

CBSE Question Paper 2019 Set-1
Class 8 Social Science

Time : 2.30 Hrs.

M.M. : 50

General Instruction :

- i. This question paper is divided into five sections.
- ii. There are total 20 questions in this question paper.
- iii. All the questions are compulsory.
- iv. There is internal choice in some of the questions. Attempt only one of them.
- v. Marks are indicated against each question.
- vi. Section A, questions 1 to 6 are of 1 mark each.
- vii. Section B, questions 7 to 11 are of 2 marks each
- viii. Section C, questions 12 to 17 are of 3 marks each.
- ix. Section D, questions 18 and 19 are of 5 marks each.
- x. Section E, question number 20 is a map based question. It is of total 6 marks. Map should be tied with the answer sheet only.
- xi. There are separate questions in lieu of question no. 20 for visually impaired students.

SECTION 'A'

Answer the question nos. 1-3 by choosing from the given options:

1. Right to equality is given in which article of the Indian Constitution?
(Article 30/Article 15)
2. By which legislation the system of separate electorate was established in India?
(Government of India Act 1909/Government of India Act 1939)
3. Government school is an example of : (common property/private property)

Write down the answer of question no.4 by rewriting it in your answer-sheet after correcting the underlined word:

4. Portuguese reached Goa first.

Answer the questions nos.5-6 in complete sentence :

5. Water is a resource. How?
6. Why did Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi oppose Britishers?

SECTION 'B'

7. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha. From the MPs who belong to his party, the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with him to implement decisions. These ministers then take charge of different areas of government functioning like health, education, finance etc.

- a. Who becomes the prime minister?
 - b. Who chooses minister?
8. Choose the renewable resources from the following:
 - a. Water
 - b. Natural gas
 - c. Soil
 - d. Forest
 - e. Iron
 - f. Solar energy
9. Fill in the blanks with the help words given in the box:
[evergreen forest, deciduous forest, ecosystem]
 - a. Those forests where trees shed their leaves in a particular season are called.....
 - b. Those forests where trees remain green throughout the year are called.....
10. How the Cactus or Babool trees, found in the desert area of Rajasthan, are suitable vegetation for that area?
11. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:
In 1905, Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal. At that time Bengal was the biggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa. The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of administrative convenience. But what did 'administrative convenience' mean? Whose 'convenience' did it represent?
Clearly, it was closely tied to the interests of British officials and businessmen.
 - a. Who partitioned Bengal?
 - b. For whose convenience Bengal was divided?

SECTION 'C'

12. Why is reservation necessary for some sections of society in a representative democracy?

13. Match the column:

Activities	Year
(i) Resolution passed by Congress for 'Poorn Swaraj'	(a)1921
(ii) Dandi March	(b)1929
(iii) Non Co-operation Movement	(c)1930
	(d)1947

14. Name any two resources which are used in your day to day life and also explain the two methods of conserving them.

15. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. Improving the quality of people's skill so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.

a. What is human resource development?

b. What are the important factors which make people as resource?

16. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following question :

As in the classroom, in the social environment too, groups of people or communities may have the experience of being excluded. Their marginalisation can be because they speak a different language, follow different customs or belong to a different religious group from the majority community. They may also feel marginalised because they are poor, considered to be of 'low' social status and viewed as being less human than others. Sometimes, marginalised groups are viewed with hostility and fear. This sense of difference and exclusion leads to communities not having access to resources and opportunities and in their inability to assert their rights.

What are the reasons for the marginalisation of a section of a society? Name any three reasons.

17. With the help of box, state which method of the conservation of resources is done in the following examples:

[Reuse, Recycle, Reduce]

- a. Watering the plants by using water used for washing rice or vegetable.
- b. Using bags made of cloth or jute instead of plastics or polythene bags to bring goods from weekly market.
- c. Formation of new articles by melting the rusted iron pieces.

OR

Briefly describe the two modern methods of irrigation which are helpful in the conservation of water.

SECTION 'D'

18. How did the marginalized community use the fundamental rights to tackle its problem? Explain.

OR

Mention any five important provisions of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

19. Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions:

The Congress split in 1907. The Moderates were opposed to the use of boycott. They felt that it involved the use of force. After the split, the Congress came to be dominated by the Moderates with Tilak's followers functioning from outside. The two groups reunited in December 1915. Next year the Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow Pact and decided to work together for representative government in the country.

- a. When and why did the split in Congress occurred?
- b. In which year Congress and Muslim League signed a pact and what was the objective of this pact?

SECTION 'E'

20. Six places A, B, C, D, E and F are marked on the outline political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the names given in the box and write their correct names on the line marked near them:

[Kanpur, Bareilly, Faizabad, Meerut, Jhansi, Delhi]

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.20:

- i. Name the 'Silicon city of India'.
- ii. Name the leader of 1857 revolt in Lucknow.
- iii. Name the 'Manchester of Japan'.
- iv. Name the place where sepoy revolt of 1857 started.
- v. Name the state in which Jamshedpur is located.
- vi. Who led the revolt of 1857 in Jhansi?