

# QB365 QUESTION BANK SOFTWARE

## QB365 MODEL HALF YEARLY QUESTION 2024

8th Standard

Reg.No. :

Social Science

Time : 03:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 100

### Section A

15 x 1 = 15

- 1) In 1453 Constantinople was captured by\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) The French   **(b) The Turks**   (c) The Dutch   (d) The British
- 2) The Battle of Plassey was fought in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(a) 1757**   (b) 1764   (c) 1765   (d) 1775
- 3) Under which Governor General did the permanent settlement implemented in Bengal.  
(a) Lord Hastings   **(b) Lord Cornwallis**   (c) Lord Wellesley   (d) Lord Minto
- 4) Which of the following place was associated with Dheeran chinnamalai  
**(a) Dindigul**   (b) Nagalapuram   (c) Pudukottai   (d) Odanilai
- 5) The top layer of soil is called as  
**(a) organic layer or humas**   (b) topsoil   (c) subsoil   (d) bedrock
- 6) The earth receives energy from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) current   (b) electro magnetic radiation   (c) waves   **(d) heat**
- 7) The percentage of fresh water on the earth is  
(a) 71   (b) 97   **(c) 2.8**   (d) 0.6
- 8) Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?  
(a) Governor   **(b) Chief Minister**   (c) Chief Justice of the High Court  
(d) President of India
- 9) Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?  
(a) Birth   **(b) acquiring property**   (c) descent   (d) naturalization
- 10) Pick out the incorrect one: Investment can be made in different vehicle.  
(a) Stock   (b) bonds   (c) Mutual fund   **(d) Pay tax**
- 11) When did the UNESCO declare Takshashila as world heritage site?  
(a) 1970   (b) 1975   **(c) 1980**   (d) 1985
- 12) The oldest industry in India was \_\_\_\_\_ industry.  
**(a) Textile**   (b) Steel   (c) Electrical   (d) Fertilizers
- 13) The migration in search of fertile agricultural land is \_\_\_\_\_ migration  
**(a) Rural to Rural**   (b) Rural to Urban   (c) Urban to Rural   (d) Urban to Urban
- 14) Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.  
(a) Condensation   **(b) Drought**   (c) Evaporation   (d) Precipitation
- 15) According to Article 28, which type of education is restricted in state aided educational institutions?

- (a) **religious instruction** (b) Moral education (c) Physical education  
(d) None above these

**SECTION B**

10 x 1 = 10

16) \_\_\_\_\_ is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.

**Global citizenship try**

17) \_\_\_\_\_ is what money does.

**Money**

18) The New Education Policy was revised in \_\_\_\_\_.

**1992**

19) \_\_\_\_\_ Metropolitan city in India has the second highest urban population in the world

**delhi**

20) On the basis of origin, hazard can be grouped into \_\_\_\_\_ categories.

**3**

21) Religion does not teach us \_\_\_\_\_.

**animosity**

22) Use of \_\_\_\_\_ in four wheelers and \_\_\_\_\_ for two wheelers has been brought under law.

**Seat belt, helmets**

23) Francis Day and Andrew Cogan got permission to establish a factory –cum trading post at madrasapatnam in \_\_\_\_\_.

**1639**

24) Kandukuri Veeresalingam published a journal called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Viveka Vardhani**

25) Government decision-making process comes under the \_\_\_\_\_ category of tertiary economic activity.

**Quinary**

**Section c**

5 x 1 = 5

26) Nationality can be change and citizenship can not be changed.

(a) True (b) **False**

27) Temples were the centers of learning and played an active role in the promotion of knowledge.

(a) **True** (b) False

28) The tenth and eleventh five year plans witnessed a high growth rate of Agricultural production.

(a) True (b) **False**

29) The process of Urbanisation has a short history

(a) True (b) **False**

30) Human rights and civil rights are the same.

(a) True (b) **False**

**Section D**

5 x 1 = 5

31) Smiths

**Artisan**

32) Immigration

**Employment opportunity**

33) Meteorological drought

**reduction in rainfall**

34) Constitution

**1950**

35) The Cyrus Cylinder

**world's first charter of human rights**

**Section E**

5 x 3 = 15

36) Write about tamil nadu archives?

**Answer :** i) The Madras Record office, presently known as tamil nadu archives (TNA) is located in Chennai.

ii) It is one of the oldest and largest document repositories in southern India.

iii) The most of the records in the Tamil Nadu archives are in English.

37) Mention the states which became independent because of Maratha confederacy.

**Answer :** i) Pune

ii) Baroda

iii) Nagpur

iv) Indore

v) Gwalior

38) By whom and where Ryotwari system was introduced?

**Answer :** i) Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro and Captain Read in 1820.

ii) Madras, Bombay, Parts of Assam and Coorg.

39) What is the immediate cause of the Vellore Revolt?

**Answer :** i) Military General Agnew introduced a new turban in June 1806 resembling a European hat with a badge of cross in it.

ii) Both the Hindu and Muslim soldiers opposed it and were punished severely.

40) What are the characteristics of sedimentary rocks?

**Answer :** (1) They have layers.

(2) They are non-crystalline rocks.

(3) They contain fossils

(4) They are soft and get eroded easily.

6 x 5 = 30

**Section f**

41) How did the Portuguese establish their trading centres in India?

**Answer : Vasco da Gama:**

- (i) Vasco da Gama came to India in 1501 with 20 ships and founded a trading centre at Cannanore.
- (ii) Then he established factories at Calicut and Cochin

**Francisco de Almeida:**

- (i) In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India.
- (ii) He had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India.
- (iii) He followed the policy was known as the "Blue Water Policy".
- (iv) He defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu.

**Alfonso de Albuquerque:**

- (i) The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was Alfonso de Albuquerque.
- (ii) He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in November 1510.
- (iii) He established the Portuguese authority over Ormuz in Persian Gulf in 1515.

**Nino de Cunha:**

- (i) Nino de Cunha moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534, he acquired Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat
- (ii) In 1537, he occupied Diu. Later, they wrested Daman from the local chiefs of Gujarat.
- (iii) In 1548, they occupied Salsette.
- (iv) Thus during the 16th century, Portuguese succeeded in capturing Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul and Bombay on the western coast.
- (v) He succeeded in acquiring Hooghly on the Bengal coast and San Thome on the Madras coast.

42) How did Lord Wellesley expand the British power in India?

- Answer :**
1. Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British
  2. It was the most effective instrument for the expansion of the British territory and political influence in India.
  3. The princely state was called the protected state and the British came to be referred as the paramount power
  4. It was the duty of the British to safeguard the state from external aggression and to help its ruler in maintaining internal peace.

**Main features:**

1. An Indian ruler entering into this alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British Forces.
2. A British Resident would stay in his capital. "Towards the maintenance charges of the army, he should make annual payments or cede some territory permanently to the Company. All the non- English European officials should be turned out of his state.
3. The native ruler should deal with foreign states only through the English Company.
4. The British would undertake to defend the state from internal trouble as well as external attack.

**Merits for the British:**

1. The British Company maintained a large army at the expense of the Indian rulers, All Frenchmen in the service of native rulers were dismissed, and the danger of French revival was completely eliminated.
2. The British Company began to control the foreign policy of the Princely States. Wellesley's diplomacy made the British the paramount power in India.
3. He transformed the British Empire in India into the British empire of India.

43) What were the impacts of the British Land Revenue system on the cultivators?

- Answer :** i) A common feature of all the settlements was the assessment and the maximize income from land. It resulted in increasing land sales and dispossession.  
 ii) The Peasants were over burdened with taxation. The people suffered in poverty and burdened with defects due to the tax burden and gamines.  
 iii) The Zamindars money - lenders and lawyers exploited the poor peasants.  
 iv) The stability and continuity of the Indian villagers was shaken.  
 v) Cottage industries disappeared on account of the import of British good and the peasants had nothing for their income.  
 vi) The old body of custom was replaced by new appraisals of law, courts, fees, lawyers and formal procedures.  
 vii) The British policy proved advantageous only to the government of a privileged section of the society at the cost of the cultivators who were the rightful owners of their lands and claimants of the larger share of the produce.

44) Explain the events that led to conflict between Dheeran Chinnamalai and the British.

- Answer :** 1. Dheeran Chinnamalai was a Palayakkarar of kongu country who fought the British East India Company  
 2. The kongu country was formed a part of the Nayak Kingdom of Madurai.  
 3. But it had been annexed by the Wodayars of Madurai  
 4. After the fall of the Wodayars, these territories along with Mysore were controlled by the Sultan of Mysore  
 5. After the Third and fourth Mysore wars the entire kongu region passed in to the hands of the English  
 6. Dheeran Chinnamalai was trained by French military in modern warfare. He was along the side of Tippu Sultan to fight against British and got Victories.  
 7. After Tippu Sultan's death, Chinnamalai settled down and constructed a fort.  
 8. He sought the help of Marathas and Maruthu Pandiyar to attack the British at Coimbatore in 1800  
 9. British forces managed to stop the armies of the allies and hence Chinnamalai was forced to attack Coimbatore on his own. His army was also defeated.  
 10. Chinnamalai engaged in guerrilla warfare and defeated the British in battle at Cauvery, Odantlai and Archalur  
 11. During the final battle, Chinnamalai was betrayed by his cook Nallapan and was hanged in Sankagiri fort in 1805.

45) List out the weather elements and associated measuring instruments.

**Answer :**

	<b>Elements of Weather</b>	<b>Measuring instruments</b>
1.	Temperature	Thermometer, Stevenson screen and minimum and maximum Thermometer.
2.	Rainfall	Rain gauge
3.	Air Pressure	Aneroid Barometer
4.	Humidity	Hydrometer
5.	Wind	

46) Explain the run-off and its types.

**Answer :** (i) Runoff is the water that is pulled by gravity across land's surface. It replenishes ground water and surface water.

Runoff is also a major contributor to the erosion which carves out canyons, gorges and related landforms.

The run off may be classified into following three types

**i) Surface runoff**

(i) It is the portion of rainfall, which enters the stream immediately after rainfall.

(ii) It occurs when the rainfall is longer, heavier and exceeds the rate of infiltration.

(iii) In this condition, the excess water makes a head over the ground surface, which tends to move from one place to another following land gradient and is known as overland flow.

**ii) Sub-surface runoff**

(i) The water that has entered the subsoil and moves laterally without joining the water-table to the streams, rivers or oceans is known as sub-surface runoff.

(ii) The sub-surface runoff is usually referred as inter flow.

**iii) Base flow**

(i) It is a flow of underground water from a saturated ground water zone to a water channel.

(ii) It usually appears at a downstream location where the channel elevation is lower than the ground water table.

(iii) Ground water provides the stream flow during dry periods of small or no precipitation.

2 x 10 = 20

**Section G**

47) On the river map of India, mark the following trading centres of the Europeans.

- 1) Calicut
- 2) Cochin
- 3) Madras
- 4) Pondicherry
- 5) Surat
- 6) Chinsura
- 7) Pulicat
- 8) Calcutta

**Answer :** River map of India



48) On the River map of India mark the following centres of the revolt of 1857.

- 1) Delhi
- 2) Lucknow
- 3) Meerut
- 4) Barrackpore
- 5) Jhansi
- 6) Gwalior
- 7) Kanpur

**Answer :**







