

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR

Annual Examination - (2025 – 2026)

Set-1

Class / Section: VIII

Subject: S.Sc

Name: _____

MM: 80

Time: 3:00 Hrs.

Roll No.: _____

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

General Instructions: All questions are compulsory.

This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D, E & F.

i)Section –A: Question no. 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.

ii)Section-B: Question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

iii)Section-C: Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.

iv) 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.

v) Section-E: Question no. 34 and 36 are Case Based questions.

vi) Section-F: Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 38.1 from History (2 mark) and 38.2 from Geography (3 marks).

vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such question has to be attempted.

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions :

(1X20=20)

Q1. Which of the following explains why the iron and steel industry is often located near coal and iron ore mines?

- a) To reduce transportation costs of bulky raw materials
- b) To ensure proximity to skilled labour
- c) To take advantage of government subsidies
- d) To avoid urban pollution

Q2. The Supreme court has declared that the right to safe drinking water is a _____ right.

- a) Human
- b) Fundamental
- c) Political
- d) Economic

Q3. What was Mahatma Gandhi's view on English education in India?

- a) It was essential for progress
- b) It helped in understanding Western culture
- c) It created a sense of inferiority
- d) It promoted scientific temperament

Q4. The _____ Press act was enacted to silence the voices who were critical of the government.

- a) Vernacular
- b) Arms
- c) Rowlatt
- d) Non cooperation

Q5. Which of the following situations BEST illustrates the judiciary protecting citizens' rights?

- a) A High Court orders the release of a person detained illegally by the police
- b) Parliament debates a new law on taxation
- c) The Election Commission conducts free and fair elections
- d) The President signs a bill into law

Q6. Which of the following is NOT a function of the judiciary?

- a) Dispute resolution
- b) Judicial review
- c) Making laws
- d) Protecting fundamental rights

Q7. What did Orientalists and Hastings needed Indian scholar to teach?

- a) local customs and laws
- b) Help them translate and interpret ancient texts.
- c) Vernacular languages
- d) All of these

Q8. What was the main purpose of Wood's Despatch of 1854?

- a) To promote Oriental study
- b) To establish vocational training
- c) To outline the educational policy in India
- d) To restrict Indian languages in education

Q9. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
a) Article 21	i) Safety in workplace
b) Right against exploitation	ii) Right to life
c) Worker's right	iii) Bondage or low wage
d) Bhopal gas tragedy	iv) Decent work condition

a) a - i , b - ii , c - iv , d - iii

b) a - ii , b - i , c - iv , d - iii

b) a - ii , b - iii , c - iv , d - i

d) a - iv , b - ii , c - iii , d - i

Q10. Money spent to purchase new machinery or buildings to increase production in future.

- a) Purchase
- b) Consume
- c) Investment
- d) Producer

Q11. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of human resources?

- a) They can think and innovate
- b) They can utilize natural resources
- c) They are evenly distributed across the world
- d) They contribute to economic development

Q12. Which of the following explains why Japan has high development despite limited natural resources?

- a) Fertile plains and abundant rainfall
- b) Advanced technology, industrialization, and efficient use of human resources
- c) Large reserves of coal and iron ore
- d) Government restrictions on migration

Q13. Which type of farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family?

- A. Commercial farming
- B. Plantation farming
- C. Subsistence farming
- D. Intensive farming

Q14. Why was the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34) considered more threatening to British rule than earlier movements?

- a) It relied solely on petitions
- b) It mobilised millions across rural and urban India and included tax resistance
- c) It had no participation of women
- d) It was confined to cities only

Q15. Which of the following pairs is **incorrectly** matched?

- a) Kanpur – Nana Saheb
- b) Jhansi – Rani Lakshmibai
- c) Awadh – Kunwar Singh
- d) Delhi – Bahadur Shah Zafar

Q16. In 1856 governor general _____ decided Bahadur Shah Jafar as the last Mughal king of Delhi.

- a) Canning
- b) Dalhousie
- c) Irwin
- d) Cornwallis

Q17. Which of the following best explains why rice cultivation is concentrated in monsoon Asia?

- a) Availability of cheap labour
- b) Requirement of high temperature and abundant rainfall
- c) Government subsidies for rice farmers
- d) Presence of fertile black soil

Q18. The Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education for all children between the ages of

- a) 6-18 years
- b) 6-15 years
- c) 6-14 years
- d) 6-16 years

Q19. _____ is often called the backbone of modern industry.

- a) Cotton
- b) Oil
- c) Steel
- d) Tea

Q20. The supply of water per person in slum area is less than _____ litres a day as per water commission.

- a) 20
- b) 35
- c) 135
- d) 1600

SECTION –B: Very Short Answer Questions

- Q21. What did British do to protect the interest of those who converted to Christianity? (2)
- Q22. Why did the independent judiciary is necessary to carry out its important functions?(2)
- Q23. Why are most of private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas? (2)
- Q24. Discuss the role of any two factors influencing population change? (2)

SECTION – C: Short Answer Questions

- Q25. Who were called Orientalists? Why did William Jones feel the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law? (1+2)
- Q26. Why are people considered as a resource? What are the causes for uneven distribution of population in the world? (1+2)
- Q27. Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why? (1+2)
- Q28. What economic impact did the first world war have on India? (3)
- Q29. How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Explain. (1+2)

SECTION – D: Long Answer Questions

- Q30. What do you mean by the term 'To Appeal'? Why do you think the introduction of public interest litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in the ensuring access to justice for all? Support your answer with example. (2+3)
- Q31. What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages? (2+3)
- Q32. Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in 1870s and 1880s? (5)
- Q33. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India? Do you think the victim of Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss. (2+3)

SECTION – E: Case Based Questions

Q34. Iron and steel industry is a basic or key industry as it provides raw materials to many other industries. It depends on the availability of raw materials such as iron ore, coal, limestone, and water. In India, major iron and steel plants are located in Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, and Durgapur.

Questions:

Q34 i) Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic industry?

- a) It produces finished goods
- b) It supports other industries
- c) It uses agricultural raw materials
- d) It requires less capital

Q34 ii) Which raw material is used as fuel in the iron and steel industry?

- a) Limestone
- b) Iron ore
- c) Coal
- d) All

Q34 iii) Which of the following is NOT a center of iron and steel industry in India?

- a) Jamshedpur
- b) Bokaro
- c) Durgapur
- d) Ludhiana

Q34 iv) Which factor is essential for setting up iron and steel plants?

- a) Availability of water
- b) Availability of raw materials
- c) Transport facilities
- d) All of the above

Q35. Role of Government in Providing Water

In many cities, the government supplies water through pipelines. However, in some areas, people do not receive adequate water supply and have to depend on private water tankers. These tankers charge high prices, making it difficult for poor families to afford clean water. This shows the need for proper government regulation and equal distribution of water.

Questions:

Q35i) Why do people depend on private water tankers?

- a) Water from tankers is free
- b) Government supply is insufficient
- c) Tankers provide better quality water
- d) Tankers work for the government

Q35ii) What problem do private water tankers create?

- a) They waste water
- b) They charge high prices
- c) They improve water supply
- d) They provide free water

Q35iii) What should the government do in such situations?

- a) Stop water supply
- b) Regulate and ensure equal distribution
- c) Increase tanker prices
- d) Hand over all work to private companies

Q35 iv) Which right is connected with access to clean water?

- a) Right to vote
- b) Right to life
- c) Right to education
- d) Right to property

Q36. On 8 April 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore. Some days later, some sepoy of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoy were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9 May 1857. The response of the other Indian soldiers in Meerut was quite extraordinary. On 10 May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoy. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the firangis. The soldiers were determined to bring an end to their rule in the country. But who would rule the land instead? The soldiers had an answer to this question – the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar. Unnerved by the scale of the upheaval, the Company decided to repress the revolt with all its might. It brought reinforcements from England, passed new laws so that the rebels could be convicted with ease, and then moved into the storm centres of the revolt. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in September 1857. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment. He and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon in October 1858. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail in November 1862. The recapture of Delhi, however, did not mean that the rebellion died down after that. People continued to resist and battle the British. The British had to fight for two years to suppress the massive forces of popular rebellion.

Q36.i) When Mangal Pandey was hanged to death? (1)

Q36.ii) What is the meaning of 'Firangis'? (1)

Q36.iii) Who was the last Mughal emperor? And when did he die? (2)

SECTION – F: Map Work

Q37a. Locate the following on the outline map of India: (5)

- i) Jhansi ii) Lucknow

37b. Locate the following on the political world map:

- i) Major iron ore producing regions of Australia & Asia
ii) Very high (3%) population growth regions