

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
SESSION: 2024-2025
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

Sample Paper

CLASS: VIII

SUB: Social Science

TIME: 3 HOURS

MM: 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.

SECTION-A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: (1×20=20)

1. Name the Battle that secured the British supremacy in India? (1)
a. Carnatic wars
b. The Royal Charter
c. The First Anglo Maratha war
d. The Battle of Plassey
2. Lord Dalhousie annexed several kingdoms under the policy of (1)
a. Subsidiary alliance
b. Doctrine of lapse
c. Claim to Paramountcy
d. all of the above
3. The systems of the revenue collections introduced by the East India company? (1)
a. Permanent settlement
b. Ryotwari system
c. Mahalwari system
d. all of the above
4. Land under British rule became a _____ commodity. (1)
a. Cheap
b. Reusable
c. Saleable
d. Cavalry
5. When was law making conversion to Christianity made easier. (1)
a. 1810
b. 1815
c. 1850
d. 1855
6. Sir James Outram & P. E. Roberts called the revolt as _____. (1)
a. Mutiny of soldier
b. first war of Independence
c. Sepoy mutiny
d. National revolt
7. The resources that are available only in fixed amounts and do not get replenished by natural resources - (1)
a. non-renewable
b. exhaustible
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

8. The development that takes place without damaging the environment is known as _____ (1)

- a. Sustainable
- b. Social
- c. Economic
- d. all of the above

9. Assertion (A): Human beings are the most important resources of the world. (1)

Reason (R): If a country wants to progress, it should first develop its human resources.

- a. Both A & R are true and R explains A.
- b. both A & R are true but R does not explain A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

10. What is the reason behind Red soils developing a reddish color? (1)

- a. Overgrazing
- b. The presence of potash and magnesia.
- c. Due to the presence of iron
- d. None of these

11. It is not a method of checking soil erosion. (1)

- a. Terrace farming
- b. contour ploughing
- c. Deforestation
- d. Strip cropping

12. High Altitude: Mountains :: _____ Tablelands. (1)

- a. Rugged terrain
- b. Plateau
- c. Plains
- d. Hills

13. Match the items given in column A with column B by selecting the correct options from the codes given below: (1)

Column A (Trees)

- 1. Rosewood
- 2. Cedar
- 3. Eucalyptus
- 4. Mulberry
- 5. Maple

Column B (Forests)

- A. Tropical Monsoon Forests
- B. Temperate Evergreen Forests
- C. Temperate Deciduous Forests
- D. Mediterranean Forests
- E. Tropical Evergreen Forests

CODES

- a. 1-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D, V-E
- b. I-E, II-D, III-A, IV-B, V-C
- c. I-E, II-A, III-B, IV-C, V-D
- d. I-D, II-E, III-B, IV-A, V-C

14. Sal, bamboo, teak, sandalwood, trees are of commercial value present in _____. (1)

- a. Sahara Desert
- b. Tropical Grasslands Forest
- c. Coniferous Forest
- d. Tropical Monsoon Forest

15. In 1943 the Indian National Congress made a demand for a/an (1)

- a. free nation
- b. Censorship
- c. independent judiciary
- d. Constituent Assembly

16. India is a land of diversity which has two levels of government the State and the Central that refers to - (1)
 a. Secularism c. Universal Adult Franchise
 b. Executive d. Federalism
17. Right against Exploitation prohibits- (1)
 a. human trafficking c. begging
 b. employing children below the age of 14 d. all of the above
18. The vice president holds office for a period of ___ years . (1)
 a. 4 c. 5
 b. 6 d. 7
19. Having two chambers - (1)
 a. coalition c. portfolio
 b. bicameral d. residuary
20. What is Central to the notion of democracy? (1)
 a. Political equality c. one woman rule
 b. dictatorship d. autonomy

SECTION- B

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (4x2=8)

- Q.21 Write briefly about the policy of Paramountcy. (2)
- Q.22 By Whom & When was the *sati* declared as an illegal practice? (2)
- Q.23 How can we conserve our forests?(2 points) (2)
- Q.24 Why did people of Nepal need a change in their form of govt,?. (2)

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

- Q25. Difference between Nij and Ryot. (3)
- Q26 List any three political causes of the revolt of 1857 (3)
- Q27. Differentiate between natural and human made resources. (3)
- Q28. What steps should be taken to conserve our land resources? (3)

OR

- Q.29 Define the terms- The Central , The State, the Concurrent list. (3)

SECTION- D

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5x4=20)

- Q.30** Briefly describe the Indigo revolts and its outcome in Bengal. (5)
- Q31. What were the social and economic causes that led to the uprising of 1857? (5)

OR

Write a note on the nature of the Revolt of 1857?

- Q32. Differentiate between Tundra vegetation and Desert Vegetation. (5)
- Q33. Briefly describe the structure of parliament. (5)

SECTION: E

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS: (2x4=8)

- Q34 Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follows: (1×4=4)
 During the 17th and 18th centuries, rulers of many European countries pursued the policy of mercantilism. Mercantilism is also known as commercialism. Therefore, European companies

supported by the respective governments came into existence. The Royal Charter issued by Queen Elizabeth I, however, could not prevent other European powers from entering into trade with the eastern world. By the time the English appeared, the Portuguese had already established their presence on the western coast of India. They had their base at Goa. In fact, in 1498 a Portuguese explorer, Vasco-daGama, had discovered the sea-route to India via the Cape of Good Hope. By the early 17th century, the Dutch and the French traders also arrived on the scene. The presence of so many companies intensified competition and reduced profits. All of them wanted to buy goods at low prices in India and sell them at very high prices elsewhere, particularly in Europe. The need to secure markets resulted in aggressive wars between the trading companies. In course of time, the Portuguese and the Dutch were ousted from the Indian trade. The English and the French started dominating the trade between India and Europe.

1. What could not prevent other European powers from entering into trade with the eastern world?
2. Name the policy pursued by the European countries in the 17th&18th century.
3. ____ established their presence first in India.
4. Portuguese supported the European companies to help them to exist in India.(T/F)

Q35 Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follows. (1x4)

Rahiman paani raakhiye , Bin paani sab soon, Paani gaye nau bere Moti, manus, choon..." [Says Rahim, keep water, as without water there is nothing. Without water pearl, swan and dough cannot exist.].These lines were written by the poet Abdur Rahim Khankhana, one of the nine gems of Akbar's court. India gets plenty of rainfall during the monsoon season, but it is not evenly distributed. Some parts get flooded while other parts suffer from drought. India is an agricultural country. It requires a continuous supply of freshwater to irrigate the farmlands. After Independence, the government of India undertook different multipurpose projects like Bhakra Nangal Dam on River Sutlej to make water easily available for farming and other related activities. These multipurpose projects are called Temples of Modern India because they serve many purposes at the same time like - irrigation, controlling flood, generating electricity, breeding fish and creating recreational facilities.

1. What kind of resource is the poet referring to?
2. What would happen if this is source disappears?
3. Does India requires a continuous supply of fresh water.(T/F)
4. 'Temples of Modern India' are the most important projects undertaken by the government because _____.

Q 36 Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follows.(1x4)

These are guidelines that help the government in transforming the ideals highlighted in the constitution into laws, that promote socio-economic justice ,strengthen the democratic system, safeguard our heritage and help in maintaining peaceful relations with our neighbouring countries. India is a state that does not support any particular religion and treats all religion alike .The word 'secularism' was included by an amendment to the constitution in 1976. As per the Indian Constitution , people are free to practise and propagate any religion of their choice.

1. Name the guidelines that help the government in transforming the ideals highlighted in the constitution into laws.
2. Define secularism.
3. As per Indian constitution , people are not free to practise and propagate Jainism.(T/F)
4. The word secularism was included by an _____ in the constitution.

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL(1x5=5)

Q37. On an outline map of India ,mark and locate the following:-

- 1.Alluvial Soil(1area)
2. Black soil(1area)
- 3.Red Soil(1 area)
- 4.Mountain Soil (any 2 areas).



INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES



ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

INDIAN OCEAN

— International Boundary
- - - State/UT Boundary



Map not to Scale

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