



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

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I	Multiple Choice Questions: -	3 Marks
1	William Adam toured in the districts of _____ (a) Bihar and Orissa (b) Bihar and Bengal (c) Bengal and Rajasthan (d) Orissa and Madhya Pradesh	1 Mark
2	Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on the river _____. (a) Mahi (b) Chambal (c) Ganga (d) Saraswati	1 Mark
3	_____ was the first Deputy Prime Minister of Independent India. (a) B R Ambedkar (b) S C Bose (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) C Rajaji	1 Mark
II	Fill in the Blanks: -	3 Marks
4	There was no system of annual examinations in the _____.	1 Mark
5	_____ was the first Prime Minister of independent India who hoisted the Indian flag on 15 August 1947.	1 Mark
6	_____ plan was formulated in 1956.	1 Mark
III	Match the Following: -	3 Marks
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	
IV	Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: -	2 Marks
10	Name two Indians who reacted against Western education.	1 Mark
11	For whom did the Indian National Congress wish to speak for?	1 Mark
V	Answer in brief: -	6 Marks
12	Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach handicrafts to the children?	2 Marks

13	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions below:</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>A. In which area was William Jones expert?</p> <p>B. What did the British Company set up in Calcutta, how was William Jones involved in it?</p>	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark 1Mark</p>
14	<p>Observe the picture and answer the questions below:</p>  <p>A. Identify the freedom fighter.</p> <p>B. What does INA stands for?</p>	<p>2 Marks</p> <p>1 Mark 1Mark</p>
VI	Answer the Following: -	3 Marks
15	Why did James Mill and Thomas Macaulay think that the European education was essential in India?	3 Marks
VII	Answer in detail: -	5 Marks
16	<p>A. What were the consequences of the partition of Bengal?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B. Why were the people dissatisfied with the British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?</p>	5 Marks
VIII	<p>On the given outline map of India, mark the important events and the sessions of the Indian National Congress during the Freedom Struggle.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where the Indian National Congress was formed in 1885. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held finally in 1946. The place which is associated with the calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held under the president ship of Sarojini Naidu in 1925. 	5 Marks
SECTION - B (CIVICS) 25 MARKS		
IX	Multiple Choice Questions: -	4 Marks
17	<p>What refers to any act that the law defines as a crime?</p> <p>a) Witness b) Defence c) Offence d) None of these</p>	1 Mark
18	<p>Which article ensures the Right to Life is guaranteed with the Right to Health?</p> <p>a) Article 20 b) Article 23 c) Article 25 d) Article 21</p>	1 Mark
19	<p>Name the only Union Territory which has a High Court of its own?</p> <p>a) Pondicherry b) Delhi c) Chandigarh d) Daman and Diu</p>	1 Mark
20	<p>Which facility, besides drinking water, is necessary to prevent water-borne disease?</p> <p>(a)Sanitation (b)Transport (c) Road (d) All of these</p>	1 Mark

X	Fill in the Blanks: -	3 Marks
21	The Constitution ensures that every individual charged with a crime has been given a _____	1 Mark
22	There are _____ different levels of courts in India.	1 Mark
23	A _____ is a form of organization set up by the people or by the government.	1 Mark
XI	Match the Following: -	3 Marks
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.	
XII	Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: -	6 Marks
27	Define the term 'Witness'	1 Mark
28	What is the role of a 'Public Prosecutor'?	1 Mark
29	Define 'Acquit'	1 Mark
30	Define the term 'To Appeal'	1 Mark
31	State the role of government in public facilities.	1 Mark
32	Which article of the Indian Constitution recognizes the 'right to water'?	1 Mark
XIII	Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow: -	6 Marks
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. A. What actions can a judge take, if an accused is found guilty? B. What role does the judge play in the trial process?	2 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark
34	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. A. What initiative did the Supreme Court introduce in the early 1980s to enhance access to justice? B. How did the mechanism of PIL simplify the legal procedure?	2 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark
35	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. A. Why is water essential for life and good health? B. What are some of the water-related diseases commonly found in India?	2 Marks 1 Mark 1 Mark
XIV	Answer in detail: -	3 Marks
36	Write a short note on "Water as a part of the fundamental Right to Life".?	3 Marks
SECTION - C (GEOGRAPHY) 25 MARKS		
I	Multiple Choice Questions: -	4 Marks
1	Which are the two leading countries in the Production of jute. (a) Sri Lanka and Bangladesh (b) Brazil and India (c) India and Bangladesh (d) USA and Bangladesh	1 Mark

2	What is the type of Farming done to meet the needs of a family? (a) Subsistence Farming (b) Mixed Farming (c) Organic Farming (d) Nomadic Herding.	1 Mark
3	What turns nature's bounty into 'Resources'? (a) Technological advancements (b) Government policies (c) People with demands and abilities (d) Environmental conservation efforts	1 Mark
4	What is the average density of the world's population? (a) 10 persons per square km (b) 80 persons per square km (c) 20 persons per square km (d) 51 persons per square km	1 Mark
II	Fill in the Blanks: -	4 Marks
5	_____ is a primary activity.	1 Mark
6	Manufacturing of steel is a _____ activity.	1 Mark
7	The discovery of oil in the _____ has significantly led to population settlement and the economic growth.	1 Mark
8	_____ has the highest density of population followed by East and South East Asia.	1 Mark
III	Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: -	4 Marks
9	What is agriculture?	1 Mark
10	What is Agricultural Development?	1 Mark
11	What is a population pyramid?	1 Mark
12	What does Population Composition refer to?	1 Mark
IV	Answer in brief: -	4 Marks
13	Observe the following picture and answer the questions below: 	2 Marks
	A. Where is Nomadic herding practiced?	1 Mark
	B. Which animals are commonly reared in these places?	1 Mark
14	Discuss the role of any two factors influencing the change in population.	2 Marks
V	Answer the following: -	6 Marks
15	Read the following passage and answer the questions below. 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 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	3 Marks

