



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION  
Class: VIII

Subject: Social Science  
Date: 07-03-2023

M.M : 80  
Time : 3 hrs

**General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises three Sections – A, B, and C. There are 34 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 11 are HISTORY questions.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 12 to 21 are CIVICS questions.
- iv. Section C contains Q.22 to Q.34 are GEOGRAPHY questions.

**SECTION-A (HISTORY)**

1. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) Poona Sarvajanic Sabha (B) Arya Samaj  
(C) Madras Mahajan Sabha (D) Bombay Presidency Association
2. Name the Viceroy who initiated the Partition of Bengal in 1905. (1)  
(A) Lord Dalhousie (B) Lord Ripon (C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Canning
3. 'English education has enslaved us' Who coined the statement? (1)  
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) Netaji
4. Give the full form of TISCO. (1)
5. Identify the machine which could operate several spindles onto which thread was spun. (1)  
(A) Woollen Mill Machines (B) Bleaching/Dyeing Machines  
(C) Spinning Jenny (D) Carding Machines
6. State the objectives of the Moderate leaders of the Congress in the first twenty years. (1)  
(A) Not repealing the Arms Act.  
(B) Boycott of foreign goods and Swadeshi.  
(C) Demanded a greater voice for Indians in the Government.  
(D) Revolutionary violence
7. Match the following: (2)  

A		B
(a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar		(i) Critic of Hindu scripture
(b) Jyotirao Phule		(ii) Stripurushtulna
(c) Tarabai Shinde		(iii) Gulamgiri
(d) E.V.Ramaswamy		(iv) Encouraged widow remarriage
8. Identify the personalities and write their names. (2)



9. How did TISCO become the biggest steel industry within the British empire? (3)
10. 'In 1919 Gandhiji gave a call for Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act'. Mention the main objective behind the Rowlatt Satyagraha. Write any four points about Jallianwala Bagh Event. (5)
11. On the given political map of India locate and name the following places: (5)
  - A. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
  - B. Place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
  - C. The place where Indian National Congress was established.
  - D. The place where Sabarmati Ashram is located.
  - E. The place where riots broke out on the Direct Action Day.

### SECTION-B (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

12. Write the full form of FIR. (1)
13. Identify the person who represents the interest of the state in the Court. (1)
 

(A) Public Prosecutor (B) Defence Lawyer (C) Judge (D) Police
14. When more than one political party who are interested in similar concerns and join hands is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
 

(A) Multi party (B) Coalition Government  
(C) Opposition Party (D) Democratic Party
15. State the full form of EVM. (1)
16. Give one example from your surroundings, where you have observed secularism is being practiced. (1)
17. State any two objectives behind Reservation policy adopted by the Indian Government. (2)
18. 'Adivasi activist C.K Janu believed that Adivasis can also use 1989 Act to fight against dispossession.' Why does she believe in this? Write any two reasons. (2)
19. Differentiate between Indian and American Secularism. (Any three points) (3)
20. 'The question hour is an important mechanism for the working of the Parliament' Explain the statement. (5)
21. State the provisions of the Article 22 of the Constitution and Criminal Law. (5)

### SECTION-C (GEOGRAPHY)

22. Choose the correct combination of the layers arranged according to their position from top to the depth of the soil profile: (1)
 

(A) Humus and Vegetation, Parent Rock, Sub Soil, Weathered Rock  
(B) Parent Rock, Sub Soil, Humus and Vegetation, Weathered Rock  
(C) Humus and Vegetation, Sub Soil, Weathered Rock, Parent Rock  
(D) Sub Soil, Humus and Vegetation, Weathered Rock, Parent Rock,
23. Iron ore, manganese and chromites are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_ minerals. (1)
 

(A) Ferrous (B) Non-ferrous (C) Non-metallic (D) Fossil Fuel
24. Salvatore supervises cultivation of grapes in a vineyard. He is involved in \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
 

(A) Sericulture (B) Viticulture (C) Pisciculture (D) Horticulture
25. Which among the following is not a component for measuring population change? (1)
 

(A) Birth rate (B) Death rate  
(C) Occupation structure (D) Migration

26. Charul runs a paper mill. It is a \_\_\_\_\_type of industry. (1)  
(A) agro based (B) mineral based  
(C) marine based (D) forest based
27. “The technology of utilising solar energy benefits a lot of tropical countries...” (3)  
(i) Justify the statement by explaining any one reason.  
(ii) Write any two merits of harnessing solar energy.
28. “Conservation of plants and animals is an ethical duty of every citizen.” (3)  
Do you agree with the statement? If yes, suggest any three duties of every citizen towards the conservation of plants and animals.
29. “The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854”. Explain any (3)  
three favourable factors for the successful development of cotton textile mills in Mumbai.
30. Mention any two different names used for shifting cultivation. Explain the method of shifting (3)  
cultivation practiced in the thickly forested areas of different parts of the world. (Two points).
31. Locate and label the following items in the given outline map of the world: (3)  
(i) One copper mining area in South America  
(ii) One coal producing area in India  
(iii) One iron producing area in Australia
32. Compare the ideal climate and soil conditions for the cultivation of rice and wheat. Mention (5)  
the major rice and wheat producing regions of the world.
- OR**
- List any five differences between a farm in India and that in USA.
33. (i) Why did Pittsburgh develop as an important steel city of the United States of America? (5)  
Explain any three locational advantages of Pittsburgh.  
(ii) Osaka in Japan is also known as ‘Manchester of Japan’. Justify the statement by supporting  
any two points.
34. (i) What does a population pyramid show? Mention any two points. (5)  
(ii) Explain any three geographical factors which are responsible for the uneven distribution of  
population in the world.