MID-TERM EXAMINATION

Question Paper 2024-25

NCERT BASED SYLLABUS

FOR CBSE AND STATE BOARD
FOLLOWING NCERT

SESSION: 2024-2025
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VIII

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs 15 Mins **Max. Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1.The question paper comprises two parts: part-I Geography (Sections are -A, B, C, D, E) Part-II History & Civics Sections are A, B, C, D, E and F.
2.There are 39 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
3.**Section A** – questions are MCQs of 1 mark each.
4.**Section B** – There are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. **Section C**: There are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. **Section D** – There are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. **Section-E** - Questions are map/picture-based.
8. **Section-F** (for part-II) - Questions are case-based.
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.

Part -I Geography (40)

Section- A (MCQs) (1x10=10)

Choose the correct option and put a tick mark on it.

1. Leguminous crops like _____ add nutrition to the soil.
   i) rice ii) wheat
   iii) barley iv) bean
2. In which agriculture grow a single cash crop on very large scale mostly for export?
   i) Mixed ii) Shifting
   iii) Plantation iv) Sedentary intensive
3. Production of milk and milk product a major development refers to _____.
   i) White revolution ii) Blue revolution
   iii) Green revolution iv) Golden revolution
4. _____ % of all endangered species face the risk of extinction by human activities.
   i) 99 ii) 88
   iii) 77 iv) 66
5. In India there are _____ sanctuaries.
   i) 59 ii) 350
   ii) 1200 iv) 372

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6. Tropical forest found between _____ latitudes.

i) 30-50 degree N/S ii) 23degree N-23degree S.
iii) 50 degree N -70 degree S iv) None of these

7. The Damodar valley project situated in _____.
i) Tamilnadu ii) Andhrapadesh
iii) West Bengal iv) Madhyapradesh

8. Black soil found in_____.
i) Tamilnadu ii) Arunachalpradesh
iii) West Bengal iv) Odisha

9. The resources that are found only in certain places are called _____.
i) Human resource ii) Ubiquitous resource
iii)Localised resource iv) Potential resource

10. Human conduct _____ to improve the quality of crops and goods they produce.
i) Van Mahatsob ii) Research
iii) Social forestry iv) Agricultural forestry

Section- B (Very Short Answer based Questions) (2x4=8)

11. What is transhumance?

12. Which month observed as wildlife week in the country?

13. What do you mean by endangered species?

14. What is rainwater harvesting?

Section- B (Very Short Answer based Questions) (3X3=9)

15. Explain the key factors for agricultural growth?

16. Define the following:
Horticulture, Viticulture, Pisciculture

17. How can forests and wildlife be conserved?

Section- D (Long Answer based Questions) (5x2=10)

18. Describe the different between shifting and plantation agriculture.

Or

Describe the different between Nomadic herding and Commercial grain agriculture.

19. Describe the characteristics of the tropical forest.

Section- E (Map based questions) (3x1=3)

20. Locate the following on India map:

Gir national park, Sundarban bio-reserve, Pulicat bird sanctuaries

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Part -II History & Civics (40)

Section- A (MCQs) (1x10=10)

21. Existence of more than one level of government is known as-
a) Unitary b) Sovereign c) Democracy d) Federalism
22. Who is known as the father of Indian constitution?
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Mahatma Gandhi
23. The head of state in the parliamentary system of government is-
a) President b. Prime minister c. Governor d. None of the above
24. If a 13-year-old child is working in a factory, what is it called?
(a) Freedom to education (b) Both (a) and (b)
(c) Child labour (d) None of these
25. Census operations are held every:
a) 5 years b) 7 years c) 10 years d) 12 years
26. Farman was a _____
a) royal dress b) royal food c) royal order d) royal procession
27. The Mahalwari system was devised by _____
a) Charles Cornwallis b) Holt Mackenzie c) James Mill d) Robert clive
28. Who visited Champaran to see the plight of Indigo planters?
a) Subhas Chandra Bose b) Gandhiji c) Bhagat Singh d) Bal GangadharTilak
29. The Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi khan was _____
a) Mir Qasim b) Murshid Quli Khan c) Sirajuddaulah d) Tipu Sultan
30. What happens in a country with majority of one community?
a) discrimination b) Coercion c) None of the above d) Both a & b

Section- B (Very Short Answer based Questions) (2x2=4)

31.What does rule of law mean?
32. What do you understand by Nij system? what were the disadvantages of it?

Section- C (Short Answer based Questions) (3x2=6)

33. Explain three fundamental rights of the Indian constitution?
34. Mention three disadvantages of permanent settlement?

Section- D (Long Answer based Questions) (5x2=10)

35. What were the consequences of indigo plantation in India.
36. Write major functions of the parliament.

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Section- E (Picture Based Question) (2x1=2)

37.



i. Which is known as the supreme law-making institution? 1

ii. How many houses are there in the parliament? Name them. 1

Section- F (Case Based Questions) (4x2=8)

38. As the lawmaker and enforcer, the government is supposed to ensure that safety laws are implemented. It is also the duty of the government to ensure that the Right to Life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution is not violated. What was the government doing when there were such blatant violations of safety standards in the UC plant? First, the safety laws were lax in India. Second, even these weak safety laws were not enforced. Government officials refused to recognize the plant as hazardous and allowed it to come up in a populated locality. When some municipal officials in Bhopal objected that the installation of an MIC production unit in 1978 was a safety violation, the position of the government was that the state needs the continued investment of the Bhopal plant, which provides jobs. It was unthinkable, according to them, to ask UC to shift to cleaner technology or safer procedures. Government inspectors continued to approve the procedures in the plant, even when repeated incidents of leaks from the plant made it obvious to everybody that things were seriously wrong.

i. How does Article 21 of the constitution impose responsibilities upon the government? (2)

ii. What were the major concerns with safety laws in India, and state their contribution to the Bhopal gas tragedy? (2)

39. The final wave of annexations occurred under Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856. He devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir, his kingdom would “lapse”, that is, become part of Company territory. One kingdom after another was annexed simply by applying this doctrine: Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).

i. What was the Doctrine of Lapse? (2)

(a) A policy under which territory of Indian ruler will be annexed by company in the absence of male heir.

(b) Type of a tax paid to the company by Indian Ruler.

(c) It was court of law.

(d) It was a trade concession.

ii. Which Kingdoms were annexed under the policy of doctrine of lapse? (2)

(a) Jhansi, Satara, Hyderabad.

(b) Jhansi, Satara, Awadh.

(c) Awadh, Hyderabad, Mysore.

(d) Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur.

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