

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper

Session: 2024-25

Subject: Social Science

Class: VIII

Duration: $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

General Instructions:

- (i) This Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. Overall there are 14 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A- Question number 1.i to 1.xv, are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B- Question number 2 to 5, are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20 words.
- (iv) Section C- Question number 6 and 7, are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Section D- Question number 8 and 9 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (vi) Section E- Questions number from 10 to 13 are case based questions carrying 4 marks each. Each question has three sub questions.
- (vii) Section F- Question number 14 is map based question, carrying 5 marks.
- (viii) Separate questions are given for **Visually Impaired Students Only** in lieu of Question number 14.
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (x) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

| | | M.M |
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| Q.NO | Section A (Multiple Choice Questions) | 1X15=15 |
| 1.i | Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution? A. Federalism B. Dictatorship C. Monarchy D. Official Religion | 1 |
| 1.ii | Who presides over the Rajya Sabha? A. The President B. The Vice president C. The Prime Minister D. The Home Minister | 1 |
| 1.iii | Which government has the authority to decide whether note of 200 Rupees denomination should be issued in India or not? A. Election Commission of India B. Central Vigilance Commission C. Central Government D. State Government | 1 |
| 1.iv | Anuj, being from a particular state, is prevented from working in another state. State which fundamental right of Anuj is being violated? A. Right to Equality B. Right to Education C. Right to Freedom D. Right to Constitutional Remedies | 1 |
| 1.v | Which of the following is the function of the judiciary? 1. Dispute Resolution 2. Judicial Review 3. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights Options A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Only 1 and 3 D. All 1, 2 and 3 | 1 |

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| 1.vi | <p>Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits untouchability?</p> <p>A. Article 14</p> <p>B. Article 15</p> <p>C. Article 17</p> <p>D. Article 19</p> | 1 |
| 1.vii | <p>Who was the author of the book Majha Pravas?</p> <p>A. Ram Bhatt Godse</p> <p>B. Vishnu Bhatt Godse</p> <p>C. Shyam Bhatt Godse</p> <p>D. Krishan Bhatt Godse</p> | 1 |
| 1.viii | <p>What was the reason of the defeat of Nawab Sirajuddaulah in the battle of Plassey?</p> <p>A. The forces led by Mir Jafar didn't participate in the battle.</p> <p>B. The death of Mir Jafar prior to the battle.</p> <p>C. Wounding of Mir Jafar in the battle field.</p> <p>D. Distrust of Nawab Sirajuddaulah on his commander Mir Jafar.</p> | 1 |
| 1.ix | <p>Who among the following is related to the foundation of 'Asiatic Society of Bengal'?</p> <p>1. William Jones</p> <p>2. Nathaniel Halhed</p> <p>3. Henry Thomas Colebrook</p> <p>4. William Adam</p> <p>Options</p> <p>A. Only 1 and 3</p> <p>B. Only 2</p> <p>C. Only 1,2 and 3</p> <p>D. Only 2 and 4</p> | 1 |
| 1.x | <p>In which year did Lord Curzon partition Bengal?</p> <p>A. 1905</p> <p>B. 1910</p> <p>C. 1915</p> <p>D. 1920</p> | 1 |

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| 1.xi | <p>In which prison did Bahadur Shah Zafar spend the last years of his life?</p> <p>A. Cellular Jail B. Rangoon Jail C. Tihar Jail D. Yerwada Jail</p> | 1 |
| 1.xii | <p>The First English factory in Bengal was established in 1651 at the bank of the river.....</p> <p>A. Hugli B. Krishna C. Yamuna D. Sindhu</p> | 1 |
| 1.xiii | <p>What is immigration?</p> <p>A. When a person moves to a new country. B. When a person is unable to acquire literacy. C. When a baby is born. D. When a baby dies.</p> | 1 |
| 1.xiv | <p>Which crop is also called ‘golden fiber’?</p> <p>A. Jute B. Rice C. Wheat D. Cotton</p> | 1 |
| 1.xv | <p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Water is a renewable resource. Reason(R): Earth is also called the water planet.</p> <p>Option</p> <p>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 but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect but Reason (R) is correct.</p> | 1 |

| Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions) | | 4x2=8 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|----|--------------|----|---------------|----|-------|-----|-----------------|
| 2 | (a) Explain the geographical conditions necessary for the cultivation of Rice. Or (b) Explain the geographical conditions necessary for the cultivation of Wheat. | 2 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Mention the importance of 'Doctrine of Lapse' in the expansion of the British empire in India. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Write any two examples of Agro based Industries. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | (a) Data of an imaginary parliament is given in the table below. Study the data carefully and answer the following questions: <table border="1" data-bbox="352 734 1190 1039"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Party</th> <th>Number of MPs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vikas Sangh</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vyapar Party</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sangram Party</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>110</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> i. How many MPs are needed for majority? ii. Mention any one possibility of the government formation. OR (b) What were the main demands put forwarded by the Indian National Congress in 1885? | Name of Party | Number of MPs | Vikas Sangh | 50 | Vyapar Party | 40 | Sangram Party | 20 | Total | 110 | 1 1 2 |
| Name of Party | Number of MPs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vikas Sangh | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vyapar Party | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sangram Party | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Section C (Short Answer Type Questions) | | 2x3=6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | (a) Explain Mahatma Gandhi's views on education. OR (b) Describe Rabindranath Tagore's views on education. | 3 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | (a) Mention the features of Rajya Sabha OR (b) Mention the features of Lok Sabha. | 3 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Section D (Long Answer Type Questions) | | 2x5=10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 'The farmer in the United States of America acts as a businessman and not as an agriculturist.' Explain the statement. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | (a) 'The idea of consent is the starting point of democracy.' Describe the provisions which make Indian democracy strong in the light of the statement. OR (b) Describe the role of the Parliament in the process of making of law. | 5 5 | | | | | | | | | | |

Section E (CASE Based Questions)

4x4=16

10

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

The devastation of Delhi after Nadir Shah's invasion was described by contemporary observers. One described the wealth looted from the Mughal treasury as follows: 'Sixty lakhs of rupees and some thousand gold coins, nearly one crore worth of gold-ware, nearly fifty crores worth of jewels, most of them unrivalled in the world, and the above included the Peacock throne. Another account described the invasion's impact upon Delhi: (those) ... who had been masters were now in dire straits; and those who had been revered couldn't even (get water to) quench their thirst. The recluses were pulled out of their corners. The wealthy were turned into beggars. Those who once set the style in clothes now went naked; and those who owned property were now homeless ... The New City (Shahjahanabad) was turned into rubble. (Nadir Shah) then attacked the Old quarters of the city and destroyed a whole world that existed there.'

- (10.1) Who turned Shahjahanabad into a heap of rubble? (1)
(10.2) 'Those who had no dearth of landed property have now become homeless...' Explain the meaning of the above statement. (1)
(10.3) Write any two effects of Nadir Shah's invasion. (2)

(1+1+2=4)

11

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

The **atmosphere** is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth. The gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it. It protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun. It consists of a number of gases, dust and water vapour. The changes in the atmosphere produce changes in the weather and climate. Plant and animal kingdom together make **biosphere** or the living world. It is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.

- (11.1) What is the atmosphere made of? (1)
(11.2) What is meant by biosphere? (1)
(11.3) How is the atmosphere beneficial to us? (2)

(1+1+2=4)

12

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). You would have noticed that people stand for elections in the name of different parties. These MLAs, therefore, belong to different political parties. How do people who are MLAs become ministers or chief minister? A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party and all other members are called the opposition.

- (12.1) What is a constituency? (1)
(12.2) What are the people elected from each constituency for the Legislative Assembly of the State called? (1)
(12.3) What is the meaning of ruling party and opposition party in the formation of state government? (2)

(1+1+2=4)

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| 13 | <p>Read the given passage and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Land is among the most important natural resources. It covers only about thirty per cent of the total area of the earth's surface and all parts of this small percentage are not habitable. The uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is mainly due to varied characteristics of land and climate. The rugged topography, steep slopes of the mountains, low-lying areas susceptible to water logging, desert areas and thick forested areas are normally sparsely populated or uninhabited. Plains and river valleys offer suitable land for agriculture. Hence, these are the densely populated areas of the world.</p> <p>(13.1) Land is an important natural resource, why? (1) (13.2) Why is population found more in plains and river valleys as compared to desert and densely forested areas? (1) (13.3) Why is the distribution of population in the world unequal? (2)</p> | (1+1+2=4) |
| Section F (Map Based Questions) | | 1x5=5 |
| 14 | <p>On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following places with proper symbols and write their names-</p> <p>A. Delhi B. Jhansi C. Lucknow D. Bareilly E. Banaras F. Aligarh</p> | 5x1=5 |
| <p>The following question is given only for visually impaired students in lieu of question number 14.</p> <p>(Attempt any five)</p> <p>A. Name the place where Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar led the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p>B. Name the place where Rani Lakshmi Bai led the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p>C. Name the place where Mangal Pandey was hanged for assaulting his officers.</p> <p>D. Name the place where Nana Saheb led the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p>E. Name the place where Veer Kunwar Singh led the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p>F. Name the place where Rani Avanti Bai Lodhi led the Revolt of 1857.</p> | | <p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p> |

भारत- राजनैतिक INDIA-POLITICAL

