



INDIAN SCHOOL ALWADI ALKABIR
Dept. of Social Science
Midterm Examination: 2025-26
Marking scheme – 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 **French** was the last European power to enter India. 1 Mark
- 5 **Siraj-ud-daulah** was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of the Battle of Plassey. 1 Mark
- 6 Gomasthas were the agents of the **planters**. 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

7-c; 8-a; 9-b

IV Answer the following in one sentence: - 5 Marks

- 10 **Who was James Mill?** 1 Mark
 He was a Scottish economist and political philosopher and is known for his book 'A History of British India'.
- 11 **Which state was annexed by the Company on grounds of misgovernance?** 1 Mark
 Awadh was annexed by the Company on grounds of misgovernance.
- 12 **Who implemented the "Doctrine of Lapse"** 1 Mark
 Lord Dalhousie implemented the "Doctrine of Lapse".
- 13 **Where did the Spanish begin cultivating indigo?** 1 Mark
 The Spanish began cultivating indigo in Venezuela.
- 14 **What role did women play in the cultivation of indigo?** 1 Mark

Women usually carried the indigo plant to the vats.

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

Answer.

The information printed in newspaper are usually affected by the views and opinions of the reporters, news editors etc. But what historians find in police reports are usually true and realistic.

16 What problems did zamindars face under the Permanent Settlement? 2marks

The revenue that had been fixed was so high that the zamindars found it difficult to pay. Anyone who failed to pay the revenue lost his zamindari. Numerous zamindaris were sold off at auctions organised by the Company.

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

17 a. How was history commonly understood in the earlier times?

In earlier times, history was commonly understood as a collection of dates and events.

1 Mark

b. What kinds of events did historians debate about in the past?

The dates of rulers' coronations and the timing of major battles and wars

1 Mark

18 a. What happened to the indigo plant after it was harvested?

They were soaked in warm water in a vat known as the fermenting or steeper vat for several hours.

1 Mark

b. How many vats were used in the indigo dye-making process?

Three or four vats were needed to manufacture the dye.

1 Mark

VII Answer in brief: -

3 Marks

19 How was the Mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement? (Any 3 parallel points) 3marks

<i>Mahalwari Settlement</i>	<i>Permanent Settlement</i>
The mahalwari system, devised by Holt Mackenzie, came into effect in 1822, in the North Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency.	The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis.
It was devised as an alternative to the Permanent Settlement.	It was aimed at ensuring stable revenue for the East India Company.
The village headmen were in charge of collecting revenue.	The rajas and taluqdars were in charge of collecting revenue.

VIII Answer the following questions and mark the places on the given map of 5 Marks

India: -

- Name the place where Siraj-ud-daula was defeated by Robert Clive. – **Plassey.**
- Name the place where the Portuguese established their base in India. – **Goa**
- Name the place where Mir Qasim was defeated by the East India Company in 1764 – **Buxar**
- Name the place where Tipu Sultan died fighting against the British – **Seringapatam**
- Name the place where the British East India Company established their capital in India – **Calcutta**



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 **Separation** of powers. 1 Mark
- 23 **Parliament** 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

- 24-c; 25-a
- 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
 If there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives then:
 • These leaders (representatives) might misuse their authority.
 • This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice and mismanagement.
- 27 **Why is 'Fundamental Right' one of the important key features of the Indian Constitution?** 1 Mark
 Fundamental Right guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as against other individuals. It protects minority communities and guarantees rights against the majority.
- 28 **What is a constituency?** 1 Mark
 Constituency is an area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body.
- 29 **What is the main function of the parliament?** 1 Mark
 Parliament enables citizens of India to participate in decision making and controlling the government.
- XIII Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -** 4 Marks
- 30 **a. What vision did the authors of the Constitution have for independent India?** 1 Mark
 The authors envisioned transforming independent India into a strong, democratic society.
- b. What was the primary task of the members of the Constituent Assembly?** 1 Mark
 The primary task of the members of the Constituent Assembly was to draft a constitution for a diverse country facing significant challenges.
- 31 **a. What inspired people from various backgrounds to join the freedom struggle?** 1 Mark
 They were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality, and participation in decision-making.
- b. What was one early demand made by the Indian National Congress in 1885?** 1 Mark
 They demanded elected members in the legislature with rights to discuss the budget and ask questions.
- XIV Answer in brief: -** 6 Marks
- 32 **What are the functions of the three main organs of the government?** 3 Marks
 Answer: According to the Constitution, there are three organs of government. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
 • The legislature refers to our elected representatives.
 • The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.
 • The judiciary refers to the system of courts in this country.
- 33 **What are the major functions of the parliament?** 3 Marks
 The major functions of the parliament are:
 • To select the National Government

- To control, guide and inform the government
- Law-Making

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 Renewable resources are resources which can be replaced or reproduced easily. 1 Mark
- 5 Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a resource. 1 Mark
- 6 Shelter belts 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

7-b; 8-d; 9-a

XVIII Answer the following in one sentence: - 4 Marks

- 10 **How are resources generally classified?** 1 Mark
 Resources are generally classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use, origin, stock and distribution.
- 11 **Give any 2 examples of man-made resources and natural resources?** 1 Mark
 Clothes, utensils, foodgrains, combs, honey, books are man-made resources. Land, air, water, sunshine, rain, forests and minerals are natural resources.
- 12 **What are the two major threats to soil as a resource?** 1 Mark
 Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to soil as a resource.
- 13 **What is meant by the term 'National Park'?** 1 Mark
 A natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for the present and the future generations.

XIX Answer the following:- 4 Marks

- 14 **What is the major cause of water pollution?** 2 Marks
 • Discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage, agricultural chemicals and industrial effluents in water bodies are major contaminants.
 • They pollute water with nitrates, metals and pesticides.
- 15 **Write any two reasons for land degradation today.** 2 Marks

The reasons for land degradation are:

- Ever growing demand of the land by growing population.
- Destruction of forest cover.

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

16 **a. What does sustainable development aim to balance?**

Sustainable development aims to balance the need to use resources while conserving them for future generations

1 Mark

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

Maintaining the life support system that nature provides is crucial for the future of our planet and its inhabitants.

1 Mark

17 **a. What triggered the landslide in Pangri village of Himachal Pradesh?**

The landslide was triggered by intense blasting at Pangri village.

1 Mark

b. Why was Pangri village vacated?

It was vacated to avoid any possible loss of life due to the landslide.

1 Mark

XXI **Answer in brief: -**

9 Marks

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

3 Marks

- Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.
- People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and technology to do so. This is why human beings are a special resource.
- It is the abilities of human beings which help in transferring a physical material into a valuable resource. Hence, human resources are important.

19 **Suggest three ways to conserve water.**

3 Marks

- Rainwater harvesting: It is a method of collecting water while it rains so that it may come of use in future.
- The canals used for irrigation should be properly built so that loss of water does not take place while the water is transported to the field.
- In dry regions, drip or trickle irrigation is suggested.

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

3 Marks

