

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL SHILLONG
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2022-23
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VIII

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The questions paper is divided into five sections.
3. Section A contains 35 questions of 1 mark each.
4. Section B contains 5 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C contains 5 questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D contains 3 questions of 5 marks each.
7. Section E is a map question of 3 marks from history and 2 marks from geography.

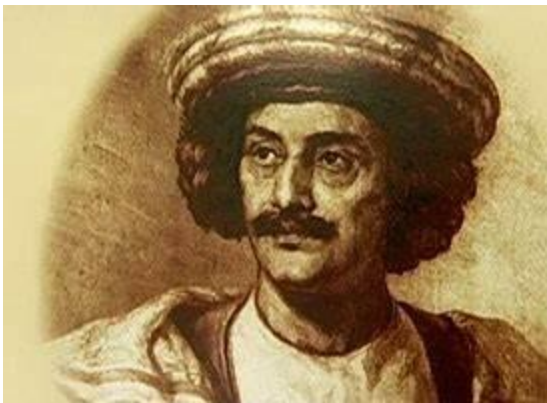
Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION- A

1. Choose the correct answer: 1x10=10

- a. Which continent is the largest producer of Iron-Ore?
(i) Asia (ii) Europe (iii) North America
- b. Which fibre requires 210 frost free days to grow?
(i) Cotton (ii) Nylon (iii) Jute
- c. _____ sector industries are owned, managed and controlled by the state or central government.
(i) Joint (ii) Public (iii) Cooperative
- d. What does the word dikus refer to in the ChotaNagpur region?
(i) Natives (ii) Communities (iii) Outsiders
- e. In 1764, name the person who invented the Spinning Jenny.
(i) Wellesley (ii) Doraji (iii) John Kaye
- f.



- Identify the person in the given picture?
(i) Swami Vivekananda (ii) Jyotirao Phule (iii) Raja Rammohun Roy
- g. Who started the journal Asiatick Researches?
(i) Henry Thomas (ii) Warren Hastings (iii) William Jones
 - h. Full Form of PIL
(i) Public Interests limitations
(ii) Public Interest litigation

- (iii) People Interest law
- i. **ASSERTION (A):** Judiciary plays an important role as an organ of the government.
REASON(R): It administers justice, settles disputes, interprets laws, protected fundamental rights.
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true and Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Assertion(A) is true but reason (R) is false.
 - Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- j What refers to any act that the law defines as a crime?
- (i) Detention (ii) Offence (iii) Witness

2. Fill in the blanks: **1x5=5**

- Deep bores dug to reach mineral deposits are called _____.
- In 1873, Phule wrote a book named _____ meaning slavery.
- The Congress resolved to fight for PurnaSwaraj in 1929 under the Presidentship of _____.
- Supreme Court is located in _____.
- _____ of Indian Constitution guarantees that every arrested person must have certain fundamental rights.

3. Match the following: **1x5=5**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Most Populated Continent | 1 october, 1953 |
| b. Andhra Pradesh | 13 th April 1919 |
| c. JallianwalaBagh massacre | Record the Statement |
| d. Civil cases | Asia |
| e. Police | Marriage, rent matters |

4. State true or false: **1x10=10**

- Shifting Cultivation is practiced in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin and parts of Northeast India.
- Steel is often called the backbone of modern Industry.
- Both Bangladesh and Japan are very densely populated countries.
- The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.
- On 29th march 1857, Bhagat Singh was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.
- The first cotton mill in India was set up in Lucknow in 1854.
- Rabindranath Tagore felt that children ought to be subjected to strict discipline.
- Article 11 of the Constitution states that Untouchability has been abolished.
- Foreign Companies come to India is for cheap labour.
- The term Dalit means “unbroken”.

5. One Word answers: **1x5=5**

- Name the major food crop of the world.
- Who founded AryaSamaj?
- Name the origin of the word Calico.
- Which article of the Indian constitution recognizes the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life?
- Which article of the Indian Constitution states that Untouchability has

been abolished?

SECTION-B

- 6. Answer the following questions:** **2x5=10**
- The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?
 - What was the demand of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?
 - What is Bandanna?
 - What were the different reasons people had not sending girls to school?
 - Write one reason why you think the Constitutions safeguards to protect.

SECTION-C

- 7. Answer the following questions:** **3x5=15**
- What is agriculture? Name the factors influencing agriculture?
 - Distinguish between: Public Sector and Joint Sector
 - After Independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines?
 - Write the importance of Independent Judiciary.
 - What are the guidelines that the police have to follow during investigation?

Or

What fundamental Right have been guaranteed by Article 22 of the Constitution and Criminal law to every arrested person?

SECTION-D

- 8. Case-based questions:** **5x2=10**

- a. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is a mineral. Minerals are not evenly distributed over space. They are concentrated in a particular area or rock formations. Minerals are formed in different types of geological environments, under varying conditions. They are created by natural processes without any human interference. They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density, hardness and chemical property such as solubility.

Metallic minerals contain metal in raw form. Metals are hard substances that conduct heat and electricity and have a characteristic lustre or shine. Iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore are some examples. Ferrous minerals like iron ore, manganese and chromites contain iron. A non-ferrous mineral does not contain some other metal such as gold, silver, copper or lead.

Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals. Limestone, mica and gypsum are examples of such minerals. The mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are non-metallic minerals.

- What is mineral? 1
- How mineral are formed? 2
- Distinguish between Ferrous and Non-Ferrous mineral. 2

- b. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Mahatma Gandhi, was against violent movements. He abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movement when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in ChauriChaura. Twenty two policemen were killed on that day. Once the Non-Cooperation movement was over, Gandhi's followers stressed that the congress must undertake constructive work in the rural areas. Other leaders such as

Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru argued that the party should fight elections to the councils and enter them in order to influence government policies.

Two important developments of the mid-1920s were the formations of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, a Hindu organization and the Communist Party of India. These parties have held very different ideas about the kind of country India should be. The decade closed with the Congress resolving to fight for Purna Swaraj (complete independence) in 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. Consequently, "Independence Day" was observed on 26 January 1930 all over the country.

- (i) Which movement was called off due to the Chauri-Chaura incident? 1
(ii) Why did Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru choose to fight in the elections? 2
(iii) List the important political development in mid-1920 in India. 2
9. Do you think the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice? Discuss. 5x1=5
Or
What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?

SECTION-E

10. a. On an outline map of India, mark and locate the following important centers of the revolt of 1857 in North India: (Any three) 1x5=5
(i) Meerut
(ii) Kanpur
(iii) Jhansi
(iv) Lucknow
- b. On an outline of India mark the following : (Any two)
(i) 1 Coal producing area
(ii) Oil producing area Digboi
(iii) Natural gas reserve Mumbai high.
