



Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

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Nagai - dt

COMMON FIRST TERM SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION-2019

NP

Standard VIII

Reg.No.

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Time: 2.00 hours.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marks: 60

10 x 1 = 10

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Tranquer on the Tamilnadu coast was a trade centre of the _____.
a) The Portuguese b) The British
c) The French d) The Danish
- Who was the last peshwa of Maratha empire?
a) Balaji Vishwanath b) Baji Rao II
c) Balaji Baji Rao d) Baji Rao
- In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed?
a) Maharashtra b) Madras c) Bengal d) Punjab
- The Palayakkarar system was instituted in
a) 1519 b) 1520 c) 1529 d) 1530
- The first layer of soil is called as
a) Regur b) Regolith c) Unweathered rock d) Partially weathered rock
- _____ is used to measure the humidity.
a) anemometer b) barometer c) hygrometer d) thermometer
- Water that is good enough to drink is called
a) ground water b) surface water c) potable water d) artesian water
- The age of retirement of the Judges of the high courts is
a) 62 b) 64 c) 65 d) 58
- Who is called the First Citizen of India?
a) The Prime Minister b) The President
c) The Chief Minister d) The Chief Justice of India
- Which is the Bank Money?
a) cheque b) draft c) credit and debit cards d) all the above

II. Fill in the blanks:

7 x 1 = 7

- The Mugal emperor _____ permitted the English to trade in India.
- The Commander in Chief of Sirajuddaulah was _____.
- _____ is known as the primary rocks.
- There are _____ phase in the water cycle.
- _____ states are there in India at present.
- Our Indian Constitution provides for only _____ citizenship.
- The term of bank is derived from _____ word.

III. Find out the wrong word circle:

2 x 1 = 2

- Goa, Dio, Daman, Yanam
- Alluvial soil, Sundarban, Desert soil, Mountain soil

IV. True or False?

4 x 1 = 4

- Portugues were the last to leave from India.
- Fettah Hyder was the elder son of Tippu Sultan.
- Volcanic mountains are covered which sedimentary rocks.
- USA has single citizenship.

Common First Term Summative Examination – 2019 (Nagai Dt)

Std: VIII

Social Science - Answer Key

Marks: 60

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. d) The Danish
2. b) Baji Rao II
3. d) Punjab
4. c) 1529
5. c) Un weathered rock
6. c) Hygrometer
7. a) Ground Water
8. a) 62
9. b) The President
10. d) all the above
11. Jahangir
12. Mir Jafar
13. Igneous
14. 3
15. 29
16. One
17. Italian word Banco
18. Yanam
19. Sundarban
20. False
21. True
22. False
23. False
24. c) This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivation
25. a) The process in which the gaseous form of water changes into liquid form.
26. Ryotwari - Madharas
27. II Bhakadhusa - Delhi
28. Climate - Long term changes
29. Coal - Anthracite
30. Governor - Nominal Head
31. Henry the Navigator:
Prince Henry of Portugal, who is commonly known as the “Navigator”, encouraged his countryman to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.
32. Palayakkarars:
 - The Nayak of Madurai appointed Palayakkarars.
 - Viswanatha instituted Palayakkarars system in 1529.
 - The whole country was divided into 72 Palayam and each one was put under a Palayakkarar
 - The Palayakkarars collected tax, of which one third was given to the Nayak for the expenditure of the army and rest was kept for themselves.

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- Veerapandiya kattabomman, Oomathurai, Maruthu brothers and Dheeran Chinnamalai.

33. Types of Soils:

Six Major Types:

- Alluvial Soils
- Black Soils
- Red Soils
- Laterites Soils
- Mountain Soils
- Desert Soils

34. Insolation:

The earth and its atmosphere get heated from the sun through insolation.

35. Hydrological:

Hydrologic cycle is a global sun – driven process where water is transported from oceans to atmosphere, from atmosphere to land and from land back to oceans.

36. Types of Citizen:

There are two types of citizens, Natural and Neuturalised citizen.

- Natural citizens are citizen by birth.
- Neuturalised citizens are the one who acquires citizenship.

37. Barter System:

- Barter System is exchanging goods for goods without the use of money in the primitive stage.
- A barter system is an old method of change.

38. Portuguese establish their trading Centre's in India:

Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509)

In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was sent as the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India. Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as the "Blue Water Policy".

Almeida defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu, and by the year 1509, Portuguese claimed the naval supremacy in Asia.

Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515)

The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was Alfonso de Albuquerque. He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in November 1510. In 1515, he established the Portuguese authority over Ormuz in Persian Gulf. He encouraged the marriages of the Portuguese with Indian women. He maintained friendly relations with Vijayanagar Empire.

Nino de Cunha (1529-1538)

Governor Nino de Cunha moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534, he acquired Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. In 1537, the Portuguese occupied Diu. Later, they wrested Daman from the local chiefs of Gujarat. In 1548, they occupied Salsette.

Thus during the 16th century, Portuguese succeeded in capturing Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul and Bombay on the western coast, Hooghly on the Bengal coast and San Thome on the Madras coast and enjoyed good trade benefits.

39. Merits and Demerits of the Permanent Settlement:

Merits

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- Under this system many of the waste lands and forests became cultivable lands.
- The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
- The Zamindars were made free from the responsibility of providing justice.
- The Zamindars remained faithful to the British Government.
- This system secured a fixed and stable income for the British Government. Demerits
- The British Government had no direct contact with the cultivators.
- The rights of the cultivators were ignored and they were left at the mercy of the Zamindars.
- The peasants were almost treated as serfs.
- This system made the Zamindars lethargic and luxurious.
- Many conflicts between the zamindars and the peasants arose in rural Bengal.

40. Classify the Soils:

Soil is classified into six major types. They are: Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil, Desert soil

Alluvial soils

These soils are found in the regions of river valleys, flood plains and coastal regions. These are formed by the deposition of silt by the running water. It is the most productive of all soils. It is suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane, jute, rice, wheat and other food crops.

Black soils

These soils are formed by weathering of igneous rocks. Black soil is clayey in nature. It is retentive of moisture. It is ideal for growing cotton.

Red Soils

These soils are formed by weathering of metamorphic rocks and crystalline rocks. The presence of iron oxide makes this soil brown to red in colour. It is usually found in semi-arid regions. It is not a fertile soil. It is suitable for millet cultivation.

Laterites soils

These are the typical soils of tropical regions. These soils are found in the regions which experienced alternate wet and dry condition. It is infertile. It is suitable for plantation crops of tea and coffee.

Mountain soils

These soils are found over the slopes of mountain. Soils in these regions are thin and acidic.

Desert soils

These are sandy soil found in the hot desert regions. These soils are porous and saline.

41. Wind and its Types:

The wind systems are broadly categorized into three as follows.

Planetary winds:

Planetary Winds are the ones which blow almost in the same direction throughout the year. So, they are called as 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 season in a year. They are called as monsoon winds. These winds blow from sea to land during summer and land to sea during winter.

Local winds:

Local winds are the winds 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 example of these winds.

42. Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister:

- The Chief Minister is the chief administrator of the State. All major decisions of the State Government are taken under his leadership.
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in the formation of the Council of Ministers. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the other Ministers.
- The Chief Minister supervises the activities of different ministries and advises them accordingly. He also coordinates the activities of different ministries.
- The Chief Minister plays an important role in making policies of the State Government. He has to ensure that the policies of the government do not go against public interest. His voice is final in policy decisions of the State Government.
- He plays an important role in making higher appointments of the State Government. The Governor appoints different higher officials of the State Government on the advice of the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers.

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