



**ANANDALAYA**  
**PERIODIC TEST – 2**  
**Class: VIII**

Subject: Social Science  
Date: 19-09-2025

M.M: 50  
Time: 2 hours

**General Instructions:**

- 1) All Questions are compulsory.
- 2) The question paper has three sections-A-History, B- Political Science, C-Geography.
- 3) Section A and C are of 18 marks each, Section B is of 14 marks.
- 4) Each section has VSA, SA, LA and VBQ. Value based Questions are highlighted in bold.
- 5) Question 9 of Section A is a map-based question.

**SECTION-A (HISTORY)**

1. 1917 mark the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_ against the indigo planters led by Mahatma Gandhi. (1)  
(A) Champaran Movement (B) Rowlat Satyagraha  
(C) Swadeshi Movement (D) Non-Cooperation Movement
2. Why were the company officials known as ‘Nabobs’? (1)
3. Name the Mughal ruler who issued a farman granting the company the right to trade duty free. (1)
4. ‘The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India’ State True or False. (1)
5. Identify the three presidencies under the British rule. (1)  
(A) Madras, Bombay, Lucknow (B) Bengal, Bombay, Hyderabad  
(C) Bombay, Bengal, Delhi (D) Bengal, Madras, Bombay
6. The word ‘permanent’ is used for the 1<sup>st</sup> revenue system introduced by the British. State the reason. (1)
7. Elucidate the consequences of the battle of Seringapatnam. (2)
8. ‘After the Company assumed the Diwani, Bengal economy was facing a deep crisis’. Justify the statement. (2)
9. On the given map of India, identify and mark the states where the British compelled farmers to cultivate the following crops. (3)  
(a) jute, (b) tea, (c) wheat
10. Discuss the measures adopted by the government to bring the blue rebellion under control. (5)

**SECTION-B (POLITICAL SCIENCE)**

11. **Why it is necessary for citizens to participate actively in elections to choose their representatives in Parliament?** (1)
12. Identify the significance of the ‘Rule of law’ (1)  
(A) Apply equally to all the citizens (B) Apply equally to all the MPs  
(C) Apply equally to all the women (D) Apply equally to all the politicians
13. State the position of the Prime Minister in India. (1)
14. List any two different types of religious practices that you find in your neighbourhood. (1)

15. State True or False: (2)
- (a) The Lok Sabha is a permanent house.
- (b) The parliament session begins with zero periods.
16. Mention the significant reason of our political right 'Right to vote' as supported by the leaders of the freedom movement. (3)
17. (a) Discuss the composition of the parliament. (5)
- (b) Elucidate any four functions of the Parliament.

### SECTION-C (GEOGRAPHY)

18. \_\_\_\_\_ areas are densely populated areas of the world. (1)
- (A) Desert areas (B) Thick forested areas
- (C) Low lying area susceptible to water logging (D) Plains
19. Which of the following best describes plantation agriculture? (1)
- (A) Farming for family needs only (B) Growing multiple crops on small land
- (C) Growing a single crop on a large area for sale (D) Cultivating crops by using primitive tools
20. The narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere is called \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- (A) Biosphere (B) Ecology
- (C) Asthenosphere (D) Ecosystem
21. Which of the following is not a soil conservation method? (1)
- (A) Rock dam (B) Intercropping
- (C) Weathering (D) Contour barrier
22. Sakshi goes to her village after 10 years and observes that the river which flows through her village has become very polluted due to various human activities. She inspires the youth and children for the cleanliness drive for the river.
- (a) Mention any two causes of water pollution through human activities. (2)
- (b) What values does she reflect through her actions?** (1)
23. "Natural Vegetation and wildlife are valuable resources." Justify by giving three uses each of natural vegetation and wildlife. (3)
24. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:
- Shifting cultivation is practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of southeast Asia and Northeast India. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture.
- (a) What is shifting cultivation called in North- east India? (1)
- (b) Discuss the disadvantages of shifting cultivation. (2)
25. (a) Differentiate between subsistence and commercial farming. (ANY 3) (3)
- (b) Give two examples each of primary and tertiary activities. (2)