
CBSE Class 8 Social Science (SA-2)

Set-1

SESSION 2011-2012

General Instruction:

- There are 34 questions in all.
 - Marks for each question are indicated against it.
 - All questions are compulsory.
 - Write the same question number as given in the question paper while answering the question in your answer book.
 - (i) Answers to multiple-choice questions (MCQs) of 1 mark should be out of (a), (b), (c) or (d) only.
 - (ii) Answers to questions of 3 marks should not exceed 60 words each.
 - (iii) Answers to questions of 4 marks should not exceed 100 words each.
 - Map of India should be attached inside the answer book.
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1. Where is the largest Solar plant located in India?

- a. Assam
- b. Karnataka
- c. Gujarat
- d. Maharashtra

2. Which of the following is a conventional source of energy?

- a. Bio gas
- b. Wind energy
- c. Solar energy
- d. Petroleum

3. What percentage of the world population lives in Asia?

- a. 60%
- b. 40%
- c. 80%

d. 22%

4. Who started 'Vivekavardhini' a magazine to promote the right of women?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Periyar Ramasamy
- (c) Shri Naryana Guru
- (d) Veeresalingam Kandukuri

5. Which one of the following empowered the British to put the Indian people in the jail without a trial?

6. Which British Viceroy issued orders for the Partition of Bengal?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Lord Minto
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

7. Who was the first deputy Prime Minister of Independent India?

- a. Gulzari Lal Nanda
- b. Morarji Desai
- c. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- d. Babu Jagjivan Ram

8. Name the chief architect of India's Foreign Policy.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Maulana Azad
- (d) J.B. Kriplani

9. Who elects the Vice-President of India?

- a. Members of Sabha
- b. Members of Rajya Sabha
- c. Only the elected members of the parliament.

d. All members of both the Houses of the Parliament

10. Who occupies the most important position in a Parliamentary form of government?

- a. President of India
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Union Council of Ministers
- d. Speaker of Lok Sabha

11. Name the President of India who was re-elected for a second term.

- (a) Dr. S. Radha Krishnas
- (b) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

12. Which of the following is a civil case?

13. How many members can the President of India nominate to the Lok Sabha in case the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented?

- a. 4
- b. 2
- c. 1
- d. 5

14. Which is the largest single minority community in India?

- (a) The Sikhs
- (b) The Parsis
- (c) The Muslims
- (d) The Mains

15. Name two major types of coal. How is coal formed in nature where is it widely used?

16. What type of soil and temperature is required for growing Jute? Name two jute producing countries in the world. What problem is being faced by the Jute industry all over the world?

17.Explain any three differences between the agricultural practices of the developed and the developing countries.

18.Why are manufacturing industries important for the growth of a Nation? Explain any three reasons.

19.What is an 'Industrial region'? which industry is known as the basic Industry in the world and why?

OR

Classify the type of industry on the basis of ownership. Explain any one type of industry with example.

20.Mention any three proposals of 'Wood's Despatch' of 1856.

21.Why did Gandhiji launch the 'Quit India movement'? Explain any three reasons.

OR

Briefly describe the events of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

22.What was the role of revolutionaries in India's struggle for freedom? Explain.

23.Highlight any three major achievements of India's economic progress.

24.Identify any three problems that were faced by the newly formed Independent India and explain them.

25.What is meant by the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme court of India? Explain.

26.Explain the concept of Public Interest litigation (PIL). Give an example to prove that it is people friendly.

27.Mention any three objectives of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

OR

How has the mid-day meal scheme and Rural development programme helped to uplift the underprivileged?

28. What is meant by 'Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989'. Enlist any four offences punishable under this act.

29. What is meant by marginalization? Why do some Dalit Communities still remain backward? Explain any two reasons.

30. Who are called the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? Mention two ways in which the reservation policy has benefitted them.

31. Mention any two attributes that make the composition of human resources and explain any one of them.

OR

define density of population. Explain any two physical factors that affect the distribution of population.

32. Highlight any four major contribution of swami Dayanand Saraswati as social reformers.

OR

How did the urbanization of Calcutta take place during the British period. Explain.

33. Explain the three situations when the President of India can use his/her emergency powers. On whose advice can the President of India declare a state of emergency?

OR

Explain any four main functions of the Union Council of Ministers.

34.(a) Identify the following features shown on the given outline map of the world as A, B, C, D with the help of the information given below. Write their correct names in your answer sheet

(A) An important industrial region of North America.

(B) An important industrial centre in Africa.

(C) A country famous for Iron and steel industry.

(D) A country famous for Cotton textile industry.