My Revision Deck

Term Examination

2026 – 2027

Grade: 8 **Subject:** History & Civics

Time: 2½ hours **Maximum Marks:** 80

Part I

1. **Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).**

(i) How does the Supreme Court safeguard the Constitution? [1]

(a) By cancelling laws that violate the Constitution, but only when the President asks it

(b) By issuing writs to Parliament ordering it to amend the Constitution

(c) By cancelling laws or orders that violate the Constitution and issuing writs

(d) By cancelling laws made by the states, but never laws made by the centre

(ii) Which of the following is a basic qualification required to become a member of the Lok Sabha? [1]

(a) The person must have held a government position for at least five years

(b) The person must have been a registered voter for at least ten years

(c) The person must have passed the Class 12 examination of any recognised board

(d) The person must be a citizen of India and be at least 25 years of age

(iii) Which Viceroy passed the Vernacular Press Act, which curbed the liberty of the Indian press? [1]

(a) Lord Lytton

(b) Lord Ripon

(c) Lord Dalhousie

(d) Lord Curzon

(iv) Why do historical periods differ from country to country? [1]

(a) They depend on the size of the population of each region

(b) They depend on the stage of development of each region

(c) They depend on the climate and weather of each region

(d) They depend on the main language spoken in each region

(v) What did the sepoys feel about the senior British officers in the Company's army? [1]

(a) They were brilliant strategists who deserved respect from the sepoys

(b) They lived in poor lodgings worse than even the Indian sepoy soldiers

(c) They were paid much less than the Indian sepoys serving in the army

(d) Many were old and incompetent, unable to command respect of soldiers

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(vi) From which region did the Turanis, one of the four noble groups in the Mughal court, originate? [1]

(a) Persia
(b) The Deccan
(c) Hindustan
(d) Transoxiana

(vii) In 1919, shops in many towns of Punjab stayed shut for a whole day to protest against a new law that let the government jail people without trial. What is this kind of protest called, and which law was it against? [1]

(a) A hartal, against the salt law
(b) A hartal, against the Rowlatt Act
(c) A boycott, against the Rowlatt Act
(d) A satyagraha, against the planters

(viii) How many schools for girls did Vidyasagar open as inspector of schools? [1]

(a) 5
(b) 35
(c) 15
(d) 100

(ix) Observe the image. Which of the given options best identifies the person shown? [1]



Source: Bassano | Wikimedia Commons | Public Domain

(a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(d) Annie Besant

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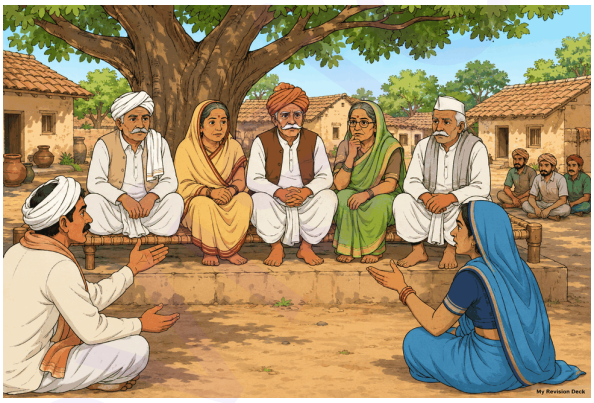
(x) Observe the image. Which of the given options best explains why this kind of labour was used on these plantations? [1]



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(a) Slaves were the only available source of labour and were seen as a necessity
(b) The northern industries had no use for slaves and sent them to the South
(c) The southern states had passed laws banning free workers from plantation work
(d) The plantation owners preferred slaves because they were skilled cotton weavers

(xi) Observe the court in session shown in the illustration. Which of the given options best describes its role in the Indian judicial system? [1]



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(a) It is a village-level court trying petty civil and criminal cases
(b) It is a village-level court trying only land inheritance cases
(c) It is a village-level court hearing final appeals from the District Courts
(d) It is a village-level court that can impose fines of up to one lakh rupees

(xii) Assertion (A): The Sikhs were able to bring Punjab and Jammu under their control in the 18th century. [1]
Reason (R): The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali had weakened Mughal control in Punjab.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

(xiii) Assertion (A): Robert Clive reconquered Calcutta in January 1757. [1]
Reason (R): Robert Clive was the British ambassador to the court of Jahangir.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

(xiv) Assertion (A): The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. [1]
Reason (R): A Vice-President should be eligible for membership of the Rajya Sabha.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

(xv) According to the principles of the UN, how must all disputes be settled? [1]
(a) By the two nations alone, with no outside body allowed to help
(b) By the votes of the five permanent members
(c) By a vote of the whole General Assembly
(d) By peaceful means, with no use of force

(xvi) Under the Ryotwari System, who was recognised as the owner of the land? [1]
(a) The zamindar
(b) The British Resident
(c) The cultivator
(d) The talukdar

2. (i) Discuss the judicial powers of the President. [2]

(ii) Explain the veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council. What happens when the Security Council cannot take any action because of the veto? [2]

(iii) What is colonialism and how is it linked to the Industrial Revolution? [2]

(iv) What was the importance of the Mountbatten Plan? [2]

(v) A Sikh soldier writes in 1846: "Since our Maharaja died, our chiefs have been fighting one another for power, and now the British are marching against us." Name the Maharaja, and explain how the situation he describes ended by 1849. [2]

(vi) Name the four outstanding leaders of the Assertive Nationalist phase. [2]

(vii) The American War of Independence was a struggle for independence from British rule.

How were the American colonies governed, and why did the colonists feel resentful of British rule? [2]

Part II Section A

(Attempt all questions from this Section.)

3. UNICEF is one of the bodies through which the United Nations carries out its work.

(i) Describe the main activities of UNICEF for children's welfare. [3]

(ii) How is UNICEF funded, and what major honour has it received? [3]

(iii) Trace the establishment of UNICEF from 1946 onwards and explain its long-term goals. [4]

4. India has a parliamentary form of government, both at the centre as well as in the states.

(i) Explain the main features of India's parliamentary form of government. [3]

(ii) How do the three branches of government work together in India's constitutional system? [3]

(iii) (a) How often must Parliament meet? What is the quorum of Parliament, and what percentage of its members must be present to meet it? [2]

(b) Why is the Union Parliament described as a bicameral legislature, and what is the President's place in it? [2]

Part II Section B

(Attempt all questions from this Section.)

5. The Maratha empire passed through several phases of rise and decline in the 18th century.

(i) Describe the rise of the Peshwa power in the Maratha kingdom. [3]

(ii) Describe the role of the prominent Maratha families in the Maratha confederacy. [3]

(iii) Describe the events leading to the Third Battle of Panipat and its aftermath for the Marathas and India. [4]

6. Study the image and answer the questions that follow.



Source: Historica.Arican1 | Wikimedia Commons

(i) Describe what happened to the Mughal empire's territory during the first half of the 18th century and its historical significance. [3]

(ii) Describe the political and military weaknesses of the later Mughals that led to the decline of the vast empire shown on the map. [3]

(iii) Describe how the British took advantage of the Mughal decline to establish their rule over India. [4]

7. The following questions relate to Bengal from Mir Qasim's accession as nawab in 1760 to the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.

(i) Describe the reforms Mir Qasim introduced and his conflict with the British leading to the 1763 war. [3]

(ii) Describe the alliance of three powers and the Battle of Buxar. [3]

(iii) (a) What was the importance of the Battle of Buxar? [2]

(b) What were the main terms of the Treaty of Allahabad regarding Awadh? [2]

********** End of paper **********

Portions covered in this paper: Decline of the Mughals, United Nations, UN Special Agencies, Rise of Regional Powers, Union Legislature, Rise of the British in Bengal, British Expansion, Union Executive, British Policies, The Judiciary, Indian Renaissance, Revolt of 1857, Modern World Beginning, Industrial Revolution, Age of Revolution, American Civil War, Rise of Indian Nationalism, Indian Nationalist Movement - 1885-1916, Indian Nationalist Movement - 1917-1934, Indian Nationalist Movement - 1935-1947

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