



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Post Mid Term Examination: 2025-26

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marking scheme SET: 2

CLASS: VIII

Date: 23 /11/2025

Max: Marks: 30

Time: 1 Hr.

General Instructions: -

- Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
- This Question Paper has three Sections **A-History, B-Civics and C-Geography**.
- All questions are compulsory.
- All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the answer sheet provided.

SECTION - A		
HISTORY (10 MARKS)		
I	Choose the correct option and write it in your answer paper: -	2 Marks
1	Where did the Sepoy mutiny primarily begin in 1857? a) Meerut b) Kanpur c) Jhansi d) None of these. Answer: a) Meerut	1 Mark
2	Who was the key military leader of the rebellion in Delhi? a) Ahmadullah Shah b) Rani Avantibai c) Tantia Tope d) Bakht Khan Answer: d) Bakht Khan	1 Mark
II	Answer in one sentence: -	3 Marks
3	What is a mutiny? Answer: When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army is called mutiny.	1 Mark
4	What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857? Answer: The use of greased cartridges in the army was the immediate cause as they were coated with the fat of pig and cow which offended the religious sensitivity of the sepoys.	1 Mark

5	Who was Mangal Pandey, and why was he hanged on 8 April 1857? Answer: On 8 April 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore	1 Mark
III	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -	2 Marks
6	Much before the event of 1857, there had taken place another event of a similar nature at a place called Khurda in 1817. Here, it would be instructive for us to study that event and reflect on how resentment against the colonial policies of the British had been building up since the beginning of the 19th century in different parts of the country. Khurda, a small kingdom built up in the late 16th century in the south-eastern part of Orissa, was a populous and well-cultivated territory consisting of 105 garhs, 60 large and 1109 small villages at the beginning of the 19th century. Its king, Raja Birakishore Dev had to earlier give up the possession of four parganas, the superintendence of the Jagannath Temple and the administration of fourteen garjats (Princely States) to the Marathas under compulsion. a) Where did the uprising similar to the Revolt of 1857 take place in 1817? Answer: It took place at Khurda in the south-eastern part of Orissa. b) Why did Mukunda Dev II enter into negotiations with the British? Answer: Mukunda Dev II entered into negotiations with the British to regain his lost territories and rights over the Jagannath Temple, which his father had lost to the Marathas.	1 Mark 1 Mark
IV	Answer the following: -	3 Marks
7	Explain the steps taken by the British to bring an end to the Mughal dynasty. Answer: The Company began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. • In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in. • In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognized as kings – they would just be called princes 	
	SECTION-B CIVICS (10 MARKS)	
V	Choose the correct option and write it in your answer paper: -	2 Marks
8	Who can approach the Supreme Court or High Court in case of a violation of Fundamental Rights? a) Only government officials b) Only citizens above 18 years c) Any citizen of India d) Only members of Parliament Answer: c) Any citizen of India	1 Mark

9	<p>What was the main purpose of introducing <i>Public Interest Litigation (PIL)</i> in the early 1980s?</p> <p>a) To reduce the number of pending cases in courts. b) To increase access to justice for the poor and marginalized. c) To allow only government officials to file cases. d) To replace Fundamental Rights with legal rights.</p> <p>Answer: b) To increase access to justice for the poor and marginalized.</p>	1 Mark										
VI	Match the following: -	2 Marks										
10 11	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column – A</th> <th>Column - B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Criminal law</td> <td>i. Land or property issues.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Civil law</td> <td>ii. Supreme Court</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>iii. theft and dowry</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>iv. Fundamental right</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answer: -10 a-iii, 11 b-i</p>	Column – A	Column - B	a. Criminal law	i. Land or property issues.	b. Civil law	ii. Supreme Court		iii. theft and dowry		iv. Fundamental right	1 Mark 1 Mark
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VII	Answer in one sentence: -	1 Mark										
12	<p>How many High courts are there in India?</p> <p>Answer: There are 25 High courts in India.</p>											
VIII	Answer in the following: -	2 Marks										
13	<p>How does the Right to Constitutional Remedies ensure the protection of Fundamental Rights through the process of judicial review?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Constitutional Remedies declares that citizens can go to court for justice if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State. • The judiciary has the power to strike down laws passed by the Parliament if it is not according to the constitution. • Thus, the right to constitutional remedies connect to the idea of judicial review. 											
IX	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -	3 Marks										

14	<p>Imagine a situation in which a powerful politician has encroached on land belonging to your family. Within this judicial system, the politician has the power to appoint and dismiss a judge from his office. When you take this case to court, the judge is clearly partial to the politician. The control that the politician holds over the judge does not allow for the judge to take an independent decision. This lack of independence would force the judge to make all judgements in favour of the politician. Although we often hear of rich and powerful people in India trying to influence the judicial process, the Indian constitution protects against this kind of situation by providing for the independence of the judiciary. One aspect of this independence is the ‘separation of powers’. What this means here is that other branches of government – the legislature and the executive – cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf.</p> <p>a) How many levels of courts are there in India? Answer: There are three levels of courts in India.</p> <p>b) Who presides over a district court? Answer: A District Judge presides over a district court.</p> <p>c) What is meant by an integrated judicial system? Answer: It means that the decisions of higher courts are binding on the lower courts.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
SECTION -C GEOGRAPHY (10 MARKS)		
X	Choose the correct option and write it in your answer paper: -	2 Marks
1	<p>What is pisciculture?</p> <p>a) The cultivation of fruits and vegetables b) The rearing of silkworms for silk production c) The breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds d) The rearing of cattle for milk and meat</p> <p>Answer: c) The breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds</p>	1 Mark
2	<p>Which factor plays the most important role in the success of agriculture?</p> <p>a) Topography b) Climate c) Urbanization d) Industrialization</p> <p>Answer: b) Climate</p>	1 Mark
XI	Answer in one sentence: -	3 Marks
3	<p>What is agriculture? Answer: Agriculture is the primary activity which includes the growing of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.</p>	1 Mark
4	<p>Which two countries are the leading producers of jute in the world? Answer: India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute in the world.</p>	1 Mark
5	<p>What are the two main types of farming? Answer: The two main types of farming are subsistence farming and commercial farming</p>	1 Mark

<p>XII</p>	<p>Observe the Picture and answer the question: -</p> <div data-bbox="224 210 1040 779" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>a) What are the three main stages of the farming system shown in the diagram? Answer: The three main stages are Inputs, Processes, and Outputs.</p> <p>b) Name all the inputs required for farming, as illustrated in the picture. Answer: Machinery, Seeds and Chemicals (pesticides).</p>	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<p>XIII</p>	<p>Answer the following.</p>	<p>3 Marks</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>State the disadvantages of shifting cultivation. Answer: The disadvantages of shifting cultivation are as follows: (a) Leads to deforestation. (b) Soil becomes susceptible to erosion due to deforestation. (c) Soil loses its fertility due to the erosion of the top soil.</p>	