

CBSE
Class VIII
Social Science
Term I
Sample Paper 4

Time: 2 hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in all.
 2. Marks for each question is indicated against the question.
 3. Questions from serial number 1 to 8, 14 to 20, 26 to 33 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
 4. Questions from serial number 9 to 11, 21 to 23, 34 to 36 and are 3 marks questions.
 5. Question numbers 12 to 13, 24 to 25, 37 to 38 are 5 marks questions.
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Section A
History

- Q1. When did Vasco da Gama discover the sea route to India? (1)
- a. 1488
 - b. 1478
 - c. 1498
 - d. 1468
- Q2. Who was the first Governor-General of India? (1)
- a. Lord Mountbatten
 - b. Lord Dalhousie
 - c. Warren Hastings
 - d. Lord Linlithgow
- Q3. What was the name of a three volume work published by James Mill in 1817? (1)
- a. A History of British Rule in India
 - b. A History of British Administration in India
 - c. A History of British in India
 - d. A History of British India
- Q4. During the 1930s, the Forest Satyagraha occurred in which of the following provinces?(1)
- a. Bengal Province
 - b. Central Province
 - c. Bombay Province
 - d. Madras Province
- Q5. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The state of Awadh was annexed by the Company in 1856.

Reason (R): The Company alleged that the state of awadh was mismanaged by its nawab. (1)

Options:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q6. Bakht Khan assumed the leadership of the revolt in which of the following places? (1)

- a. Kanpur
- b. Bihar
- c. Bareilly
- d. Bilaspur

Q7. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the consequences of the revolt of 1857? (1)

- a. The rule over India was transferred from the Company to the Crown.
- b. Kingdoms of all the Indian kings were returned to them.
- c. After the revolt, the British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.
- d. It was decided by the government to recruit more soldiers from Awadh, Bihar and Central India.

Q8. Who started the Ryotwari system? (1)

- a. Thomas Munroe
- b. William Bentinck
- c. Lord McKenzie
- d. David Hardy

Q9. Explain what encouraged an administrative culture of memos, notings and reports during the British rule? (3)

Q10. Explain why the British saw Tipu Sultan as their enemy. (3)

OR

How did the British settlements become the largest and most prosperous among the European settlements in 18th century India? (3)

Q11. What changes were made to the army after the 1857 rebellion? (3)

Q12. What is the problem with the 'ancient-medieval-modern' paradigm of the study of Indian history? (5)

Q13. Who was Birsa Munda? What were his main reforms? (5)

OR

Discuss the impact of Forest Laws on Tribal Communities.

Section B
Civics

- Q14. The existence of more than one level of government in the country is known as (1)
a. Unitary
b. Sovereign
c. Democracy
d. Federalism
- Q15. is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution? (1)
a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
d. Mahatma Gandhi
- Q16. Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha? (1)
a. M. A. Ayyangar
b. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
c. Ganesh Vasudev Mavlankar
d. Gurdial Singh Dhillon
- Q17. The Head of State in the Parliamentary System of government is (1)
a. President
b. Prime Minister
c. Governor
d. None of the above
- Q18. Who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man on 1 December 1955? (1)
a. Rosa Parks
b. Josephine Leavell Allensworth
c. Elreta Melton Alexander-Ralston
d. Priscilla Ford
- Q19. What is the full form of PIL? (1)
a. Public Interest Litigation
b. Premier League of India
c. Private Importance Litigation
d. None of the above
- Q20. Which court is at the apex level? (1)
a. High Court
b. Trial Court
c. Additional Session Court
d. Supreme Court
- Q21. What is meant by the Directive Principles of the State Policy? (3)

Q22. Define the term Judicial Review. (3)

OR

Why is Judiciary important?

Q23. Why were African-Americans treated unequally in the United States of America? Give an example? (3)

Q24. What happens when unpopular and controversial laws are passed by the Parliament? (5)

Q25. Why our country does need a constitution?

OR

Discuss parliamentary form of the government. Why is the principle of separation of power required in a democracy? (5)

Section C Geography

Q26. Which among the following is a man-made resource? (1)

- a. Wind
- b. Coal
- c. Technology
- d. Iron ore

Q27. Hydroelectricity is generated by (1)

- a. Coal
- b. Wind
- c. Splitting atom
- d. Falling river water

Q28. In which of the following spheres of the earth are living beings inter-related and interdependent on each other for their survival? (1)

- a. Lithosphere
- b. Biosphere
- c. Atmosphere
- d. Hydrosphere

Q29. Which country out of the following has the highest percentage of forest area? (1)

- a. UK
- b. USA
- c. Russia
- d. Japan

Q30. Soil is formed because of (1)

- a. Intercropping
- b. Denudation
- c. Weathering
- d. None of the above

Q31. Parvati valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh is used for harnessing (1)
a. Geo thermal energy
b. Tidal energy
c. Solar energy
d. Biogas

Q32. The Monazite sands of Kerala is rich in (1)
a. Uranium
b. Magnesium
c. Aluminium
d. Thorium

Q33. Which country is the largest producer of bauxite in the world? (1)
a. China
b. Australia
c. India
d. USA

Q34. Mention three important principles of sustainable development. (3)

Q35. 'Animals big or small are all integral to maintaining the balance in the ecosystem'.
Explain. (3)

OR

What is mulching?

Q36. Which mineral is referred to as 'buried sunshine' and why? (3)

Q37. Discuss main types and distribution of natural vegetation. (5)

Q38. What are minerals? Discuss any four characteristics of minerals. (5)

OR

Discuss the distribution of minerals in Africa.