

**Directorate of Education , National Capital Territory , Government of Delhi**  
**Practice Question Paper (Annual Exam)**  
**Session: 2025-26**  
**Class: 8**  
**Subject: Social Sciences**

**Time: 2 hours 30 minutes**

**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.

<b>Ques. No.</b>	<b>Section A Multiple Choice Question</b>	<b>Marks 15x1= 15</b>
i.	Identify the correct match. A. The conscience of the Constitution – Universal Adult Franchise B. The conscience of the Constitution – Directive Principles C. The conscience of the Constitution – Parliamentary procedure D. The conscience of the Constitution – Fundamental Rights	1
ii.	Identify the secular country by reading the given statement. 1. In country E, people of all religions have been given equal rights. 2. In country F, people of only one religion have the right to vote. 3. In country G, a religion has been promoted as the state religion.	1

	<p>4. In country H, the value of votes of one religion is more than the value of votes of another religion.</p> <p>Option</p> <p>A. Country E</p> <p>B. Country F</p> <p>C. Country G</p> <p>D. Country H</p>	
iii.	<p>What is the total number of elected members in the Lok Sabha ?</p> <p>A. 523</p> <p>B. 533</p> <p>C. 543</p> <p>D. 553</p>	1
iv.	<p>Fill in the blanks with the help of appropriate option.</p> <p>Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides .....</p> <p><b>Option</b></p> <p>A. Right to life</p> <p>B. Right to Constitutional Remedies</p> <p>C. Right against exploitation</p> <p>D. Right to equality</p>	1
v.	<p>In which year was the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act passed?</p> <p>A. 1969</p> <p>B. 1979</p> <p>C. 1989</p> <p>D. 1999</p>	1
vi.	<p>Which of the following is not a factor of soil formation?</p> <p>A. Time</p> <p>B. Soil formation</p> <p>C. Organic matter</p> <p>D. Climatic factors</p>	1
vii.	<p>Which of the following crops is grown in winter season?</p> <p>A. Rice</p> <p>B. Wheat</p> <p>C. Watermelon</p> <p>D. Cucumber</p>	1
viii.	<p>Identify the factors affecting industries from the following and choose the correct option.</p> <p>1. Raw materials</p> <p>2. Labour</p> <p>3. Market</p> <p>4. Capital</p> <p><b>Option-</b></p> <p>A. Only 1 and 2</p> <p>B. Only 2 and 3</p> <p>C. Only 3 and 4</p> <p>D. 1, 2, 3 and 4 all</p>	1

ix.	<p>What is the average population density of India?</p> <p>A. 382 people per square kilometer B. 412 people per square kilometer C. 422 people per square kilometer D. 482 people per square kilometer</p>	1
x.	<p>Two statements are given below as Statement (I) and Statement (II). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p><b>Statement (I):</b> Renewable resources are those resources which are quickly renewed or replenished.</p> <p><b>Statement (II) :</b> Non-renewable resources are those resources whose reserves are limited.</p> <p><b>Option-</b></p> <p>A. Statement (I) and Statement (II) both are correct. B. Statement (I) and Statement (II) both are incorrect. C. Statement (I) is correct but Statement (II) is incorrect. D. Statement (I) is incorrect but Statement (II) is correct.</p>	1
xi.	<p>Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Mahatma Gandhi launched the Champaran Movement in Bihar in 1917.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> The British were supporters of the indigo farmers.</p> <p><b>Option</b></p> <p>A. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are correct 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
xii.	<p>In which year was the Treaty of Salabai signed?</p> <p>A. 1782 B. 1792 C. 1795 D. 1802</p>	1
xiii.	<p>Fill in the blanks with the help of appropriate option.</p> <p>Birsa Munda died of ..... in 1900.</p> <p><b>Option</b></p> <p>A. Malaria B. Chikungunya C. Cholera D. Tuberculosis</p>	1
xiv.	<p>At which place did Bahadur Shah Zafar die?</p> <p>A. Rangoon B. Malaysia C. China D. Britain</p>	1

xv.	When did Rabindranath Tagore start Shantiniketan? A. 1901 B. 1902 C. 1903 D. 1904	1
	<b>Section B</b> <b>Very Short Answer Type Question</b>	<b>4x2=8</b>
2.	A. Mention any two works done by Jyotiba Phule for social reform. Or B. Mention the works of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in support of widow remarriage.	2 2
3.	Examine the causes of Rowlatt Satyagraha.	2
4.	Analyze the role of the government in providing public facilities.	2
5.	A. Mention the role of Public Interest Litigation in the Indian judicial system. Or B. Give any two examples of civil suits.	2 2
	<b>Section C</b> <b>Short Answer Type Question</b>	<b>2x3=6</b>
6.	A. Analyse the Indian parliamentary system of government. Or B. Analyse Indian federalism.	3 3
7.	A. Explain the factors affecting agriculture in India. Or B. Explain the characteristics of shifting cultivation.	3 3
	<b>Section D</b> <b>Long Answer Type Question</b>	<b>2 x 5 = 10</b>
8.	Explain the factors affecting population distribution.	5
9.	A. Examine the approach of the British government towards education of Indians. Or B. What type of education did Rabindranath Tagore advocate for Indians?	5 5
	<b>Section E</b> <b>Case Based Questions</b>	<b>4x4=16</b>
10.	<b>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions asked.</b> In the social environment groups of people or communities may have the experience of being excluded. Their marginalisation can be because they speak a different language, follow different customs or belong to a different religious group from the majority community. They may also feel marginalised because they are poor, considered to be of 'low' social status and viewed as being less human than others. Sometimes, marginalised groups are viewed with hostility and fear. This sense of difference and exclusion leads to communities not having access to resources and opportunities and in their inability to assert their rights. They experience a sense of disadvantage and powerlessness vis-a-vis	4

	<p>more powerful and dominant sections of society who own land, are wealthy, better educated and politically powerful. Thus, marginalisation is seldom experienced in one sphere. Economic, social, cultural and political factors work together to make certain groups in society feel marginalised.</p> <p><b>Questions:</b>          (10.1) Why do some communities feel marginalized?          (10.2) Why are marginalized communities unable to take advantage of resources and opportunities?          (10.3) How does marginalization disempower communities?</p>	<p>1 1 2</p>
11.	<p><b>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions asked.</b>          Laws are necessary in many situations, whether this be the market, office or factory so as to protect people from unfair practices. Some Private companies, contractors, business persons, in order to make higher profits, resort to unfair practices such as paying workers low wages, employing children for work, ignoring the conditions of work, ignoring the damage to the environment (and hence to the people in the neighbourhood) etc. A major role of the government, therefore, is to control the activities of private companies by making, enforcing and upholding laws so as to prevent unfair practices and ensure social justice. This means that the government has to make 'appropriate laws' and also has to enforce the laws. Laws that are weak and poorly enforced can cause serious harm.</p> <p><b>Questions:</b>          (11.1) Why do some private companies resort to unfair practices?          (11.2) What is an important responsibility of the government?          (11.3) Why is it not enough for the government to simply make laws?</p>	<p>4         1 1 2</p>
12.	<p><b>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions asked.</b>          When we write history, or a story, we divide it into chapters. Why do we do this? It is to give each chapter some coherence. It is to tell a story in a way that makes some sense and can be followed. In the process we focus only on those events that help us to give shape to the story we are telling. In the histories that revolve around the life of British Governor-Generals, the activities of Indians simply do not fit, they have no space. What, then, do we do? Clearly, we need another format for our history. This would mean that the old dates will no longer have the significance they earlier had. A new set of dates will become more important for us to know.</p> <p><b>Questions:</b>          (12.1) What is the main purpose of dividing history or a story into chapters?          (12.2) Why were the activities of Indians neglected in early history writings?          (12.3) When historians abandon "old important dates" and "give importance to new dates," what change does this bring about in the interpretation to history? Explain.</p>	<p>4         1  1  2</p>
13.	<p><b>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions asked.</b>          Growing population and their ever growing demand has led to a large scale destruction of forest cover and arable land and has created a fear</p>	<p>4</p>

	<p>of losing this natural resource. Therefore, the present rate of degradation of land must be checked. Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checks on overgrazing are some of the common methods used to conserve land resources.</p> <p><b>Question:</b>          (13.1) Which natural resource is threatened with depletion due to the growing population?          (13.2) Describe a common method of land conservation.          (13.3) How does a growing population cause the destruction of land resources?</p>	<p>1 1 2</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section F</b>  <b>Map Skill Based Questions</b></p>	5
14.	<p>Show any five of the following on the political outline map of India with the help of suitable symbols.</p> <p>I. Dandi          II. Champaran          III. Delhi          IV. Lucknow          V. Jhansi          VI. Jallianwala Bagh</p>	5x1=5
	<p><b>The following questions are given for Visually Impaired Students only in lieu of question number 14. (Answer any five questions.)</b></p> <p>14.1 Name the State/ Union Territory where Dandi is presently located.          14.2 Name the State/ Union Territory where Champaran 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 Jhansi is presently located.          14.6 Name the State/ Union Territory where Jallianwala Bagh is presently located.</p>	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p>

