

SUCCESS KEY TEST SERIES

First Term Exam (Sample Paper) [MODEL ANSWER]

Std: VIII (E.M)

Subject: History & Civics

Time: 2Hrs

Date :

Chapter No- 1 to 7 (His)& 1 to 3 (Civics)

Max Marks: 40

SECTION I : HISTORY

Q.1 (A) Complete and rewrite the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternative from those given in the brackets: 4

(i) Ans. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(ii) Ans. Lands was not Confiscated in case of late payments

(iii) Ans. Lokmanya Tilak

(iv) Ans. Amrit Bazaar Patrika

(B) Answer the following in one sentence only 4

(i) Ans. Pandit Nehru passed a resolution in which 26th January was declared to be celebrated as Independence Day.

(ii) Ans. The intellectual awakening in contemporary Indian i society is called Indian Renaissance.

(iii) Ans. The Indians in South Africa were treated as criminals and humiliated at all times.

(iv) Ans. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

Q.2 Explain the following concepts: (Any Two) 4

(i) Ans. 1. Imperialism means a system in which a powerful country controls others countries by establishing overall domination, turning them into their colonies.

2. Many countires in Asia and Africa including India were subjected to imperialism by European nation.

(ii) Ans. 1. The British came as traders but later on they wanted control over the economy of India to run their own mills in British Empire.

2. Thus, they introduced new land revenue policy commercialisation of agriculture, new tax rules for export and import with higher tax on imported goods.

3. The cash crops were traded and transported to British is less as a raw material and the finished goods were brought to India at a lower cost.

4. As a result, the foreign goods were easily available and cheaper than Indian goods.

5. All this led to decline of traditional industries and shortage of food crops created situation of famine,

6. The introduction of railway services strengthened the supply and transport of raw material from the fields to the port.

(iii) Ans. 1. Audio-visual aids include photographs, films, records, etc. which help us to reconstruct the history of a period.

2. With the help of modern technology, these sources provide a visual image of a particular event, person etc.

3. Audio sources such as speeches and songs are important sources for the study of history of modern India.

Q.3 Write a short note on the following:(Any Two) 4

(i) Ans. 1. In Bihar, the farmers of Champaran region were forced to cultivate Indigo.

2. The cultivators suffered economically since they received fixed amount from the planters.

3. Gandhiji went to Champaran in 1917.

4. He organized the farmers in Champaran and launched agitation by the following the way of Satyagraha.

5. Gandhiji's first war of independence in India became successful and farmers were given justice.

- (ii) Ans. 1) There was dissatisfaction among the Indians regarding the work of British government.
 2) The Indians felt that the reason of poverty in India was the economic policy of the British.
 3) As a temporary remedy on the discontent among Indians, the Morley Minto Reform Act of 1909 was passed.
 4) According to this act, it increased the number of Indian members in the Legislative Assembly and provision of inclusion of some elected Indian representatives in Legislative Assembly was made.
 5) In the same act separate electorates were provided to the Indian Muslims.
 6) Due to this conspiracy of the British the seeds of division in India were sown.
- (iii) Ans. 1. Ramkrishna Mission was established by Swami Vivekanand a close disciple of Ramkrishna Paramhansa in 1897.
 2. Ramkrishna Mission worked for service to the society, providing help to famine stricken people, patients, medical help to poor, etc.
 3. It was also propagated female education and spiritual growth.

Q.4 Explain the statement with reasons:(Any Two)

4

- (i) Ans. 1. Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal captured the British factory at Kolkata since it was fortified without the permission of the Nawab.
 2. This created discontent among the British and Robert Clive bribed Mr. Jafar the commander in Chief of the Nawab's army, promising to make him the Nawab of Bengal.
 3. Therefore when at Plassey, Nawab's troops confronted the British army. Nawab army under the leadership of Mr. Jafar did not join the battle.
 4. Therefore, Nawab Siraj and Daulah was defeated at the Battle of Plassey.
- (ii) Ans. 1. The farmers became bankrupt during the British regime.
 2. The Britishers were insensitive to the great famine in 1770.
 3. The cause for the famine was the introduction of cash crops by British regime.
 4. Thus, a major rebel broke out in Bengal in the leadership of Sanyasi-Fakir
- (iii) Ans. 1. Various statues provide information about contemporary rulers and eminent personalities.
 2. The display plaque on the statues provides complete information about the personality such as date of birth and death, biographical sketch, their contributions etc.
 Therefore, they are important for the study of modern Indian history.

Q.5 Answer the following in brief:

8

- (i) Ans. 1. The war atmosphere in Europe, growing dissatisfaction in the minds of the Indians, popularity of the Home Rule Movement made it necessary for the British to get the cooperation of the Indians.
 2. The British government then decided to grant some political rights to the Indians.
 3. Montague, the Secretary of State for India declared to give the rights to self-government and responsible political system, step by step.
 4. Lokmanya Tilak declared that if the government will show sympathy and considerable attitude towards the demands of the Indians, only then the Indians will cooperate with the British.
 5. This policy of Lokmanya Tilak is called 'Responsive Cooperation'.
- (ii) Ans. 1) After the death of Lokmanya Tilak in 1920, the reigns of national movement went into the hands of Mahatma Gandhi. 2) He gave a new direction to the freedom movement with the principles of Truth, Non violence and Satyagraha.
 3) Due to the influential leadership of Mahatma Gandhi the national movement became more comprehensive.
 4) This led to the beginning of a new era in the freedom movement of India.

SECTION II : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q.6(A) Complete and rewrite the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternative from those given in the brackets:

3

- (i) Ans. (c) President
 (ii) Ans. (a) England
 (iii) Ans. (b) Vice-President

(B) Answer the following in one sentence only

3

(i) Ans. The Prime Minister.

(ii) Ans. 1. Money Bill 2. Ordinary Bill

(iii) Ans. 1. National emergency 2. State emergency 3. Financial emergency.

Q.7 Explain the statement with reasons:(Any Two)

4

(i) Ans. 1. Elected representatives of people express demands and aspirations of common people in the Parliament.

2. The 'Parliament' decides upon issues of public welfare.

3. Since it is the House of Representatives of people, it expresses sovereign authority of the people.

Hence, it is considered as the supreme body.

(ii) Ans. 1. Questions related to public welfare are discussed in the legislature.

2. Members from the opposition party also take part in these discussions.

3. Opposition parties may support the government wherever appropriate and point out shortcomings in policies and laws or even put up studied arguments and questions against the policies, etc.

4. This helps the legislature to make proper laws.

Hence, discussions and deliberations are important in a parliamentary system of government.

(iii) Ans. Some seats are reserved for members belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to ensure equal representation to all sections of the community.

Q.8 Answer the following in brief: (Any One)

2

(i) Ans. The Bill has to undergo the following process in order to become a law or an Act

1. First reading: The Bill is first presented in the Parliament by the concerned department and its structure is briefly explained.

2. Second reading:

(a) There are two stages of second reading.

(b) In the first stage, the objectives of the proposed Bill are discussed and members of the House express their opinion on it.

(c) In the second stage, the reading begins. The bill is discussed clause by clause. Members can suggest changes. After this voting is done.

3. Third reading: The bill is briefly discussed in the third reading. Voting is done for approval of the bill.

After the final assent and signature of the President, the bill is converted into law.

(ii) Ans. In a parliamentary system of government the legislature tries to keep control over the executive. A few ways of controlling are:

1. Discussion and debates:

(a) This is an integral part of the law-making process. The debates and discussions help the members to scrutinize the policy proposals and laws and point out the shortcomings.

(b) These discussions are essential for creation of healthy laws.

2. Question Hour:

(a) During Question Hour, members criticize the government and ask questions on various issues.

(b) If the members are not satisfied with the answer of the minister, then it leads to argument.

3. Zero Hour:

(a) During the parliamentary sessions, the period around 12 noon is called 'Zero Hour'.

(b) During this period, any question of public importance can be raised and discussed.

4. No-confidence motion:

(a) The members of the House can move a no- confidence motion by simply expressing 'we do not have confidence in the government'.

(b) If the motion is passed with majority support then the Council of Ministers have to resign.