



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
TERM 1 EXAMINATION - 2026-27
SOCIAL SCIENCE - (SET-1)

Class: VIII

Date: 04.09.2026

Admission no:

Time: 3hrs

Max Marks: 80

Roll no:

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has three Sections – A-History, B-Geography and C-Political Science.
3. Each Section has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q14 in Section A-History (3 marks) and Q28. In Section B -Geography (2 marks).
9. 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 must be attempted.

SECTION-A

HISTORY (36 marks)

1. **Assertion (A):** The Ahoms were able to resist Mughal expansion successfully for a long time. [1]
Reason (R): The Ahoms used their knowledge of Assam's forests, hills and rivers along with guerrilla warfare.
(a) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.
(b) Both A and R are correct, but R does not correctly explain A.
(c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
(d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
2. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order: [1]
I. Guru Nanak spread his message in Punjab.
II. Guru Tegh Bahadur was martyred.
III. Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa.
IV. Maharaja Ranjit Singh unified the Sikh confederacies.
(a) II → I → III → IV (b) I → III → II → IV
(c) I → II → III → IV (d) I → II → IV → III
3. **Assertion (A):** The Marathas had a navy to protect their interests along the western coast. [1]
Reason (R): Chhatrapati Shivaji created a navy to secure the west coast.
(a) Both A and R are incorrect.
(b) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
(c) Both A and R are correct, but R does not correctly explain A.
(d) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.
4. Chhatrapati Shivaji's council of eight ministers was known as the _____. [1]
(a) Ashta Pradhana Mandala (b) Sabha Mandal
(c) Peshwa Mandal (d) Chauth Mandala

5. The Rebellion began in Bengal after the terrible famine of 1770. [1]
(a) Santhal (b) Indigo
(c) Sannyasi-Fakir (d) Vellore

6(a). A king has a much smaller army than his enemy. His soldiers know the local mountains and forests very well. They decide to attack the enemy suddenly in small groups and quickly move away. What military strategy is being used, and why would it be effective? [2]

OR

6(b). What was Swarājya? Why was it important to Chhatrapati Shivaji?

7. What were the main features of Akbar's administrative system? [3]

8. How did Chhatrapati Shivaji promote trade and transportation? [3]

9(a). Explain any three ways in which British rule affected Indian agriculture. [3]

OR

9(b). A British official argues that introducing modern education and English in India will make the country more developed. However, an Indian scholar points out that traditional systems of learning are being neglected. Based on the situation, explain three ways in which colonial education policies affected Indian education.

10. Why did the British develop the railway network in India? Give three reasons. [3]

11(a). Explain the role of women in the Maratha movement and administration. [5]

OR

11(b). Explain the main features of Chhatrapati Shivaji's revenue system.

12. Explain the major causes of the Great Rebellion of 1857. [5]

13. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [1+1+2]

"The Sultanate period saw some progress in infrastructural works, especially roads in north India, bridges, a few canals and other irrigation works, apart from the creation of new cities, all of which expanded considerably during the Mughal period. Coins in several metals and denominations were introduced as currency. The Mughals will use a different system, with a rupaya of silver and a dam of copper."

- (a) Name any one infrastructural work undertaken during the Sultanate period.
(b) Which two metals were used for the Mughal rupaya and dam?
(c) Explain any two developments mentioned in the passage that took place during the Sultanate and Mughal periods.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 MARKS)

14. On the outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: [3]

- (a) Raigad
- (b) Pratapgad
- (c) Sindhudurg
- (d) Madras
- (e) Hyderabad

SECTION-B

GEOGRAPHY (25 Marks)

15. Which of the following statements is correct about natural resources? [1]

- (a) Natural resources are distributed equally across the Earth.
- (b) Only living things can be natural resources.
- (c) Natural resources are materials and substances occurring in Nature that are valuable to humans.
- (d) All natural resources can be replenished quickly.

16. Assertion (A): A natural resource should be technologically accessible for it to be considered a resource. [1]
Reason (R): Some natural resources may exist in places where humans do not have the technology to access them.

- (a) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct, but R does not explain A.
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

(d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

17. Resources such as coal, petroleum, iron, copper and gold are classified as _____ resources. [1]
(a) renewable (b) biological
(c) non-renewable (d) unlimited

18. **Assertion (A):** Human capital refers only to the physical effort used by a worker. [1]

Reason (R): Human capital includes specialised skills, knowledge, abilities and expertise required to perform labour.

- (a) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.
(b) Both A and R are correct, but R does not correctly explain A.
(c) A is incorrect, but R is correct.
(d) Both A and R are incorrect.

19. Arrange the following events related to J.R.D. Tata in the correct chronological order: [1]

I. J.R.D. Tata was born.

II. Tata Airlines was started.

III. J.R.D. Tata received the Bharat Ratna.

- (a) II → I → III (b) III → I → II
(c) I → II → III (d) I → III → II

20. A person who starts their own business or creates something new to solve a problem is called an _____. [1]

- (a) Employee (b) Consumer
(c) Entrepreneur (d) Labourer

21. Which of the following is an example of physical capital? [1]

- (a) Soil (b) Knowledge
(c) Machinery (d) Natural gas

22. Mention and briefly explain any two categories of natural resources based on their uses? [2]

23. What is labour? Mention the two forms of effort involved in labour. [2]

24. What is a supply chain? [2]

25. Why is good health important for workers? [2]

26. A factory is established in an area rich in natural resources. It provides employment to local people and encourages the growth of a nearby township. However, some local families are displaced from their homes, and the extraction of resources also affects their surroundings. Identify one economic benefit of locating industries near natural resources. Identify one social cost that may arise from such development. Why is it important to consider both present and future generations while extracting natural resources? [3]

27(a). Explain the role of education, training and healthcare in developing human capital. [5]

OR

27(b). A farmer traditionally depends mainly on manual labour. He purchases modern agricultural machines and starts using them for several farming activities. Explain how the use of technology can change the way factors of production are used in agriculture.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

28. On the outline map of India locate and label any two of the following with suitable symbols: [2]

- (i) Ankleshwar
(ii) Mumbai High
(iii) Digboi

SECTION-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (19 marks)

29. **Assertion (A):** Universal adult franchise is an important feature of Indian democracy. [1]
Reason (R): Every Indian citizen aged 18 years and above has the right to vote, irrespective of caste, religion, gender, education or income.

- (a) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct, but R does not correctly explain A.
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

30. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order: [1]

I. Election Commission of India was established.

II. First general elections in independent India were held.

III. Model Code of Conduct was adopted in Kerala.

IV. Voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years.

- (a) I → II → III → IV
- (b) II → I → III → IV
- (c) I → III → II → IV
- (d) IV → III → II → I

31. The minimum age for voting in India is _____ years. [1]

- (a) 16
- (b) 21
- (c) 18
- (d) 25

32. The Lok Sabha uses the _____ electoral system. [1]

- (a) Single Transferable Vote
- (b) First-Past-the-Post
- (c) Proportional Representation
- (d) Nomination System

33. What is the role of an Electoral Registration Officer (ERO)? [2]

34. Why is a braille ballot or other accessibility assistance provided during elections? [2]

35. State any two functions of the Election Commission of India (ECI). [2]

36. How are members of the **Rajya Sabha** elected? Mention any one special feature of the Rajya Sabha. [2]

37(a). Explain any three features that make elections in India democratic. [3]

OR

37(b). A student says, "I am not happy with any of the candidates contesting the election, so I should not have to vote at all." How can the student express this choice while still participating in the electoral process? Explain.

38. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [1+1+2]

"The President of India is not directly elected by the common people. Instead, an electoral college is formed to carry out the election. This Electoral College consists of: Members of Parliament (MPs) from both the Houses of Parliament — Lok Sabha (Lower House) and Rajya Sabha (Upper House); Members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) from each of India's states and the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry."

- (a) Is the President of India directly elected by the common people?
- (b) Name the two Houses of Parliament whose MPs are part of the Electoral College.
- (c) Who are the other members of the Electoral College apart from MPs? Explain.

*****ALL THE BEST*****

Map for Q14 and Q28

Name:-

Admn no :-

