

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU**  
**SESSION (2024-25)**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**SAMPLE PAPER**

**Class: VIII**

**Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time: 3 hours.**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**General instructions**

1. All questions are compulsory .
2. The Question paper is divided into 6 Sections: A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A consists of 20 Multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of 4 Very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Section C consists of 5 Short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 4 Long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
7. Section E consists of 3 Case study type questions carrying 4 marks each.
8. Section F consists of Map Skill carrying 5 marks.

S. No	Section – A Multiple Choice Questions	Marks
1	Who founded the Sanskrit College in 1792 a) Warren Hastings    b) Jonathan Duncan    c) William Jones    d) David Hare	1
2	What was the main focus of the Calcutta Madrasa, established in 1781? a) To study Islamic law    b) Western science    c) Research in European literature    d) None of these	1
3	Who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj ? a) Kandukuri Veerasalingam    b) Periyar Ramaswami    c) Mahatma Gandhi    d) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule	1
4	Who was the first women to read vedas? a) Rashsundari Devi    b) Pandita Ramabai    c) Kadambari Ganguly    d) Savitribai Phule	1
5	The Arms Act was passed out in _____. a) 1878    b) 1879    c) 1880    d) 1891	1
6	Who founded the Abhinava Bharat Society? a) Moderates    b) Extremists    c) Revolutionaries    d) None	1
7	The Swaraj Party was formed by _____ and Motilal Nehru. a) Rajendra Prasad    b) Rajaji    c) Chittaranjan Das    d) Vallabhbhai Patel	1
8	Name the British Police Officer that was killed by Bhagat Singh, Azad, Rajguru. a) William    b) Saunders    c) Michael    d) Simon	1
9	<b><u>Assertion and Reason Based Questions</u></b> In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:  Assertion (A): Anthracite is the finest variety of coal  Reason (R): It contains 70% carbon content in it.  a. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A). b. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A). c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false d. Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.	1

10	Heat Energy obtained from the Earth is called____. a)Thermal Energy    b) Geothermal Energy    c)Nuclear fusion    d) Nuclear fission	1
11	_____ is called the Coffee pot of the world a)Ethiopia                      b) Brazil                      c) Angola                      d) Colombia	1
12	Which of the following is a type of millet? a. Ragi                      b) Jowar                      c)Bajra                      d) All of these	1
13	<b>Match the items given in Column A with Column B by selecting the correct options from the codes given:</b>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Column A.</p> <p>I Sugarcane</p> <p>II Jute</p> <p>III Tea</p> <p>IV Coffee</p> </div> <div> <p>Column B</p> <p>A. Leaves</p> <p>B Beans</p> <p>C Stem</p> <p>D Bark</p> </div> </div> <p>CODES</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <p>a I-B,II-C,III-A,IV-D</p> <p>c. I-A,II-B,III-D,IV-C</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <p>b. I-C,II-D,III-A,IV-B</p> <p>d. I- D, II-A, III- C, IV- B</p> </div>	1
14	_____ is known as Manchester of India a) Ahmedabad    b) Tamil Nadu    c) Bangalore    d) Mumbai	1
15	_____ is also known as Gram Kutchery a) Board of Revenue              b) Court of Collector              c) Panchayat Court              d) Nyaya Gram	1
16	_____ is the highest civil court in a district a) Lok adalats              b)District Court              c)Session court              d)Nyaya Panchayat	1
17	Who is the head of the Lok Adalats? a)Retired Judge of Supreme Court    b)Sitting Judge of Supreme Court    c)Head of lawyers association d)Public prosecutor	1
18	Adivasis often referred to as Girijans which means a)forest dwellers              b)Highland Dwellers              c)Pavement dwellers              d)None of the these	1
19	One of the prime reason for social inequality is the Division _____. a)On the basic of caste    b)on the basis of colour    c)On the basis of culture    d)on the basis of education	1
20	People who do the job of gathering dirt are called _____. a)Marginalized              b)Manual scavengers              c)Encroachers              d) None of these	1
	<b><u>Section-B</u></b>  <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (4×2=8)</b>	
21	What was the role of National Education Council?	2
22	Define Ratoon cropping.	2
23	What is a cottage Industry? Give two examples.	2
24	Describe Article 17 in the context of Scheduled Castes.	2
	<b>Section-C</b>  <b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x5=15)</b>	

25	Write brief note on the Sikh Reform Movement.	3
26	a)Write any two features of the Morley-Minto Reforms. b)Why were they called so?	3
27	Why is it necessary to conserve minerals?	3
28	The location of Iron and steel industries is continuously changing. Elaborate. OR How can we decide the size of an Industry?	3
29	What are a) revenue and b)panchayat court responsible for?	3
	<b>Section-D</b>	
	<b>LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5x4=20)</b>	
30	What was the nature of the political associations that were present in India before the formation of the Indian National Congress??	5
31	List the importance of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms(1919) OR a)Describe the developments in the 1940s that led to the creation of Pakistan.	5
32	Write a short note on cultivation of wheat.	5
33	Do you think only laws can bring about a positive change in the lives of the Scheduled Castes and the Adivasis? Why/Why not ?	5
	<b><u>Section – E</u></b>	
	<b>CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS ( 3x4=12)</b>	
34	<b><u>Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions</u></b>  Gandhiji and the Congress launched the famous Quit India Movement in August 1942. After the failure of the Cripps Mission, the Congress decided to launch the third mass movement against the British. A resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 in Bombay (now Mumbai) by the All India Congress Committee demanding immediate end of the British rule. Mass struggles were organised all over the country. All Indians were politically charged. Even women and children were inspired. Gandhiji's slogan, 'Do or Die' (Karo Ya Maro) was a great source of inspiration. On 9 August 1942, the British arrested Gandhiji and other senior leaders and declared the Congress an illegal organisation. The people reacted violently to this, as the news of their leaders' arrest shocked the entire country. In their anger many Indians destroyed post offices, police stations, Railway lines and telegraph wires. 1. Who was the head of the Cripps Mission? (1) 2. When was the quit India Movement started? (1) 3. Gandhiji gave a slogan _____. (1) 4. Women and Children didn't participated in quit India Movement. (T/F) (1)	4
35	<b><u>Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions</u></b>  Asia: It is one of the largest producers of minerals in the world. Iron ore deposits are found in China and India whereas Indonesia, Malaysia and China are the world's leading producers of tin. Lead antimony and tungsten are found in China. Asia also has large deposits of manganese, bauxite, nickel, zinc and copper.  Europe: It is a storehouse of iron ore. It includes countries like Russia, Ukraine, Sweden and France. Rich deposits of manganese, nickel, copper, lead and zinc are found in Russia and eastern Europe.  1. Which continent is known as storehouse of Iron ore? (1) 2. 'Asia is the largest producer of minerals '. Comment. (1) 3. _____ is the world's leading producer of tin . (1) 4. Hungary is an European country.(T/F) (1)	4

36	<p><b><u>Read the following paragraph and Answer the following questions</u></b></p> <p>The Supreme Court in the early 1980s evolved a system of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) so that maximum population can have access to justice. Any individual or organisation can move the High Court or Supreme Court in the interest of public cause. Litigation involves a system of filing or defending a claim in the court. However, unlike other litigations, the aggrieved party need not necessarily file a PIL. Anybody acting in public interest can do so. The legal procedure has been simplified to the extent that even a letter or telegram explaining particulars of the case addressed to the High Court or Supreme Court is treated as PIL.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mention one reason for the evolution of PIL. (1)</li> <li>2. Define Litigation. (1)</li> <li>3. __&amp;__ explaining particulars of the case addressed to the Supreme Court are treated as PIL (1)</li> <li>4. Aggrieved party is not necessarily required to file a case.(T/F) (1)</li> </ol>	4
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Section-F</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAP SKILL(1x5=5)</b></p>	
37	<p>On an outline map of India, mark and locate the following:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two areas of Maize</li> <li>2. Two areas of Wheat</li> <li>3. Ahmedabad-Vadodara Industrial belt</li> </ol>	5

