



# ST. MARGARET SR. SEC. SCHOOL

D-Block, Prashant Vihar, Rohini, Delhi - 110085

## SAMPLE PAPER (ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023-24)

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS: VIII**

**Time: 2.5Hr**

**M.M: 60**

### General Instructions

- I. Question paper comprises **Two Sections**. Section A -History and Civics. Section B – Geography
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Do Geography questions on a separate sheet. Attach geography map in geography sheet only.
- IV. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question. wherever necessary.

### SECTION A-HISTORY AND CIVICS

**MM: 40**

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**10X1=10**

**1. When did partition of Bengal take place?**

- (a) 1905                      (b) 1906                      (c) 1907                      (d) 1908

**2. Which statement is not true for 'Shanti Niketan'**

- (a) It was established in 1901.  
(b) It was established 100 km away from Calcutta in a rural setting.  
(c) In Shantiniketan, Education was given in harmony with nature.  
(d) Education was given in classrooms rather than using open space

**3. Tribals who saw themselves as people of forests and could only live on the produce of forests.**

- (a) Dikus                      (b) Baigas                      (c) Van Gujjars                      (d) Khonds

**4. In the process of improving agriculture and earning income, the British needed to invest in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Officials                      (b) Money Lenders                      (c) Land                      (d) British Journal

**5. Self respect movement was led by:**

- a) Jyotirao Phule                      (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy                      (c) Periyar                      (d) Ambedkar

**6. It deals with disputes relating to sale of land**

- (a) Civil law                      (b) Criminal Law                      (c) Contract Law                      (d) Individual Law

**7. Assertion: Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways.**

**Reason: This often wrongly leads to people believing that they are exotic, primitive and backward.**

- (a) Assertion is right and reason is wrong.  
(b) Assertion is wrong and reason is right.  
(c) Assertion and reason both are wrong.  
(d) Assertion and reason both are right

**8. The supply of water per person in an urban area in India should be about ..... per day.**

- a) 1600 litres      (b) 80 litres      (c) 135 litres      (d) 145 litres

**9. To form a government a party must win at least \_\_\_\_\_ seats in Lok Sabha.**

- (a) 200      (b) 240      (c) 170      (d) 272

**10. Article 15 states that a person can't be discriminated on the basis of...**

- (a) Caste      (b) Religion      (c) Sex or Gender      (d) All above

**11. Read the text and answer the following questions**

By the 1830s, the attack on the Orientalists became sharper. One of the most outspoken and influential of such critics of the time was Thomas Babington Macaulay. He saw India as an uncivilised country that needed to be civilised. No branch of Eastern knowledge, according to him could be compared to what England had produced. Who could deny, declared Macaulay, that "a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia". He urged that the British government in India stop wasting public money in promoting Oriental learning, for it was of no practical use. With great energy and passion, Macaulay emphasised the need to teach the English language. He felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature the world had produced; it would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy. Teaching of English could thus be a way of civilising people, changing their tastes, values and culture. Following Macaulay's minute, the English Education Act of 1835 was introduced.

**Answer the following-**

- (i) Who were the Orientalists? **1**  
(ii) When was English Education Act introduced? **1**  
(iii) According to Macaulay, what were the benefits of Knowledge of English for the Indians? **2**

**Very Short answer type questions**

**4X2=8**

12. Discuss the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in changing the Indian society?  
13. How was the composition of Indian Army changed after the revolt?  
14. What are the functions of Rajya Sabha ?  
15. Explain the main features of Criminal Law.

**Short answer type questions**

**2X3=6**

16. Why was the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes(Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 formed?  
17. How did the British exploit the tribal through the trade of silk.

**Long answer type questions**

**2X5=10**

18. How is the sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affecting the local people?  
19. What measures did the company take to change the education system in India?

**Map Skill Based Questions**

**2X1=2**

20. On a political map of India locate the following centres of 1857 Revolt  
(a) Jabalpur  
(b) Agra

**SECTION B (GEOGRAPHY)**

**MM: 20**

**1. What exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs. 1**

- a) Food pyramid                      b) Agricultural Development                      c) Food Security  
d) Tertiary sector

**2. A natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for the present and the future generations. 1**

- a) Biosphere      b) Biosphere Reserve      c) National Parks      d) Ecosystem

**3. Plantation Agriculture is practised - 1**

- a) In the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.  
b) In Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.  
c) In the tropical regions of the world like in Malaysia, Brazil, in India and Sri Lanka.  
d) In the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of southeast Asia and Northeast India.

**4. Which of the following is NOT used as a method of soil conservation? 1**

- a) Terrace farming      b) Contour barriers      c) Intercropping      d) Deforestation

**5. The \_\_\_\_\_ are shown at the bottom of a population pyramid. 1**

- a) the numbers of aged people (above 65 years)  
b) Numbers of children (below 15 years)                      c) the number of deaths per 1,000 people.  
d) the number of births per 1,000 people.

**6. Read the text and answer the following questions 4**

Before 1947, there was only one iron and steel plant in the country. After Independence, the government took the initiative and set up several iron and steel plants. TISCO was started in 1907 at Sakchi, Geographically, it was the most conveniently situated iron and steel centre in the country

i. Sakchi is today known as - 1

- (a) Pittsburgh      (b) Kalimati      (c) Jamshedpur      (d) Durgapur

ii. What is the full form of TISCO? 1

iii. Describe any two factors which favoured the location of TISCO. 2

7. Distinguish between two major beverage crops. 3

8. Discuss the factors influencing population change. 5

**9. On the map of India mark and label the following with suitable symbols**  
**3**

- i. Largest producing state of sugarcane
- ii. Jamshedpur
- iii. Smallest state.