

APEEJAY COMMON ANNUAL EXAMINATION
SESSION:2022-23
CLASS VIII
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper comprises of Six Sections **A, B, C, D, E and F**. There are 40 questions in the question paper.
2. All Questions are compulsory.
3. **Section-A:** Question no.1 to 10 are MCQ's and 11 to 20 are Very Short Answer Type Questions of 1 mark each.
4. **Section-B:** Question no.21 to 28 are Short Answer Type I Questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. **Section -C:** Question no. 29 to 35 are of Short Answer Type II Questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. **Section –D:** Question no. 36 to 37 are Case Based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. **Section- E:** Question no. 38 to 39 are Long Answer Type Questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
8. **Section- F:** Question no. 40 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 40 a from History (2 marks) and 40b from Geography (3 marks). Attach map within the answer sheet.
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in the questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
10. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Match the following:

1

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.First Successful textile Mill	a. Osaka
2.Manchester of Japan	b. Cooperative Sector
3.Manchester of India	c. Jute
4.Anand Milk Union Limited	d. Mumbai
5.Natural Fibre	e. Ahmedabad

- a. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e
 - b. 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c
 - c. 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-c, 5-b
 - d. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-e
2. The removal of persons from land or homes that they are currently living in, is called 1
- a. Violation
 - b. Eviction
 - c. Separation of power
 - d. Judiciary
3. Industries which are owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. 1
- a. Cooperative Sector
 - b. Public Sector
 - c. Private Sector
 - d. Joint Sector

12. State one reason why in nomadic herding, herdsman move from one place to another along with their animals to the defined routes? 1
13. Define Judicial Review according to the Indian Constitution. 1
14. Mention the role of the Planning Commission which was set up in 1950. 1
15. Under what pretext did the Company take over Awadh? 1
16. Write any two reasons for land degradation. 1
17. Name any one step that government has taken to conserve plants and animals. 1
18. Why do we need a law on minimum wages? 1
19. Name the book written by Jyotirao Phule. 1
20. Correct the statement and rewrite: 1

Plantations are a type of subsistence farming where multiple crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, etc. are grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required.

SECTION B

21. How did E.V Ramaswamy Naicker fight for the dignity of the untouchables? 2
22. What do you understand by the term “Independent Judiciary”? What is the significance of Independent Judiciary? 2
23. Describe the importance of Pittsburgh as a steel centre in the USA. 2
24. Name and explain any two methods for the conservation of soil. 2

OR

Discuss any two major factors for the formation of soil.

25. Why Sakchi was chosen to set up TISCO in 1907? Give any two reasons. 2
26. Give an account of the advantages to the foreign companies in setting up production in India. 2
27. Highlight the important changes introduced by the British after the revolt of 1857? 2

OR

Describe any two factors that caused discontent among the Indian soldiers of the British army that forced them to revolt.

28. Who are Adivasis? How are Adivasis portrayed in the Indian society? 2

SECTION-C

29. Describe why and how did Mahatma Gandhi protest against the Salt Law? 3
30. “In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for a satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed.” In the light of this statement, explain how Rowlatt Satyagraha took place under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. 3
31. Differentiate between Criminal Law and Civil Law. 3

OR

Elaborate the three different levels of courts in India.

32. Mention the privileges that were granted by the Constitution for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians. 3
33. Explain Social, Cultural and Economic factors affecting distribution of population. 3
34. “The transformation from a plant to a finished product involves three types of economic activities.” Explain with examples. 3
35. What is an F.I.R? Describe the process of an F.I.R. (1+2=3)

OR

What does Article 22 of the Indian Constitution and the Criminal Law guarantee to every arrested person? Mention any three points.

SECTION D

36. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. People were furious about this as they had been about the Jallianwala massacre. Also, Indian Muslims were keen that the Khalifa be allowed to retain control over Muslim sacred places in the erstwhile Ottoman Empire. The leaders of the Khilafat agitation, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, now wished to initiate a full-fledged Non-Cooperation Movement. Gandhiji supported their call and urged the Congress to campaign against Punjab wrongs, the Khilafat wrong and demand swaraj.

The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges. Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices. British titles were surrendered and legislatures boycotted. People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth. The imports of foreign cloth fell drastically between 1920 and 1922. But all this was merely the tip of the iceberg.

- 36.1 What does ‘Punjab Wrongs’ refer to? 1
- 36.2 Why was the Khilafat movement started? 1
- 36.3 How did people participate in the Non-Cooperation movement? 2

37. Read the given text and answer the following questions: 4

In 1984, there were very few laws protecting the environment in India, and there was hardly any enforcement of these laws. The environment was treated as a ‘free’ entity and any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions. Whether it was our rivers, air, groundwater - the environment was being polluted and the health of people disregarded. Thus, not only was UC a beneficiary of lower safety standards, it didn’t have to spend any money to clean up the pollution.

- 37.1 Which disaster brought the issue of environment to the forefront? 1
- 37.2 Who all were affected by this disaster and how? 1
- 37.3 How was the environment treated before 1984? What changes were introduced by the government to protect the environment thereafter? 2

SECTION E

38. Discuss any five geographical factors affecting the distribution of population. 5

OR

What are population pyramids? How do they help in understanding about the population of a country? (1+4=5)

39. (a) Describe the Role of the Police in investigating a crime. 2

(b) Mention the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court on the Role of Police in investigating a crime. 3
(2+3=5)

SECTION F

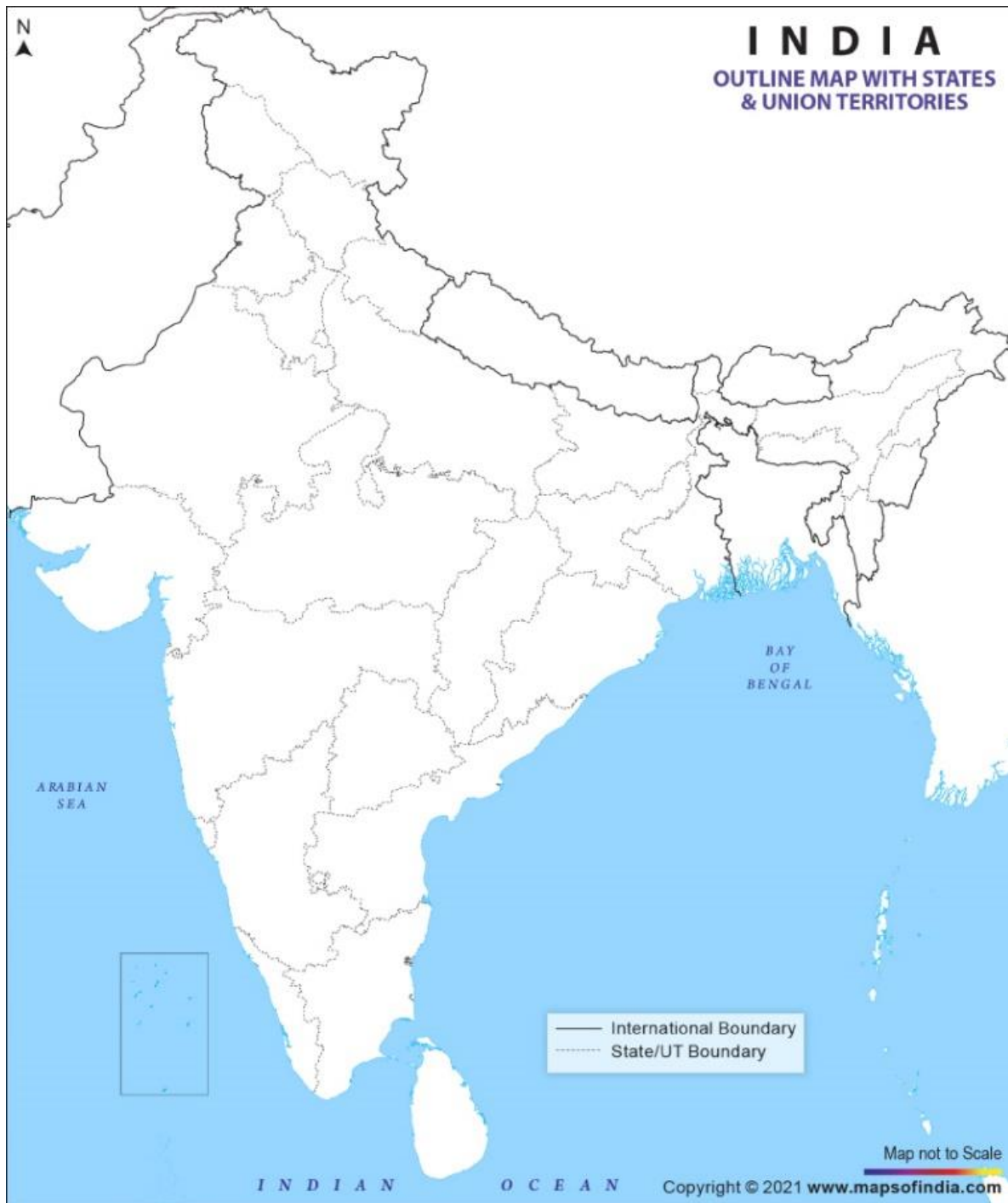
40. 40.a On a political map of India, name and mark the following: 2

1. The place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
2. The place where Gandhiji started a Satyagraha against the Indigo planters.

40.b On a political map of world, name and mark the following: 3

1. World's largest producer of Coffee.
2. A country which is the largest producer of rice in the world.
3. Leading producer of cotton in Africa.

40.a



40.b

