

Goa Board
Class VIII Social Science
Term II
Sample Paper – 2 Solution

SECTION A
History

1. **(b)** - Calico
2. **(b)** - Chhint
3. **(b)** - Asiatic Researches
4. **(d)** - Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
5. **(c)** - The Arms Act

Answer 6

Jamdani is fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Often a mixture of cotton and gold thread was also used. The most important centres of jamdani weaving were Dacca in Bengal and Lucknow in the United Provinces.

Answer 7

'Picketing' implies people protesting outside a building or shop to prevent others from entering.

Answer 8

Spinning Jenny is a machine by which a single worker could operate several spindles on to which thread was spun. When the wheel was turned, all the spindles rotated.

Answer 9

Smelting is the process of obtaining a metal from rock or soil by heating it to a very high temperature or of melting objects made of metal in order to use the metal to make something new.

Answer 10

The Bhilai steel plant was established in 1959. It was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union.

Answer 11

The non-Brahman movement started in the early part of the twentieth century. The political initiative came from those non-Brahman castes which had acquired access to education, wealth and influence. They argued that Brahmins were actually heirs of Aryan invaders from the north who had conquered southern lands from the original inhabitants

of the region—the indigenous Dravidian races. These castes also openly challenged the Brahmanical claims to power.

Answer 12

Even though Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore agreed on many points on the matter of education, there were some discernible and significant differences too. Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and the prominence of machines and technology in it. On the other hand, Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw best within Indian culture. He often emphasised the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan along with art, music and dance.

SECTION B
Civics

1. **(c)** - Judge
2. **(b)** - Article 22
3. **(d)** - All of the above
4. **(b)** - Free or subsidised hostels
5. **(d)** - 4–6 units

Answer 6

Article 39A of the Constitution states that it places a duty upon the State to provide a lawyer to any citizen who is unable to engage one due to poverty or other disability.

Answer 7

The term Adivasis means ‘original inhabitants’. They are communities who have historically lived in and even now continue to stay in forests.

Answer 8

Article 15 of the Constitution states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. This article has been used by Dalits to seek equality where it has been denied to them.

Answer 9

Reservation policy is a law which reserves seats in education and Government employment for Dalits and Adivasis.

Answer 10

The sanitation coverage in India is really bad and lower than the coverage of safe drinking water. Official figures for 2001 show that 68% of the households in India have access to drinking water and about 36% have access to sanitation (toilet facilities within the premises of residence).

Answer 11

Ship-breaking is a hazardous industry which is rapidly growing in South Asia. It is a process where old ships which are no longer in use are sent to shipyards for scrapping. These ships contain potentially dangerous and harmful substances. The reasons the ship-breaking industry is growing rapidly in South Asia are

- i. Advanced countries are taking advantage of the weaker laws in developing countries and keeping their own countries safe.
- ii. Developing countries such as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh play hosts because of unemployment and poverty.

Answer 12

The reasons behind a low number of infant death rates in Porto Alegre:

- i. The city's water department has succeeded in providing universal access to safe water.
- ii. The average price of water is kept low.
- iii. The poor are charged half the basic rate.
- iv. The profit made by the water department is used to improve water supply.
- v. The working of the water department is transparent, and people can have a direct say in deciding which projects the department should take up.

SECTION C
Geography

1. **(a)** - Rainfall which exceeds twenty inches
2. **(b)** - Second
3. **(b)** - Large-scale industry
4. **(a)** - Cotton textile
5. **(a)** - Immigration

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

Sericulture is the commercial rearing of silkworms. It may supplement the income of the farmer. Pisciculture, on the other hand, is the breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds.

Answer 8

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

Answer 9

The first successful mechanised textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854 because of its warm and moist climate, a port for importing machinery, availability of raw material and skilled labour, all of which resulted in rapid expansion of the textile industry in this region.

Answer 10

Life expectancy is the number of years which an average person can expect to live.

Answer 11

Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of natural resources. Manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of cloth are examples of this activity. Tertiary activities are those economic activities which provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services. Examples of tertiary activities are transport, trade, banking, insurance and advertising.

Answer 12

Sheep, camel, yak and goat are the animals most commonly reared by the communities which are engaged in nomadic herding of animals. Such animals provide a plethora of useful products to the herders and their families which are used for both personal consumption as well as for selling. Such products include milk, meat, wool, hides and other goods.

Answer 13

The production of tea is possible only in certain specific climatic and geographical conditions. It requires a cool, frost-free climate with an abundance of rainfall, well-distributed throughout the year. It is most essential for a good crop. It also needs well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes which can be terraced for cultivation. Tea was introduced in India by the British colonial Government. Kenya, China and Sri Lanka produce some of the best qualities of tea in the world.