

Maximum Marks:40

CLASS	SECTION	EXAM CODE
8	ROSE	4199931
8	TULIP	4199921

Him Academy Public School - Hira
Nagar

- 1**

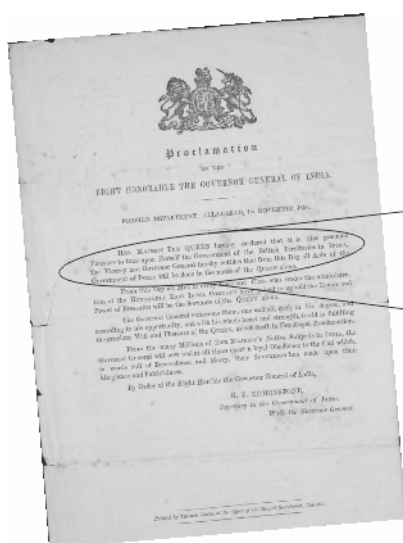


SECTION-A (MCQ)

Q: 1 Which Princely States would have gotten affected by the Doctrine of Lapse policy of Lord Dalhousie?

- 1** those which owned land in northern India
- 2** those which traded with other colonial powers
- 3** those without a natural male heir for succession
- 4** those which were supporting other rulers in fighting the British

Q: 2 A part of a document issued by the British Government after a significant event in the colonial period in India is shown below.

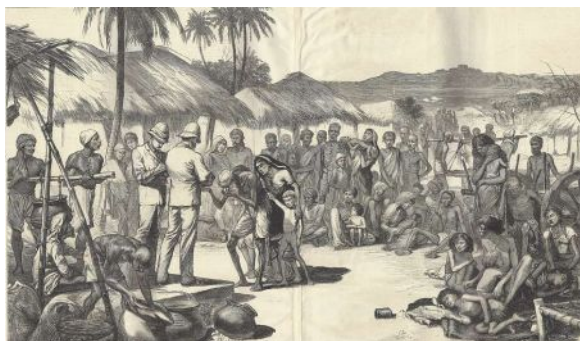


HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN having declared that it is Her gracious Pleasure to take upon Herself the Government of the British Territories in INDIA, the Viceroy and Governor General hereby notifies that from this Day all Acts of the Government of INDIA will be done in the name of the QUEEN alone.

Which type of historical source can this document be classified as?

- 1** official records
- 2** survey and census
- 3** archeological source
- 4** records of European companies

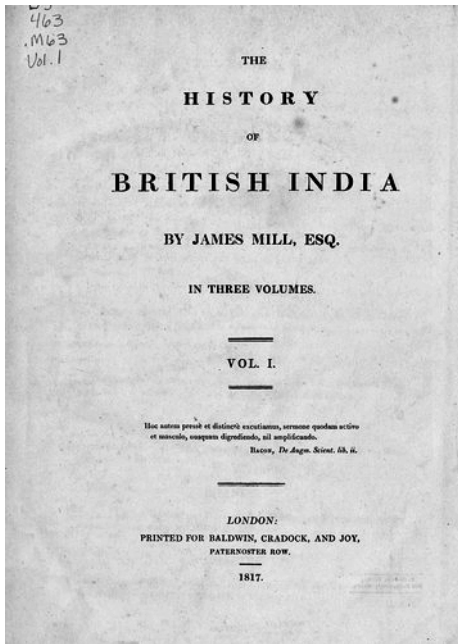
Q: 3 Saina and her friends visited an exhibition titled 'History of India through the lenses' and saw this image. She quickly said that the image shows "colonial period". Which of the following features of the image would have helped her understand the time period of the picture?



- 1** the presence of mud houses
- 2** the absence of a king or a queen
- 3** the clothing style of the officers
- 4** the number of people in a village



Q: 4 Look at this image carefully.



The book suggested the division of Indian history on the basis of _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 social order | 2 geography |
| 3 economy | 4 religion |

Q: 5 Which of the following **BEST** describes the subsidiary alliance?

- 1** Indian rulers had to give a part of their territory to the British every year as tax.
- 2** Indian rulers were protected by the Company and had to pay for their services.
- 3** Indian rulers had to consult the British before taking any political and economic decision.
- 4** Indian rulers who did not have male heirs would have to give up their territory to the British.



Q: 6 The image shows Tipu Sultan's sons being handed over to British officials after the Third Anglo-Mysore War. What broader British strategy does this moment reflect in their dealings with Tipu Sultan?



- 1** The British used political pressure and public actions to weaken Tipu Sultan's power.
- 2** The British sought a diplomatic alliance with Tipu Sultan to expand their influence in South India
- 3** Tipu Sultan's resistance led the British to support local rulers against him to maintain regional stability.
- 4** The British initially supported Tipu Sultan's modernization efforts but later turned against him due to his growing power.

Q: 7 Which of the following is **NOT** a purpose of the Constitution of India?

- 1** defines the nature of the country's political system
- 2** ensures that the dominant group gets more power
- 3** lays down a set of rules and principles that all citizens agree with
- 4** puts down rules that guard against the misuse of authority by political leaders

Q: 8 Look at the picture given below of women demanding a certain right.



Under which feature of the Indian Constitution did the Constituent Assembly guarantee this right?

- 1** secularism
- 2** federalism
- 3** separation of powers
- 4** parliamentary form of government



Q: 9 What is meant by a federal structure?

- 1** the division of power between the central and state governments
- 2** government gaining approval from the people
- 3** the existence of equality in a democracy
- 4** voting by all adult citizens of the country

Q: 10 The people of India have a right to constitutional remedies. What does this imply?

- 1** Any individual can apply to become a judge in a court.
- 2** Individuals are exempt from the rules in the Constitution.
- 3** Individuals have the power to modify laws in the Constitution.
- 4** Individuals can move courts in case of violation of their rights.

Q: 11 In which of the following ways does the existence of the Fundamental Rights in our country put a check on the authorities?

- 1** by preventing racial conflicts
- 2** by preventing disagreements
- 3** by preventing misuse of power
- 4** by preventing exercise of duties

Q: 12 Identify the CORRECT feature of the rights and duties guaranteed to all Indians by the Indian government.

- 1** People less than 25 years of age do not have any rights and duties.
- 2** These rights and duties are only applicable to women and children.
- 3** Old people do not have any rights and duties in India.
- 4** Every citizen is entitled to rights and duties.

Q: 13 Which of the following is an objective of a secular State?

- 1** having an official religion
- 2** enforcing religious domination
- 3** encouraging religious processions
- 4** ensuring religious freedom of individuals

Q: 14 In February 2004, France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols such as the Islamic headscarf, the Jewish skullcap, or large Christian crosses.

Which of the following is punishable under this law?

- 1** wearing large pendants
- 2** wearing headbands
- 3** wearing a face veil
- 4** wearing bowties

Q: 15 In an Indian government office, which of the following festivals can be celebrated without hurting religious sentiments?

- 1** Independence Day
- 2** Christmas
- 3** Diwali
- 4** Eid



Q: 16 Which of the following activities **WOULD NOT** have the sanction of a secular state?

- 1** promotion of religious beliefs
- 2** forced religious conversions
- 3** celebration of festivals in private schools
- 4** formation and maintenance of religious institutions

Q: 17 Fill in the blank.

A secular state primarily ensures ____.

- 1** people become strictly religious at home
- 2** no places of worship are constructed in public areas
- 3** democratic values are prioritised over personal beliefs
- 4** different religious communities look at each other with envy

Q: 18 Which of the following is the **MOST** important factor that can change a substance into a resource?

- 1** weight
- 2** volume
- 3** density
- 4** utility

Q: 19 Given below are some lines of a poem written by environmentalist, **Chennat Gopalakrishnan**.

**"But - A Big But -
Huge reserves of oil and gas, at some point would run out;
And the nuclear options, fraught with problems,
is only a partial solution;
Turn to nature, sun and wind,
for a lasting solution."**

Which of the following resource transitions is the poet suggesting through his lines?

- 1** ubiquitous(global) to localized resources
- 2** non-renewable to renewable resources
- 3** living to non-living resources
- 4** natural to human resources



Q: 20 The image shows a setup used to generate electricity using a natural resource. Based on this, which of the following best describes the type of resource involved?



- 1** A renewable resource that can be depleted if overused.
- 2** A renewable resource that must be mined from the earth.
- 3** A renewable resource that is available in unlimited quantity at all times.
- 4** A renewable resource that is naturally replenished and used to produce energy through technology.

SECTION-B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q: 21 State two factors that influence periodisation by historians. [2]

Q: 22 The Battle of Plassey (1757) paved the way for the establishment of British supremacy in India. Mention any two reasons why. [2]

Q: 23 State any two objectives of a constitution. [2]

Q: 24 Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources. [2]

Support the given statement with an example each for how time and technology create resources.

SECTION-C (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q: 25 How did surveys conducted by the British colonial administration impact their governance in India? [3]



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- Q: 26** (a) Name the two type of courts that were established under a new system of justice in 1772. [3]
(b) How was uniformity in court proceedings brought for:
1) Hindus
2) Muslims
(c) Name the two courts established under the Regulating Act of 1773.

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- Q: 27** A government hospital in India has a prayer room but for just one religion. Does this follow what Indian secularism says? Explain with three reasons. [3]

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- Q: 28** State any three principles of sustainable development. [3]

End of Questions in Paper
