

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA

Final Examination (16 March 2026)

Class VIII

Subject – Social Science (Set - B)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

History (27 Marks)

I) Choose and write the correct answer

(5×1= 5)

1. Which book was published by Tarabai Shinde ?

- a) Harijan b) Stri Purush Tulana c) Amar Jiban d) Gulmgiri

2. To promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law, a madrasah was set up in

- a) Calcutta b) Bombay c) Benaras d) Punjab

3. was first association formed by Surendranath Banerjee.

- a) Indian Association b) Bombay Presidency Association
c) British India Association d) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

4. Which of the following subjects does not come in the union list?

- a) Defence b) Agriculture c) Foreign affairs d) Taxes

5. **Assertion:** Mahatma Gandhi was not in favour of English education.

Reason: He argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) (A) is false but (R) is true
e) Both (A) and (R) are false

6. Explain the practice of sati. (2)

7. What were the limitations of the Charter Act of 1813 ? (2)

8. What were the misconceptions of people regarding the education of girls ? (3)

9. How did the Moderate leaders want to develop public awareness? (3)

10. (A) How people linked their movements to local protests ? (5)

OR

(B) How did the company decide to improve the system of vernacular education after 1854 ?

11. READ THE FOLLOWING SOURCE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: (4)

On 8 April 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore. Some days later, some sepoy of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoy were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9 May 1857. The response of the other Indian soldiers in Meerut was quite extraordinary. On 10 May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoy. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition.

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and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the firangis. The soldiers were determined to bring an end to their rule in the country. But who would rule the country instead? The soldiers had an answer to this question - the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Unnerved by the scale of the upheaval, the Company decided to repress the revolt with all its might. It brought reinforcements from England, passed new laws so that the rebels could be convicted with ease, and then moved into the storm centres of the revolt. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in September 1857. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment. He and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon in October 1858. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail in November 1862. The recapture of Delhi, however, did not mean that the rebellion died down after that. People continued to resist and battle the British. The British had to fight for two years to suppress the massive forces of popular rebellion. Lucknow was taken in March 1858.

Rani Lakshmibai was defeated and killed in June 1858. A similar fate awaited Rani Avantibai, who after initial victory in Kheri, chose to embrace death when surrounded by the British on all sides. Tantia Tope escaped to the jungles of central India and continued to fight a guerrilla war with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders. He was captured, tried and killed in April 1859. Just as victories against the British had earlier encouraged rebellion, the defeat of rebel forces encouraged desertions. The British also tried their best to win back the loyalty of the people. They announced rewards for loyal landholders would be allowed to continue to enjoy traditional rights over their lands. Those who had rebelled were told that if they submitted to the British, and if they had not killed any white people, they would remain safe and their rights and claims to land would not be denied. Nevertheless, hundreds of sepoys, rebels, nawabs and rajas were tried and hanged.

- (i) When Mangal Pandey was hanged to death ? (1)
- (ii) Who was the last Mughal emperor and when did he die ? (1)
- (III) How many sepoys were dismissed from service and what punishment was sentenced ? (2)

12. MARK THE FOLLOWING PLACES OF (Indian National Congress) on the given map: (3)

1. Amritsar 2. Calcutta 3. Bombay

Geography (27 Marks)

I) Choose and write the correct answer: (5×1=5)

- 13. The average density of population in the whole world is
 - a) 51 persons per square km b) 52 persons per square km
 - c) 53 persons per square km d) 50 persons per square km
- 14. How much wind pumps were set up for irrigation purposes?
 - a) 2121 b) 2657 c) 2756 d) 2765
- 15. **Assertion:** The ratio between males and females is called sex ratio.
Reason: It is represented by the number of females per 100 males.
 - a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - c) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - d) (A) is false but (R) is true
 - e) Both (A) and (R) are false

16. Which city is known as the 'Manchester of India' ?

- a) Bombay b) Calcutta c) Madras d) Ahmedabad

17. Petroleum is mineral oil which is also known as

- a) Energy b) rock oil c) mineral d) fuel

(2)

18. What are the uses of minerals ?

(2)

19. What are the different properties of steel ?

(3)

20. Differentiate between immigrants and emigrants.

(3)

21. Mention the different factors affecting the location of industries?

(3)

22. (A) Differentiation between conventional and non - conventional sources of energy. (5)

OR

(B) Explain different geographical factors affecting the distribution of the population.

23. READ THE FOLLOWING SOURCE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: (4)

In mixed farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock. Nomadic Herders with their camels. A Sugarcane plantation Rationalized 2023-24 26 Resources and Development It is practiced in Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Plantations are a type of commercial farming where single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew rubber, banana or cotton are grown. Large amount of labor and capital are required. The produce may be processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories. The development of a transport network is thus essential for such farming. Major plantations are found in the tropical regions of the world. Rubber in Malaysia, coffee in Brazil, tea in India and Sri Lanka are some examples. Major Crops A large variety of crops are grown to meet the requirement of the growing population. Crops also supply raw materials for agro based industries. Major food crops meet the requirement of the growing population. Crops also supply raw materials for agro base industries. Major food crops are wheat, rice, maize and millets. Jute and cotton are fiber crop. Important beverage crops are tea and coffee. Rice: Rice is the major food crop of the world. It is the staple diet of the tropical and sub-tropical regions. Rice needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water. China leads in the production of rice followed by India, Japan, Sri Lanka and Egypt. In favorable climatic conditions as in West Bengal and Bangladesh two to three crops are grown in a year.

Cotton: Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows best on black and alluvial soils. China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton. It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile and rainfall. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water. China leads in the production of rice followed by India, Japan, Sri Lanka and Egypt. In favorable climatic conditions as in West Bengal and Bangladesh two to three crops are grown in a year.

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(i) What is the major food crop of the world ? (1)

(ii) What is the use of land in mixed farming ? (1)

(iii) What climatic conditions are required for the growth of cotton ? (2)

24. MARK THE FOLLOWING PLACES OF (Major Industries) on the given map: (3)

a) Salem b) Jamshedpur c) Delhi

Civics (26 Marks)

I) Choose and write the correct answer:

(6×1=6)

25. When was the foundation stone of the Supreme court building laid?

a) 29th Oct 1954 b) 29th Nov 1950 c) 26th Jan 1950 d) 29th Nov 1954

26. After the President approves, the bill is notified as an

a) Constitution b) Codification c) Act d) Arbitrariness

27. How many members are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha?

a) 20 b) 14 c) 12 d) 02

28. **Assertion:** The Prime Minister appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme court.

Reason: The Chief Justice directs the Supreme court with the assistance of 30 judges.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true
- e) Both (A) and (R) are false

29. The legislature is called the.....

a) Upper House b) Lower House c) Rajya Sabha d) Parliament

30. In which article the territorial constitution is mentioned?

a) Article 82 b) Article 80 c) Article 90 d) Article 81

31. What are Common law ? (2)

32. What is PIL ? (2)

33. Define Parliament (2)

30. Why do we need Parliament? (3)

31. How do laws protect us ? (3)

32. What are the three types of courts ? (3)

33. (A) What are the main roles of the Judiciary in India ? (5)

OR

(B) Difference between unpopular and controversial laws.

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