

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD
ANNUAL EXAMINATION(2023-24)
WORKSHEET
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS VIII

TIME ALLOWED:3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

General Instructions:

- The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

SECTION-A

MCQ (20X1=20)

CHOOSE AND WRITE BY CHOOSING THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION:

1. Introduction of _____ brought with it ideas of democracy, liberty, fraternity among the minds of Indians. 1
 - a. Subsidiary Alliance
 - b. Western Education
 - c. Doctrine of Lapse
 - d. Expansionist policies
2. “The temple of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay.” Who said these words? 1
 - a. Lord Dalhousie
 - b. Lord Macaulay
 - c. William Bentick
 - d. James Mill
3. Which out of the following are facing inequalities due to marginalisation? 1
 - a. Dalits
 - b. Women
 - c. Adivasis
 - d. All of them
4. Who wrote the poem on untouchability? 1
 - a. Chokhamela
 - b. Surender Sharma
 - c. Maithali Sharan Gupta
 - d. Soyrabai
5. Who was Charles Wood? 1
 - a. The President of the Board of Control of the Company
 - b. Commissioner of the Board of Control of the Company
 - c. An Educationist
 - d. None of the above

6. How does the government ensure equality in the country? 1
- a. Through laws b. Through reservations c. Both a and b d. None of these
7. The Serampore Mission was established by which Scottish missionary? 1
- a. Hudson Taylor b. H.Colebrooka c. Thomas Macaulay d. William Carry
8. No child below the age of _____ years shall be employed to work. 1
- a. 14 b. 19 c. 12 d. 15
9. Observe and identify the event of the picture: 1
-
- a. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre b. Partition of Bengal c. Partition of India d. Salt Satyagraha
10. What is the term used for a ten-year old child working in a factory? 1
- a. Child labour b. Factory worker c. Agricultural worker d. All of these
11. Which year did the Surat split take place? 1
- a. 1907 b. 1908 c. 1906 d. 1915
12. Vandemataram Movement took place in _____. 1
- a. Deltaic Andhra b. Coastal Kerala c. Konkan region d. Kashmir
13. _____ was the first movement successfully led by Gandhiji in India. 1
- a. Champaran Movement b. Quit India Movement c. Natal Movement d. Civil Disobedience
14. Secondary activities refers to: 1
- a. Agriculture b. Industries c. Services d. None of these
15. Manufacturing of fish oil is an example of _____ based industry. 1
- a. Agro b. Marine c. Forest d. Minerals
16. Major industrial regions are located near: 1
- a. Deserts b. Sea ports c. Glaciers d. Mountains
17. The cultivation of crops is known as: 1
- a. Agriculture b. Viticulture c. Floriculture d. Horticulture
18. _____ is also known as paddy. 1

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|----------|----------|---|
| | a. Jowar | b. Bajra | c. Rice | d. Wheat | |
| 19. | Which of the following refers to shifting cultivation practiced in Mexico? | | | | 1 |
| | a. Ladang | b. Jhumming | c. Roca | d. Milpa | |
| 20. | Which fibre requires frost-free days to grow? | | | | 1 |
| | a. Cotton | b. Jute | c. Nylon | d. Silk | |

SECTION B

(VERY SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 21. | What was main aim behind establishing Hindu College in Benaras in 1791? | 2 |
| 22. | How does an industrial region emerge? Give suitable example to support your answer. | 2 |
| 23. | Write two reasons why you think reservations play an important role in providing social justice to Dalits and Adivasis? | 2 |
| 24. | Define Workers' Unions. | 2 |

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 25. | "Literacy in itself is not education"- Justify the statement. | 3 |
| 26. | What was the Ilbert Bill controversy? Why did the Indians object to it? | 3 |
| 27. | Why was Sakchi chosen to set up a steel plant? Give three reasons. | 3 |
| 28. | "Unlike their European counterparts, Indian Industrial workers are willing to work under poor safety conditions." Comment on the given statement. | 3 |
| 29. | How is rice, a major food crop, grown to meet the requirement of the growing population? | 3 |

SECTION D

(LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

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|-----|---|---|
| 30. | Describe the establishment and aims of the Indian National Congress. | 5 |
| 31. | Identify one form of discrimination and explain how laws can address and prevent it, supporting your answer with an example. | 5 |
| 32. | Write a short note on Shifting Cultivation, highlighting its pros and cons. | 5 |
| 33. | Why do Adivasi activists, including C.K. Janu, believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession? | 5 |

SECTION E

(CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

34. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Up to the mid-nineteenth century, the Company was concerned primarily with higher education. So it allowed the local pathshalas to function without much interference. After 1854, the Company decided to improve the system of vernacular education. It felt that this could be done by introducing order within the system, imposing routines, establishing rules, ensuring regular inspections. How was this to be done? What measures did the Company undertake? It appointed a number of government pandits, each in charge of looking after four to five schools. The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching. Each guru was asked to submit periodic reports and take classes according to a regular timetable. Teaching

was now to be based on textbooks and learning was to be tested through a system of annual examination. Students were asked to pay a regular fee, attend regular classes, sit on fixed seats, and obey the new rules of discipline.

In a speech delivered on January 15, 1908 in Bombay, Aurobindo Ghose stated that the goal of national education was to awaken the spirit of nationality among the students. This required a contemplation of the heroic deeds of our ancestors. The education should be imparted in the vernacular so as to reach the largest number of people. Aurobindo Ghose emphasised that although the students should remain connected to their own roots, they should also take the fullest advantage of modern scientific discoveries and Western experiments in popular governments. Moreover, the students should also learn some useful crafts so that they could be able to find some moderately remunerative employment after leaving their schools.

34.1 What was the concern of the company up to the mid –nineteenth century? 1

34.2 After 1854, what did the company decide? 1

34.3 What did Aurobindo Ghose state in Bombay on January 15, 1908? 2

35. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

In industries, accidents/disasters mainly occur due to technical failure or irresponsible handling of hazardous material. One of the worst industrial disasters of all time occurred in Bhopal on 3 December 1984 around 00:30 a.m. It was a technological accident in which highly poisonous Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) gas along with Hydrogen Cyanide and other reaction products leaked out of the pesticide factory of Union Carbide. The official death toll was 3,598 in 1989. Thousands, who survived still suffer from one or many ailments like blindness, impaired immune system, gastrointestinal disorders, etc. The world's major industries are the iron and steel industry, the textile industry and the information technology industry. The iron and steel and textile industry are the older industries while information technology is an emerging industry.

35.1 What was the official death toll of the Bhopal Gas tragedy? 1

35.2 Name the world's major industries. 1

35.3 Why industrial disasters occur? 2

36. **Read the source given below and answer the following questions:**

Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away. A manual scavenger is the person who does the job of carrying this filth. This job is mainly done by Dalit women and young girls. According to the Andhra Pradesh-based Safai Karamchari Andolan, an organisation working with manual scavengers, there are one lakh persons from Dalit communities who continue to be employed in this job in this country and who work in 26 lakh private and community dry latrines managed by municipalities. Manual scavengers are exposed to subhuman conditions of work and face serious health hazards. They are constantly exposed to infections that affect their eyes, skin, respiratory and gastro-intestinal systems. They get very low wages for the work they perform. Those working in urban municipalities earn ` 200 per day and those working privately are paid much less.

36.1 What is Manual Scavenging? 1

36.2 Who typically performs this manual scavenging? 1

36.3 What are the major health hazards faced by manual scavengers? 2

SECTION-F

(MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)

- 37.a On the given outline physical map of India, mark **any two** important centres of Revolt of 1857: 2
- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|-----|----------|------|--------|
| i) | Meerut | ii) | Faizabad | iii) | Kanpur |
|----|--------|-----|----------|------|--------|
- 37.b On the given physical map of the world, locate and label the following: 3
- | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|--|------|---|
| i) | Major iron-ore
producing area in
South America | ii) | Industrial region in
Western Europe | iii) | Major iron-ore
producing area in
Africa |
|----|--|-----|--|------|---|