



**INDIAN SCHOOL ALWADI ALKABIR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Final Examination: 2023-24**

**CLASS: VIII**

**Date: 05/03/2024**

**General Instructions: -**


**Max: Marks: 80**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

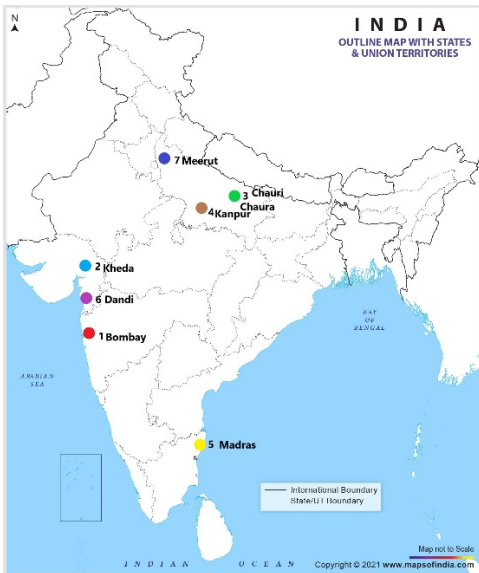
1. Ensure that you have written your name and roll number correctly.
2. This Question paper has **three parts, Section A (History) B (Civics) and C (Geography)**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Attach the Map along with your answer script.
5. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper in the answer sheet provided.

**SECTION - A (HISTORY) 30 MARKS**

<b>SECTION - A (HISTORY) 30 MARKS</b>		
<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
1	William Adam toured in the districts of _____ (a) Bihar and Orissa <b>(b) Bihar and Bengal</b> (c) Bengal and Rajasthan (d) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh	1 Mark
2	Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on the river _____. (a) Mahi <b>(b) Chambal</b> (c) Ganga (d) Saraswati	1 Mark
3	_____ was the first Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India. (a) B R Ambedkar (b) S C Bose <b>(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</b> (d) C Rajaji	1 Mark
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the Blanks: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
4	There was no system of annual examinations in the <u>Pathshalas</u> .	1 Mark
5	<u>Jawaharlal Nehru</u> was the first Prime Minister of independent India who hoisted the Indian flag on 15 August 1947.	1 Mark
6	<u>Second five year</u> plan was formulated in 1956.	1 Mark
<b>III</b>	<b>Match the Following: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
7	(i) Calcutta Madrasa (a) 29 countries	1 Mark
8	(ii) Bandung conference (b) Not to side any world power	1 Mark
9	(iii) Non-Alignment (c) Right to vote	1 Mark
	(d) Study of Arabic	
	<b>Ans: (i) – d ; (ii) – a ; (iii) – b</b>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: -</b>	<b>2 Marks</b>
10	<b>Name two Indians who reacted against Western education.</b> Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi	1 Mark
11	<b>For whom did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?</b> Indian National Congress wished to speak for all the people of India, irrespective of class, colour, caste, creed, language, or gender.	1 Mark
<b>V</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>	<b>6 Marks</b>
12	<b>Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach handicrafts to the children?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mahatma Gandhi wanted to teach children handicrafts because only then they would be able to know how different things were operated.</li><li>• This would develop their mind and then- capacity to understand.</li></ul>	2 Marks

13	<p><b>Read the following passage and answer the questions below:</b></p> <p>In 1783, a person named William Jones arrived in Calcutta. He had an appointment as a junior judge at the Supreme Court that the Company had set up. In addition to being an expert in law, Jones was a linguist. He had studied Greek and Latin at Oxford, knew French and English, had picked up Arabic from a friend, and had also learnt Persian. At Calcutta, he began spending many hours a day with pandits who taught him the subtleties of Sanskrit language, grammar and poetry. Soon he was studying ancient Indian texts on law, philosophy, religion, politics, morality, arithmetic, medicine and the other sciences.</p> <p><b>A. In which area was William Jones expert?</b> Ans: He was expert in law</p> <p><b>B. What did the British Company set up in Calcutta, how was William Jones involved in it?</b> Ans: The British Company set up the Supreme Court. William Jones was appointed as Junior Judge at the Supreme Court.</p>	<p><b>2 Marks</b></p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1Mark</p>
14	<p><b>Observe the picture and answer the questions below:</b></p>  <p><b>A. Identify the freedom fighter.</b> Ans: Subash Chandra Bose</p> <p><b>B. What does INA stands for?</b> Ans: Indian National Army</p>	<p><b>2 Marks</b></p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1Mark</p>
VI	<p><b>Answer the Following: -</b></p>	<p><b>3 Marks</b></p>
15	<p><b>Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that the European education was essential in India?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both James Mill and Thomas Macaulay saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized. And for this purpose, European education Was essential.</li> <li>• They felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature of the world, it would make them aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy.</li> <li>• Teaching of English could thus be a way of civilizing people, changing their tastes, values and culture.</li> </ul>	<p><b>3 Marks</b></p>
VII	<p><b>Answer in detail: -</b></p>	<p><b>5 Marks</b></p>
16	<p><b>A. What were the consequences of the partition of Bengal?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The partition of Bengal enraged people all over the country.</li> <li>• Both the Moderates and the Radicals in the Congress opposed this action of the British.</li> <li>• Public meetings and demonstrations began to be organised.</li> <li>• Novel methods of mass protest were also developed.</li> <li>• They struggled against the partition of Bengal came to be known as Swadeshi Movement. In Bengal this movement was the strongest.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>B. Why were the people dissatisfied with the British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?</b></p>	<p><b>5 Marks</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dissatisfaction of the people with British rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s.</li> <li>• The main reason was the two Acts passed by the British.</li> <li>• The Arms Act, 1878 and the Vernacular Press Act, 1878.</li> <li>• The Arms Act disallowed Indians from possessing arms.</li> <li>• The Vernacular Press Act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of the newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found “objectionable”.</li> </ul>	
<b>VIII</b>	<p><b>On the given outline map of India, mark the important events and the sessions of the Indian National Congress during the Freedom Struggle.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The place where the Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. <b>BOMBAY</b></li> <li>2. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held finally in 1946. <b>MEERUT</b></li> <li>3. The place which is associated with the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922. <b>CHAURI CHAURA</b></li> <li>4. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927. <b>MADRAS</b></li> <li>5. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held under the president ship of Sarojini Naidu in 1925. <b>KANPUR</b></li> </ol>	<b>5 Marks</b>




**SECTION - B (CIVICS) 25 MARKS**

<b>IX</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>	<b>4 Marks</b>
17	What refers to any act that the law defines as a crime? a) Witness      b) Defence      c) <b>Offence</b> d) None of these	1 Mark
18	Which article ensures the Right to Life is guaranteed with the Right to Health? a) Article 20 b) Article 23 c) Article 25 d) <b>Article 21</b>	1 Mark
19	Name the only Union Territory which has a High Court of its own? a) Pondicherry      b) <b>Delhi</b> c) Chandigarh      d) Daman and Diu	1 Mark
20	Which facility, besides drinking water, is necessary to prevent water-borne disease? a) <b>Sanitation</b> (b)Transport      (c) Road      (d) All of these	1 Mark
<b>X</b>	<b>Fill in the Blanks: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
21	The Constitution ensures that every individual charged with a crime has been given a <b>fair trial</b> .	1 Mark
22	There are <b>three</b> different levels of courts in India.	1 Mark

23	A <b>company</b> is a form of organization set up by the people or by the government.	1 Mark
<b>XI</b>	<b>Match the Following: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
24	(i) Impartial (a) Available to all	1 Mark
25	(ii)Public Facilities (b) The act of being fair or just	1 Mark
26	(iii)Civil Law (c) Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offence.	1 Mark
	(d) Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals.	
	<b>Ans: (i) – b ; (ii) – a ; (iii) – d</b>	
<b>XII</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: -</b>	<b>6 Marks</b>
27	<b>Define the term ‘Witness’</b> Ans: The person who is called upon in court to provide a first-hand account of what he/she has seen, heard or knows.	1 Mark
28	<b>What is the role of a ‘Public Prosecutor’?</b> Ans: The role of the Public Prosecutor is to argue the case for the victims and examine the witnesses in court	1 Mark
29	<b>Define ‘Acquit’</b> Ans: This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime which he/she was tried for by the court.	1 Mark
30	<b>Define the term ‘To Appeal’</b> Ans: In the context of this chapter this refers to a petition filed before a higher court to hear a case that has already been decided by a lower court	1 Mark
31	<b>State the role of government in public facilities.</b> Ans: One of the most important functions of the government is to ensure that these public facilities are made available to everyone.	1 Mark
32	<b>Which article of the Indian Constitution recognizes the ‘right to water’?</b> Ans: The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.	1 Mark
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow: -</b>	<b>6 Marks</b>
33	The judge is like an umpire in a game and conducts the trial impartially and in an open court. The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence presented by the prosecution and the defence. The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidence presented and in accordance with the law. If the accused is convicted, then the judge pronounces the sentence. He may send the person to jail or impose a fine or both, depending on what the law prescribes. <b>A. What action can a judge take if an accused is found guilty?</b> Ans: He may send the person to jail or impose a fine or both, depending on what the law prescribes. <b>B. What role does the judge play in the trial process?</b> Ans: The judge acts as an umpire in a game, overseeing the trial impartially and in an open court setting.	<b>2 Marks</b>  1 Mark  1 Mark

34	<p>The Supreme Court, in the early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice. It allowed any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL. In the early years, PIL was used to secure justice on a large number of issues such as rescuing bonded labourers from inhuman work conditions; and securing the release of prisoners in Bihar who had been kept in jail even after their punishment term was complete.</p> <p><b>A. What initiative did the Supreme Court introduce in the early 1980s to enhance access to justice?</b></p> <p>Ans: The Supreme Court introduced the mechanism of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) to increase access to justice for individuals and organizations.</p> <p><b>B. How did the mechanism of PIL simplify the legal procedure?</b></p> <p>Ans: The legal process for filing a PIL was simplified by allowing even a simple letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or High Court making it more accessible to the general public.</p>	<p><b>2 Marks</b></p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
35	<p>Water is essential for life and for good health. Not only is it necessary for us to be able to meet our daily needs but safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases. India has one of the largest number of cases of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera. Over 1,600 Indians, most of them children below the age of five, reportedly die every day because of water-related diseases. These deaths can be prevented if people have access to safe drinking water.</p> <p><b>A. Why is water essential for life and good health?</b></p> <p>Ans: Water is essential for life and good health because it is necessary to meet our daily needs and safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases</p> <p><b>B. What are some of the water-related diseases commonly found in India?</b></p> <p>Ans: India has a high number of cases of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera.</p>	<p><b>2 Marks</b></p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<b>XIV</b>	<b>Answer in detail: -</b>	<b>3 Marks</b>
36	<p><b>Write a short note on “Water as a part of the fundamental Right to Life”.?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The constitution of India recognized the right to water as being a part of right to life under article.</li> <li>• This means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor to have sufficient amount of water to fulfill daily needs at a price they can afford.</li> <li>• There should be “Universal access” to water.</li> </ul>	3 Marks
<b>SECTION - C (GEOGRAPHY) 25 MARKS</b>		
<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>	<b>4 Marks</b>
1	<p>Which are the two leading countries in the Production of jute.</p> <p>(a) Sri Lanka and Bangladesh (b) Brazil and India (c) <b>India and Bangladesh</b> (d) USA and Bangladesh</p>	1 Mark
2	<p>What is the type of Farming done to meet the needs of a family?</p> <p>(a) <b>Subsistence Farming</b> (b) Mixed Farming (c) Organic Farming (d) Nomadic Herding.</p>	1 Mark
3	<p>What turns nature’s bounty into ‘Resources’?</p> <p>(a) Technological advancements (b) Government policies (c) <b>People with demands and abilities</b> (d) Environmental conservation efforts</p>	1 Mark
4	<p>What is the average density of the world’s population?</p> <p>(a) 10 persons per square km (b) 80 persons per square km (c) 20 persons per square km</p>	1 Mark

	<b>(d) 51 persons per square km</b>	
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the Blanks: -</b>	<b>4 Marks</b>
5	<b>Agriculture</b> is a primary activity.	1 Mark
6	Manufacturing of steel is a <b>Secondary</b> activity.	1 Mark
7	The discovery of oil in the <b>Middle East</b> has significantly led to population settlement and the economic growth.	1 Mark
8	<b>South Central Asia</b> has the highest density of population followed by East and South East Asia.	1 Mark
<b>III</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: -</b>	<b>4 Marks</b>
9	<b>What is agriculture?</b> Ans: Agriculture is the primary activity which includes the growing of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.	1 Mark
10	<b>What is Agricultural Development?</b> Ans: Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.	1 Mark
11	<b>What is a population pyramid?</b> Ans: A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population.	1 Mark
12	<b>What does Population Composition refer to?</b> Ans: Population Composition refers to the structure of a population based on characteristics such as age, sex, education level, health status, occupation, and income.	1 Mark
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in brief: -</b>	<b>4 Marks</b>
13	<b>Observe the following picture and answer the questions below:</b>  <b>A. Where is Nomadic herding practiced?</b> Ans: It is practiced in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. <b>B. Which animals are commonly reared in these places?</b> Ans: Sheep, camel, yak and goats are most commonly reared.	2 Marks  1 Mark  1 Mark
14	<b>Discuss the role of any two factors influencing the change in population.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographical factors: People prefer to live on plains more than mountains or plateaus and they live more in moderate climates than extreme hot or cold. From the agriculture point of view, fertile lands are preferred. Areas with mineral deposits are more populated.</li> <li>Economic factors: People prefer to industrial areas since they provide more and better employment opportunities. Due to this, industrial cities are thickly populated.</li> </ul>	2 Marks
<b>V</b>	<b>Answer the following: -</b>	<b>6 Marks</b>
15	<b>Read the following passage and answer the questions below.</b> Industries may be agro based, mineral based, marine based and forest based depending on the type of raw materials they use. Agro based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries. Mineral based industries are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. The products of these industries feed	3 Marks

	<p>other industries. Iron made from iron ore is the product of mineral based industry. This is used as raw material for the manufacture of a number of other products, such as heavy machinery, building materials and railway coaches. Marine based industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials. Industries processing sea food or manufacturing fish oil are some examples. Forest based industries utilize forest produce as raw materials. The industries associated with forests are pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings.</p> <p><b>A. What are the raw materials for the marine based industries?</b>  Ans: Marine based industries use products from the sea and oceans as raw materials.</p> <p><b>B. What type of industries fall under the forest-based industries?</b>  Ans: Industries associated with forests include pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and building materials.</p> <p><b>C. What are agro-based industries and what raw materials do they use?</b>  <b>Ans:</b> Agro-based industries utilize plant and animal-based products as their raw materials. Examples include food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textiles, dairy products and leather industries.</p>	<p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<p>16</p>	<p><b>Observe the given Picture and Answer the following Questions.</b></p> <p><b>A. How are dependents categorized in terms of their age groups?</b>  Ans: Dependents are categorized into two groups as young dependents and elderly dependents.</p> <p><b>B. Who falls under the category of young dependents?</b>  Ans: Young dependents are individuals aged below 15 years</p> <p><b>C. What age group defines elderly as dependents in the population pyramid?</b>  Ans: Elderly dependents are individuals aged over 65 years.</p>	<p>3 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p> <p>1 Mark</p>
<p>VI</p>	<p><b>On the given outline World Map, Locate three Major Iron Ore Producing areas in the world.</b></p>	<p>3 Marks</p>

