

JB Academy, Ayodhya
Class VIII- Social Science
Half Yearly Exam 2025-26

MM: 80

Time: 3 Hrs

Section A: HISTORY

Multiple Choice Questions (1×4 = 4 marks)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1 . What is colonialism?
 - a) Rule by kings
 - b) Rule by elected governments
 - c) Political, economic and cultural control by one country over another
 - d) A form of democracy
2. Which European power first came to India for trade?
 - a) Portuguese
 - b) French
 - c) Dutch
 - d) British
3. The Mahalwari settlement was introduced by:
 - a) Lord Cornwallis
 - b) Holt Mackenzie
 - c) Thomas Munro
 - d) Robert Clive
4. Who introduced the "Subsidiary Alliance" system?
 - a) Lord Hastings
 - b) Lord Dalhousie
 - c) Lord Wellesley
 - d) Lord Cornwallis

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (1×3 = 3 marks)

Answer the following in one sentence:

5. What is the importance of official records in history?
6. What do you understand by the term " DIWANI RIGHTS ".
7. What was the MAHALWARI SYSTEM?

Section C: Short Answer Questions (2×3 = 6 marks)

Answer the following in about 40-50 words each:

8. Why did the British introduce revenue settlements in India? How did it help them?
9. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the English East India Company.
10. Explain battle which marked the beginning of British political rule in India?

Section D: Long Answer Question (3×5=15 marks)

Answer the following in about 100 words:

11. Describe the Permanent Settlement system. How did it affect the zamindars and the peasants?
12. What values do you think Indian rulers lacked that made it easier for the British to conquer India? How are those values still relevant today? Give at least 5 reasons.
13. Imagine you are a ruler of a small kingdom in the 18th century. The British offer you a “subsidiary alliance.” Would you accept or refuse it? Give at least 5 reasons.

Section E: Map Work (1/2×4 = 2 marks)

On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following:

- a) Place where battle of Plassey was fought.
- b) Shrirangapatnam
- c) Wandiwash
- d) Panipat
- e) Mysore

SECTION B POLITICAL SCIENCE

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1×4 = 4 marks)

Choose the correct answer:

1. Who is considered the father of the Indian Constitution?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Rajendra Prasad
2. Secularism means:
 - a) One religion is given special importance
 - b) No religion is allowed
 - c) Equal respect to all religions by the state
 - d) The state has a national religion
3. What is the main function of the Parliament?
 - a) Enforcing laws
 - b) Passing laws and policies
 - c) Judging criminals
 - d) Maintaining roads and transport
4. PIL stands for:
 - a) Public Interest Litigation
 - b) Private Indian Law
 - c) Public Internal Law
 - d) People's Interest Law

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (1×2 = 2 marks)

Answer the following in one sentence:

5. What is meant by the term “universal adult franchise”?
6. Write any two function of the Judiciary.

Section C: Short Answer Questions (2×3 = 6 marks)

Answer the following in about 40–50 words each:

7. What values do we learn from secularism? How can citizens practice secularism in their daily lives?
8. Differentiate between Criminal and Civil laws?
9. What is the role of the opposition in the Indian Parliament?

Section D: Long Answer Questions (4×2 = 8 marks)

Answer the following in about 80–100 words each:

10. What are the key features of the Indian Constitution? Explain any four.

or

Explain the six Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. Why are these rights essential for the citizens of a democratic country like India?

11. Why is an independent judiciary important in a democracy? Explain its significance with suitable examples.

Section C-Geography

**Section A – MCQs (1 mark each)
(Choose the correct option)**

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

1. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
 - a) Water
 - b) Coal
 - c) Forest
 - d) Wind
2. The practice of growing crops and rearing animals together is called:
 - a) Plantation agriculture
 - b) Mixed farming
 - c) Shifting cultivation
 - d) Subsistence farming
3. The black soil of the Deccan Plateau is ideal for growing:
 - a) Rice
 - b) Cotton
 - c) Wheat
 - d) Tea

4. Kaziranga National Park is famous for which animal?

- a) Lion
- b) Tiger
- c) One-horned rhinoceros
- d) Elephant

5. Which crop is also called a “cash crop” in India?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Cotton
- d) Maize

Section B – Very Short Answer (1 mark each)

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

6. Define “sustainable development.”

7. Name any two staple food crops of the world.

8. Mention one method of rainwater harvesting.

9. What is terrace farming?

Section C – Short Answer (2 marks each)
(Answer in 30–40 words)

(4 × 2 = 8 marks)

10. Differentiate between subsistence and commercial farming.

11. What is soil erosion? Mention two of its causes.

12. State two reasons why water is an essential resource.

13. Why is agriculture called the backbone of the Indian economy?

Section D – Map Work (3 marks)

(1 × 3 = 3 marks)

14. On the outline map of India provided, locate and label the following:

- One major cotton-growing state
- One national park in Assam
- The Deccan Plateau region

Section E – Long Answer (5 marks each)
(Answer in about 80–100 words)

(2 × 5 = 10 marks)

15. Explain the different types of resources with examples.

16. Suggest measures for the conservation of land, soil, and water resources.