

Sample Question Paper 2018-19  
Social Science  
Class – VIII

Time: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

**General Instructions:**

- All Questions are compulsory.
- Marks for each Question are indicated against the Question.
- In each section, Questions from serial number **1 to 5, 13 to 17, 25 to 29** are **multiple choice questions** (MCQs) of **1 mark each**. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
- Questions from serial number **6 to 10, 18 to 22, 30 to 34** are **2 marks Questions**.
- Questions **11 & 12, 23 & 24** for **History** and **Civics** section are for **5 marks**.
- Questions **35** of the **Geography** section is for **3 marks**, while Question **36 & 37** is for **4 marks**.

**SECTION A**  
**History**

**Q 1** – What was the Portuguese-origin term for Indian textiles? [1]

- Calicoe
- Calico
- Kalico
- Kalick

**Q 2** – The central dome of the Viceroy's Palace built by the British was influenced by [1]

- Gothic architecture
- Rajput architecture
- Buddhist stupa
- Bengali roof architectural style

**Q 3** – What was the name of the journal started by William Jones, Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhead? [1]

- Asiatic Journal
- Asiatick Researches
- Asian Affairs
- Asian Chronicle

**Q 4 –** Which famous Indian reformer used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry? [1]  
a) G. K. Gokhale  
b) G. G. Agarkar  
c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati  
d) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

**Q 5 –** The 1878 legislation which disallowed Indians from possessing arms was called [1]  
a) The Possession of Weapons Act  
b) The Arms Possession Act  
c) The Arms Act  
d) The Weapons Act

**Q 6** What is Bandanna? [2]

**Q 7** What is 'picketing'? [2]

**Q 8** What is 'Spinning Jenny'? [2]

**Q 9 -** What important decisions, declaration and steps were taken by the English government in India after Macaulay's minute? [2]

**Q 10 –** Do you think it is right to periodise Indian History into Hindu, Muslim and the British period? Why? [2]

**Q 11 –** Explain the ideological standpoint of the non-Brahmin movement. [5]

**Q 12 -** Explain the differences between Gandhi and Tagore on the point of education. [5]

### **SECTION B** **Civics**

**Q 13 –** A person is held guilty of crime by a [1]  
a) Witness  
b) Police  
c) Judge  
d) Public Prosecutor

- Q 14** – Every person has a fundamental right to be defended by a lawyer under [1]  
 a) Article 12  
 b) Article 22  
 c) Article 32  
 d) Article 42
- Q 15** – To secure a majority in the Lok Sabha elections, a party needs to win minimum of at least how many seats? [1]  
 a) 270  
 b) 272  
 c) 274  
 d) 276
- Q 16** – What facilities does the Government provide to Dalit and Adivasi children? [1]  
 a) Free or subsidised food  
 b) Free or subsidised hostels  
 c) Free or subsidised books  
 d) None of the above
- Q 17** – Power looms are small units with [1]  
 a) 1–3 units  
 b) 2–3 units  
 c) 3–5 units  
 d) 4–6 units
- Q 18** What steps should be taken by the government to ensure the cleanliness of the environment? [2]
- Q19** Mention the name of posts who play major key roles in a criminal case. [2]
- Q 20** What does Article 15 of the Constitution state? [2]
- Q 21** What is reservation policy? [2]
- Q 22** How is the sanitation coverage in India? [2]
- Q 23** How cultural and educational rights are important for minorities group. Explain briefly. [5]
- Q 24** Discuss the structure of courts in India. [5]

**SECTION C**  
**Geography**

**Q 25** – Which of the following continent produces more than half of the world's tin? [1]

- a) Europe
- b) Asia
- c) Africa
- d) South America

**Q 26** – In the production of castor seeds, India stands [1]

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) None of the above

**Q 27** – To which category of industries does the iron and steel industry belong? [1]

- a) Small-scale industry
- b) Large-scale industry
- c) Cooperative sector
- d) Agro-based sector

**Q 28** – Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry? [1]

- a) Cotton textile
- b) Cement
- c) Iron and steel
- d) Ship building

**Q 29** – Which kind of irrigation is highly effective in the dry regions? [1]

- a) Sprinkle irrigation
- b) Drip irrigation
- c) Well irrigation
- d) None of the above

**Q 30** Define agriculture. [2]

**Q 31** What is the difference between sericulture and pisciculture? [2]

**Q 33** Explain the favourable factors for the location of steel plant at Jamshedpur. [2]

**Q 34** Define 'life expectancy'. [2]

**Q 35** Distinguish between secondary and tertiary activities giving examples of each. [3]

**Q 36** Discuss the distribution of cotton textile and sugar industry in India. [4]

**Q 37** On the outline of World Map, mark the countries who excelled:- [4]

1. Rice production

2. Wheat

3. Minerals

4. Cotton

**Solutions of Sample Question Paper 2018-19**  
**Social Science**  
**Class – VIII**

---

**SECTION A**  
**History**

**Answers**

1. **(b)** - Calico
2. **(c)** - Buddhist stupa
3. **(b)** - Asiatic Researches
4. **(d)** - Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
5. **(c)** - The Arms Act

**Answer 6**

The word "bandanna" originally referred to variety of brightly coloured cloth which was produced through a method of tying and dying. Currently, 'bandanna' refers to brightly coloured printed scarf for the neck or the head.

**Answer 7**

'Picketing' implies people protesting outside a building or shop to prevent others from entering.

**Answer 8**

Spinning Jenny is a machine by which a single worker could operate several spindles on to which thread was spun. When the wheel was turned, all the spindles rotated.

**Answer 9**

Two features are as follows:

- Following Macaulay's minute the English education act of 1835 was introduced. The decision was to make English the medium of instruction for higher education in India.
- These institutions were seen as "tuples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay".

**Answer 10**

No, it is not right to periodise Indian History into Hindu, Muslim and the British period. It is because it is not correct to periodise Indian history on the basis of religion of the rulers. For example, when the Hindu kings ruled in ancient India, many religions existed peacefully.

The same is also true for mediaeval India. It was not correct to periodise mediaeval India as Muslim History because people belonging to different faiths existed during this time.

Such periodisation which was based on the religion of the rulers suggests that the lives, practices and culture of the other people do not matter.

### **Answer 11**

The non-Brahman movement started in the early part of the twentieth century. The political initiative came from those non-Brahman castes which had acquired access to education, wealth and influence. They argued that Brahmans were actually heirs of Aryan invaders from the north who had conquered southern lands from the original inhabitants of the region—the indigenous Dravidian races. These castes also openly challenged the Brahmanical claims to power.

### **Answer 12**

Even though Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore agreed on many points on the matter of education, there were some discernible and significant differences too. Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and the prominence of machines and technology in it. On the other hand, Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw best within Indian culture. He often emphasised the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan along with art, music and dance.

## **SECTION B** **Civics**

### **Answers**

**13. (b)** - 12

**14.(b)** - Article 22

**15.(b)** - 274

**16. (b)** - Free or subsidised hostels

**17.(d)** - 4–6 units

### **Answer 18**

Steps which should be taken by the government to ensure the cleanliness of the environment are:

- To ask the industries to replace old conventional technology by cleaner technologies and processes in the industry.
- Government should provide incentives and tax rebate for the companies which use cleaner technologies.
- Fines should be imposed on the industries which create pollution in excess of the prescribed limit

### Answer 19

1. The public prospective
2. The police
3. The judge
4. The defense lawyer

### Answer 20

Article 15 of the Constitution states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. This article has been used by Dalits to seek equality where it has been denied to them.

### Answer 21

Reservation policy is a law which reserves seats in education and Government employment for Dalits and Adivasis.

### Answer 22

The sanitation coverage in India is really bad and lower than the coverage of safe drinking water. Official figures for 2001 show that 68% of the households in India have access to drinking water and about 36% have access to sanitation (toilet facilities within the premises of residence).

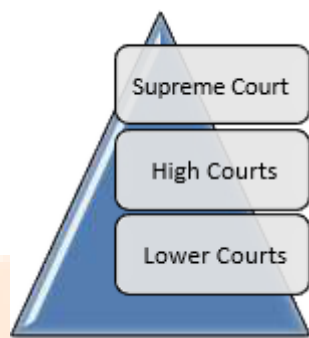
### Answer 23

- (a) Under the cultural and educational rights, district cultural and religious groups have the right to propagate their culture and education.
- (b) The constitution tries to ensure cultural justice to such groups. They can open their own institutions.

### Answer 24

- India has a single integrated judicial system as the decisions made by the higher courts are binding on the lower courts.
- The judiciary in our country exists at three different levels. There are numerous courts at the district level. These are also known as session courts. District courts are presided over by the District Judge.
- At the second level are the High Courts. Every state has a High Court which is the highest court of appeal.
- At the top of the Indian judicial system is the Supreme Court which is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. The Supreme Court in India is located at New Delhi.





## SECTION C Geography

### Answers

- 25. (b) - Asia
- 26. (b) - Second
- 27. (b) - Large-scale industry
- 28. (a) - Cotton textile
- 29. (b) - Drip irrigation

### Answer 30

Agriculture refers to the process of preparing the land for the cultivation of crops and to the rearing of livestock. Agriculture is one of the oldest occupations known to humans. It is a primary activity.

### Answer 31

Sericulture is the commercial rearing of silkworms. It may supplement the income of the farmer. Pisciculture, on the other hand, is the breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds.

### Answer 32

Ans plantation agriculture; it is a type of commercial farming where single crop of sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, banana etc. Are given large amount of labor and capital are required in this type of farming.

### Answer 33

Ans Iron and steel industry is located at Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) due to the following factors:

1. Power from D.V.C. and coal miner are in close proximity at jharua and raniganj
2. Manganese is obtained from keonjhar district in Orissa.
3. High grade iron is obtained from noamandi mines of Singh bhum.
4. Well-developed network of transport is available.
5. Kolkata provides port facilities.
6. Limestone and dolomite are obtained from sundargarh district of orissa.
7. Cheap and skilled labor is available from the nearby states.
8. Plenty of water is available from the rivers swarnrakha and kharkai.

### Answer 34

Life expectancy is the number of years which an average person can expect to live.

### Answer 35

Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of natural resources. Manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of cloth are examples of this activity. Tertiary activities are those economic activities which provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services. Examples of tertiary activities are transport, trade, banking, insurance and advertising.

### Answer 36

Ans Cotton textile industry: cotton textile industry is mainly situated which are: in Gujarat (Ahmedabad), Maharashtra (Mumbai) etc. for various reasons.

1. The climate of these states is moist.
2. The black soil of these states is best suited for cultivation of cotton.
3. They have better means of transport and are linked with other parts of the country with soil and rounds. However Kanpur, Kolkata, Nagpur, Sholapur, Delhi, Coimbatore, etc. are the other center of textile industry.

Sugar industry: The sugarcane is the raw material for sugar industry. India is the largest producer of sugarcane Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugar. There are 271 sugar industries in the country. This industry is also present in Maharashtra.

**Answer 37**

Mark the locations / countries on the world map

