

Second Term Evaluation – 2019

social Science

standard VIII Total Score 40

Answer any 5 from 6 2 Score each

1- Executive & Judiciary

2- The megalithic monuments, ancient Tamil songs, coins, travelogues, and a few Tamil inscriptions

3- Adam Smith, 'Laissez Faire'

4- a) Shishunaga Dynasty b) Mahapadmanandhan

5- * To capture all regions under the Persian emperor.

* To spread Greek culture.

6- Kanishka , Gandhara sculpture

answer any 4 from 7 to 11 3 Score each

7 Acts as the leader of the Lok Sabha

Presides over the meetings of the Cabinet

Co-ordinates the functions of the Council of Ministers.

8- People started to settle down in cities for trade. Among such cities, the most prominent were Rajagriha, Sravasthi, Vaishali, Benares, Kushinagara and Kausambhi. Trade routes connecting these cities came into existence. A new social category thus grew up in cities on the basis of trade and handicrafts. Coins began to be used for the exchange of goods.

9- • The British officers in India were paid high salaries.

• Goods made from Indian raw materials and resources bought at extremely low price were sold at a high price in the Indian market.

• Indian wealth was robbed for expanding the British Empire.

• Indian labourers were treated as slaves and farm and industrial products were exported to England. (3 points)

10- Dust particles brought to the atmosphere by wind.

Dust particles erupted through volcanoes.

Ash formed by burning of meteors

11- a) nalangadi

b) Allalavanam

c) Noduthal

Answer any 2 Each carries 4 score

UC

12-

A	B
Alfred Marshall	'Principles of Economics'.
Karl Marx	'Das Capital'
Gandhiji	'Hind Swaraj'
Chanakya	'Arthasasthra'

13- Rich deposits of iron ore enabled the making of weapons and farming

equipments.

- Ganga and her tributaries made Magadha a fertile land.
- Trees from nearby forests in the Gangetic plains were used for making big boats to facilitate trade.
- Made use of elephants in battles.
- Progress in agriculture and commerce
- Water transportation
- Powerful kingship and highly efficient military. (4Points)

14-

Kurinchi	Hunting and collecting of forest resources were the means of livelihood They engaged in shifting cultivation. Pepper and other spices were cultivated here.
Mullai	Rearing of cattle was the major occupation In order to increase the 'cattle wealth', the practice of seizing cattle prevailed. This practice was known as vetchi.
Marutam	Rice and sugarcane were cultivated in the wetland the use of iron ploughshare affixed to plough in that period.
Neytal	Fishing and salt production were the major occupation of the people in the coastal region
Palai	Those who chiefly engaged the stealing cattle were the people of the dry lands.

Answer any 2 Each carries 5 score

UC

15- The conquered regions were brought under cultivation.

Irrigation facilities were arranged for the development of agriculture.

The development of agriculture and villages led to the development in trade.

Roads were established for the development of trade. Trees were planted on both sides of the road. Porters' rests were also erected at various places near the roads. Roads were built connecting the cities of Vaishali, Kapilavastu and Pataliputra to distant places. This helped in having trade relations with other places.

16- The most important of the tenets was Ahimsa. Sri Buddha gave importance to one's own karma. The administrative system of the 'Sanghas' which were formed for spreading Buddhism helped the growth of democratic and value oriented awareness in the society. For spreading Buddhism, many caves, chaityas (temples), viharas (monasteries) and pillars were built. Buddhism also played a major role in promoting trade and cultural relations between India and neighbouring countries.

The Buddhist viharas played an important role in the progress of education in India.

The universities of Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramasila were key centres of education and Buddhist teachings.

17- Statement of scale, Representative fraction, and Linear scale.

Statement of scale	This method of representing the scale is the statement of scale. From this we can easily understand that one centimetre on the map represents 5 km on earth. The merit of this method is that even a layman can easily understand this.
Representative fraction	Representative fraction is the ratio between the map distance and corresponding ground distance expressed in fractional form. For example, the statement of scale 1 cm to 5 kilometres, can be represented as 1:500000 in representative fraction.
Linear scale	When a map is subjected to enlargement or reduction, the linear scale will also change accordingly. This is the merit of this method.

THANK YOU

U C Vahid - 9447820303