

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir

2nd Periodic Assessment: (2024-2025)

Class:- 8

Time:- 2 Hours

Name of the student :

Subject:- SST

Total :- 50 Marks

Roll: Section:

Section: I

A) Answer questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1X5 =5

- 1) Four-fifth of total livestock that is found in the ranches is mostly raised for.
a) meat
b) milk
c) hide
d) manure
- 2) _____ leads the world in coffee production.
a) USA
b) Venezuela
c) Brazil.
d) India
- 3) The Anglicists emphasized the promotion of Western learning using -----as the medium of institution.
a) Bengali
b) English
c) Hindi
d) Urdu
- 4) Who established the Banaras Sanskrit College ?
a) Jonathan Duncan
b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) William Jones
d) Warren Hastings
- 5) If a judge is seen to misuse his/ her powers, the parliament can remove his or her through the process of -----
a) Improvisation
b) Impeachment
c) Enhancement
d) Abolition.

B) Fill in the blacks.

1X5=5

- 6) Slash and burn agriculture or ____ agriculture is practised mainly by the tribal people.
- 7) _____ commercial grain farming is characteristic of those parts of the world where population is relatively low and fertile land is available in plenty.
- 8) Jyotiba Phule educated his wife __ and appointed her as a teacher in his school.
- 9) _____ established the Calcutta and Madrasa in 1781 for the teaching and study of muslim law and related subjects in Persian And Arabic .
- 10) _____ are network of roads that connect cities and towns all over the nation.

C) State true or false against each statement.

1X5=5

- 11) In order to ensure high yield and continued fertility, farmers use plenty of organic as well as chemical fertilisers.
- 12) Cash crops grown as commercial crops, which are processed and traded.
- 13) The charter act of 1813 set aside a sum of one lakh rupees for promoting the study of science in India.
- 14) Child marriage was declared illegal in 1872largely due to the efforts of Bombay Samaj.
- 15) Criminal cases need not be filed with the police as a formal complaint as they can be directly sent to the courts.

D) Answer the following questions in one word -

1X5=5

- 16) Which crop is called 'golden fiber'?
- 17) Write one newspaper started by Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 18) What is meant by 'Independence of Judiciary'?
- 19) From where did India adopt the model of five year plan?
- 20) State the work of lok adalat.

Section- II

E) Answer to the following questions in one or two sentences.

2X2=4

- 21) What are the various uses of sugarcane?
- 22) List the names of the woman writers who wrote and published their critical views on society.

F) Answer to the following questions in brief.

3X3=9

- 23) How is sedentary primitive subsistence agriculture different from extensive commercial grain farming?

Or,

List the factors that determine the growth of food crops.

- 24) List the prime areas where the Brahmo Samaj focused its work.

Or,

With what intention was Shantiniketan founded by Rabindranath Tagore?

- 25) What is the tenure of chief justice of High courts and how are they appointed? (1+2)

Or,

List the public facilities that a good government should provide to its public.

Section -- III

G) Answer to the following questions in detail.

5X3=15

- 26) Define 'White Revolution'. What are the beneficial outcomes of this? (2+3)

Or,

What are the various aspects that the Green Revolution focuses on?

- 27) What was the condition of the widows in India during the time when the British ruled over us? What kinds of laws were passed by the colonial rulers to improve their situation?

Name the social reformers who took keen interest in improving their condition. (2+1+2)

Or,

List and explain in brief the different educational commissions sent to India after the Wood's Despatch.

- 28) Explain briefly the powers of the Supreme Court of India.

Or,

Under what conditions can an appeal be made from a lower court to the higher court?

H) Case based questions.

1X2=2

Read the following passage given below and answer the following questions.

The parliamentary system of government in India has three organs the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The legislature frames the laws and the executive implements them. The judiciary ensures that people adhere to the laws and if there is a dispute, it is resolved according to the laws of the country. The judiciary also protects the rights of the people.

We have studied that rule of law is one of the basic features of our democracy. The success of the rule of law depends on the independence of the judiciary. Every person can only be treated equally in the eyes of the law if the custodian of law, that is, the judiciary, can take independent decisions according to the laws of the country and is not intimidated or influenced by the other organs of the government.

- 29) What are the organs of government in India?
- 30) Write one basic feature of our democracy.