



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
Post Mid Term Examination: 2025-26
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET: 2

Max: Marks: 30

Time: 1 Hr.

CLASS: VIII

Date: 23 /11/2025

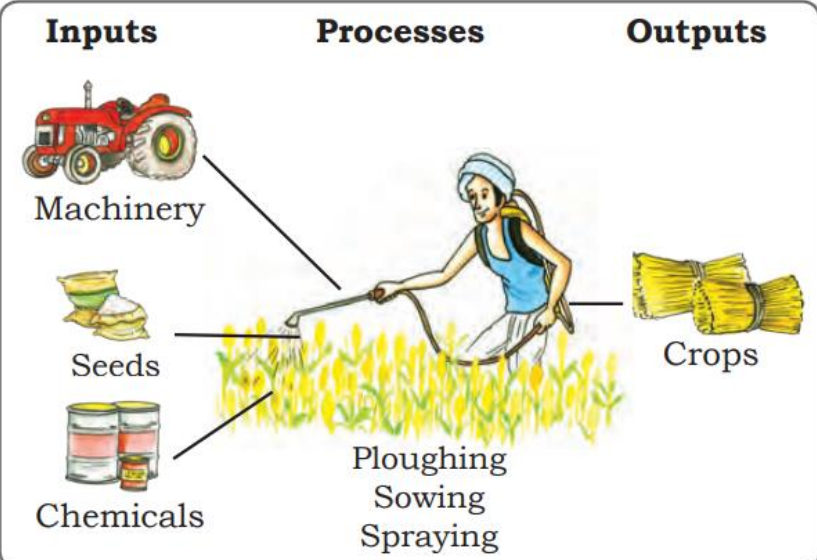
General Instructions: -

- a) Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
- b) This Question Paper has three Sections **A-History, B-Civics and C-Geography**.
- c) All questions are compulsory.
- d) 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.	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	1 Mark
II	Answer in one sentence: -	3 Marks
3	What is a mutiny?	1 Mark
4	What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?	1 Mark
5	Who was Mangal Pandey, and why was he hanged on 8 April 1857?	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	

	<p>superintendence of the Jagannath Temple and the administration of fourteen garjats (Princely States) to the Marathas under compulsion. His son and successor, Mukunda Dev II was greatly disturbed with this loss of fortune. Therefore, sensing an opportunity in the Anglo-Maratha conflict, he had entered into negotiations with the British to get back his lost territories and the rights over the Jagannath Temple. But after the occupation of Orissa in 1803, the British showed no inclination to oblige him on either score. Consequently, in alliance with other feudatory chiefs of Orissa and secret support of the Marathas, he tried to assert his rights by force. This led to his deposition and annexation of his territories by the British. As a matter of consolation, he was only given the rights of management of the Jagannath Temple with a grant amounting to a mere one-tenth of the revenue of his former estate and his residence was fixed at Puri. This unfair settlement commenced an era of oppressive foreign rule in Orissa, which paved the way for a serious armed uprising in 1817.</p> <p>a) Where did the uprising similar to the Revolt of 1857 take place in 1817? b) Why did Mukunda Dev II enter into negotiations with the British?</p>											
IV	Answer the following: -	3 Marks										
7	Explain the steps taken by the British to bring an end to the Mughal dynasty.											
SECTION-B (CIVICS) 10 MARKS												
V	Choose the correct option and write it in your answer paper: -	2 Marks										
8	<p>Who can approach the Supreme Court or High Court in case of a violation of Fundamental Rights?</p> <p>a) Only government officials b) Only citizens above 18 years c) Any citizen of India d) Only members of Parliament</p>	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>	1 Mark										
VI	<p>Match the following: -</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column - A</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column - B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10. Criminal law</td> <td>i. Land or property issues.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. 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>	Column - A	Column - B	10. Criminal law	i. Land or property issues.	11. Civil law	ii. Supreme Court		iii. theft and dowry		iv. Fundamental right	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark 1 Mark</p>
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VII	Answer in one sentence: -	1 Mark
12	How many High courts are there in India?	
VIII	Answer the following: -	2 Marks
13	How does the Right to Constitutional Remedies ensure the protection of Fundamental Rights through the process of judicial review?	
IX	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -	3 Marks
14	<p>There are different levels of courts in our country. There are several courts at the lower level while there is only one at the apex level. The courts that most people interact with are what are called subordinate or district courts. These are usually at the district or Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases. Each state is divided into districts that are presided over by a District Judge. Each state has a High Court which is the highest court of that state. At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India. Are these different levels of courts connected to each other? Yes, they are. In India, we have an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts. Another way to understand this integration is through the appellate system that exists in India. This means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgment passed by the lower court is not just.</p> <p>a) How many levels of courts are there in India? b) Who presides over a district court? c) What is meant by an integrated judicial system?</p>	<p>1 Mark 1 Mark 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>	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>	1 Mark
XI	Answer in one sentence: -	3 Marks
3	What is agriculture?	1 Mark
4	Which two countries are the leading producers of jute in the world?	1 Mark
5	What are the two main types of farming?	1 Mark

XII	<p>Observe the Picture and answer the question: -</p> <div data-bbox="224 210 1042 777" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-weight: bold;"> Inputs Processes Outputs </div>  </div> <p>a) What are the three main stages of the farming system shown in the diagram? b) Name all the inputs required for farming, as illustrated in the picture.</p>	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark 1 Mark</p>
XIII	<p>Answer the following.</p>	<p>3 Marks</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>State the disadvantages of shifting cultivation.</p>	