

SECOND TERM EVALUATION 2022-23

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STD:VIII

TIME:1 1/2 HOURS

TOTAL SCORE:40

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QN. No	ANSWERS	SCORE
1	a)Kudakkallu b)Menhir	2
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To capture all regions under the Persian emperor.• To spread Greek culture.	2
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kanishka• Gandhara Sculpture	2
4	a)Fort b)Graveyard	2
5	a)Tax on land b)Bali	2
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 543 directly elected members• 2 nominated members• Known as House of Representatives• Elected for a period of Five years• Presided by the speaker (Any three)	3
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The megalithic monuments• Ancient Tamil songs• Coins• Travelogues• Tamil inscriptions (Any three)	3
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What to produce and how much to produce?• How to produce?• For whom to produce?	3
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aryans belonged to different tribes.• Each tribe comprised of many families.• The eldest member of the tribe was selected as the head of the tribe.• There were different tribal assemblies to assist the tribal heads. These assemblies were known as Vidatha,Sabha and Samithi.• The main occupations of the Aryans was cattle rearing and farming.• They fought battles for pastoral grounds and cattle	3

	(Any three)	
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Blindness • Skin cancer • Premature ageing • Stunted growth of plants • Crop failure • Destruction in food chain (Any three)	3
11	A	B
	Kurinchi	Hilly Region
	Mullai	Grassland
	Marutam	Wetland
	Neytal	Coastal Region
12	Dadabhai Naoroji <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. (Any three)	1 3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erected edicts in various parts of the country • Made inscriptions on rocks • Sent officers to different parts of the country and other countries to propagate Dhamma • Installed stupas containing the relics and left overs of Buddha in various parts of the country 	4
14	Buddhism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave importance to human beings • The most important of the tenets was Ahimsa • Gave importance to one's own karma • Gave importance to the moral lives of people • The administrative system of the 'Sanghas' which were formed for spreading Buddhism helped the growth of democratic and value oriented awareness in the society • The progress in the field of art and architecture(caves, chaityas (temples), viharas(monasteries) and pillars • Major role in promoting trade and culutral relations between India and neighbouring countries • Important role in the progress of education Jainism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advised the people to lead right life by following the principles of right belief, right knowledge and right action • The Jain saints were abstained from telling lies, killing, stealing and acquiring wealth • Followed celibacy in life 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraged construction of stone pillars, cave temples and statues (Any five) 	
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. (Any five)	5
16	<p>Small scale maps Maps showing only the Important information of larger areas Eg: Atlas maps, Wall maps</p> <p>Large scale maps Maps representing detailed information of a small area Eg: Cadastral maps, Topographical maps</p>	<p>2 1/2</p> <p>2 1/2</p>

PREPARED BY
PRIYA B
CSHSS
THRISSUR