

**O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR**  
**Annual Examination - (2022 – 2023)**

**Class: VIII**

**Subject: Social Science**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**MM: 80**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_

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**(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)**

**General Instructions: All questions are compulsory.**

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the questionpaper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

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**Section – A: MCQs**

**(1x20=20)**

1. The idea of the Public Interest Litigation was given by whom?

- (a) President of India (b) Minister of India (c) Parliament (d) Supreme Court of India

2. Cotton was grown mainly on \_\_\_ soil in Western India.

- (a) Alluvial (b) Red (c) Black (d) Rocky

3. Which one of the following is a natural fiber?

- (a) Nylon (b) jute (c) Acrylic (d) All of these

4. When was the Second Five Year Plan formulated in India?

- (a) 1955 (b) 1956 (c) 1947 (d) 1951

5. Who decides an accused person is guilty or not?

- (a) Court                      (b) Judge                      (c) Police                      (d) All of these

6. Leading producers of coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) Brazil                      (b) India                      (c) Russia                      (d) All of these

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ industries are owned and operated by the government, such as Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

- (a) Public sector              (b) Private sector              (c) Joint sector              (d) Co-operative sector

8. Which are three main factors that cause population change?

- (a) Births, deaths and marriage                      (b) Births, deaths and migration  
(c) Births, deaths and life expectancy                      (d) Births, marriage and life expectancy

9. When people are attracted to an area it becomes \_\_\_\_\_ populated

- (a) Densely                      (b) Artificial                      (c) sparsely                      (d) All of these

10. The act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights is known as.

- (a) Violation                      (b) To appeal                      (c) Eviction                      (d) Supreme Court.

11. High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1862                      (b) 1962                      (c) 2012                      (d) 1872

12. Which article states the fundamental Right to Life guaranteed the right to food?

- (a) Article 21                      (b) Article 23                      (c) Article 25                      (d) Article 20

13. The supply of water per person in an urban area in India should be about \_\_\_\_\_ litres per day

- (a) 135                      (b) 125                      (c) 145                      (d) None of these

14. The Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education for all children between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- (a) 4-14                      (b) 6-14                      (c) 5-16                      (d) 5-15

**15. Directions:-** In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

Assertion- many years after the Bhopal gas tragedy, there are regular reports of accidents in construction sites, mines or factories.

Reason- Employers ignore safety in workplaces.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d) Both assertion and reason are false.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ buys goods for personal use and not for resale.

- (a) Consumer            (b) Producer            (c) a and b            (d) None of these

17. When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army

- (a) Mutiny            (b) Peasants            (c) Firangis            (d) All of these

18. In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a \_\_\_\_\_ against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed.

- (a) Satyagraha            (b) Independence            (c) Peasants            (d) None of these

19. Gandhiji and his followers marched for over \_\_\_\_\_ miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi

- (a) 420            (b) 240            (c) 400            (d) 24

20. The death of \_\_\_\_\_ sparked off such violent protests that the government was forced to give in to the demand for the linguistic state of Andhra.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi            (b) Potti Sriramulu            (c) Dr B.R. Ambedkar            (d) T.T. Krishnamachari

### Section B: Very Short Answer Questions

21. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s? (2)

22. What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages? (2)

23. Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all? (2)

24. What do you know about D.K. Basu Guidelines ? Any two points. (2)

### Section C : Short Answer Based Questions

25. What is the full form of HSRA? What was the work of it? (1+2)

26. Name three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced.(three points) (3)

27. Distinguish between Agro-based and mineral based industry. (3)

28. What are population pyramids? The world population has grown very rapidly. Why? (1+2)

29. Do you think water in Chennai is available to and affordable by all? Discuss. (3)

### Section D: Long Answer Based Questions

30. Who was Laxmi Bai? What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use? How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life? (1+2+2)

31. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law? What economic impact did the First World War have on India? (2+3)

32. Which are the main factors which influence the location of Iron and Steel industry in Jamshedpur (TISCO)? Explain. (5)

33. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India? Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss. (3+2)

### Section E: Short Answer Case Based Questions

#### 34. Read the following Case study:-

In 1854, the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch to the Governor-General in India. Issued by Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the Company, it has come to be known as Wood's Despatch. Outlining the educational policy that was to be followed in India, it emphasised once again the practical benefits of a system of European learning, as opposed to Oriental knowledge.

Adam found that there were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar. These were small institutions with no more than 20 students each. But the total number of children being taught in these pathshalas was considerable – over 20 lakh. These institutions were set up by wealthy people, or the local community. At times they were started by a teacher (guru). The system of education was flexible. Few things that you associate with schools today were present in the pathshalas at the time. There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards, no system of separate classes, no roll call registers, no annual examinations, and no regular time-table.

34a. Who was the President of the Board of Control of the Company? (1)

34b. How many pathshalas were in Bengal and Bihar? (1)

34c. According to William Adam's report "the system of education was flexible" how. (2)

#### 35. Read the following Case study:-

Births are usually measured using the birth rate i.e. the number of live births per 1,000 people. Deaths are usually measured using the death rate i.e. the number of deaths per 1,000 people. Migrations is the movement of people in and out of an area.

Births and deaths are the natural causes of population change. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural growth rate.

To understand the role of people as a resource, we need to know more about their qualities. People vary greatly in their age, sex, literacy level, health condition, occupation and income level. It is

essential to understand these characteristics of the people. Population composition refers to the structure of the population.

The composition of population helps us to know how many are males or females, which age group they belong to, how educated they are and what type of occupations they are employed in, what their income levels and health conditions are.

35a. What are the component of population? (1)

35b. What do you know about natural growth rate? (1)

35c. What do you know about composition of population? (2)

**36. Read the following Case study:-**

One important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime. An investigation includes recording statements of witnesses and collecting different kinds of evidence. On the basis of the investigation, the police are required to form an opinion. If the police think that the evidence points to the guilt of the accused person, then they file a charge sheet in the court.

In court, it is the Public Prosecutor who represents the interests of the State. The role of the Prosecutor begins once the police has conducted the investigation and filed the charge sheet in the court. He/she has no role to play in the investigation. The Prosecutor must conduct the prosecution on behalf of the State.

The judge is like an umpire in a game and conducts the trial impartially and in an open court. The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence presented by the prosecution and the defence. The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidence presented and in accordance with the law.

36a. What is the important function of the police? (1)

36b. What is the role of the Public Prosecutor? (2)

36c. Who act like an umpire in the court? (1)

**Section F: Map work:-**

37a History: On the given outline map of India, locate the following places. (Any 2) (1X2=2)

- (a) Kanpur (b) Delhi (c) Jhansi  
(d) Lucknow (e) Hyderabad Princely States

37b. Geography: On the given outline map of world locate the following.(Any 3) (1X3=3)

- (a) Ahmedabad cotton textile industry.  
(b) Arable land in North America.  
(c) Arable land in Australia  
(d) Osaka cotton textile industry.

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