

CLASS – VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Multiple Choice Questions

(10 × 1 = 10)

- Q. 1. Which one of the following practices will not conserve LPG in your kitchen.
- (a) Soaking dal for some time before cooking it.
 - (b) Cooking food in a Pressure cooker.
 - (c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.
 - (d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.
- Q. 2. Which one of the following is not a producer of Mica?
- (a) Jharkhand
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
- Q. 3. 'Sunrise' Industries includes :
- (a) Information technology
 - (b) Textile
 - (c) Iron steel
 - (d) Agro-based industry
- Q. 4. Which was the first country in the world to develop hydroelectricity?
- (a) Norway
 - (b) Brazil
 - (c) Paraguay
 - (d) China
- Q. 5. Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of :
- (a) Mysore
 - (b) Avadh
 - (c) Bengal
 - (d) Hyderabad

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- Q. 6.** The Champaran Movement was against the :
- (a) Ryots (b) Lathiyals
(c) British Government (d) Indigo-planters
- Q. 7.** Dharmashastras are different schools of :
- (a) Sanskrit texts giving social-rules and codes of behaviour.
(b) A code of muslim laws
(c) The Regulating Act of 1773
(d) Hindu Scriptures
- Q. 8.** The introduction of a new 1,000 rupee note is the work of :
- (a) State Government (b) The Parliament
(c) Central Government (d) The President of India
- Q. 9.** The decision of India to maintain peaceful relations with China is the work of :
- (a) State Government (b) Central Government
(c) Foreign Ministry (d) Defence Ministry
- Q. 10.** Gulfaroshan is a festival of :
- (a) Colours (b) Flowers
(c) Lights (d) Seasons

Section A—History

(30)

- Q. 1.** What were the advantages that the East India Company gained through the Royal Charter? **(2)**
- Q. 2.** State the main reasons that led to rivalry and competition amongst the trading companies. **(2)**
- Q. 3.** Name four main centers of the Revolt of 1857. **(2)**
- Or**
- Q. 4.** What was the policy of Doctrine of Lapse? **(2)**
- Q. 5.** State the major differences between Nij and Ryot system of Indigo Cultivation. **(3)**
- Q. 6.** What problems were faced in the Permanent Settlement of Bengal? **(3)**
- Q. 7.** What were the objections of the Sepoys to use the new cartridges? **(3)**
- Q. 8.** What is meant by renaissance? Which years were referred as a period of Delhi renaissance? **(2 + 1 = 3)**
- Q. 9.** Give the Economic, Political, Social, and Religious causes of the Revolt of 1857. **(4)**
- Q. 10.** Why did Lord Wellesley introduce the system of Subsidiary Alliance? State the Principles of the system. **(2 + 2 = 4)**
- Q. 11.** Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army. **(4)**

Section B—Geography

(30)

Q. 1. How is Bio-gas generated?

(2)

Q. 2. What is CITES?

(2)

Or

What is an Ore? Where are metallic-mineral ores generally located?

(1 + 1 = 2)

Q. 3. Give 3 points of differences between 'National Parks' and 'Biosphere-reserves'.

(3)

Q. 4. Mention three steps taken by the Government to conserve wild life.

(3)

Q. 5. Give reasons why Petrol is referred to as "black gold".

(3)

Q. 6. State 2 advantages and disadvantages of the sources of non-conventional energy.

(4)

Q. 7. How is Coal formed? What are its uses? How is Coal reserve distributed in the world?

(2 + 2 = 4)

Q. 8. State the causes of land degradation. Also, draw and explain the three methods of soil conservation.

(1 + 3 = 4)

Q. 9. On the political map of the world, name and locate the following :

(5)

(a) Leading producer of Iron-ore in the world.

(b) The largest producer of Bauxite in the world.

(c) Largest producer of Mica in India.

(d) A region of wind farms in the world.

(e) A region producing Tidal-Energy in India.

Section C—Civics

(20 marks)

Q. 1. Give any two significance of a constitution for a democratic country?

(2)

Q. 2. Explain the term 'Universal adult franchise'.

(2)

Q. 3. What is the importance of the Question Hour in the Parliament?

(2)

Q. 4. Name and explain the three levels of Courts in our country.

(1 + 2 = 3)

Q. 5. Give three points of differences between criminal law and civil law.

(3)

Q. 6. Explain any four functions of the parliament.

(4)

Q. 7. 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? Explain with an Example.

(4)