in 1948.
3. The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament.
4. PIL is an expensive legal remedy.
5. The process of removal of judges is called impeachment.
6. The only function of the Parliament is to frame laws.
7. Members of the parliament have the right to question the ministers.
8. Supreme court is the highest authority of Law in India.

**D . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIESF. (Any 3) 6**

1. What are the three levels of judiciary in India?
2. What is minimum wage act?
3. Describe the original jurisdiction of the supreme court.
4. How is the Prime Minister appointed in India?

**E . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL. (Any 2) 6**

1. What are the powers of the Supreme Court?
2. Write a short note on powers of the President of India.
3. Explain the structure of Parliament.