O.P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR

Half Yearly Examination (2026-27)

Class / Section: VIII MM: 50

Subject: S.Sc Time: 2:00 Hrs.

Name: _____ Roll No.:_____

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

General Instructions: This question paper contains 25 questions .All questions are compulsory. This Question paper is divided into four sections-Section A, B, C & D .

i)Section –A: History- Question no. 1.to 6

ii)Section-B: Geography- Question no.7 to 13 .

iii)Section-C:Civics - Question no.14 to 19 .

iv) Section-D: Economics- Question no.20 to 25 .

v) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry 1 mark each.

vi) Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

vii) Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

viii) Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

ix) There are Case-Based Questions (CBQs) with sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.

x) The map-based questions (two questions) carry 2 marks.

xi) 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 must be attempted.

SECTION -- A (HISTORY)

Objective Type Questions : (1X2=2)

Q1. What was the main reason for Central Asian invasions of India during the 11th century?

(a) To spread education (b) To build temples

(c) To gain India's wealth and spread religion (d) To promote trade only

Q2. Which fort, built by Rana Kumbha, is famous for its 36-km wall?

(a) Chittorgarh (b) Red Fort

(c) Kumbhalgarh Fort (d) Daulatabad

Q3.How did foreign invasions and the rise of new dynasties reshape india's political boundraries during this period? (2)

Q4. Compare the political strategies of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals. What similarities and differences existed between them? (3)

Q5. Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions: (1X4=4)

Throughout its rule, the Delhi Sultanate faced resistance from many quarters. Although many kingdoms fell under its control, it failed to subdue the Eastern Ganga kingdom of Kalinga. Kalinga included present-day Odisha and parts of Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. One of its rulers in the mid-13th century, Narasimhadeva I, was known for the military strength and cultural brilliance he brought to the kingdom. Apart from repelling multiple inroads of the Sultanate, he defeated the Delhi Sultanate's governor of Bengal.

5.1. Which kingdom could not be subdued by the Delhi Sultanate?

A. Eastern Ganga kingdom of Kalinga
B. Mughal Empire
C. Bahmani Sultanate
D. Delhi Sultanate

5.2. Kalinga included present-day Odisha and parts of:

A. Punjab and Rajasthan
B. Bengal and Andhra Pradesh
C. Gujarat and Maharashtra
D. Kerala and Tamil Nadu

5.3. Who was the notable Eastern Ganga ruler mentioned in the passage?

A. Rajaraja Chola I
B. Narasimhadeva I
C. Krishnadevaraya
D. Alauddin Khalji

5.4. Which of the following best describes Narasimhadeva I according to the passage?

A. He surrendered Kalinga to the Delhi Sultanate.
B. He established the Delhi Sultanate in Bengal.
C. He strengthened his kingdom militarily and culturally and resisted the Sultanate.
D. He became the governor of Bengal under the Delhi Sultanate.

Q6. Point the following in a political map of India: (.5X4=2)

a)Multa
b) Surat
c) Bijapur
d) Patna

SECTION – B (GEOGRAPHY)

Q7. What is the key characteristic of a renewable resource? (1X4=4)

A. It is created over millions of years and cannot be replenished.
B. It exhibits the characteristics of restoration and regeneration over time.
C. It is always available in unlimited quantities regardless of human action.
D. It can only be used once before it is completely gone.

Q8. What is the main condition required for a resource like a forest to remain renewable?

A. The government must declare it a national park.
B. We must stop using timber from the forest completely.
C. The natural rhythm of restoration and regeneration must not be disturbed.
D. New trees must be planted every year, regardless of the type.

Q9. What was a major cause of groundwater overexploitation in Punjab?

A. A shift to growing traditional seeds that required more water.
B. The widespread adoption of organic farming.
C. A shift to high-yielding varieties of wheat and paddy during the Green Revolution.
D. The state government's policy of charging high prices for electricity.

Q10. What is the main purpose of the International Solar Alliance (IASE), launched by India and France?
A. To fund the construction of cement factories that use less energy.
B. To promote traditional farming practices across the world.
C. To create a coalition of sunshine-rich countries committed to harnessing solar power.
D. To resolve international conflicts over the sharing of river water.

Q11.What is the connection between the distribation of natural resources and different aspects of life? (2)

Q12.What can make what is today a renewable resources non renewable resources tomorrow? Describe some actions that can prevent this from happeneing. (3)

Q13. Name any three ecosystem functions that serve humans. (3)

SECTION-C (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

Q14. Why are some constituencies in the Lok Sabha reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)? (1X3=3)

A. Because only people from these communities live there.
B. To ensure fair representation for historically disadvantaged communities in the Parliament.
C. To make the election process simpler in those areas.
D. Because these areas have a lower population.

Q15.What is the primary purpose of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC)?
A. To guide voters on how to choose a candidate.
B. To list the promises that political parties can make.
C. To ensure free and fair elections by setting rules for political parties and candidates.
D. To specify the dates for the elections.

Q16. What is the main function of the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system connected to an EVM?

A. To count the votes faster.
B. To produce a physical paper record so voters can verify their vote was cast correctly.
C. To take a photograph of the voter.
D. To allow voting from home.

Q17.How does the Indian electoral system works? (2)

Q18. Voter turnout has been declining in some urban areas of India . What could be the reason for this trend and what steps can be taken to encourage more people to vote? (1+2=3)

Q19.Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions: (1X4=4)

When India gained independence in 1947, its literacy rate was merely 12%. Despite severe poverty and widespread illiteracy, the makers of the Indian Constitution took a historic and bold step. They established Universal Adult Franchise under Article 326, granting every adult citizen the right to vote regardless of caste, gender, religion, wealth, or educational background. In 1988, a constitutional amendment lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years to encourage youth participation.

To conduct independent, free, and fair elections across the vast nation, the Election Commission of India (ECI) was established in January 1950. Over the decades, India's electoral system has evolved from using paper ballots to implementing modern technologies like Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trails (VVPAT) to ensure complete transparency. Today, special provisions like home voting and technology assists are made to support elderly and disabled citizens, ensuring absolute political inclusion.

Q19.1. Article 326 of the Indian Constitution is based on the principle of Universal Adult Suffrage. What does this principle guarantee to the citizens of India?

A. Every citizen has the right to contest elections regardless of their qualifications.
B. Only citizens who pay taxes are allowed to vote in general elections.
C. All adult citizens have the right to vote, irrespective of their caste, religion, gender, or educational background.
D. The government can restrict the voting rights of citizens who do not agree with its policies.

Q19.2. Which independent body is primarily responsible for the superintendence, direction, and conduct of elections in India?

A. The Supreme Court of India
B. The Parliament of India
C. The President of India
D. The Election Commission of India

Q19.3. Why is the secret ballot system essential inside a polling booth?

19.4. Identify the core democratic principle that allows both the wealthy business owner and the daily-wage laborer to stand in the same queue with equal voting power.

SECTION-D (ECONOMICS)

Q20. The Japanese concept of 'kaizen', which helped their country achieve higher standards of living, means: (1X3=3)

A. Working long hours
B. Continuous improvement
C. Respect for elders
D. Profit is everything

Q21. What is meant by the term 'demographic dividend'?
A. The benefit a country gets when its population is very old.
B. The money a country earns from tourism.
C. The benefit a country gets when it has a large number of young and working people.
D. The dividends paid to citizens by the government.

Q22. What is SWAYAM ?

A. A portal to find job opportunities
B. A system for making digital payments
C. An online learning platform offering free courses for students
D. A healthcare app for booking doctor appointments

Q23.How does human capital different from physical capital? (2)

Q24. How do you think technology is changing ? How people develop their skills and knowledge? (3)

Q25.What are the factors of production? How are these factors interconnected? (2+3)

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