

**CBSE**  
**Class VIII**  
**Social Science**  
**Term I**  
**Sample Paper 4**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. There are 38 questions in all.
  2. Marks for each question is indicated against the question.
  3. Questions from serial number 1 to 8, 14 to 20, 26 to 33 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
  4. Questions from serial number 9 to 11, 21 to 23, 34 to 36 and are 3 marks questions.
  5. Question numbers 12 to 13, 24 to 25, 37 to 38 are 5 marks questions.
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**Section A**  
**History**

- Q1. When did Vasco da Gama discover the sea route to India? (1)
- a. 1488
  - b. 1478
  - c. 1498
  - d. 1468
- Q2. Who was the first Governor-General of India? (1)
- a. Lord Mountbatten
  - b. Lord Dalhousie
  - c. Warren Hastings
  - d. Lord Linlithgow
- Q3. What was the name of a three volume work published by James Mill in 1817? (1)
- a. A History of British Rule in India
  - b. A History of British Administration in India
  - c. A History of British in India
  - d. A History of British India
- Q4. During the 1930s, the Forest Satyagraha occurred in which of the following provinces?(1)
- a. Bengal Province
  - b. Central Province
  - c. Bombay Province
  - d. Madras Province
- Q5. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read the statements and choose the correct option.  
**Assertion (A):** The state of Awadh was annexed by the Company in 1856.

**Reason (R):** The Company alleged that the state of awadh was mismanaged by its nawab. (1)

**Options:**

- 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.

Q6. Bakht Khan assumed the leadership of the revolt in which of the following places? (1)

- a. Kanpur
- b. Bihar
- c. Bareilly
- d. Bilaspur

Q7. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the consequences of the revolt of 1857? (1)

- a. The rule over India was transferred from the Company to the Crown.
- b. Kingdoms of all the Indian kings were returned to them.
- c. After the revolt, the British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.
- d. It was decided by the government to recruit more soldiers from Awadh, Bihar and Central India.

Q8. Who started the Ryotwari system? (1)

- a. Thomas Munroe
- b. William Bentinck
- c. Lord McKenzie
- d. David Hardy

Q9. Explain what encouraged an administrative culture of memos, notings and reports during the British rule? (3)

Q10. Explain why the British saw Tipu Sultan as their enemy. (3)

**OR**

How did the British settlements become the largest and most prosperous among the European settlements in 18th century India? (3)

Q11. What changes were made to the army after the 1857 rebellion? (3)

Q12. What is the problem with the 'ancient-medieval-modern' paradigm of the study of Indian history? (5)

Q13. Who was Birsa Munda? What were his main reforms? (5)

**OR**

Discuss the impact of Forest Laws on Tribal Communities.

**Section B**  
**Civics**

- Q14. The existence of more than one level of government in the country is known as (1)  
a. Unitary  
b. Sovereign  
c. Democracy  
d. Federalism
- Q15. is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution? (1)  
a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
c. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
d. Mahatma Gandhi
- Q16. Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha? (1)  
a. M. A. Ayyangar  
b. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy  
c. Ganesh Vasudev Mavlankar  
d. Gurdial Singh Dhillon
- Q17. The Head of State in the Parliamentary System of government is (1)  
a. President  
b. Prime Minister  
c. Governor  
d. None of the above
- Q18. Who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man on 1 December 1955? (1)  
a. Rosa Parks  
b. Josephine Leavell Allensworth  
c. Elreta Melton Alexander-Ralston  
d. Priscilla Ford
- Q19. What is the full form of PIL? (1)  
a. Public Interest Litigation  
b. Premier League of India  
c. Private Importance Litigation  
d. None of the above
- Q20. Which court is at the apex level? (1)  
a. High Court  
b. Trial Court  
c. Additional Session Court  
d. Supreme Court
- Q21. What is meant by the Directive Principles of the State Policy? (3)

Q22. Define the term Judicial Review. (3)

**OR**

Why is Judiciary important?

Q23. Why were African-Americans treated unequally in the United States of America? Give an example? (3)

Q24. What happens when unpopular and controversial laws are passed by the Parliament? (5)

Q25. Why our country does need a constitution?

**OR**

Discuss parliamentary form of the government. Why is the principle of separation of power required in a democracy? (5)

### **Section C Geography**

Q26. Which among the following is a man-made resource? (1)

- a. Wind
- b. Coal
- c. Technology
- d. Iron ore

Q27. Hydroelectricity is generated by (1)

- a. Coal
- b. Wind
- c. Splitting atom
- d. Falling river water

Q28. In which of the following spheres of the earth are living beings inter-related and interdependent on each other for their survival? (1)

- a. Lithosphere
- b. Biosphere
- c. Atmosphere
- d. Hydrosphere

Q29. Which country out of the following has the highest percentage of forest area? (1)

- a. UK
- b. USA
- c. Russia
- d. Japan

Q30. Soil is formed because of (1)

- a. Intercropping
- b. Denudation
- c. Weathering
- d. None of the above

Q31. Parvati valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh is used for harnessing (1)  
a. Geo thermal energy  
b. Tidal energy  
c. Solar energy  
d. Biogas

Q32. The Monazite sands of Kerala is rich in (1)  
a. Uranium  
b. Magnesium  
c. Aluminium  
d. Thorium

Q33. Which country is the largest producer of bauxite in the world? (1)  
a. China  
b. Australia  
c. India  
d. USA

Q34. Mention three important principles of sustainable development. (3)

Q35. 'Animals big or small are all integral to maintaining the balance in the ecosystem'.  
Explain. (3)

**OR**

What is mulching?

Q36. Which mineral is referred to as 'buried sunshine' and why? (3)

Q37. Discuss main types and distribution of natural vegetation. (5)

Q38. What are minerals? Discuss any four characteristics of minerals. (5)

**OR**

Discuss the distribution of minerals in Africa.

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**Solutions**

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**Section A**  
**History**

**Answer 1**

c. 1498

**Answer 2**

c. Warren Hastings

**Answer 3**

d. A History of British India

**Answer 4**

b. Central Province

**Answer 5**

a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

**Answer 6**

c. Bareilly

**Answer 7**

b. Kingdoms of all the Indian kings were returned to them.

**Answer 8**

a. Thomas Munroe

**Answer 9**

The British rulers of India were of the opinion that the act of writing was extremely important for smooth operation of the administration. Every instruction, plan, policy decision, agreement and investigation had to be clearly written. Once this was done, such material could be properly discussed and debated. This conviction of the British government led to the development of an administrative culture of memos, notings and reports.

**Answer 10**

The state of Mysore, unlike the other states in India, had grown in power under rulers like Haidar Ali and his son Tipu Sultan. It controlled the extremely profitable trade of pepper and cardamom on the Malabar Coast. In 1785, Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports in his kingdom and banned local

merchants from trading with the East India Company. He also established a close relationship with the French in India and modernised his armed forces with their assistance. This alarmed the British, and they began to see him as a potential threat to their business interests.

**OR**

In 1717, the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman which allowed the English East India Company to conduct duty-free trade in the region of Bengal. As a result, the Company could import and export material to and from Bengal without any tax payment to the Government of the region. The Company was also accorded the right to issue dastaks or passes for the free movement of their goods. As a result of these favourable conditions, the British settlements became the largest and most prosperous compared to other European settlements.

### **Answer 11**

After the 1857 rebellion, the British authorities decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army should be reduced and the number of European soldiers should be increased. It was also decided that instead of recruiting soldiers from regions such as Awadh, Bihar, central India and south India, more soldiers would be recruited from among communities such as the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

### **Answer 12**

The 'ancient-medieval-modern' model used for the study of Indian history is borrowed from the West where the modern period was associated with the growth of all the forces of modernity, i.e. science, reason, democracy, liberty and equality. The medieval period was designated as one which did not have these features of a modern society. However, in India's case, during the British rule, there was no equality granted to Indians. Liberty and freedom too were not accorded to the citizens by the British government, and there was no economic growth or material progress. Hence, the 'ancient-medieval-modern' paradigm is not an ideal fit for the study of Indian history.

### **Answer 13**

Birsa Munda was a charismatic leader of the Munda tribe residing in the regions of present Bihar and Jharkhand. As an adult, Birsa Munda was influenced by the stories of the tribal 'Golden Age' when the Mundas were free of the oppression of outsiders locally known as the dikus.

#### **His reforms**

- His main aim was to reform tribal society. He urged his fellow tribals to give up drinking liquor, to clean up the village and to not believe in witchcraft and sorcery
- He also tried to oppose the authority of the Hindu landlords and the Christian missionaries.
- Birsa Munda wanted the tribals to regain their lost glory. He wanted them to tap natural resources, plant trees and orchards and practise cultivation for earning their livelihood.

**OR**

The impact of Forest Laws on Tribal Communities:

- Forests were the abode and the provider of food for the tribals. Tribal communities suffered when the British declared forests as state property.
- Forests were declared as reserved and protected. Problems arose when the tribals were not allowed to practice shifting cultivation and to collect fruits, food and wood.

- The Government also faced a shortage of labour for cutting trees. Thus, some arrangements were reached between the Government and the tribals. The Government allowed the tribals to practice jhum cultivation, but at the same time, they also had to provide labour to the Forest Department.
- Thus, many forest villages were established to ensure minimum supply of cheap labour.
- However, most tribals opposed the colonial forest laws. They disobeyed the old laws and rebelled against the British. Some such revolts were Songram Sangma in Assam in 1906, and the Forest Satyagraha in the Central provinces in the 1930s.

## **Section B**

### **Civics**

#### **Answer 14**

d. Federalism

#### **Answer 15**

a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

#### **Answer 16**

c. Ganesh Vasudev Mavlankar

#### **Answer 17**

b. Prime Minister

#### **Answer 18**

a. Rosa Parks

#### **Answer 19**

a. Public Interest Litigation

#### **Answer 120**

d. Supreme Court

#### **Answer 21**

Directive Principles of the State Policy are contained in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. They contain the guidelines for the government to ensure the welfare of the people. These principles are considered primary for governance; however, they are not enforceable by law.

#### **Answer 22**

The power of Supreme Court and high courts to review the laws enacted by the legislature whether the laws are in accordance to the Constitution is known as the Judicial Review. The Supreme Court and the High Court can declare law null and void if it violate any provision of the Constitution.

**OR**

The judiciary is important because

- It provides a mechanism for resolving disputes/conflicts between people, between people and the state government, between two state governments and between the centre/union and state governments.



- Because it is the final interpreter of the Constitution, it has the power to declare the law passed by the government as null and void if there is any kind violation of the principles and ideals of our Constitution.
- It upholds, enforces and protects the Fundamental Rights of every citizen of the country. People can move the court if any of their Fundamental Rights are violated.

### **Answer 23**

African-Americans were treated unequally in the United States of America because their ancestors were brought over from Africa as slaves. For example, when travelling by bus, African-Americans either had to sit at the back of the bus or get up from their seats whenever a white person wished to sit.

### **Answer 24**

The Parliament may pass some controversial and unpopular laws. When a set of laws favours one group at the expense of the other group, the law is said to be controversial. When an unpopular law is passed, people may come together on a common platform to criticise the provisions of the law. Holding of rallies and protests, writing in magazines and newspapers, holding debates in the television are some ways in which the Parliament may be pressurised into changing unpopular provisions of the law. Unpopular and repressive laws may be challenged in the court by the people. The Supreme Court has the power to revoke the laws if the laws do not adhere to the Constitution of the country.

### **Answer 25**

A country needs a constitution because of the following reasons:

- A country is generally inhabited by people belonging to various religious and social backgrounds. It is difficult for all the people to agree on all issues. Under such circumstances, the Constitution serves as a set of laws and rules to which people in the country can agree upon.
- The Constitution lays down important guidelines on how the country has to be governed.
- The Constitution also lays down certain provisions which safeguard the people and the country against the misuse of powers by any political leader.
- The Constitution guarantees and safeguards basic rights and freedoms of the citizens.
- It also ensures that the majority community does not misuse its power against the minority communities.

**OR**

India has a parliamentary form of government where the people of India elect their own representatives who then frame laws and regulations for the entire country. Our Constitution grants the principle of universal adult franchise which means that adults above the age of 18 are eligible to vote irrespective of their caste, religion, sect and gender. Because the Parliament consists of elected members, it is the supreme law-making authority in the country.

In India, there are three branches of Government-legislature, executive and judiciary. The legislature makes the laws, the executive implements the laws and the judiciary punishes those who violate the laws. All three organs of the Government exercise different powers and keep a check on the other organ. The principle of 'separation of power' ensures a balance of power among all three organs of the Government.

## **Section C**

### **Geography**

**Answer 26**

c. Technology

**Answer 27**

d. Falling river water

**Answer 28**

a. Planting rows of trees to prevent soil erosion

**Answer 29**

d. Japan

**Answer 30**

c. Weathering

**Answer 31**

a. Geo thermal energy

**Answer 32**

d. Thorium

**Answer 33**

b. Australia

**Answer 34**

Three important principles of sustainable development:

- To carefully utilise the resources.
- Conserve the resources so that they also meet the needs of the future generations.
- Minimizing the depletion of natural resources.

**Answer 35**

Animals big and small, birds, insects as well as aquatic life forms are all important to us. They provide us milk, meat, hides and wool. Insects like bees provide us honey, help in pollination of flowers and have an important role to play as decomposers in the ecosystem. The birds feed on insects and act as decomposers as well. Vultures due to their ability to feed on dead livestock are scavengers and considered vital cleansers of the environment. So animals big or small, all are integral to maintaining the balance in the ecosystem.

**OR**

Mulching is a method of soil conservation in which the bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture.

**Answer 36**

The coal which we are using today was formed millions of years ago when giant ferns and swamps got buried under the layers of Earth. Coal is therefore referred to as 'buried sunshine'.

**Answer 37**

Main types and distribution of natural vegetation:

Temperature and rainfall are two important factors which determine the growth and nature of natural vegetation. Forests, grasslands and scrubs are some important types of natural vegetation.

- Dense forests with huge trees thrive in areas of heavy rainfall. As the rainfall decreases, trees become short and are less dense.
- Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in regions of low rainfall. These plants have long roots which go deep into the Earth in search of water. The leaves are also waxy and thorny to reduce the loss of water. Thorny bushes have waxy leaves to conserve water.
- There are two broad categories of forests—evergreen and deciduous. Trees in the evergreen forests do not shed their leaves at the same time. Thus, they always appear green. Trees in deciduous forests shed their leaves in a particular season.

**Answer 38**

Minerals are defined as solid, inorganic, naturally occurring substances with a definite chemical formula and general structure.

Four characteristics of minerals are:

- Minerals are not evenly distributed on the surface of the Earth.
- Minerals are exhaustible after a period of time. Since they cannot be replenished immediately, they need to be conserved.
- All minerals do not have uniform properties. They have different chemical compositions.
- All minerals have different colour, luster and texture.

**OR**

The distribution of minerals in Africa:

- The continent of Africa is extremely rich in mineral resources. It is the leading producer of gold, silver, diamonds and platinum in the world.
- Zimbabwe and Zaire are two of the largest producers of gold in the world.
- Copper, chromium, uranium, cobalt, bauxite and iron ore are some other minerals which are found in Africa.
- Oil is mainly found in Nigeria, Angola and Libya.