

Time : 3 hours

## ANNUAL EXAMINATION



Class VIII

### SOCIAL SCIENCE

Max. Marks: 100

#### PART- A : MCQ (10 Marks)

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The smallest manufacturing unit, where the craftsmen works at home and other family members join in making the goods, this type of industry is

- a) Cottage or Household
- b) Small-scale
- c) Agro-based
- d) Animal-based

2. Information Technology industry deals in

- a) Input, Process and Output of information
- b) Production of computers
- c) Storage, Processing and Distribution of information.
- d) None of this

3. When a country has large population of children below 15years and people above 59 years. Then the country has\_\_\_\_\_ population.

- a) Dependent
- b) Productive
- c) Young
- d) Adult

4. Density of Population refers to

- a) Pattern of population distribution per square km.
- b) Number of people living per square km.
- c) Number of female per thousand male living in one square km.
- d) Total Population



5. 'Freedom is our birth right' was a slogan given by

- a) BalGangadharTilak
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Jawharlal Nehru

6. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded a reform association in 1875 called

- a) Brahmo Samaj
- b) Arya Samaj
- c) Prarthana Samaj
- d) Ramakrishna Mission

7. Which of the following is the main feature of the **Government of India Act of 1935**?

- a) Strengthened the power of police.
- b) Equality between British and Indian judges.
- c) Provides Provincial autonomy
- d) Swaraj to India

8. A criminal offence is regarded as a 'public wrong' because

- a) The committed offence affects the victim.
- b) The committed offence affects the entire society.
- c) The committed offence goes against the law.
- d) It against one family



9. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability?

- a) Article 17
- b) Article 20
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 14

10. Which Fundamental Right as guaranteed by the Constitution states, no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage.

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom
- c) Right against exploitation
- d) Right to religious freedom

### **PART-B : HISTORY (30 Marks)**

#### **II Fill in the blanks:**

**5**

1. Tarabai Shinde gave a comparison between men and women in her book named \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Indian Congress was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The radicals were opposed to the moderates' political style of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953, the first state created on linguistic basis was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Subjects like forests and agriculture comes under \_\_\_\_\_ list.

#### **III Correct the underlined words if necessary:**

**5**

1. Social reformers like, Raja Rammohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and others often referred to modern texts to challenge any social practice that seemed harmful.
2. Ramakrishna Mission emphasizes the ideal of salvation through non-violence and truthfulness.



3. In 1950, the government set up a Finance Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.
4. During the Quit India Movement, Gandhiji gave the slogan “ Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it!” .
5. The Tata Iron and Steel factory was set up on the bank of river Ganga.

**IV. Answer the following questions: (Any Four)**

**8**

1. Why did Gandhiji abruptly call-off the Non-cooperation Movement in February 1922?
2. Describe main events of Civil disobedience movement. What was the British reaction towards the movement?
3. What was the argument of British government regarding Partition of Bengal? State the actual motives of the British behind the partition.
4. Who did Jyotirao Phule dedicate his book ‘Gulamgiri’ to? Why?
5. Point out the various features of Swadeshi Movement launched by the radicals after the partition of Bengal in 1905.

**V Answer in detail: (Any two)**

**8**

1. How did the out break of World War-I help the development of Indian Cotton textile factories and the TISCO?
2. Briefly examine the various challenges that India is facing even after the completion of her sixty fourth years of independence.
3. Briefly explain the various situations which lead to the partition of India in 1947.

**VI On the outline map of India locate the following places:**

**4**

- |           |              |              |            |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Madras | 2. Ahmedabad | 3. Bangalore | 4. Benaras |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|

**PART-C : GEOGRAPHY (30 Marks)**

**VII. Fill in the blanks:**

**5**

1. When people come from another area it is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in the \_\_\_\_\_ rate.
3. In order to improve people’s skill, the government of India in the year 1985 has created the Ministry of \_\_\_\_\_ .



4. Industries which use less amount of capital and low level of technology are called \_\_\_\_\_ industries.
5. Internet, ATM, hotel, advertisement are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ sector activities.

**VIII. Distinguish between:**

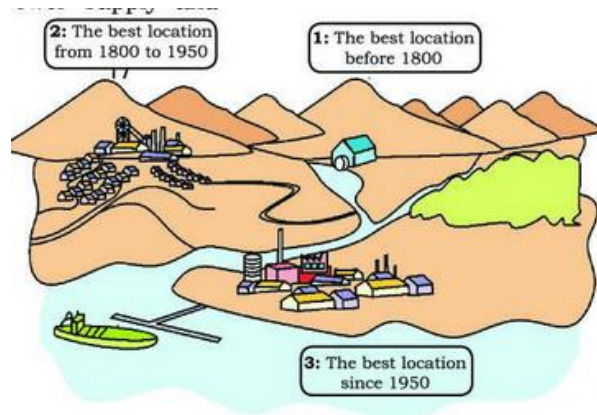
**6**

1. Public Sector industries and Private Sector industries
2. Renewable and Nonrenewable resources
3. Immigration and emigration

**IX. Answer the following question: (Any five)**

**10**

1. Which industry is often referred to as backbone of modern industry? Why?
2. What is meant by Industrial region? Mention two factors responsible for the development of an industrial region.
3. Why we consider human resources are more important?
4. Based on the following picture, identify the changes in the locational factors of iron and steel industry before and after 1800 AD.



5. Briefly explain certain methods to conserve resources
6. Mention any four Risk Reduction Measures of industrial accidents.

**X. Answer in detail: (Any one):**

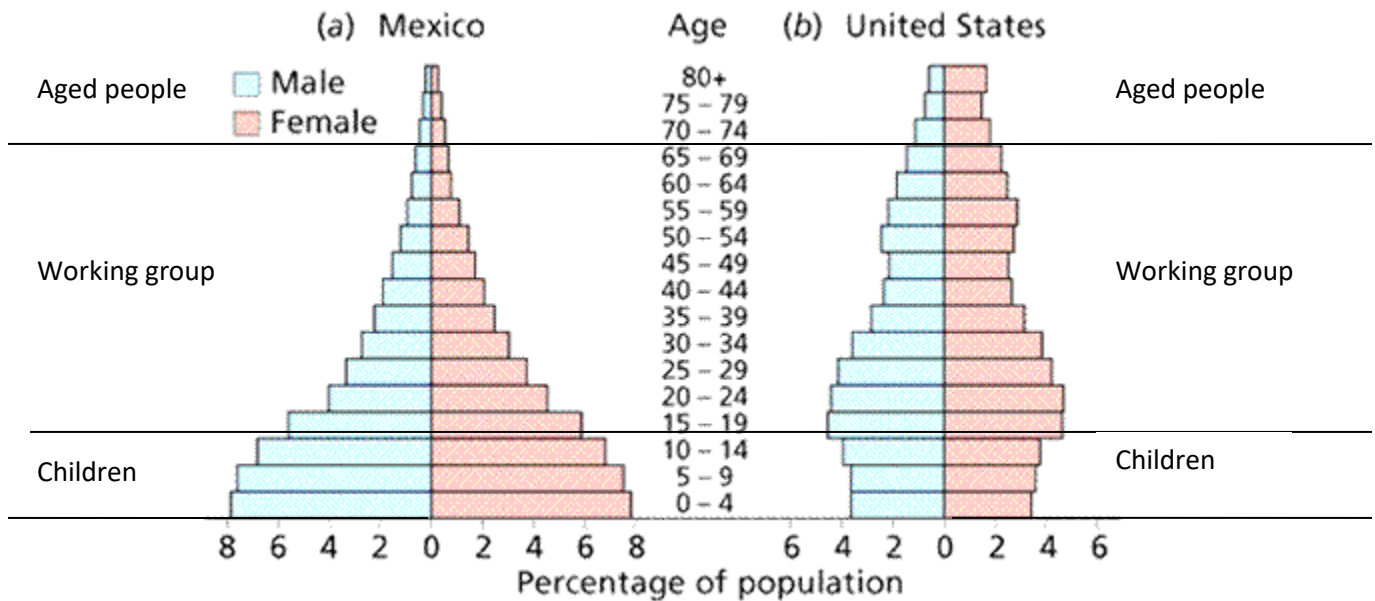
**4**

1. Briefly explain the classification of resources
2. The northern plains of India is thickly populated where as the Western parts of Rajasthan and the Himalayas are sparsely populated. Explain the statement under the following:

- a) Topography
- b) Climate
- c) Water
- d) Economic

**XI. Study the Population Pyramid of USA and Mexico and answer the following questions.**

**1+1+3=5**



1. Find the total percentage of population belonging to age group 0 – 4 in Mexico and USA .
2. Which country's pyramid is showing an impressive working age group?
3. Compare the two pyramids and identify any three differences in Birth rate and Death rate between the two countries.

**PART-D : CIVICS (30 Marks)**

**XII. Answer in a word or a few words:**

**5**

1. One who is tried by the court for a crime.
2. An account which states the government's total income and expenditure of the past year and plan for coming year.
3. The process that leads to a situation in which a large number of people of a particular community are located in an area.
4. The facilities which are meant for all sections of the society to satisfy their basic needs.
5. Which gas is responsible for the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984?

**XIII Write short notes on the following: (Any 2)****6**

1. Role of a Judge in a criminal case
2. Stereotyping and Adivasi
3. Bhopal Gas Tragedy

**XIV Answer the following questions :****10**

1. Why do multi-national companies prefer to set their factories in developing countries like India?
2. What are the steps taken by the Water Supply Department of Chennai to attain universal accessibility in water supply?
3. Write the two methods adopted by the government to promote social justice for the marginalised.
4. Complete the table:

Law	For whom?	Why is it necessary?
Minimum Wages Act		
Child Labour Prevention Act		

5. Give any two points of difference between a Public Prosecutor and a Defence Lawyer.

**XV Answer in detail: (Any One)****5**

1. What is 'Fair Trial'? How does the Indian Judicial system ensure Fair Trial?
2. Government should be responsible for providing public facilities. Justify the statement With the help of at least two examples.

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