

**Goa Board**  
**Class VIII Social Science**  
**Term II**  
**Sample Paper – 1 Solution**

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**SECTION A**

**History**

1. **(c)** – Iron and steel and textiles industries
2. **(a)** – 1791
3. **(b)** – Kolkata
4. **(c)** – History painting
5. **(c)** – Dr Ambedkar

**Answer 6**

The European traders first encountered fine cotton cloth from India carried by Arab merchants in Mosul, in present day Iraq. Therefore, they began to refer to all finely woven textiles as ‘muslin’.

**Answer 7**

European traveller Francis Buchanan who toured through Mysore in 1800 has left an account of the production process used in the many hundreds of smelting furnaces in Mysore. In these furnaces, iron was mixed with charcoal and put inside small clay pots. Through an intricate and delicate control of temperature, the smelters produced steel ingots which were used for sword-making not only in India but also in the West and Central Asia.

**Answer 8**

Orientalists such as William Jones and Henry Thomas Colebrooke came to represent a particular attitude towards India which was characterised by a deep respect for ancient cultures, both of India and the West. They opined that Indian civilisation had attained its peak in the ancient times but since then it had deteriorated. To understand India better, they felt it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts which were produced in the ancient period. For only those texts could reveal the real ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims and only a fresh study of such texts could form the basis of future development in India.

**Answer 9**

The strategy used by Raja Rammohun Roy and later by other social reformers shows a pragmatic understanding of social reform in a traditional society such as India. Whenever they wished to challenge a practice which seemed harmful, they tried to find a verse or sentence in the ancient sacred texts which supported their point of view. They then suggested that the practice as it existed at present was not in accordance with the earlier tradition. Apparently, this had a much better impact on the psyche of Indians than direct argument and appeal for logic.

**Answer 10**

The use of violence to make a radical change within society is termed 'revolutionary violence'.

**Answer 11**

Before the British conquest of Bengal around 1750, India was in effect the world's largest producer of cotton textiles. Indian textiles were renowned the world over for their fine quality and excellent craftsmanship. They were traded in many distant parts of the world such as Southeast Asia (Java, Sumatra and Penang) and West and Central Asia. It was only from the sixteenth century that European trading companies began buying Indian textiles for sale in Europe.

**Answer 12**

The picturesque style of painting depicted India as a quaint land to be explored by travelling British artists; its landscape was rugged and wild, seemingly untamed by human hands. Painter Thomas Daniell and his nephew William Daniell were the most famous artists of this school of painting. They came to India in 1785 and stayed for seven years, journeying from Kolkata to northern and southern India and producing some of the best specimens of picturesque landscape paintings of the Indian terrain.

## SECTION B

### Civics

1. **(b)** – Defence Lawyer
2. **(b)** – 8%
3. **(c)** –Article 17
4. **(a)** – Diarrhoea
5. **(c)** – Consumer

#### Answer 6

A defence lawyer is an attorney who represents the accused party in legal matters, including in a court of law. In simpler words, he/she is an advocate who pleads on behalf of the accused person.

#### Answer 7

The reasons for marginalisation of certain sections of society:

- i. Speaking a different language
- ii. Following different customs
- iii. Belonging to a religious group which is different from the majority

#### Answer 8

Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished. This means that no one can henceforth prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.

#### Answer 9

‘Public Facilities’ are essential needs which have to be provided to everyone by the Government of the country. Examples of public facilities:

- i. Healthcare
- ii. Sanitation
- iii. Electricity
- iv. Public Transport
- v. Schools
- vi. Colleges

#### Answer 10

The Right against Exploitation enshrined in the Constitution of India states that ‘no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or employed in any other hazardous employment’.

**Answer 11**

D. K. Basu Guidelines are the specific requirements and procedures laid down by the Supreme Court of India for the police and other agencies to follow during the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person. Some of these guidelines include

- i. The police officials who carry out the arrest or interrogation should wear clear, accurate and visible identification and name tags with their designations.
- ii. A memo of arrest should be prepared at the time of arrest and should include the time and date of arrest. It should also be attested by at least one witness who could include a family member of the person arrested. The arrest memo should be counter-signed by the person arrested.
- iii. The person arrested, detained or being interrogated has a right to inform a relative, friend or well wisher.
- iv. When a friend or relative lives outside the district, the time, place of arrest and venue of custody must be notified by police within 8 to 12 hours after arrest.

**Answer 12**

The full form of FIR is First Information Report:

- i. It is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognisable offence.
- ii. It can be filed either verbally or in a written manner.
- iii. It can be filed by the victim, witness or anybody who has knowledge of the crime.
- iv. It can be filed with a police officer at the police station.
- v. It is compulsory for an officer in charge of a police station to register an FIR whenever a person gives information about a cognisable offence.
- vi. It mentions the date, time and the place of offence, including the description of the events.
- vii. If the identity of the accused persons and witnesses is known, then that too is mentioned.
- viii. It declares the name and address of the complainant.
- ix. It has a specific form in which the police register an FIR, and it is signed by the complainant.
- x. The complainant has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police. Only after an FIR is filed, do the police start with their investigations.

**SECTION C**  
**Geography**

1. **(d)** – Assam
2. **(d)** – Viticulture
3. **(d)** – Marine-based industries
4. **(a)** – Osaka
5. **(a)** – Population density

**Answer 6**

Agriculture refers to the process of preparing the land for the cultivation of crops and to the rearing of livestock. Agriculture is one of the oldest occupations known to humans. It is a primary activity.

**Answer 7**

The land on which crops are grown is known as arable land.

**Answer 8**

The inputs for the iron and steel industry include raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone, along with labour, capital, site and other infrastructure.

**Answer 9**

Industry is defined as an economic activity concerned with the production of goods, extraction of minerals or provision of services.

**Answer 10**

People are a nation's greatest resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities which turn them into 'resources'. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources according to their requirements. Hence, it is said that 'human resource is the ultimate resource'.

**Answer 11**

Steel is often called the backbone of modern industry. Almost everything we use is either made of iron or steel or has been made with tools and machinery of these metals. Ships, trains, trucks and autos are made largely of steel. Even the safety pins and the needles you use are made of steel. Oil wells are drilled with steel machinery. Steel pipelines transport oil. Minerals are mined with steel equipment. Farm machines are mostly steel. Large buildings have a steel framework.

**Answer 12**

The information technology industry deals in the storage, processing and distribution of information. The main factors guiding the location of these industries are resource availability, cost and infrastructure. The major hubs of the IT industry are Silicon Valley (California, USA) and Bengaluru (India). Other emerging IT hubs in India are in Mumbai, New Delhi, Hyderabad Chennai, Gurgaon, Pune, Thiruvanthapuram, Kochi and Chandigarh.