

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Practice Paper (Mid-Term)
Session - 2025-26
Class VIII
Social Science

Time allowed: 2 Hour 30 Min

M.M 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.

	Section A Multiple Choice Questions	15x1=15
i.	Which of the following sections is called the soul of the Indian Constitution? A. Fundamental Rights B. Universal Adult Suffrage C. Directive Principles D. Parliamentary System of Government	1
ii.	Deepak is being prevented from giving a speech. Tell me which fundamental right of Deepak is being violated? A. Right to Constitutional Remedies B. Right to Freedom C. Right to Equality D. Right against Exploitation	1
iii.	Which of the following countries is secular? A. In country A, only people of one religion have the right to vote. B. In country B, one religion has been accepted as the state religion. C. In country C, the value of votes of one religion is more than the value of votes of another religion. D. In country D, people of all religions have been given equal rights.	1
iv.	When was the Government of India Act passed? A. 1885 B. 1909 C. 1929 D. 1947	1
v.	Two statements are given below, Statement (I) and Statement (II). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. Statement (I): Water is a renewable resource. Statement (II): Most of the water on Earth is saline. Options A. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are correct. B. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are incorrect. C. Statement (I) is correct and Statement (II) is incorrect. D. Statement (I) is incorrect and Statement (II) is correct.	1
vi.	Identify the correct match. A. Primary activity - Fishing B. Primary activity - Banking C. Primary activity - Insurance D. Primary activity - Trade	1
vii.	Which of the following countries is leading in rice production? A. China B. Brazil C. Japan D. India	1
viii.	Tanzania is a part of which continent? A. Africa B. Australia C. Europe D. Asia	1

ix.	Which of the following methods is most suitable for preventing soil erosion on steep slopes? A. Vedic farm B. Contour ploughing C. Protector belt D. Rock dam	1
x.	Identify the odd one out. A. Petroleum B. Coal C. Solar energy D. Natural gas	1
xi.	Two statements are given below, Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): James Mill divided Indian history into three categories Hindu, Muslim and Christian. Reason (R): Government documents help us understand what common people think. Options A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. C. Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect. D. Assertion (A) is incorrect and Reason (R) is correct.	1
xii.	Fill in the blanks with the help of suitable option. The first English factory was started in 1651 on the banks of the river Options A. Ganga B. Jamuna C. Hoogly D. Brahmaputra	1
xiii.	In which year Siraj-ud-Daulah became the Nawab of Bengal? A. 1756 B. 1766 C. 1777 D. 1787	1
xiv.	The Champaran movement was against which agriculture? A. Indigo B. Potato C. Wheat D. Rice	1
xv.	Who among the following was called Sher-e-Mysore? A. Ali Vardi Khan B. Haider Ali C. Tipu Sultan D. Mir Jafar	1

	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions	4x2=8
2.	A. What were the results of the last battle of Srirangapatna? OR B. What were the results of the Third Anglo-Maratha War?	2 2
3.	Mention any two functions of the judiciary.	2
4.	A. Mention any two features of the Indian Constitution. OR B. Write the importance of universal adult franchise.	2 2
5.	Explain Sustainable Development.	2
	Section C Short Answer Type Questions	2x3=6
6.	A. Suggest any two measures for the development of agriculture. OR B. Describe how agriculture is done in the United States of America.	3 3
7.	A. Describe the functions of the Indian Parliament. OR B. Explain with examples how laws are made in India.	3
	Section D Long Answer Type Questions	2x5=10
8.	A. Analyse Public Interest Litigation with examples. OR B. Explain the importance of independent judiciary.	5 5
9.	Suggest any five measures for water conservation.	5
	Section E Case Based Questions	4x4=16
10.	<p>Read the Passage given below and answer the following Questions.</p> <p>By the early nineteenth century, detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire country. In the villages, revenue surveys were conducted. The effort was to know the topography, the soil quality, the flora, the fauna, the local histories, and the cropping pattern – all the facts seen as necessary to know about to administer the region. From the end of the nineteenth century, Census operations were held every ten years. These prepared detailed records of the number of people in all the provinces of India, noting information on castes, religions and occupation. There were many other surveys – botanical surveys, zoological surveys, archaeological surveys, anthropological surveys, forest surveys.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>10.1: Mention any one type of survey. 1</p> <p>10.2: After how many years was the census decided to be conducted? 1</p> <p>10.3: Why did the British government conduct surveys of different regions of the country? 2</p>	4

11.	<p>Read the Passage given below and answer the following Questions.</p> <p>The take-off point for a democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. the desire, approval and participation of people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning. The basic idea in this kind of democracy is that the individual or the citizen is the most important person and that in principle the government as well as other public institutions need to have the trust of these citizens.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>11.1: What is the meaning of democracy? 1</p> <p>11.2: What is the basic idea behind democracy? 1</p> <p>11.3: “The idea of consensus is the starting point of democracy.” Explain this statement. 2</p>	4
12.	<p>Read the Passage given below and answer the following Questions.</p> <p>Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities, such as solar and wind energy. Yet careless use of certain renewable resources like water, soil and forest can affect their stock. Water seems to be an unlimited renewable resource. But shortage and drying up of natural water sources is a major problem in many parts of the world today.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>12.1: What are renewable resources? 1</p> <p>12.2: Give one example of a renewable resource. 1</p> <p>12.3: Water is a renewable resource, but why is there a shortage of it in many parts of the world? 2</p>	4
13.	<p>Read the Passage given below and answer the following Questions.</p> <p>In 1600, the East India Company acquired a charter from the ruler of England, Queen Elizabeth I, granting it the sole right to trade with the East. This meant that no other trading group in England could compete with the East India Company. With this charter, the Company could venture across the oceans, looking for new lands from which it could buy goods at a cheap price, and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. The Company did not have to fear competition from other English trading companies. Mercantile trading companies in those days made profit primarily by excluding competition, so that they could buy cheap and sell dear.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>13.1: Who granted the trade charter to the East India Company? 1</p> <p>13.2: Through the trade charter, over which region did the East India Company get monopoly of trade? 1</p> <p>13.3: What benefits did the East India Company get from the trade charter in conducting trade? 2</p>	4

	Section F Map Skill Based Questions	5
14.	On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following places with appropriate symbols. (Attempt any five) I. Surat II. Hyderabad III. Buxar IV. Lucknow V. Poona (Pune) VI. Madras (Chennai)	1x5=5
	Following Question is given only for Visually Impaired students in lieu of question number 14. (Attempt any five) 14.1. Name the State/ Union Territory where Surat is presently located. 14.2. Name the State/ Union Territory where Hyderabad is presently located. 14.3. Name the State/ Union Territory where Buxar is presently located. 14.4. Name the State/ Union Territory where Lucknow is presently located. 14.5. Name the State/ Union Territory where Poona (Pune) is presently located. 14.6. What were the settlements of farmers called under Madras (Chennai) rule?	1 1 1 1 1 1

