

SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION 2016 - 2017
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Standard : VIII

Time : 1½ Hours

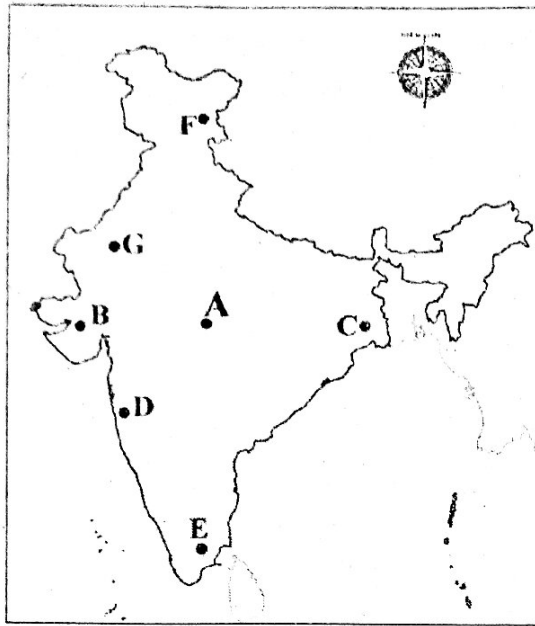
Score : 40

Instructions

1. 15 minutes is given as cool-off time. This time is to be used for reading and understanding the questions.
2. Read the questions carefully and answer.
3. While answering the questions score and time should be considered.

1. Explain the role of the Sangam literature in revealing the history of ancient Tamilakam. (3)
 2. Re-arrange the following based on instructions (2)
 - i. Oxygen - carbon dioxide - nitrogen - argon
(Instruction : In the order of their volume in the atmosphere)
 - ii. Troposphere - mesosphere - ionosphere - stratosphere
(Instruction : In the order of their position from the surface of the Earth)
 3. How did the use of iron lead to the formation of cities in the Gangetic plain? (3)
 4. Identify the atmospheric layers which possess the following features and list the other features of these layers.
 - i. Normal lapse rate
 - ii. Extends between 50 kms and 80 kms from the Earth's surface.
- OR
- (4)
- Carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, etc. are green house gases.
- i. Why these gases are called green house gases?
 - ii. Which are the sources of these gases?
 - iii. Explain the cause and consequences of global warming.
5. What are the factors that won the Maurya Kingdom, the status of the first empire in India? (2)

6. Determine the directions the places marked B, C, D, E, F, and G are with respect to the place marked A in the given diagram. (3)



7. Match the items in column 'A' with those in column 'B' (4)

A	B
Kurinchi	Agriculture
Mullai	Fishing
Marutam	Cattle rearing
Neytal	Hunting

8. Why are the tiny dust particles in the atmosphere called condensation nuclei? Mention the sources of dust particles in the atmosphere. (2)
9. Explain the aim of Asoka in introducing Dhamma and the steps taken for its propagation. (5)

OR

Analyse the changes that occurred during the Satavahana period as a result of growth in trade.

10. What is the merit of representing scale by Representative Fraction in maps? (1)
- No need to change the scale when maps are enlarged.
 - Can be easily understood even by a layman.
 - Can be read in accordance with the units prevalent in each country.
 - Can be read in metric system only.
11. What were the factors that prompted social changes in India during the 6th century BCE? (3)
12. The topographic maps are generally categorised as large scale maps. Why? Write two examples for small scale maps. (3)
13. Who is considered as the father of Modern Economics? By what name is the idea put forward by him known? (2)
14. According to Dadabhai Naoroji, how did the British drain the wealth of India? (3)