

PSBLLA

MID TERM REVISION EXAMINATION 2021-22

SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS – VIII

OBJECTIVE

I. MCQ

1. The missionaries set up a mission at Serampore area under the control of
 - a. English East India Company
 - b. French East India Company
 - c. Danish East India Company
 - d. Dutch East India Company

2. Rabindranath Tagore started Shantiniketan in
 - a) 1899 b) 1900 c) 1901 d) 1902

3. In 1854, the Court of Directors sent the Wood's Despatch which emphasized the benefits of European learning. Select the best option
 - A. It would introduce Indians to European ways of life.
 - B. English education would change the tastes and desires of Indians
 - C. It would create a demand for British goods.
 - D. It would supply the Company with civil servants.

a) A, B, C b) B, C, D. c) A, C, D d) A, B, C, D

4. By the late 18th century, Company was trying to expand the cultivation of:
 - a) Opium b) Indigo c) cotton d) Tea

a) A, B. b) B, C c) C, D d) A, C

5. Right against exploitation does not include:
 - a) Prohibition of trafficking
 - b) Prohibition of forced labour
 - c) Prohibition of employment of children below 14 years of age
 - d) Prohibition of untouchability

6. When all the citizens of a country are equal before law, it implies:
 - a) Parliamentary Rule b) Independence of the Judiciary
 - c) Right to equality d) Fundamental Rights

II. Answer in one Sentence (1mark)

1. What was Mahal?

Ans. Villages were also known as mahals.

2. Who were zamindars?

Ans. Taluqdars and Rajas were known as Zamindars

3. What is Bigha?

Ans. Bigha is a unit of measurement

4. What is 'black gold'?

Ans. Coal is also known as Black Gold.

5. What is nuclear power?

Ans. Process of boiling water with coal to produce electricity with the steam produced.

6. Who was William Jones?

Ans. William Jones came to India in 1783, He was a Junior Judge in the Supreme Court that the Company had set up. He was not only an expert in law, But he was also a Linguist, he knew Greek, latin, French, English, Arabic and Sanskrit.

7. Mention the two schools of thought which wanted to introduce education in India

Ans. The Madrasa and the Hindu College

8. When was Ryotwari System of land tenure introduced?

Ans. 1820

9. When was Permanent Settlement introduced in India?

Ans. 1793

MAIN PAPER

III. Answer in Brief :(2 marks)

10. What was Mahalwari system? Where was it introduced?

Ans. Mahalwari System is a system where Collectors went from village to village inspecting the land, measuring it and calculated the estimated revenue for each plot. These estimated revenue was added up and to calculate the revenue for a mahal. In this system the revenue is not fixed and it is revised periodically. This was introduced in the North West Frontiers

11. How did the Company purchase goods in India before 1865?

Ans. Before 1865, The company purchased goods in India by importing gold and silver from Britain.

12. What are the major types of power resources? Give examples of each.(2)

Ans. Conventional And Non Conventional are two major types of power resources. Examples of Conventional Resources are Firewood and Natural gas. Examples of Non Conventional Resources are Solar and Wind Energy.

13. Name some countries having Geothermal power plants.

Ans. USA, Indonesia, Philippines, Turkey and New Zealand are some countries having Geo Thermal Power Plants

14. What is Federalism?

Ans. Federalism is a key feature of the Indian Constitution, which includes that all powers are not given to the state government and some are controlled by the central government.

15. When was English Education Act introduced and what were its features?

Ans. The English Education Act was introduced in 1835 by Thomas Babington Macaulay. It said that English was the medium of instruction for Higher Education. The Calcutta Madrasa and The Benaras Sanskrit College was seen as temples of darkness. Now English Textbooks began to be produced in all schools.

16. What do you mean by tyranny of majority?

Ans. Where majority can continuously enforce decisions that exclude minorities and go against their interests is called Tyranny Of Majority.

IV. Answer in Detail: (3 marks)

17. Distinguish between the features of Ryotwari System and Permanent Settlement.

| Ryotwari System | Permanent Settlement |
|--|---|
| 1. Here the revenue was fixed for 30 years | 1. Here the revenue was fixed Permanently |
| 2. Here the farmers paid the revenue directly to the company | 2. Here the Zamindaries collected the revenue from the farmers and paid it to the company |

18. What were the two main types of systems for indigo cultivation? What was the problem with the Nij cultivation?

Ans. The Nij and Ryoti were the two main types of system for indigo cultivation. It was difficult to expand their area under nij cultivation. Only small plots scattered could be acquired.

19. Why was there great demand for Indian indigo in foreign market?

Ans. Indigo was darker in shade compared to Woad. So it was in great demand.

20. What is the process of hydel power generation?

21. What are the different techniques used for mineral extraction?

Ans. Mining, Quarrying and Drilling are techniques for Mineral Extraction.

22. Differentiate between the 'Firewood' and 'Coal'.

23. What are the different types of minerals? Explain them briefly.

Ans. Metallic Minerals And Non metallic Minerals are 2 types of Minerals. Minerals that contain metals are called Metallic minerals. Minerals that do not contain metals are called Non Metallic Minerals.

24. Why are coal, mineral oil and natural gas called fossil fuels?

Ans. Its because they take millions of years to form and are in limited quantities.

25. What are the various uses of minerals?

Ans. Minerals are used in day to day life, from Steel an alloy of iron is used to make water bottles, Utensils. And petroleum is used as a fuel for vehicles. Copper is used as wires.

26. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

Ans. We need to conserve Minerals Resources because it takes million of years to form and they are in limited quantities.

27. What are the advantages of petroleum?

Ans. It is easy to Transport (Tankers). It provides us energy for vehicles.

28. Write down a few disadvantages of solar energy.

Ans. Its expensive and its a diffuse energy so a lot is wasted.

29. How is tidal energy used for energy generation?

Ans. Tides or Waves move the turbines to produce electricity.

30. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

Ans. They elected representatives would misuse their power. This is why we have Federalism as a key feature in our Indian Constitution.

V. Answer in Detail: (5 marks)

31. Write the importance of Federalism, Separation of powers, Fundamental Rights, Parliamentary form of Government.

Ans. These are very important for our constitution because it states the limits and rights of each person. Ans without this the government would have a difficult time controlling everything.

32. Write a short note on the importance of a Constitution.

Ans. A constitution is very important because it has the basic rules which each person has to follow. And without it the government would have a difficult time controlling everything.

33. Write a short note on Wood's Dispatch.

Ans. Wood's Dispatch stated that English should be the vernacular language in each schools and colleges.

34. "We became strangers in our own motherland"- Who said these words? Explain his views on education. (5 points)

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi said these words because the English men were the ones controlling the government and everything.
