D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL, THANE.
SESSION : 2022-2023
PERIODIC TEST II (HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION)
SUBJECT: - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Std.: - VIII **Time: - 3 Hrs**
Date: **Total Marks: 80M**

General Instructions:
Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow.

1. Question paper comprises five sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 35 questions and all are compulsory.
2. Section A – Questions No. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Questions No. 21 to 27 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. Section C – Question NO. 28 and 29 are source-based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. Section D – Question No. 30 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section E – Question No. 35 is map based carrying 6 marks with two parts 35(A) from Geography (3 marks) and 35(B) from History (3 marks).
7. Answer should be brief and to the point. The word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one choice in such questions is to be answered.
9. Attach Map along with your answer book.
10. In addition to these separate instructions are given with each section and questions, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

1.Which one of the following statement is NOT a feature of 'Renewable Resources? (1)
(a) These resources are always available and do not get exhausted by human activities.
(b) The quality of these resources can be affected by improper usage.
(c) These resources have the capacity to reproduce and regenerate.
(d) These resources can be renewed either naturally or by human efforts.

2. In this question two statements are given. One has been marked as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option as the answer: (1)
Assertion (A) Utility and value of a resource varies from time to time and place to place.
Reason (R) China and United States of America (USA) are generating more wind energy than India.
(a) A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(b) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
(c) Both A and R are Correct, R is the correct explanation of A.
(d) A is correct but R is incorrect.

3. African nations, inspite of being rich in resources, are less developed as most of the people are _____ and _____. (1/2+1/2)

4. Correct and rewrite the following statement.
The utilization of land is determined by the continuous interplay of the human factors, such as relief, soil, climatic conditions, mineral resources, etc. (1)

5. What is Humus? (1)

6. Which one of the following options attracts large concentration of population in Eastern part of the USA, peninsular plateau in India and Western Europe. (1)

(a) Highly industrialized (b) Availability of petroleum

(c) Good network of Transport (d) Rich in mineral resourced

7. Define the term Sex Ratio.

8. In this question two statements are given. One has been marked as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option as the answer: (1)

Assertion (A) Education and empowerment of women will have a remarkable impact on the progress of the nation (R) General neglect of female children during childhood is largely responsible for high female mortality rate.

(a) A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(b) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

(c) Both A and R are Correct, R is the correct explanation of A.

(d) A is correct but R is incorrect.

9. Name any two major events during twentieth century in India. (1)

10.The Indian National Congress was established in _____. (1)

(a) 1887 (b) 1856 (c) 1885 (d) 1890

11. Match the names given in Column 'A' correctly with the related information given in Column 'B' and choose the correct option given below as the answer. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. The Permanent Revenue System	a. Holt Machenzie
2. Mahalwari System	b. Kanhu Murmu
3. Santhal	c. Tirut Singh
4. Khasis	d. Lord Cornwallis

(a) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d (b) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

(c)1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c (d) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a

12.Identify the commercial crop. (1)



13. India is a _____ State because the country is free from all external controls. (1)

(a) Secular (b) Sovereign (c) Democratic (d) Republic

14. Correct and rewrite the following statement. (1)

Certain provisions of the Constitution can easily be changed by passing the Amendment Bill by Special Majority and Ratification.

15. The Fundamental Right that came into existence in 2005 is the_____. (1)

(a) Right to Information (b) Right to Education

(c) Right to Freedom (d) Right to Equality

16. State any one aspect of Secularism. (1)

17. Name the city which also manufactures, tin plates, iron sheets, locomotives, rails, wheels and sleepers for railways. (1)
(a) Jamshedpur (b) Bhilai (c) Bengaluru (d) Ahmedabad

18. The conversion of raw material into more useful and valuable commodity with the help of machines or tools is called _____. (1)
(a) manufacturing (b) process (c) procedure (d) industry

19. Which one of the following was not a Presidency Town during the British period? (1)
(a) Surat (b) Bombay (c) Madras (d) Calcutta

20. Delhi has a long history. It is believed that the town was known as _____ during the times of epic Mahabharata. (1)
(a) Nalanda (b) Indraprastha (c) Shimla (d) Kalinga

SECTION B

21. Mention any six factors for utilization of resources. 3

OR

'There is a concern about over exploitation of non-renewable resources'. Justify

22. What is soil? Explain any two components of soil. (1+2)

OR

What is the land use pattern? Explain any two factors of land use pattern. (1+2)

23. What is the density of population? State any four reasons responsible for high density of population in India. (1+2)

24. Explain any three attributes/ composition of Human Resources. 3

25. Which place is the Gandhi Smriti situated? State any two features of the Gandhi Smriti. (1+2)

26. Mention any three purposes of Indian Constitution. 3

27. What is the aim of Directive Principles of State Policy? Explain any two features of Economic Principle. (1+2)

Section C

28. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. (4)

Public Sector- When the ownership and management of an industry is in the hands of the government or its department, it is called public sector industry. The government establishes and runs these industrial units. Bhilai Steel Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd are some of the examples of the Public Sector Industry.

Private Sector- This type of industry is owned and managed by an individual, family or a corporate body. Individuals invest their own capital, or capital is raised through loans or public issues to establish these industries and they manage them as private enterprise, for example, TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Co.) at Jamshedpur, Reliance at Ahmedabad and Vadodara, Birla Mills at Delhi, etc.

Joint Sector- It is owned and managed jointly by the government and private sector. Some examples of such industries are Indian Oil Ruchi Biofuels LLP, Indian Oil PETRONAS Private Ltd., Avi-Oil India Ltd., etc.

Co-operative Sector- It is owned and managed by a group of people belonging to a co-operative society. Amul of Gujarat and Lijjat Papad of Maharashtra (Women CO-operative) are some of the examples.

28.1 Lijjat Papad of Maharashtra is the example of _____ sector.

a. Co-operative

b. Public

c. Private

d. Government

28.2. Which of the following industry is established and run by the government?

a. Reliance

b. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd

c. Avi-Oil India Ltd

d. Amul of Gujarat

28.3 Which of the following places is TISCO located?

a. Jamshedpur

b. Delhi

c. Gujarat

d. Maharashtra

28.4 Joint Sector is owned and managed jointly by _____ and _____ sectors.

a. co-operative, private

b. private, public

c. government, private

d. co-operative and public

29. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. (4)

Raisina Hill was selected for building the new capital- New Delhi. It became the residence of the Viceroy and new administrative centre. The English town planners, especially, Edwin Lutyens, prepared the architectural design for the palace of the Viceroy, called the Viceroy's House (now Rashtrapati Bhawan), Circular Pillar Palace (Parliament House), Kingsway (Rajpath) and War Memorial (India Gate) along with many green spaces, parks and gardens.

The New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) was set up to look after all the civic amenities like water supply, electricity, buildings, roads, sewers, medical and public health of the capital. It provided an underground sewer system in the whole area. All big, open nallas were covered as they were the breeding grounds of mosquitoes.

In 1937, the Delhi Improvement Trust was established. It undertook many schemes like town expansion, slum clearance and slum improvement scheme for the progress of Delhi. The British made 'Civil Lines' in all major towns and cities as they wanted to keep themselves away from the native residences.

29.1. _____ undertook schemes like town expansion and slum clearance in Delhi in 1937.

a. New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC)

b. Delhi Improvement Trust

c. Raisina Hill

d. Delhi Committee

29.2 Which of the following place is known as Rashtrapati Bhavan at present?

a. Circular Pillar Palace

b. Rajpath

c. Viceroy's House

d. War memorial

29.3 Why did the British build 'Civil Lines'?

a. to provide basic policy

b. to keep themselves away from the native residences

c. to develop transport and communication

d. to establish their empire in India

29.4 Who prepared the architectural design for War Memorial?

a. Raisina Hill

b. Edwin Lutyens

c. Viceroy

d. King

Section D

30. What is soil erosion? Explain the topography factor of soil formation with the help of example. (2+2+1)

31. Who introduced the Mahalwari System in India? State any three features of it. How did it prove to be a curse for the peasants of India? (1+3+1)

OR

Explain the Tribal revolts in India during the British rule.

32. Why did the British force Indian farmers to grow commercial crops? What was the condition of Indian farmers during British rule? (3+2)

33. India is Sovereign. Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic country. Justify.

34. State any one aspect of Indian secularism. Explain any four significance of Indian secularism. (1+4)

OR

Fundamental Rights are essential for the development of the personality of every individual. Mention any five situations of yours life when you enjoy Fundamental Rights given by the Constitution of India. (5)