

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper (Session: 2023-24)

Class: VIII

Subject: Social Science

Duration: 2 Hours 30 Min.

Maximum Marks: 60

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper is divided into six sections- Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and Section F. The question paper has 14 questions in all.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory; however internal choice is given in some questions. Attempt any one of them.
- (iii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iv) Section A (Questions 1.i to 1.xv) has Multiple choice type questions of 1 mark each.
- (v) Section B (Questions 2 to 5) are Very Short Answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- (vi) Section C (Questions 6 and 7) are Short Answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- (vii) Section D (Questions 8 and 9) are Long Answer type questions of 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (viii) Section E (Questions 10 to 13) are case based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- (ix) Section F (Question number 14) is a map based question of 5 marks,
- (x) Separate questions are given for **Visually Impaired Students only** in lieu of map based question number 14.

S.No.	Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)	1X15=15
Q1 (i)	Universal Adult Franchise means :- A. All adult citizens of the country have the right to vote B. Only the religious groups have the right to vote C. Only educated individuals have the right to vote D. Voting rights have given on the basis of property and economic condition	1
(ii)	Who is the leader of the ruling party in Lok Sabha ? A. President B. Prime-minister C. Lok sabha Speaker D. Chief Minister	1
(iii)	How many levels of courts are there in India ? A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four	1
(iv)	Harassing the woman for bringing dowry is :- A. Criminal Law B. Civil Law C. Public Interest Litigation D. None of the above	1
(v)	Under which article of the Indian Constitution, Untouchability has been abolished ? A. Article 15 B. Article 16 C. Article 17 D. Article 18	1
(vi)	Who is known as the father of The Indian Constitution? A. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar B. Mahatma Gandhi C. Jawahar Lal Nehru D. Subhash Chander Bose	1

(vii)	<p>What is intercropping ?</p> <p>A. Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain</p> <p>B. Crops are grown on different land</p> <p>C. Crops are grown parallel to the contours of a hill slope</p> <p>D. Flat surfaces are used to grow the same crops</p>	1
(viii)	<p>What do you understand by Plantation Agriculture ?</p> <p>A. It is a commercial farming where single crop is grown in a large number</p> <p>B. it is a farming where different crops are grown</p> <p>C. It is a farming where subsistence farming is done</p> <p>D. It is a mixed type of commercial farming</p>	1
(ix)	<p>The first textile mill was established in Mumbai in :-</p> <p>A. 1850</p> <p>B. 1852</p> <p>C. 1854</p> <p>D. 1856</p>	1
(x)	<p>Silicon Valley is located in :-</p> <p>A. Mumbai</p> <p>B. Ahemdabad</p> <p>C. California</p> <p>D. Bengaluru</p>	1
(xi)	<p>Who was the last powerful Mughal ruler ?</p> <p>A. Akbar</p> <p>B. Jhangir</p> <p>C. Aurangzeb</p> <p>D. Babar</p>	1
(xii)	<p>Who was the leader of 1857 Revolt ?</p> <p>A. Bahadur Shah Zafar</p> <p>B. Rani Laxmi Bai</p> <p>C. Taty Tope</p> <p>D. Nana Saheb</p>	1

(xiii)	<p>“Shantiniketan” was established by:</p> <p>A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Aurbindo Ghose C. Rabindranath Tagore D. Jawahar Lal Nehru</p>	1
(xiv)	<p>Bengal was partitioned in the year :</p> <p>A. 1900 B. 1905 C. 1910 D. 1920</p>	1
(xv)	<p>Federalism stands for :-</p> <p>A. Existence of more than one level of government in the country B. Only one level of government in the country C. A type of government where power is vested in a single ruler D. A system of government where power is held by local governments only.</p>	1
Section B (Very Short answer Type Questions)		4x2=8
Q 2.	<p>Briefly describe the Article 15 of the Indian Constitution. OR</p> <p>What is the role of Bhim Rao Ambedkar in making of Indian Constitution ?</p>	2
Q 3.	<p>Describe the factors affecting the location of Industries? OR</p> <p>How industries are classified ?</p>	2
Q 4.	<p>What did Mahatma Gandhi want that Indian languages should be the medium of teaching in schools ?</p>	2
Q 5.	<p>How Non-Cooperation movement gained momentum through 1921-22?</p>	2
Section C (Short Answer Type Questions)		
Q 6	<p>What is the role of Parliament in India ? OR</p> <p>What do you mean by Coalition Government ?</p>	3

Q 7.	English education has enslaved the Indians. Why did Mahatma Gandhi say this ? OR What are the thoughts of Ravindera Nath Tagore on Indian Education system ?	3
Section D (Long Answer Type Questions)		
Q 8.	Discuss the role of any factors influencing population change.	5
Q 9.	How PIL plays an important role in ensuring to justice for all ? OR What is the role of Judiciary in India ? Explain.	5
Section E (Case Based Questions)		
Q 10.	Read the given passage and answer the following questions: Rosa Parks (1913–2005) was an African–American woman. Tired from a long day at work she refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man on 1 December 1955. Her refusal that day started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African–Americans were treated and which came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools would be open to African–American children and that they would no longer have to attend separate schools specially set up for them. However, despite this, a majority of African–Americans continue to be among the poorest in the country. Most African-American children can only afford to attend government schools that have fewer facilities and poorly qualified teachers as compared to white students who either go to private schools or live in areas where the government schools are as highly rated as private schools. 1. Who was Rosa – Park ? 2. What does the Civil Rights Act of 1964 does ? 3. Why did most African-American children study in government schools ?	1+1+2=4

Q 11.	<p>Read the given passage and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Land can also be classified on the basis of ownership as – private land and community land. Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are also called common property resources. People and their demands are ever growing but the availability of land is limited. The quality of land also differs from place to place. People started encroaching the common lands to build up commercial areas, housing complexes in the urban areas and to expand the agricultural land in the rural areas. Today the vast changes in the land use pattern also reflect the cultural changes in our society. Land degradation, landslides, soil erosion, desertification are the major threats to the environment because of the expansion of agriculture and construction activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How land is classified in India ? 2. How community land is owned by the people ? 3. What are the ill-effects of construction activities ? 	1+1+2=4
Q 12.	<p>Read the given passage and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Land, water, air, plants and animals comprise the natural environment. You are familiar with the meaning of lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere from your previous class. Let us learn some more facts about these domains. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc. Landforms are found over the continents and also on the ocean floors. Lithosphere is the domain that provides us forests, grasslands for grazing, land</p>	1+1+2=4

	<p>for agriculture and human settlements. It is also a source of mineral wealth. The domain of water is referred to as hydrosphere. It comprises various sources of water and different types of water bodies like rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, etc. It is essential for all living organisms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is Natural Environment? 2. What is Lithosphere? 3. What is Hydrosphere? 	
Q 13.	<p>Read the given passage and answer the following questions: Under the Peshwas, the Marathas developed a very successful military organisation. Their success lay in bypassing the fortified areas of the Mughals, by raiding cities and by engaging Mughal armies in areas where their supply lines and reinforcements could be easily disturbed. Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded. It gradually chipped away at the authority of the Mughal Empire. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under whom the Marathas developed a successful organisation? 2. Which states were seized by the Marathas in 1720 ? 3. How Marathas were successful in getting the areas from Mughals ? 	1+1+2=4
	Section F (Map Based Questions)	1x5=5
Q 14.	<p>On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following places with proper symbols and write their names-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Aligarh B. Bareilly C. Kanpur D. Banaras E. Kanpur F. Jhansi 	5x1=5

The following question is given **only for visually impaired students in lieu of question number 14.**

(Attempt any five)

A. Name the place where Mangal Pandey was hanged for assaulting his officers. 1

B. Name the place where Nana Saheb led the Revolt of 1857. 1

C. Name the place where Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar led the Revolt of 1857. 1

D. Name the place where Rani Lakshmi Bai led the Revolt of 1857. 1

E. Name the place where Kunwar Singh led the Revolt of 1857. 1

F. Name the place where Rani Avanti Bai Lodhi led the Revolt of 1857. 1

