



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



POST MID TERM TEST, 2025-26 SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

Class: VIII

Time: 1Hrs.

Date: 7/01/2026

Max Marks: 25

Admission no:

Roll no:

INSTRUCTION:

- I. Question paper comprises four Sections—A, B, C and D. There are 13 questions in the question paper.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section A—Question 1 to 6 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- IV. Section B—Question no. 7 to 10 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-40 words.
- V. Section C—Question no. 11 and 12 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.
- VI. Section D—Question no. 13 is Long Type Question, carrying 5 mark. Answer to this question should not exceed 80-100 words.

SECTION-A

1. According to Mahatma Gandhi, true education meant: 1
 - A. Memorising textbooks
 - B. Learning to read and write only
 - C. Developing mind and body through practical work
 - D. Scoring high marks in exams
2. William Adam's report highlighted that: 1
 - A. Indian schools had no teaching system
 - B. Pathshalas were flexible and adapted to local needs
 - C. English education was already dominant
 - D. Indian teachers were paid high salaries
3. Assertion (A): William Jones believed that Indian culture and ancient texts such as Sanskrit literature contained valuable knowledge.
Reason (R): He argued that Western education was superior to Indian knowledge and should replace traditional learning. 1
 - (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, R is false
 - (D) A is false, R is true
4. Assertion (A): Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly campaigned against the practice of *sati*.
Reason (R): He believed that women deserved equal rights and that harmful customs violating their dignity should be abolished. 1
 - (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, R is false
 - (D) A is false, R is true

5. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in which year? 1
(A) 1813
(B) 1829
(C) 1856
(D) 1882

6. Rabindranath Tagore started Shantiniketan to: 1
A. Prepare students for government jobs
B. Provide military training
C. Break away from rigid, classroom-bound education
D. Teach only Sanskrit literature

SECTION -B

7. **Read the scenario and answer the question that follows:**
In a village in the early 1800s, a young widow is told she must follow the practice of *sati* after her husband's death. Some villagers protest, saying that a new movement led by a reformer is questioning such harmful practices. This reformer argues for women's right to live with dignity, receive education, and even remarry. He travels across cities, writes petitions, and urges the British government to abolish inhuman customs.

Q. Based on the scenario, identify the reformer and explain any two social reforms he introduced. 2

8. What was Sati, and how British oppose it? 2

9. What were the main observations made by William Adam in his report about Indian education? 2

10. Who were the Orientalists and what did they believe? 2

SECTION C

11. Read the following case and answer the question that follows:

In the early 19th century, British officials debated how education should be introduced in India. William Jones, a scholar of Sanskrit and ancient Indian literature, believed that India had a rich intellectual tradition. He felt that learning should be rooted in classical languages like Sanskrit and Persian because they contained valuable knowledge.

On the other hand, Thomas Macaulay argued that Western knowledge was far superior. He believed English should be promoted because Western science and philosophy would "civilize" Indians and create an educated class that could assist in administration.

Q. Based on the above case, compare the views of William Jones and Macaulay on Indian education. 3

12. How did Jyotiba Phule help bring changes in society? 3

SECTION D

13. How Macaulay completed Britain's conquest of India? 5

OR

Explain Gandhiji's and Tagore's views on education. How were they different from British education policies?

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