

DAYANAND ANGLO VEDIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, AIROLI
SAMPLE PAPER (2024-25)
STD: VIII
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marks: 80

General Instructions :

1. There are 37 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
Question paper comprises of Sections A, B, C, D, E and F.
2. Section-A – Questions 1-20 contains very short answer questions (MCQ) of 1 mark each.
3. Section-B – Questions 21-24 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Answer of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section-C – Questions 25-29 are short answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer of these questions should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section-D – Questions 30-33 are long answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E – Questions 34-36 are Source Based Questions (SBQ). Each question carries 4 marks each.
7. Section-F – Question 37 is a map skill based question with two parts 37(A) Geography (3 marks) and 37(B) History (2 marks).

Section-A.

1. Resources classified on the basis of occurrence are called (1)
A. Inexhaustible and Exhaustible resources
B. Natural and Man-made resources
C. Biotic and Abiotic resources
D. Potential and Actual resources
2. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a potential resource? (1)
A. Available in a country.
B. Resources that are not fully tapped.
C. Need detailed survey for estimating their quantity and quality.
D. Resources which have been thoroughly surveyed.
3. Complete the sentence correctly with the help of any one option given below : (1)
When animals are reared along with the cultivation of land, it is known as _____.
A. Commercial Agriculture
B. Subsistence Agriculture
C. Mixed farming
D. Shifting Agriculture
4. Land covers about _____ of the total surface area of the earth. (1)
A. 70%
B. 40%
C. 50%
D. 30%

5. In subsistence farming, farmers grow. (1)
- A. fibre crops
 - B. beverage crops
 - C. cereals
 - D. all of the above

6. Match the column: (1)

A	B
A. Victoria Terminus	(i) Rajghat near Delhi
B. Gandhi Smriti	(ii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
C. Victoria Memorial	(iii) Mumbai
D. Anandmath	(iv) Kolkata

Options:

- A- (iii), B-(i) , C-(iv), D-(ii)
- A- (iv), B-(ii), C- (i), D-(iii)
- A- (ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D- (iv)
- A- (i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

7. Who amongst the following wrote the book “My Experiments with Truths”? (1)

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

8. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct answer from the given options: (1)

- (A) Formation of Indian National Congress
- (B) Morley- Minto reform
- (C) The Government of India Act
- (D) Simon Commission

Options:

- i. A- (iii), B-(i) , C-(iv), D-(ii)
- ii. A- (iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)
- iii. A- (ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D- (iv)
- iv. A- (i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)

9. Who amongst the following led the Khasi revolt in Assam in 1829 ?

(1)



- A. Sidhu Murmu
- B. Kanhu Murmu
- C. Birsa Munda
- D. Tirot Sing and Bar Manik

10. Which one of the following events led to the end of rule of East India Company in India and started the rule of British crown in India ?

(1)

- A. Sepoy Mutiny 1857
- B. Imprisonment of Bahadur Shah Zafar II
- C. Proclamation Act of 1858
- D. Subsidiary Alliance with Awadh

11. _____ a young soldier was hanged on 29th March 1857 for revolting single-handed and attacking his superior officers.

(1)

- A. Bahadur Shah Zafar II
- B. Mangal Pandey
- C. Nana Saheb
- D. Ahmad Shah

12. Name the two tribal groups of India who lived by herding and rearing of animals.

(1)

13. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :

(1)

The Sikh leaders in Punjab, _____, and the Scindias of Gwalior did not join the revolt of 1857.

- A.. Peshwas and Marathas of Satara
- B. Tipu Sultan of Mysore
- C. Nizam of Hyderabad
- D. Nawab of Awadh

14. Choose the correct statement which depicts the significance of the Preamble in the Indian constitution.

(1)

- A. It contains the aims and objectives of the constitution.
- B. It contains the powers of the President of India.
- C. It states the objectives of the elections.
- D. It states the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

15. If a child of 12 years is employed in any factory or hazardous occupation, which of the following fundamental right of the child is being violated?
- Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right against exploitation
 - Right to constitutional remedies.
16. Read the following statements and choose the incorrect statement: (1)
- Every citizen of India is free to believe in any religion.
 - Every religious group has freedom to manage its own affairs.
 - Constitution observes strict impartiality towards all religions.
 - State can discriminate against minority communities on the ground of religion.
17. Which one of the following statements is the meaning of 'sovereign state'. (1)
- Government is elected by the people.
 - Country is free from any external controls
 - All religions enjoy equal Freedom
 - The Head of the state is an elected person.
18. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option. (1)
- Assertion (A) : Some seats are reserved for NT's/ OBC's at the Central and State level.
- Reason ® : The purpose behind such a reservation is to assist and uplift the weaker sections of the Society and bring them into the mainstream.
- Options :
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the Correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true.
19. Which one of the following freedom is Not available to the Indian citizens? (1)
- Freedom of speech and expression
 - Freedom to Form association and unions
 - Freedom to assemble with arms and weapons
 - Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India
20. Right to education is part of _____. (1)
- Right to Equality
 - Right against exploitation
 - Cultural and educational rights
 - Right to freedom

Section B

21. Why are human beings considered the most important resource for development? (2)

Or

‘Utility and value of a resource vary from time to time and place to place.’ Give any two examples to support the statement.

22. Highlight any two causes of soil erosion. (2)
23. What type of information do we get from the official records? Give two examples. (2)
24. How can we help others to enjoy their Fundamental Rights? Give any two suggestion. (2)

Section C

25. What are Multipurpose River Valley Projects? Name any two such projects. List the main objectives of a multipurpose river valley project. (3)
26. Highlight the importance of agriculture for people around the world. (3)
27. Differentiate between Ryotwari and Mahalwari system. (3)
28. Illustrate with the help of one example that the British violated the treaties signed with different kings and Nawabs. (3)
29. How is the Speaker of Lok Sabha elected? Mention Her/his powers and functions. (3)

Or

Why is Rajya Sabha called a Permanent House?

Section D

30. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources. Which one of the two would you prefer to use and why?

Or

What is meant by sustainable development? Why is sustainable development the need of the hour?

31. Illustrate any five main causes of the First War of Independence.

Or

Why did the First War of Independence fail? Explain.

32. Describe any five salient features of the Indian Constitution.

Or

Mention any Five purposes which the Constitution of India serves towards strengthening democracy.

33. Describe any five major functions of the Indian Parliament.

Or

Describe the procedure followed by the Union Parliament in passing an ordinary bill.

Section E

34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Most of the population of the world still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. It is a major occupation of people in the developing countries of the world. India is an agricultural country. Hence, it is the backbone of our country’s economic development. Agriculture not only supplies food to the people but also creates huge market for tractors, threshers, harvesters, fertilisers, pesticides and other industrial products. It helps in providing employment, eradicating poverty, enhancing trade and earning foreign exchange.

- 34.1 Which is the major occupation of the people in the world?

- 34.2 How agriculture creates huge market in the country?

34.3 'Agriculture helps in the economic growth of the country' Justify the statement.

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The intervention of the state in the religious and social practices of a particular religion may be aimed at eradicating certain social evils which are a stigma in the name of the present civilised society. For example, the practice of untouchability by the so called 'upper castes' towards the 'low castes' has been abolished because it is based on discrimination and violates the Fundamental Rights. Similarly, personal laws based on religion can also be amended through the State intervention if they go against the principles of liberty, equality and justice.

35.1 Why does state intervene in the social and religious practices of a particular religion?

35.2 Why did the state abolish Untouchability?

35.3 When did the state can intervene in personal law?

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Almost every tribe had a tribal chief. But under the British rule, the chiefs lost all powers and were forced to follow the laws made by the British officers in India. But the Britishers did not want Shifting cultivation because it was difficult to control the movement of tribals. But the tribals wanted to continue shifting cultivation. The changes made in the forest laws by the British made the tribal life very difficult. Most of the forests were declared as the state property, especially, the reserved forests which produced timber. Many tribals had to move to other areas in search of livelihood. This created a shortage of labourers to cut trees for the railway sleepers and to transport logs.

32.1 Who lost all the power under the British rule? 1

32.2 Why were the British against shifting cultivation? 1

32.3 How did the changes made in the forest laws make the tribal life difficult? 2

37. (i) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map :

A. Low rainfall region of Africa. 1

B. Major Tea producing country. 1

(ii) On the same political outline map of the world locate and label the following :

C. Major low rainfall area in Southern Africa



(B) On the outline political map of India locate and label the following:

(2)

(i) The place associated with Van Gujjars.

(ii) The place associated with Gaddis.

