

First Mid Term Test – 2024

8th Std SOCIAL SCIENCE Answer Key

1. c) 1757
2. c) Alfonso de Albuquerque
3. a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. b) Hyderabad
5. b) Climate
6. b) 5th December
7. c) 2.8%
8. b) President
9. d) The President
10. a) Francis Day – Denmark
11. New Delhi
12. Mir Jafar
13. Igneous
14. Cotton
15. Chief minister
16. Governor – Nominal Head
17. Hygrometer – Humidity
18. Infiltration – At the surface
19. British – 1600
20. French – 1664
21. Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad, Broach
22.
 - ❖ The place where historical documents are preserved is called the Archives.
 - ❖ The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi.
23.
 - ❖ Black Hole Tragedy was held among a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night.
 - ❖ The next day morning, when the door was opened 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation.
24. Hyderabad (1798). It was followed by Tanjore (1799), Aundh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Gwalior (1804), Indore (1817), Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur (1818).
25.
 - ❖ In 1928, the peasants of Bardoli (Gujarat) started their agitation under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in protest against the government's proposal to increase land revenue by 30 percent.
 - ❖ The peasants refused to pay tax at the enhanced rate and started no tax campaign on 12 February 1928. Many women also participated in this campaign.

26. Igneous rocks are the primary rocks formed by the solidification of the molten magma.

27. Insolation is the solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface. The earth and its atmosphere get heated from the sun through insolation.

28. i) all other rocks are formed from the igneous rock.

ii) Freshwater is less on the earth:

Because saltwater constitutes about 97.2% and fresh water is only about 2.8%. Out of this 2.8% about 2.2% is available as surface water and the remaining 0.6% as groundwater.

29. i) Weather:

- Weather is the day to day condition of the atmosphere at any place
- Refers to short periods like a day, a week, a month, etc.,
- Sunshine, temperature, cloud cover, wind, fog condition, air pressure, humidity precipitation are some weather elements.

Climate:

- Average condition of the weather of a place or a region.
- Determined by measuring weather elements for a long period of time usually for 35 years
- Latitude, Altitude, the direction of winds, distance from the sun, Ocean currents are some of the factors determining climate.

ii) Metamorphic Rocks:

- Formed when Igneous and Sedimentary rocks are subjected to high temperature and pressure.
- Mostly crystalline in nature
- Fossils do not survive in these rocks
- Example Gneiss, Slate, quartz

Sedimentary Rocks:

- Formed by the sediments derived and deposited by various agents.
- They are non - crystalline rocks
- Contain fossils., Example Coal, Oil, natural gas
- Example Chalk, Sandstone, Rock Salt

30.

- ✓ Upper house - Rajya Sabha
- ✓ Lower house - Lok Sabha

31.

- ❖ Loyalty to the Constitution
- ❖ Obey laws.
- ❖ Respecting diversity

32.

- ✓ Natural Citizens
- ✓ Naturalised Citizens

33.

- ❖ The English captain Thomas Best, inflicted a severe defeat over the Portuguese in a naval battle near Surat.
- ❖ The Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory at Surat in 1613.
- ❖ Captain Nicholas Downton won another decisive victory over the Portuguese in 1614.
- ❖ These events enhanced the British prestige at the Mughal court. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.
- ❖ Before the Departure of Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad, and Broach.

34.

- Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse. He was the chief architect of the British Empire in India.
- Those who are adopted sons their property undertaken by the British.
- This Principle called as 'Doctrine of Lapse' It was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes of the great revolt of 1857.

35.

Soil is classified on the basis of its formation, colour, physical and chemical properties Based on these, the soil is classified into six major types. They are:

- Alluvial Soil
- Black soil
- Red Soil
- Laterites Soil
- Mountain Soil
- Desert soil

Alluvial Soil:

- It found in the regions of river valleys, flood plains, and coastal regions.

- It is formed by the disposition of silt by the running water. It is suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane, jute, rice, wheat, and other food crops.

Black Soil:

- These soils are formed by the weathering of igneous rocks.
- It is ideal for growing cotton.

Red Soil:

- It is formed by the weathering of metamorphic and crystalline rocks.
- The presence of iron oxide makes this soil red in color. It is suitable for millet cultivation.

Laterite soil:

- It is formed by the process of leaching.
- It is found in the tropical region.
- It is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee.

Mountain soil:

- These soils are found over the slopes of mountains.
- Soils in these regions are thin and acidic.
- It differs from region to region based on the altitude.

Desert soil:

- There is the sandy soil found in the hot desert regions.
- These soils are porous and saline. It is infertile for agriculture.

36. Powers and Functions of the High Court:

- ❖ The High court has been empowered to issue writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights and for other purposes.
- ❖ Every High Court has a general power of superintendence over all the lower courts and tribunals within its jurisdiction except military courts and tribunals.
- ❖ The High court controls all the subordinate courts in the state.
- ❖ Like the Supreme Court, the High Court also acts as a Court of Record.
- ❖ The district Court Judges were appointed by the Governor. The High Court enjoys full powers and freedom to act within its jurisdiction.

- ❖ The Constitutional safeguards have ensured its independent working.

37.

The wind systems are broadly categorized into three as follows:

- Planetary winds
- Seasonal winds
- Local winds.

Planetary winds:

- ❖ Planetary winds are one which blows almost in the same direction throughout the year.
- ❖ So, they are called permanent or planetary winds. Trade winds, Westerlies, and polar easterlies are the types of prevailing winds.

Seasonal winds:

- ❖ Seasonal winds are those which change their direction according to the season in a year.
- ❖ They are called monsoon winds. These winds blow from sea to land during summer and land to sea during winter.

Local winds:

- ❖ Local winds are the winds that blow over a small area only during a particular time of a day or a short period of a year.
- ❖ Land and Sea breezes are examples of these winds

.....@.....

Prepared by

P.GANESHAMOORTHY M.Sc., B.Ed.,
Graduate Teacher,
M.L.W.A. HSS,
Madurai.

.....@.....