



B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE

(SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)

ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-25)

SOCIAL SCIENCE



Duration: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Exam No: _____

CLASS: VIII

Date: 17/03/2025

Name: _____

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C- Question no .25 to .29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 50 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices

SECTION-A MCQ (1X 20=20)

1. Who founded Santiniketan and when was it established?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi in 1901
 - b) Rabindranath Tagore in 1901
 - c) British officials in 1901
 - d) Indian reform organizations in 1901
2.Established the school for girls in Maharashtra.
 - a) Jus. Ranade
 - b) Jyotiba Phule
 - c) I C Vidyasagar
 - d) A R Iyer
3. Monotheism means:
 - a) Belief in many gods
 - b) Widow Remarriage
 - c) Belief in one god
 - d) Child Marriage
4. Few important points with respect to Raja Ram Mohan Roy are given below. Select the one that is not true.
 - a) Through Brahma Samaj he attempted to reform Hindu society
 - b) Rajaram Mohan Roy encouraged the study of local languages and wanted to abolish Western education.
 - c) He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts.
 - d) Rabindranath Tagore called him as the Father of Indian Renaissance
5. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-
Assertion (A): The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22.
Reason (R): British titles were surrendered and legislatures were boycotted. Import of Foreign goods fell down drastically between 1920 and 1922.
 - a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is correct but R is wrong.
 - d) A is wrong but R is correct.

6. Which event triggered the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857?
- a) Introduction of the Enfield rifle b) The annexation of Oudh
 c) The Doctrine of Lapse d) The Battle of Plassey
7. Which one of the following best describes a Resident with respect to British India?
- a) An official who administers oath to the soldiers.
 b) A local money lender collecting revenue
 c) A senior British Government administrative official positioned in a local palace and controlling the happenings of the kingdom.
 d) A local landlord to keep a check on the land revenue
8. Certain groups feel marginalised due to factors, like:
- a) Social and cultural b) Economic c) Political d) All of these
9. Where from the government gets funds for providing Public facility?
- a) Income Tax collected from the people b) Fines collected from the people
 c) Other taxes collected from the people d) All of these
10. President's Electoral College consists of: -
- a) M.Ps of Lok Sabha b) M.L.As
 c) M.Ps of Rajya Sabha d) All of these
11. An individual gives her/his consent to the government with the help of.
- a) Movements b) Elections c) Opposition d) Parliament
12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-
- Assertion (A): The judiciary can strike down certain laws passed by the Parliament under its power of judicial review.
 Reason (R): This happens when the judiciary believes that these laws are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution
- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is correct but R is wrong.
 d) A is wrong but R is correct.
13. The idea of the Public Interest Litigation was given by whom?
- a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India
 c) Supreme Court of India d) Parliament
14. Which one of the following statements is true with respect to lands?
- (a) People and their demands are growing because the availability of land is not limited.
 (b) Community lands are owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits or medicinal herbs
 (c) Proper planning of land use with reference to the nature of land and the needs of the community would provide minimum returns.
 (d) Community land belongs to an individual and hence he/she is free to cultivate in that land.
15. Why is steel called the backbone of modern industries?
- a) Everything we use is related with steel b) Steel is cheaper
 c) Steel is available everywhere in the world d) None of these
16. The leading industries of Birla Group, Reliance, Tata Group of industries belong to the private sector: What are the characteristic features of these industries?
- a) Jointly owned, they are owned, managed and controlled by a group of individuals and government Agencies. Prices of products are fixed through planning.
 b) Operated mainly for the benefit of the public rather than profits, they are owned, managed and Controlled by a group of individuals. Prices of products are determined by market forces
 c) Operated mainly for Profits, they are owned, managed and controlled by a group of individuals. Prices of products are determined by market forces.
 d) Members of the cooperative society produce the raw material and add value to earn profit. Generally operates with the motive of community welfare

17. Rubber plantation is famous in:

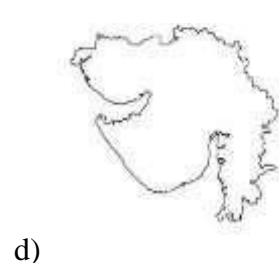
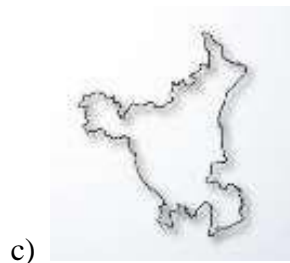
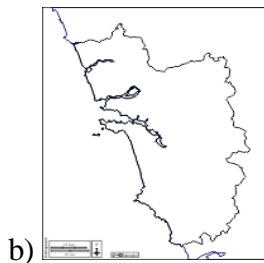
- a) Sri Lanka b) Brazil c) Malaysia d) USA

18. Identify the type of farming based on the given picture.



- a) Mixed farming b) Substance farming
c) Commercial faming d) Intensive farming.

19. Identify and name the state with highest sex ratio:



20. Which factor contributes to urban-rural migration?

- a) Seeking better agricultural land b) Looking for better education and healthcare
c) Preference for rural lifestyle d) Decrease in urban employment opportunities

SECTION-B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. What caused the partition of Bengal in 1905?

OR

What were the demands of the Congress in its early years?

22. Do you think the distribution of public facilities in our country is adequate and fair?

Give an example of your own to explain

23. Differentiate between Public and Joint sector industries with examples.

24. The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?

OR

Define the term population composition?

SECTION C SHORTANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. What type of education did Mahatma Gandhi want in India?

26. Imagine that you are watching the Republic Day parade on TV with a friend and she remarks, "Look at these tribals. They look so exotic. And they seem to be dancing all the time". List three things that you would tell her about the lives of Adivasis in India.

27. Identify these Personalities and write about their contributions to the society.



A



B

OR

Imagine that you are one of the underprivileged students sitting in the school veranda and listening to the lessons. What kind of questions would be rising in your mind?

28. Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss.

OR

What are the sources of environmental pollution in your area? Discuss with respect to -

(a) Air (b) water and (c) soil. What are the steps being taken to reduce the pollution?

(1+1+1)

29. India has an integrated judicial system. Explain.

SECTION D LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. Why did Gandhi start Quit India Movement? Explain.

31. What do you think can be done to conserve water and improve its supply?

32. Briefly explain about the following:

(1+1+1+1+1)

a) Eligibility to become a Lok Saba Member:

b) Money Bill:

c) Cabinet Ministers:

d) Why is joint session of parliament held? :

e) Vice President of India :

OR

How does the Parliament control the executive?

33. Write a detailed note on the Chernobyl disaster. Suggest some steps that can be taken to avoid this kind of disaster.

SECTION E (Case based study) (4X3=12)

34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories taken away by stages. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, pleaded that he be given his father's pension when the latter died. However, the Company, confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down these pleas. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. The Company even began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in. In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings – they would just be called princes.

- 34A. Who was the adopted son of Peshwa Bajji Rao II? 1
- 34B. Write a short note on subsidiary alliance. 1
- 34C. In 1849, what did Governor-general Dalhousie announce? 1
- 34D. What did Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi want? 1

35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

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. Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as Land use. The use of land is determined by physical factors such as topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water. Human factors such as population and technology are also important determinants of land use pattern. Land can also be classified on the basis of ownership as – private land and community land. Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are also called common property resources

- 35A. Why is land the most important natural resource? 1
- 35B. Point out the main reason of uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world? 1
- 35C. Define the term 'Land Use'? 1
- 35D. Differentiate between private land and community land in your own words. 1

36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions

People are a nation's greatest resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into 'resources'. Hence, human resource is the ultimate resource. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements. Human resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They differ in their educational levels, age and sex.

Their numbers and characteristics also keep changing. The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution. More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about 30 per cent of the land surface. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. Some areas are very crowded and some are sparsely populated. The crowded areas are south and south East Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests.

- 36A. How can you call people as resources? 1
- 36B. Define natural growth rate of population. 1
- 36C. What is known as the pattern of population distribution? 1
- 36D. Name the crowded areas of Earth. 1

SECTION-F MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37. Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines marked near them.

- A- The place where Indian National Congress was formed. 1
- B- The place where General Dyer fired on innocent people on 13 April 1919. 1
- On the Same Political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the given political map of India
- C. State with lowest population density. 1
- D. The State with Lowest literacy rate 1
- E. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) 1

