

KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2025-2026
GRADE: 8 SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
SET B SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE)

DAY & DATE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2025

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

NAME: _____

TIME ALLOTTED: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

ROLL NO: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i). This question paper comprises 6 pages and 18 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii). SECTION A - Question Numbers 1 to 5 comprises 5 questions of 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words.*
- iii). SECTION B - Question Numbers 6 to 11 comprises 6 questions of 3 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60 words.*
- iv). SECTION C - Question Number 12 to 14 comprises 3 questions of 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 60 to 80 words.*
- v). SECTION D - Question Number 15 to 17 comprises 3 questions of 5 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100 words.*
- vi). SECTION E - Question Number 18 is a map based question.*
- vii). One political map of India and one political map of the world has been attached with the question paper.*

SECTION A

- Q1.** State whether biotic resources can exist without abiotic resources, giving two reasons in support of your answer. **(2)**
- Q2.** Observe the picture carefully and answer the questions that follow: **(1+1)**



- a) Identify the person shown in the picture and mention the year in which he became the Governor-General of India.
 - b) In the histories that revolve around the life of British Governor-Generals, what do books and biographies tell us?
- Q3.** Explain the importance of using both official documents and other sources in the study of history. **(2)**
- Q4.** Compare agro-based and mineral-based industries with suitable examples. **(2)**

- Q5.** In what ways can human activities and natural events together influence changes in population? Give any two factors. (2)

SECTION B

- Q6.** Observe the picture carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+2)



- (a) Who is the British officer shown in the picture receiving the Diwani rights?
(b) State the significance of this event in the history of British rule in India.
- Q7.** How does farming for self-consumption differ from farming for the market? Give at least three points of difference. (3)
- Q8.** Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. (1+2)
- The British believed that history should be written from the point of view of important personalities, like governors-general and viceroys. As a result, earlier historical records often focused only on battles, treaties, and laws introduced by them. However, historians today look at history differently. They study how people lived, what they ate, how they dressed, and how their lives changed over time. A modern historian explained, “History is not just about kings and dates. It is about the lives of all people—rich and poor, rulers and subjects.”
- a) How did the British believe history should be written?
b) According to modern historians, what does history include?
- Q9.** Explain the ways in which the Indigo Rebellion highlighted the exploitative nature of British policies. (3)
- Q10.** “Education and healthcare improve the quality of human resources”. Elaborate the given statement. (3)
- Q11.** ‘A bicycle manufacturing industry is located near iron and steel plants, coal mines and a large urban area’. Explain any three reasons why this location is suitable for the industry. (3)

SECTION C

Q12. Observe the pictures carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(4)



- Identify two different types of farming shown in the picture.
- Mention one major difference between these two types of farming.
- Name one crop grown under each type of farming.
- State one advantage of both the farming methods shown in the picture.

Q13. Identify and explain four factors that play a role in where people choose to live.

(4)

Q14. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

(4)

Resources are anything that can be used to satisfy human needs. They become resources only when people recognize them as useful. Technology and time also play important roles in making a substance a resource. For example, iron was not a resource until humans learned how to extract it from ore. Similarly, wind and solar energy are resources today because we have developed the technology to harness them.

- When does something become a resource?
- Give one example of how technology turns a substance into a resource.
- Name two natural resources mentioned in the passage.
- Explain the role of time in making a substance a resource.

SECTION D

Q15. *The British introduced the Permanent Settlement to ensure a regular revenue flow, but it had far-reaching effects on peasants and zamindars.* Justify the above statement by logical reasons.

(5)

- Q16.** “The British initially came to India for trade but eventually established political control”. (5)
Analyse five steps or events that contributed to this transformation.
- Q17.** Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. (1+1+1+2)

Industries are broadly classified into three types: **Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary**. Primary industries are those that deal with the extraction and production of natural resources, such as agriculture, mining, fishing, and forestry. Secondary industries are concerned with manufacturing – they process raw materials into finished goods, such as steel production, textile manufacturing, and automobile assembly. Tertiary industries provide services rather than goods; examples include banking, transport, education, and tourism. These three sectors are interconnected, as raw materials from the primary sector are processed in the secondary sector, and distributed or supported by the tertiary sector.

- (a) Name the three broad types of industries mentioned in the passage.
- (b) Give two examples each of primary and secondary industries.
- (c) Which type of industry does tourism belong to?
- (d) How are the three types of industries interconnected?

SECTION E

- Q18.** ON THE GIVEN POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA LABEL AND MARK (3)
(A) THE FOLLOWING.
- a) Known for the Gir National Park, home to Asiatic lions.
 - b) Any one wheat producing state
 - c) This state is the largest producer of mangoes in India
 - d) The capital city of this state is known as the “Silicon Valley of India.”
 - e) Any one rice producing state
 - f) Any one industrial region
- Q18.** ON THE GIVEN POLITICAL MAP OF WORLD LABEL AND MARK (2)
(B) THE FOLLOWING.

- a) This ocean is the smallest and shallowest in the world.
- b) This ocean is bounded by Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Southern Ocean.
- c) The Pacific “Ring of Fire,” known for active volcanoes, surrounds this ocean.
- d) Mount Everest, the world’s highest peak, is found on this continent.

Q 18.
(A)

Grade 8-Midterm Assessment - Map Work

Date: 16/09/2025 Name: _____ Signature of the Invigilator: _____
Section: _____ Roll no.: _____



Q 18.
(B)

Grade 8-MidtermAssessment 1- Map Work

Date: 16/09/2025 Name: _____ Signature of the Invigilator: _____
Section: _____ Roll no.: _____

