



INDIAN SCHOOL ALWADI ALKABIR
Dept. of Social Science
Midterm Examination: 2025-26
SET 2

CLASS: VIII

Date: 16/09/2025

Max: Marks: 80

Time: 2½ Hrs.

General Instructions: -

1. Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
2. This Question paper has three parts, **Section A (History) B (Civics) and C (Geography)**.
3. All questions are compulsory
4. Attach the Map along with your answer script.
5. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the Answer sheet provided.

SECTION - A (HISTORY) MARKS - 30

- I Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: - 3 Marks**
- 1 Who was the first Governor General of British India? 1 Mark
a) Lord Mountbatten b) Warren Hastings c) Wellesley d) Dalhousie
- 2 Who was famously known as the "Tiger of Mysore"? 1 Mark
a) Shivaji b) Warriors c) Tipu Sultan d) None of these
- 3 The international demand of Indigo was affected by the discovery of 1 Mark
(a) Synthetic dyes (b) Woad (c) Blue color (d) Lavender
- II Fill in the blank: - 3 Marks**
- 4 The _____ was the last European power to enter India. 1 Mark
- 5 _____ was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of the Battle of Plassey. 1 Mark
- 6 Gomasthas were the agents of the _____. 1 Mark
- III Match the following: - 3 Marks**

Column A		Column B	
7	Surveys	a	Ruler of Punjab
8	Maharaja Ranjit Singh	b	Satta (Agreement)
9	Ryoti system	c	Effective administration
		d	Cultivation on ryot's land

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

- IV Answer the following in one sentence: - 5 Marks**
- 10 Who was James Mill? 1 Mark
- 11 Which state was annexed by the Company on grounds of misgovernance? 1 Mark
- 12 Who implemented the "Doctrine of Lapse"? 1 Mark
- 13 Where did the Spanish begin cultivating indigo? 1 Mark
- 14 What role did women play in the cultivation of indigo? 1 Mark

- V Answer the following: - 4 Marks**
- 15 How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports? 2marks
- 16 What problems did zamindars face under the Permanent Settlement? 2marks
- VI Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: - 4 Marks**
- 17 There was a time when historians were fascinated with dates. There were heated debates about the dates on which rulers were crowned or battles were fought. In the common-sense notion, history was synonymous with dates. You may have heard people say, "I find history boring because it is all about memorising dates." Is such a conception true? History is certainly about changes that occur over time. It is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have changed. As soon as we compare the past with the present, we refer to time, we talk of "before" and "after". Living in the world we do not always ask historical questions about what we see around us. We take things for granted, as if what we see has always been in the world we inhabit. But most of us have our moments of wonder, when we are curious, and we ask questions that actually are historical. Watching someone sip a cup of tea at a roadside tea stall, you may wonder – when did people begin to drink tea or coffee? Looking out of the window of a train you may ask yourself – when were railways built and how did people travel long distances before the age of railways? Reading the newspaper in the morning you may be curious to know how people got to hear about things before newspapers began to be printed.
- a. How was history commonly understood in the earlier times? 1 Mark
- b. What kinds of events did historians debate about in the past? 1 Mark
- 18 The indigo villages were usually around indigo factories owned by planters. After harvest, the indigo plant was taken to the vats in the indigo factory. Three or four vats were needed to manufacture the dye. Each vat had a separate function. The leaves stripped off the indigo plant were first soaked in warm water in a vat (known as the fermenting or steeper vat) for several hours. When the plants fermented, the liquid began to boil and bubble. Now the rotten leaves were taken out and the liquid drained into another vat that was placed just below the first vat. In the second vat (known as the beater vat), the solution was continuously stirred and beaten with paddles. When the liquid gradually turned green and then blue, lime water was added to the vat. Gradually the indigo separated out in flakes, a muddy sediment settled at the bottom of the vat and a clear liquid rose to the surface. The liquid was drained off and the sediment – the indigo pulp – transferred to another vat (known as the settling vat), and then pressed and dried for sale.
- a. What happened to the indigo plant after it was harvested? 1 Mark
- b. How many vats were used in the indigo dye-making process? 1 Mark
- VII Answer in brief: - 3 Marks**

- 19 How was the Mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement? 3marks
- VIII Answer the following questions and mark the places on the given map of India: - 5 Marks**
- Name the place where Siraj-ud-daula was defeated by Robert Clive.
 - Name the place where the Portuguese established their base in India.
 - Name the place where Mir Qasim was defeated by the East India Company in 1764.
 - Name the place where Tipu Sultan died fighting against the British
 - Name the place where the British East India Company established their capital in India.

SECTION - B (CIVICS) MARKS - 20

- IX Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: - 2 Marks**
- 20 Who was the First Prime Minister of free India? 1 Mark
(a) Dr.Rajendra Prasad (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Lal Bahadur Shashtri (d) Indira Gandhi
- 21 Which house of Parliament represents the people directly? 1 Mark
a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) The President d) The Supreme Court
- X Fill in the blank: - 2 Marks**
- 22 In order to prevent the misuse of power by the elected representative the constitution advocates _____of powers. 1 Mark
- 23 _____ is the most important symbol of Indian democracy. 1 Mark
- XI Match the following and write the answers: - 2 Marks**

Column A		Column B	
24	President of India	a	Council of States
25	Rajya Sabha	b	House of people
		c	Draupadi Murmu

- XII Answer the following in one sentence: - 4 Marks**
- 26 What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives? 1 Mark
- 27 Why is 'Fundamental Right' one of the important key features of the Indian Constitution? 1 Mark
- 28 What is a constituency? 1 Mark
- 29 What is the main function of the parliament? 1 Mark
- XIII Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: - 4 Marks**
- 30 These members of the Constituent Assembly had a huge task before them. The country was made up of several different communities who spoke different languages, belonged to different religions, and had distinct cultures. Also, when the Constitution was being written, India was going through considerable turmoil. The partition of the country into India and Pakistan was imminent, some of the Princely States remained undecided about their future, and the socio-economic

condition of the vast mass of people appeared dismal. All of these issues played on the minds of the members of the Constituent Assembly as they drafted the Constitution. They rose to the occasion and gave this country a visionary document that reflects a respect for maintaining diversity while preserving national unity. The final document also reflects their concern for eradicating poverty through socio-economic reforms as well as emphasizing the crucial role the people can play in choosing their representatives. Listed below are the key features of the Indian Constitution. While reading these, keep in mind the above-mentioned concerns of diversity, unity, socio-economic reform and representation that the authors of this document were grappling with. Try and understand the ways in which they tried to balance these concerns with their commitment to transforming independent India into a strong, democratic society.

a. What vision did the authors of the Constitution have for independent India? 1 Mark

b. What was the primary task of the members of the Constituent Assembly? 1 Mark

31 India, as we know, became independent on 15 August 1947. Preceding this was a long and difficult struggle in which many sections of society participated. People from various backgrounds joined the struggle and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision-making. Under colonial rule, the people had lived in fear of the British government and did not agree with many of the decisions that they took. But they faced grave danger if they tried to criticise these decisions. The freedom movement changed this situation. The nationalists began to openly criticise the British government and make demands. As far back as 1885, the Indian National Congress demanded that there be elected members in the legislature with a right to discuss the budget and ask questions. The Government of India Act 1909, allowed for some elected representation. While these early legislatures under the British government were in response to the growing demands of the nationalists, they did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making. The experience of colonial rule as well as the participation of different people in the struggle for freedom left little doubt in the minds of the nationalists that all persons in independent India would be able to participate in making decisions. With the coming of independence, we were going to be citizens of a free country. This did not mean that the government could do what it felt like, it meant that the government had to be sensitive to people's needs and demands. The dreams and aspirations of the freedom struggle were made concrete in the Constitution of independent India that laid down the principle of universal adult franchise, i.e. that all adult citizens of the country have the right to vote.

1 Mark

- a. What inspired people from various backgrounds to join the freedom struggle? 1 Mark
- b. What was one early demand made by the Indian National Congress in 1885?

- XIV Answer in brief: - 6 Marks**
- 32 What are the functions of the three main organs of the government? 3 Marks
- 33 What are the major functions of the parliament? 3 Marks

SECTION - C (GEOGRAPHY) MARKS - 30

- XV Choose the correct option and write on your answer paper: - 3 Marks**

- 1 Identify renewable resource from the following: - 1 Mark
 a) Fossil fuel b) Solar and wind energy c) Natural gas & coal d) Nuclear energy
- 2 What are the two important factors that can change substances into resources? 1 Mark
 a) Time b) Utility c) Time and utility d) Time and Technology
- 3 The process of piling up of rocks to prevent water flow is called 1 Mark
 a) Rock Dam b) Erosion c) Mulching d) Landslide

- XVI Fill in the blank: - 3 Marks**

- 4 _____resources are resources which can be replaced or reproduced easily. 1 Mark
- 5 Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a _____. 1 Mark
- 6 _____ are used to protect the soil in coastal and dry regions. 1 Mark

- XVII Match the following: - 3 Marks**

Column A		Column B	
7	Resource	a	Weathering
8	Fossil fuel	b	Utility
9	Soil formation	c	Advanced fertilizers
		d	Non-Renewable resource

- XVIII Answer the following in one sentence: - 4 Marks**

- 10 How are resources generally classified? 1 Mark
- 11 Give any 2 examples of man-made resources and natural resources? 1 Mark
- 12 What are the two major threats to soil as a resource? 1 Mark
- 13 What is meant by the term 'National Park'? 1 Mark

- XIX Answer the following:- 4 Marks**

- 14 What is the major cause of water pollution? 2 Marks
- 15 Write any two reasons for land degradation today. 2 Marks

- XX Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: - 4 Marks**

- 16 Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by

reducing consumption, recycling and reusing thing. Ultimately it makes a difference because all our lives are linked. The future of our planet and its people is linked with our ability to maintain and preserve the life support system that nature provides. Therefore it is our duty to ensure that :

- all uses of renewable resources are sustainable
- the diversity of life on the earth is conserved
- the damage to natural environmental system is minimized.

a. What does sustainable development aim to balance? 1 Mark

b. Why is it important to maintain the life support system that nature provides? 1 Mark

17 Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time. The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting. In the hilly terrain landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster that often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern. A massive landslide hit Pangi village near Reckong Peo in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh and damaged a 200-meter stretch of old Hindustan-Tibet road, National Highway - 22. This landslide was triggered by intense blasting at Pangi village. Due to the blasting this weak zone of slope collapsed and caused intense damage to the road and nearby villages. The Pangi village was completely vacated to avoid any possible loss of life. Mitigation Mechanism Advancement in scientific techniques has empowered us to understand what factors cause landslides and how to manage them. Some broad mitigation techniques of landslide are as follows:

- Hazard mapping to locate areas prone to landslides. Hence, such areas can be avoided for building settlements.
- Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.
- Increase in the vegetation cover to arrest landslide.
- The surface drainage control works to control the movement of landslide along with rain water and spring flows.

a. What triggered the landslide in Pangi village of Himachal Pradesh? 1 Mark

b. Why was Pangi village vacated? 1 Mark

XX Answer in brief: - 9 Marks

18 What is resource conservation and why are human resources important? 3 Marks

19 Suggest three ways to conserve water. 3 Marks

20 Draw, color and label a neat diagram of 'Soil profile'. 3 Marks