

CBSE
Class VIII Social Science
Sample Paper – 1
Term II

Time: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
 - iii. In each section, questions from serial number **1 to 5 are multiple choice questions** (MCQs) of **1 mark each**. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
 - iv. Questions **6 to 10 are 2 marks questions**.
 - v. Questions **11 and 12 are 5 marks questions**.
-

SECTION A
History

Question 1 – Which two industries were crucial for the Industrial Revolution in the modern world? [1]

- a) Textiles and cottage industries
- b) Mining and hospitality
- c) Iron and steel and textiles industries
- d) Agriculture and textiles industry

Question 2 – Which Indian kingdom was annexed by the British on the basis of the Doctrine of lapse? [1]

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Awadh
- c) Mysore
- d) Nagpur

Question 3 – Where was the Brahmo Samaj formed? [1]

- a) Amritsar
- b) Kolkatta
- c) Lucknow
- d) Mumbai

Question 4 – Which tradition of painting sought to dramatise and recreate various episodes of British imperial history? [1]

- a) Expressionism
- b) Realism
- c) History painting
- d) None of the above

Question 5 – Who is known as the ‘Father of the Indian Constitution’? [1]

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Dr Ambedkar
- d) Lalji Tandon

Question 6 – Why did European traders refer to fine cotton cloth as ‘muslin’? [2]

Question 7 – Briefly explain the production process of Wootz steel. [2]

Question 8 – What is shifting cultivation? In which parts of the country was it mainly practised at the time of the arrival of the British? [2]

Question 9 – Elaborate on the strategy used by Raja Rammohun Roy and later by other social reformers in order to root out social evils in India. [2]

Question 10 – What is ‘revolutionary violence’? [2]

Question 11 – What changes were introduced by the British in the administration of justice after assuming power in the country? [5]

Question 12 – Explain the imperial tradition of picturesque landscape painting. [5]

SECTION B
Civics

Question 1 – Which type of advocate pleads on behalf of the accused person? [1]

- a) Public Prosecutor
- b) Defence Lawyer
- c) Judge
- d) No one

Question 2 – The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by [1]

- a) the people of India
- b) the members of the state legislative assemblies
- c) the executive
- d) the judiciary

Question 3 – Which Article of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished? [1]

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 18

Question 4 – Which of the following is a water-related disease? [1]

- a) Diarrhoea
- b) Chicken gunia
- c) Malaria
- d) Tuberculosis

Question 5 – A person who buys goods for personal use is called a [1]

- a) Producer
- b) Worker
- c) Consumer
- d) Manufacturer

Question 6 – What do we understand by the term ‘defence lawyer’? [2]

Question 7 – State the reasons as to why people can be marginalised in a society? [2]

Question 8 – What does Article 17 of the Constitution state? [2]

Question 9 – What provisions have been made by the Constitution of India to maintain the independence of judiciary in the country? [2]

Question 10 – What does Right against Exploitation say about child labour? [2]

Question 11 – Highlight five important functions of the Parliament. [5]

Question 12 – Write a short note on FIR. [5]

SECTION C

Geography

Question 1 – Which of the following is not a sugarcane-producing state in India? [1]

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Assam

Question 2 – Cultivation of grapes is called [1]

- a) Horticulture
- b) Silviculture
- c) Agriculture
- d) Viticulture

Question 3 – Which industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw material? [1]

- a) Agro-based industries
- b) Mineral-based industries
- c) Forest-based industries
- d) Marine-based industries

Question 4 – Which among the following cities is known as the ‘Manchester of Japan’? [1]

- a) Osaka
- b) Mumbai
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Yodo

Question 5 – Rows of trees planted in dry lands to prevent soil erosion is known as [1]

- a) Contour ploughing
- b) Intercropping
- c) Shelter belts
- d) Terrace farming

Question 6 – Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their distribution. [2]

Question 7 – What is arable land? [2]

Question 8 – What are the inputs for the iron and steel industry? [2]

Question 9 – Define industry. [2]

Question 10 – ‘Human resource is the ultimate resource’. Explain. [2]

Question 11 – Steel is often called the backbone of modern industry. Explain. [5]

Question 12 – What is Hydel power? How is it generated? Name two countries which are the leading producers of hydro electricity in the world. [5]

CBSE
Class VIII Social Science
Sample Paper – 1 Solution
Term II

SECTION A
History

Answers

1. **(c)** – Iron and steel and textiles industries
2. **(d)** – Nagpur
3. **(b)** – Kolkata
4. **(c)** – History painting
5. **(c)** – Dr Ambedkar

Answer 6

The European traders first encountered fine cotton cloth from India carried by Arab merchants in Mosul, in present day Iraq. Therefore, they began to refer to all finely woven textiles as ‘muslin’.

Answer 7

European traveller Francis Buchanan who toured through Mysore in 1800 has left an account of the production process used in the many hundreds of smelting furnaces in Mysore. In these furnaces, iron was mixed with charcoal and put inside small clay pots. Through an intricate and delicate control of temperature, the smelters produced steel ingots which were used for sword-making not only in India but also in the West and Central Asia.

Answer 8

Many tribals followed jhum or shifting cultivation. In shifting cultivation, a piece of forest was cleared by the tribals by burning trees. The ash containing potash was then spread on the cultivation field in order to fertilise it. The seeds were then scattered over the field. After the crop was ready, it was harvested. After cultivating the crop for two to three years, another patch of land was cleared for cultivation.

At the time of the arrival of the British, shifting agriculture was practised in the hilly and forested regions of central and northeast India

Answer 9

The strategy used by Raja Rammohan Roy and later by other social reformers shows a pragmatic understanding of social reform in a traditional society such as India. Whenever they wished to challenge a practice which seemed harmful, they tried to find a verse or

sentence in the ancient sacred texts which supported their point of view. They then suggested that the practice as it existed at present was not in accordance with the earlier tradition. Apparently, this had a much better impact on the psyche of Indians than direct argument and appeal for logic.

Answer 10

The use of violence to make a radical change within society is termed 'revolutionary violence'.

Answer 11

Changes introduced by the British in the administration of justice after assuming power in the country were:

- The British introduced a new judicial system in 1772. Each district had two courts—a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat).
- European collectors presided over the civil courts. Pandits and maulvis interpreted the Indian laws for them.
- Criminal courts were presided over by a 'qazi' and a 'mufti'. Their work was supervised by the collectors.
- A detailed Hindu law and Muslim law were compiled for the benefit of European judges.
- In 1773, under the Regulating Act of India, a Supreme Court of India was established.
- A court of appeal—Sadar Nizamat Adalat—was also set up at Calcutta.

Answer 12

The picturesque style of painting depicted India as a quaint land to be explored by travelling British artists; its landscape was rugged and wild, seemingly untamed by human hands. Painter Thomas Daniell and his nephew William Daniell were the most famous artists of this school of painting. They came to India in 1785 and stayed for seven years, journeying from Kolkata to northern and southern India and producing some of the best specimens of picturesque landscape paintings of the Indian terrain.

SECTION B

Civics

Answers

1. **(b)** – Defence Lawyer
2. **(b)** – the members of the state legislative assembly
3. **(c)** –Article 17
4. **(a)** – Diarrhoea
5. **(c)** – Consumer

Answer 6

A defence lawyer is an attorney who represents the accused party in legal matters, including in a court of law. In simpler words, he/she is an advocate who pleads on behalf of the accused person.

Answer 7

The reasons for marginalisation of certain sections of society:

- i. Speaking a different language
- ii. Following different customs
- iii. Belonging to a religious group which is different from the majority

Answer 8

Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished. This means that no one can henceforth prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.

Answer 9

Our Constitution has made several provisions to maintain the independence of judiciary. These are:

- All the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court are appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of India and the members of the Collegium (it consists of the Chief Justice and four other senior judges of the court). The Government and legislature hardly play any role in their appointment.
- Once appointed, the judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office. They can only be removed by the process of impeachment which requires the approval of two-thirds majority of the total membership of both Houses.

Answer 10

The Right against Exploitation enshrined in the Constitution of India states that ‘no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or employed in any other hazardous employment’.

Answer 11

Parliament controls the executive in the following ways:

- The Parliament can control and review the work of the Government. The session of the Parliament begins with a 'Question Hour', where the members of the Parliament question various policies of the Government. They thus control the executive by asking questions on the implementation of various policies.
- No bill can become a law until and unless it is passed by the members of the Rajya Sabha.
- The opposition parties play an important role by questioning various policies of the Government. It draws the attention of the people towards the flaws in government policies.
- The budget cannot be passed without the approval of the Parliament. It is one of the ways in which the Parliament controls the Government.

Answer 12

The full form of FIR is First Information Report:

- i. It is a written document prepared by the police when they receive information about the commission of a cognisable offence.
- ii. It can be filed either verbally or in a written manner.
- iii. It can be filed by the victim, witness or anybody who has knowledge of the crime.
- iv. It can be filed with a police officer at the police station.
- v. It is compulsory for an officer in charge of a police station to register an FIR whenever a person gives information about a cognisable offence.
- vi. It mentions the date, time and the place of offence, including the description of the events.
- vii. If the identity of the accused persons and witnesses is known, then that too is mentioned.
- viii. It declares the name and address of the complainant.
- ix. It has a specific form in which the police register an FIR, and it is signed by the complainant.
- x. The complainant has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police. Only after an FIR is filed, do the police start with their investigations.

SECTION C

Geography

Answers

1. **(d)** – Assam
2. **(b)** – Viticulture
3. **(d)** – Marine-based industries
4. **(a)** – Osaka
5. **(c)** – Shelter belts

Answer 6

On the basis of distribution, resources can be classified into two groups- ubiquitous and localised resources.

Ubiquitous Resources: Resources which are found everywhere are known as ubiquitous resources. Examples: Sunlight and water.

Localised Resources: Resources which are found only at certain places are known as localised resources. Example: Petroleum and copper

Answer 7

The land on which crops are grown is known as arable land.

Answer 8

The inputs for the iron and steel industry include raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone, along with labour, capital, site and other infrastructure.

Answer 9

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

Answer 10

People are a nation's greatest resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities which turn them into 'resources'. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources according to their requirements. Hence, it is said that 'human resource is the ultimate resource'.

Answer 11

Steel is often called the backbone of modern industry. Almost everything we use is either made of iron or steel or has been made with tools and machinery of these metals. Ships, trains, trucks and autos are made largely of steel. Even the safety pins and the needles you use are made of steel. Oil wells are drilled with steel machinery. Steel pipelines transport oil. Minerals are mined with steel equipment. Farm machines are mostly steel. Large buildings have a steel framework.

Answer 12

Electricity generated from falling water is known as hydel power.

Rainwater or river water is stored in dams. Turbine blades are placed at the bottom of the dams. When falling water flows through the pipes placed at the bottom of the dam, the moving blades turn the generators to produce electricity. This is known as hydroelectricity. After the generation of electricity, the discharged water can be used for irrigation. Paraguay, Norway, Brazil and China are leading producers of hydel energy in the world.