



PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

10+2 Senior Secondary School (Affiliated & Recognized by CBSE)

Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44

Sample – Paper

Annual Examination-2022-23

Time: 2 hours

Subject: Social Science

Class: VIII

M. Marks: 50

Name.....

Roll No.....

Section

Date:

Q 1-CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

(8 × ½=4 marks)

(i) Shanti Niketan is located near _____.

- (a) Calcutta (b) Delhi. (c) Pune (d) Chandigarh

(ii) Practice of sati was abolished by _____.

- (a) Lord William Bentick (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Curzon

(iii) The President of the First session of the Indian National Congress was _____.

- (a) A.O. Hume (b) Annie Besant (c) B.G Tilak (d) W.C Banerjee

(iv) The First prime minister of Independent India was _____.

- (a) J.L. Nehru (b) Rajendra Prasad (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jai Prakash

(v) Which of the following decides whether the accused person is guilty or not?

- (a) The Police (b) The court (c) The Public Prosecutor (d) The Defence Lawyer

(vi) Which of the following is/are the functions of a government?

- (a) Maintaining of law and order (b) Action on social issues
(c) Providing basic facilities (d) All of these

(vii) Jute is also known as _____.

- (a) Silver fibre (b) Golden Fibre (c) Red fibre (d) White fiber

(viii) In India, first cotton textile industry was established at _____.

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Mumbai (c) Sakchi (d) Fort Gloster

Q2. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

(2 marks)

(i) wanted to make Bengaluru a city of future.

(ii) Natural gas and petroleum are found in _____.

(iii) In the caste system, the lowest castes were considered _____.

(iv) _____ was the Governor _____ General of India during the partition of Bengal.

Q3. CORRECT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS.

(3 marks)

(i) The slogan 'Do and Die' was given during the Non – Cooperation Movement.

(ii) The DAV College were started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(iii) The electric Power generated by falling water is called the Solar Energy.

Q4. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN VERY SHORT (DO ANY 5).

(5 marks)

(i) Mention any four social evils of the 19 th century India.

(ii) What was the main aim of the Swadeshi movement?

(iii) What was the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928?

(iv) What is meant by FIR?

(v) What is manual scavenging?

(vi) What do you mean by the government?

(vii) Write down the names of different types of industries.

Q5. DIFFERENTIATE THE FOLLOWING. (DO ANY 4)

(2×2=4marks)

(i) Solar Energy and Tidal Power.

(ii) Moderates and Extremists.

(iii) Fibre crops and beverage crops.

Q6. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT (DO ANY 3).

(9 marks)

- (i) Give a short note on the intensive subsistence agriculture.
- (ii) Write any two advantage and disadvantage of the conventional power resources.
- (iii) Mention some important features of untouchables.
- (iv) List the main features of the Lahore Session of Congress in 1929.
- (v) What was the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in woman reforms.

Q7. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL. (DO ANY 2).

(8 marks)

- (i) What was the impact of the First World War in India?
- (ii) Which are the main areas where India still needs to progress?
- (iii) What are the main functions of the district administration?
- (iv) Explain the factors that affect the location of an Industry.

Q8 CASE STUDY.

(4 marks)

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a reformer in Bengal who took forward the cause of remarriages of widows and education of women. He wrote many articles in favour of widow marriage. He persuaded the British officials to pass law for enforcing the marriages of widows and banning Polygamy. He submitted petitions with regard to his demands in the Indian legislative council and the British government. Finally his efforts bore fruits and the widow remarriage Act of 1856 was passed. He was a witness to the first widow remarriage in Calcutta in 1856. He also stood up for women education . He opened 35 schools for girls in Bengal between 1857 and 1858 with his own money.

- (i) Who was a reformer in Bengal?
- (ii) How did Vidyasagar succeed in bringing reforms for widows?
- (iii) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar opened _____ schools for girls.

Q9. Draw the flow chart of types of Industries.

(2 marks)

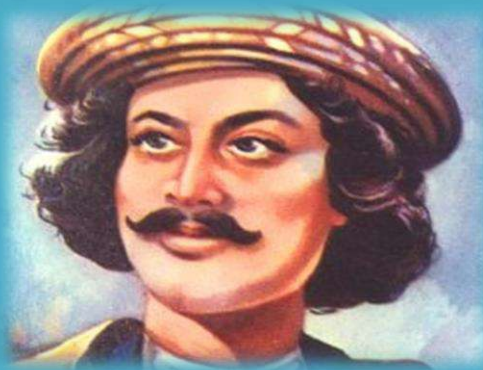
Q10. Draw the diagram of Hydel Power plant.

(3 marks)

Q11. PICTURE STUDY.

(2 marks)

- (i) Name the person in given picture.
- (ii) Write any two sentences about him.



Q12. On an outline map of India locate any four important places of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(4 marks)