

QM

QUARTERLY EXAMINATION - 2024

VIII - Std

SOCIAL SCIENCE

--	--	--	--	--	--

Time : 3.00 Hrs

Marks : 100

Madurai district

14 X 1 = 14

I Choose the correct answer :-

- Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India
a) Vasco da Gama b) Bartholomew Diaz c) Alfons de Albuquerque d) Almeida
- Sir. William Hawkins belonged to
a) Portugal b) Spain c) England d) France
- The Battle of Plassey was fought in a) 1757 b) 1764 c) 1765 d) 1775
- Who was the first Indian State to join the Subsidiary Alliance?
a) Awadh b) Hyderabad c) Udaipur d) Gwalior
- What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system
a) House b) Land c) Village d) Palace
- Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was haged at
a) Panchalamkurichi b) Sivagangai c) Tiruppathur d) Kayathar
- World Soil day is observed on
a) 25th August b) 12th January c) 15th October d) 5th December
- is generally defined as the average conditions of the weather of a place or a region.
a) Earth b) Atmosphere c) Climate d) Sun
- The process in which the water moves between the oceans, atmosphere and land is called
a) River cycle b) Hydrologic cycle c) Rock cycle d) Life cycle
- War is one of the causes of human migration.
a) Demographic b) Social - Cultural c) Political d) Economic
- The State council Minister is headed by
a) The Governor b) Chief Minister c) Speaker d) Home Minister
- Find out the wrong pair.
a) Marudu Pandiyar - Ettayapuram
b) Gopala Nayak - Dindigal
c) Kerala Varma - Malabar
d) Dhoondaji - Mysore
- The preamble of the constitution was amended in a) 1951 b) 1976 c) 1974 d) 1967
- Who designed the symbol (₹) of Indian Rupee
a) Udayakumar b) Amartya Sen c) Abijith Banerjee d) None of these

II Fill in the blanks :-

5 X 1 = 5

- National Archives of India (NAI) is located in
- The Eastern palayams were ruled under the control of
- Metropolitan city in Indian has the second highest Urban population in the World.
- Secularism is a part of democracy which grants
- Online Banking is also known as

III Match the following :-

6 X 1 = 6

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Jhansi | - | Kunwar Singh |
| 2. Bihar | - | Tax evaders |
| 3. Emigration | - | Lakshmi Bai |
| 4. Din - i - illahi | - | Future citizen |
| 5. Children | - | Out migration |
| 6. Black Money | - | Divine faith |

P. Ganeshamoorthy
MLWA HSS, Madurai.

QM 8 EM Social Science P - 1

IV True or False :-

5 X 1 =

1. Kattabomman was hanged on 14th October 1799. []
2. Mist is not the tiny droplets of water hanging in the air. []
3. Slums are generally found in cities. []
4. Jainism originated in China. []
5. Government of India declares holidays for all religious festivals. []

5 X 2 = 1

V Distinguish between :-

1. Soil conservation and soil erosion.
2. Weather and Climate.
3. Absolute and relative humidity.
4. Permanent and seasonal winds.
5. Evaporation and transpiration.

5 X 1 =

VI Give reasons :-

1. Igneous rocks are found in the regions of Volcanoes.
2. Temperature decreases with increase in altitude.
3. Mountain climber carry oxygen cylinders while ascending peaks.
4. Fresh water is less on the earth.
5. Snowfall is common in the Polar region and mountainous regions.

10 X 2 = 20

VII Give short answers. (Any 10 questions)

1. Give a short note on Archives?
2. What were the causes for the First Mysore War?
3. What was the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi on Champaran Satyagraha?
4. Bring out the effects the Vellore revolt?
5. State the types of soils?
6. What are "Isolines"?
7. Define - hydrological cycle?
8. What is Urbanisation?
9. Write the qualifications of the members of the legislative assembly?
10. Mention any three qualities of a good citizens?
11. Name some of the Indians who contributed to spread of secularism?
12. The world money is derived from?

VIII Answer the following questions in detail :-

4 x 5 = 20

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of the permanent settlement? (OR)
What do you know about the Pulithavar?
2. Give an account on different layers of soil? (OR)
Discuss the problems of urbanisation?
3. Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister? (OR)
Why we need secular education.
4. Write about the evolution of money? (OR) Explain the types of Bank Deposits.

IX Mark the following on the river map of India :-

10 x 1 = 10

1. Plassey 2. Buxar 3. Purandhar 4. Arcot 5. Wandiwash 6. Delhi
7. Jhansi 8. Lucknow 9. Kanpur 10. Meerut

X Mark the following places in a World Map :-

5 X 1 = 5

1. Tropic of Cancer 2. Antarctic circle 3. Pacific Ocean 4. India 5. Torrid Zone

Quarterly Examination 2024 – Madurai district**Subject : Social Science****I. Choose**

1. Alfons de Albuquerque
2. England
3. 1757
4. Hyderabad
5. Village
6. Kayathar
7. 5th December
8. Climate
9. Hydrologic cycle
10. Political
11. Chief Minister
12. Marudu pandiyar - Ettayapuram
13. 1976
14. Udayakumar

II. Fill ups

1. New Delhi
2. Kattabomman
3. Delhi
4. Equal rights
5. Internet banking

III. Match

1. Jhansi - Lakshmi Bai
2. Bihar - Kunwar Singh
3. Emigration - Out migration
4. Din - i - illahi - Divine faith
5. Children - Future citizen
6. Black Money - Tax evaders

IV. True/False

1. False
2. False
3. True

4. False

5. True

V. Distinguish between:**1. Soil conservation:**

- It is the process of protecting the soil from erosion to maintain its fertility
- This is widely practiced for conserving soil.
- The methods for soil conservations are afforestation, controlled grazing, terrace farming etc.

Soil erosion:

- It is the removal or destruction of the top layer of soil by natural forces and human activities.
- It reduces the fertility of soil which in turn reduces the agricultural productivity.
- Running water and wind are the major agents of soil erosion.

2. Weather:

- ❖ It is the day to day conditions (state) of the atmosphere at any place.
- ❖ It refers to short periods like a day, a week, a month or a little longer.
- ❖ Weather changes from time to time in a day.

Climate:

- ❖ It is the average condition of the weather of a place or a region.
- ❖ It is determined by measuring the weather elements for a long period of time usually 35 years.
- ❖ The climate does not change often like weather.

3. Absolute Humidity:

- It is the mass or weight of water vapour present per unit volume of air.
- It is expressed usually in grams per cubic meter of air.

Relative Humidity:

- It is the ratio between the actual amount of water vapour it can hold at a given temperature.
- It is expressed as a percentage.

4. Permanent winds:

- ✓ These winds blow almost in the same direction throughout the year.
- ✓ They are also called as planetary winds.
- ✓ E.g: Trade winds

Seasonal winds:

- ✓ These winds change their direction according to seasons in a year.
- ✓ They are also called as monsoon winds.
- ✓ E.g: Southwest monsoon winds

5. Evaporation:

- It is a process in which the liquid form of water changes in to gaseous form.
- It is affected by temperature.
- It accounts for 90% of atmospheric moisture.

Transpiration:

- It is a process by which the water content in the plants are released into the atmosphere.
- It is affected by temperature, wind and humidity.
- It accounts for 10% of atmospheric moisture.

VI. Give reasons:

1) They are formed by the solidification of molten magma.

2) The temperature drops by 6.5°C for every 1000m rise in attitude. This is known as Lapse Rate.

3)

- ❖ With decreasing air pressure, the availability of oxygen to breathe also decreases.
- ❖ At very high altitudes, atmospheric pressure and available oxygen get so low that people can become sick and even die.

4)

- ✓ Because most of the water on the Earth is saline and is found in seas and oceans.
- ✓ The salt water constitutes about 97.2% and fresh water is only about 2.8%.

5)

- Because often water vapour in a cloud is converted directly into snow pieces due to lowering of temperature.
- Precipitation is in the form of powdery mass of ice known as snowfall.

VII. Shorts Answers

1.

- An archive is a place where historical documents are preserved.
- It is the chief storehouse of the records of the government of India.
- The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi.

2.

- ❖ Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company.
- ❖ The Marathas, the Nizam and the English entered into a triple alliance against Haider Ali.

3.

- ✓ The European planters of Champaran in Bihar resorted to illegal and inhuman methods of indigo cultivation at a cost which was wholly unjust.
- ✓ Mahatma Gandhi supported the cause.
- ✓ The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member

4.

- The new methods and uniform regulation were withdrawn.
- The family of Tipu as a precautionary measure was sent to Calcutta.
- William Cavendish Bentinck was removed from his service.

5. Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil

6.

- Isolines join the places with equal values of weather elements.
- They are shown by means of isolines on map.
- E.g: Isobar, Isotherm

7. Hydrological cycle is a process where water is transported from oceans to atmosphere, from atmosphere to land and from land back to the oceans.

8. Urbanisation refers to the process in which there is an increase in the proportion of population living in towns and cities.

9.

- He must be a citizen of India.
- He should have complete 30 years of age.
- He cannot be a member of the Legislative Assembly or either of the houses of the parliament.

10.

- ❖ Loyalty to the Constitution
- ❖ Obey laws
- ❖ Quality of goodness and justice
- ❖ Respecting diversity

11.

- ❖ Raja Rammohan Roy
- ❖ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- ❖ Rabindranath Tagore
- ❖ B.R. Ambedkar
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi

12. The word money is derived from Roman word "Moneta Juno".

VIII. Details

1(a) Merits:

1. Under this system many of the waste lands and forests became cultivable lands
2. The Zamindars became the owners of the land.
3. They remained faithful to the British Government.

Demerits:

1. The British Government had no direct contact with cultivators.
2. The rights of the cultivators were ignored and they were left at the mercy of the Zamindars.
3. The peasants were almost treated as serfs. Many conflicts between the Zamindar- and the peasants arose in rural Bengal.

1(b)

- ❖ Puli Thevar was the Palayakkara of Nerkattumseval near Tirunelveli.
- ❖ During his tenure he refused to pay tribute to Mohammed Ali and to the English. So they attacked to Puli Thevar.
- ❖ But the combined forces were defeated by Puli Thevar at Tirunelveli.

- ❖ Nerkattumseval was attacked and captured by Yusuf Khan.
- ❖ Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764.
- ❖ Later he was defeated by captain Campell in 1767.
- ❖ He escaped and died in exile.

2(a) Layers of soil

1. O-Horizon or Humus:

This layer is dominated by organic material (leaves, needles, twigs, moss and lichens).

2. A-Horizon or Top Soil

It is a part of top soil, composed of organic matter mixed with mineral matter.

3. E - Horizon or Elevated layer:

E - Stands for elevated layer. This layer is significantly leached of clay, iron and aluminum oxides, which leaves a concentration of ore.

4. B-Horizon or Sub - soil:

This layer reflects the chemical or physical alteration of parent material. Thus iron, clay, aluminum and organic compounds are found accumulated in this horizon.

5.C- Horizon or Parent Rock:

Partially weathered parent material accumulates in this layer.

6.R-Horizon Parent Rock:

This layer consists of unweathered part of bed rock.

2(b) Discuss the problems of urbanisation.

Housing and slums:

1. Housing and slums there is a lack of space for housing and a marked reduction in the quality of housing in the urban areas due to increase in population. Rapid rate of urbanization results the development of slums.

Overcrowding:

2 Overcrowding leading to unhealthy environment in the urban areas and cause of many diseases and riots.

3. Water supply, drainage and sanitation is a Himalayan task for urban local bodies.

Transportation:

4. The increasing number of two wheelers and cars make the traffic problem in urban centres and it leads to pollution.

Pollution:

5. Towns and cities are the major polluters of environment. Cities discharge their entire sewage and industrial effluents untreated into the nearby rivers. Industries in and around the urban centres pollute the atmosphere with smoke and toxic gases.

3(a). Discuss the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

1. The chief minister is the real executive of the state. All major decisions of the state Government are taken under his leadership.
2. Chief Minister supervise the activities of different ministries and advises them and also coordinates the activities of different ministries.
3. His voice is final in policy decisions of the state government.
4. He plays an important role in making higher appointments of the state government.
5. He plays an important role in making policies of the state.

3(b). Why we need secular education?

1. To remove narrow mindedness and makes dynamic and enlightened view.
2. To develop moral and humanistic outlook.
3. To train the youth to be good citizen.
4. To strengthen democratic values like liberty, equality, and fraternity and co - operative livings.
5. To give a wider vision towards life.

4(a). Write about the evolution of Money.

1. There are many stages of evolution of money. They earliest and primitive stage is Barter system.

2. In the earliest period of human civilization, any commodity that was generally demanded and chosen by common consent was used as money.

3. With progress of human civilization commodity money changed into metallic money. Metals like gold, silver, copper, etc., were used as metallic money.

4. It was found inconvenient as well as dangerous to carry metallic money. So it leads to invention of paper money and near money took place almost side by side with that of paper money. The final stage in the evolution of money is near money.

5. The evolution of this stage has not happened overnight. It took thousands of year to reach such a stage.

4(b). Explain the types of bank deposits.

Student savings account:

1. These are savings accounts banks offer for young people enrolled in high school or college.
2. They have lower minimum balance requirements.

Savings deposit:

1. These are opened by customers to save a part of their current income.
2. The customers can withdraw their money from their accounts when they require it.
3. The bank also gives a small amount of interest to the money in the saving deposits.

Current account deposit:

1. Current accounts are opened by business firms, traders and public authorities.
2. It helps in frequent banking transactions as they are repayable on demand.

Fixed deposit:

These accounts are meant for investors who want their principle to be safe and give them fixed yields.

Prepared by

P.Ganeshamoorthy M.Sc., B.Ed.,

BT Assist,

MLWA HSS, Madurai. CELL: 9585992871