

VIKAS BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAMPLE PAPER

Class: VIII

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 2.5 Hours

M.M.60

INSTRUCTIONS: -

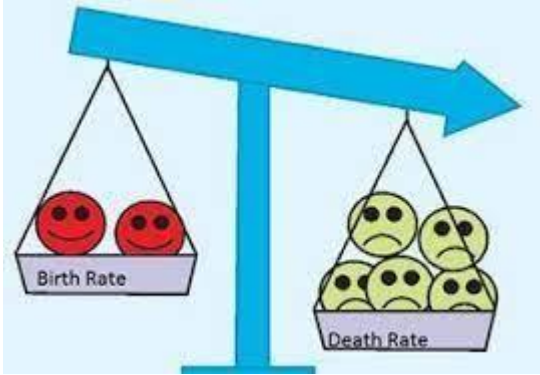
- 1) There are a total of 20 questions in the question paper. All these questions are divided into six sections.
- 2) This paper contains 5 printed pages. Over attempted questions will not be evaluated.
- 3) Map to be attached with the answer sheet.
- 4) For multiple choice questions, both the correct option and the statement must be written.

Section A		
Attempt all questions.		
1.	Choose the correct option.	
a.	_____granted a Charter to East India Company in early 1600s to trade with India. i) Queen Elizabeth I ii) Queen Victoria iii) King George V iv) Queen Elizabeth II	1
b.	_____allowed for trial of Europeans by Indians. i) Ilbert Bill ii) Judiciary Bill iii) Arms Bill iv) None of these	1
c.	1857 revolt began from the city of _____. i) Meerut ii) Delhi iii) Kanpur iv) Calcutta	1
d.	_____article recognizes the right to Water. i) Article 15 ii) Article 21 iii) Article 51 iv) None of these	1
e.	How many nominated members are there in Lok Sabha? i) 12 ii) 2 iii) 23 iv) 1	1
f.	To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced _____. i) Directive Principles of State Policy ii) Fundamental Rights iii) Judiciary Rights iv) Executive Rights	1

g.	The term used for event in which large number of losses occur to life and property: i) Toxic ii) Poisonous iii) Disaster iv) Vulnerable	1
h.	Who founded the self-respect movement? i) Mumtaz Ali ii) Raja Rammohun Roy iii) Periyar iv) Pandita Ramabai	1
i.	In a Parliamentary form of government, the powers are exercised by the _____. i) President ii) Prime Minister iii) Speaker iv) None of these	1
j.	Coal is an example of i) renewable resources ii) non-renewable resources iii) human resources iv) human made resource	1

2.	Fill in the blanks.	3
a.	_____ started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta.	
b.	_____ is an example of secondary activity.	
c.	Favourable topography of soil and _____ are vital for agricultural activity.	
3.	Answer the following in one word/sentence.	4
a.	What do understand by Secularism?	
b.	‘Money for public facilities comes from taxes given by the people’. Write the names of any two taxes paid by the people.	
c.	Define Migration.	
d.	What is meant by the pattern of population distribution?	
4.	Correct the underlined word in the given statement.	3
a.	The distribution of resources is <u>equal</u> because these factors differ so much over the earth.	
b.	<u>Cottage</u> sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.	
c.	In 1930, <u>Nehruji</u> declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law.	
	Section B	
	Attempt any six questions	
5.	Differentiate between forest based and mineral based industries.	2
6.	Discuss and two reasons of conflicts between the nawab of Bengal and the British.	2

7.	What is a Constituency? Into how many constituencies is India divided during Lok Sabha elections?	2
8.	'The benefit of public facilities can be shared by many people'. Explain with the help of two examples.	2
9.	Which group of the Congress believed in "Politics of prayer". Name any one leader of that group.	2

10.	 <p>Analyze the picture and write down the problems or benefits that a country would face in the following situations.</p>	2
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11.	Why do we need a law on minimum wages?	2
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Section C

Attempt any four questions

12.	How is population composition useful?	3
13.	Complete the following based on your knowledge about Parliament. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where is the Parliament House situated? b) What do understand by the Question Hour? c) Which house works as the representative of the States of India? 	3
14.	What were the demands of the Congress in its early years.	3
15.	In what ways did the British change their policies because of the rebellion of 1857?	3
16.	What will happen if private companies are given responsibility to provide public facilities.	3

Section D

	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions.</p> <p>The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution. More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about 30 per cent of the land surface. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. Some areas are very crowded, and some are sparsely populated. The crowded areas are south and southeast Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests. Many more</p>	4
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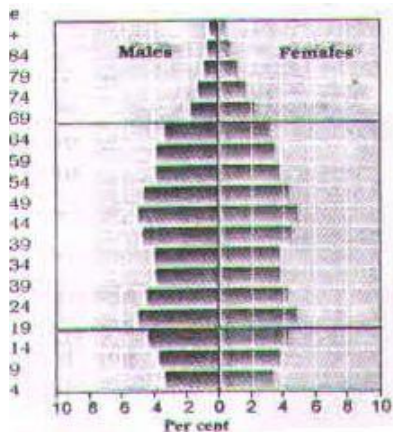
	<p>people live north of the Equator than south of the Equator. Almost three-quarters of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa. Sixty per cent of the world's people stay in just 10 countries. All of them have more than a 100 million people.</p> <p>16.1 Name any one continent where almost three quarters of the world population live. (1) 16.2 What is the average population density of the world? (1) 16.3 Give any two reasons for the uneven distribution of population in the world. (2)</p>	
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<p>Section E</p> <p>Attempt any 2 questions</p>		
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18.	“Bhopal Gas Tragedy was an Industrial Disaster”. Justify.	4
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19.	Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.	4
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20.	Study the following population pyramid and answer the following questions.	4
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- What does the narrow base of the pyramid indicate?
- Define the term Population Pyramid.
- The pyramid extends well beyond 75 years. What does it say about the death rate of the country?
- What does the broad middle of the pyramid say about the people of the country?

<p>Section F</p>		
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21.	<p>21.1 On the political map of India mark the following.</p> <p>A) Any one state that produces wheat. B) Place where Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place.</p>	2
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	<p>21.2 Identify and name the following on the map provided.</p> <p>1) An Iron and Steel producing center. 2) The place annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.</p>	2
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INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES

