



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: April-June 2025
अंक/Marks: 40 दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Bridge Programme - Theme A

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

General Instructions:

- The question paper comprises 5 sections-A,B,C D and E.
- Section A has 10 questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B has 2 questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C has 3 questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer should not exceed 60 words.
- Section D has 3 questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 120 words.
- Section E is map based which has two questions carrying 1 mark each.

SECTION A

Q.1 Answer the following questions. Choose the correct options. (10x1=10)

- Which of the following is the most important resource for a country's development?
 - Land
 - Water
 - Human resource
 - Minerals
- Which factor does NOT affect population distribution?
 - Climate
 - Landforms
 - Internet speed
 - Availability of resources
- What is the main reason for high population growth in developing countries?
 - High death rate
 - Low birth rate
 - Improved healthcare and sanitation
 - Lack of education
- The Green Revolution in india mainly focused on which type of crop?
 - Pulses
 - Fruits
 - Food grains
 - Spices
- The soil type most suitable for growing cotton is _____.
 - Black
 - Red
 - Sandy
 - Laterite

6. Which of the following crops is a Rabi crop?
- Bajra
 - Wheat
 - Maize
 - Cotton
7. Type of farming to meet family needs is
- Subsistence
 - Mixed
 - Organic
 - None of these
8. Which of the following are coarse grains?
- Jowar
 - Bajra
 - Ragi
 - All of these
9. Human resources differ from one another in respect of
- Educational level
 - Age
 - Sex
 - All of these
10. Which factors contribute in making human resource?
- Education
 - Health
 - Training
 - All the above

SECTION B

Q.2 Define the following. (2X2 =4)

- Agriculture
- Human resource

SECTION C

Q.3. Answer the following questions. (3x3=9)

- How does education improve the quality of human resource?
- Discuss any two challenges faced by Indian farmers?
- Discuss two factors that influence the distribution of population?

SECTION D

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (5x3=15)

- What makes a person valuable to the society or an organization?
- Name any major five type of soil found in India and their characteristics.
- Why are human resources important for a country?

SECTION E

Q.5 Locate the following regions on the outline map of India. (2x1=2)

- One region of black soil
- A region of lowest density of population.



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कक्षा /Class: _____ विषय /Subject: _____ माह/ Month: _____ अंक/Marks: 40
 माह/ Month: _____ दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: _____
 विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
 अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

General Instructions:

1. Please read the questions carefully.
2. All questions are compulsory.

Q.No.	Questions	Marks								
SECTION A (1 Marks each x 15 questions)										
1	Known as the “Golden Temple” due to its gilded dome, which pilgrimage site is the holiest shrine for Sikhs?	1								
	a) Harmandir Sahib b) Somnath Temple c) Vaishno Devi Temple d) Rameshwaram Temple									
2	Dedicated to the sun god Surya, this chariot-shaped monument in Odisha is an UNESCO World Heritage Site. What is it called?	1								
	a) Konark Sun Temple b) Jagannath Temple c) Lingaraj Temple d) Vaital Deul									
3	The historical city of Hampi, known for its Vijayanagara empire ruins, is located in:	1								
	a) Rajasthan b) Gujarat c) Karnataka d) Andhra Pradesh									
4	Which monument was built by the Mughal emperor Akbar?	1								
	a) Qutub Minar b) Red Fort c) Charminar d) Fatehpur Sikhri									
5	Oldest coin of Kerala said to be issued by Parasurama was	1								
	a) Kasu b) Achu c) Azhakach d) Rasi									
6	Numismatics as a field of historical study emerged in the	1								
	a)18 th century b) 17 th century c) 19 th century d) early 20 th century									
7	Which of the following statements is correct? (i) The early Tamil kings issued coins in imitation of the punch-marked coins and Roman coins (ii)These coins were also used in trade and for giving gifts.									
	a) The first statement is wrong. The second statement is true b) both of these statements are wrong c) The first statement is correct. The second statement is wrong d) None of the above	1								
8	Match the following:									
	<table><tr><td>(A) Pushkalavati</td><td>(1) Greek</td></tr><tr><td>(B) Tauros</td><td>(2) Tribe</td></tr><tr><td>(C) Ushabha</td><td>(3)City State Currency</td></tr><tr><td>(D) Trigatra</td><td>(4) KharoCurren</td></tr></table>	(A) Pushkalavati	(1) Greek	(B) Tauros	(2) Tribe	(C) Ushabha	(3)City State Currency	(D) Trigatra	(4) KharoCurren	1
(A) Pushkalavati	(1) Greek									
(B) Tauros	(2) Tribe									
(C) Ushabha	(3)City State Currency									
(D) Trigatra	(4) KharoCurren									
	a) (A)-2 (B)-4 (C)-1 (D)-3 b) (A)-3 (B)-1 (C)-4 (D)-2 c) (A)-4 (B)-3 (C)-2 (D)-1 d) (A)-4 (B)-2 (C)-1 (D)-3									
9	Which dynasty is associated with Uttaramerur Inscription?	1								
	a) Pandya b) chera c) Chola d) Rashtrakuta									
10	Consider the following foreign travellers and arrange them in ascending chronological order: 1. I-Tsing 2. Al-Biruni 3. Hiuen Tsang 4. Fa-Hien	1								
	Select the correct answer from the codes given below: a)4, 3, 1, 2 b)1, 2, 3, 4 c) 2, 1, 4, 3 d) 3, 4, 2, 1									
11	Which Chinese traveller visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana?	1								
	a) Hsuan Tsang b)Etsing c) Fa-Hien d) Ibn Battuta									
12	Assertion (A): Chola architecture is primarily known for its large, intricate temples with towering structures. Reason (R): Chola kings were powerful rulers who patronized the arts.	1								
	a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is not the correct explanation of									

Assertion.

c) Assertion is correct, Reason is false.

d) Assertion is false, Reason is correct.

13 **Assertion (A):The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro is an example of ancient Indian urban planning.**

Reason (R):The Indus Valley civilization developed advanced sanitation and urban planning.

a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

c) Assertion is correct, Reason is false.

d) Assertion is false, Reason is correct.

14 **Carved from a single massive rock, which group of temples in Mahabalipuram showcases Dravidian architecture?**

a)Pancha Rathas b) Brihadisvara Temple

c)Khajuraho Temples d) Sun Temple, Konark

15 **Which of the following statement is not true about Sanchi Stupa?**

a) It is situated at Sanchi in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.

b) It is situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra

c) Sanchi tagged as the World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1989.

d) Stupa at Sanchi is the oldest stone composition in India and was originally commissioned by the emperor Bindusara.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 Marks each) – [4 Marks]

16 **Write any two methods that you can use to preserve and conserve heritage sites.**

17 **Define Numismatics and state one way it helps historians understand the past.**

Section C: Short Essay Type Questions (3 Marks each) – [6 Marks]

18 **What can you learn from visiting archaeological sites? Mention any three learnings.**

19 **Mention three differences between literary sources and archaeological sources of history.**

Section D: Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks each) – [10 Marks]

20 **Imagine, you visited the Gwalior Fort. Write a short essay on your experience. Mention the history, architectural features, and your learnings.**

21 **Explain how a coin album or stamp collection helps you understand history. Support your answer with examples from coinage or monuments.**

Section E: Map-Based Questions (5 Marks)

22 **A. Locate the following places: [1 mark each = 2 Marks]**

1. Gwalior Fort

2. Varanasi (Kashi Vishwanath Temple)

B. Answer the following questions based on the map: [1 mark each = 3 Marks]

a) Which river flows near the Kashi Vishwanath Temple?

b) Name one unique architectural feature of the Gwalior Fort.

c) What kind of stone or material is likely used in the temples of Maharashtra, like the Kailasa Nath temple?





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कक्षा /Class: VIII

विषय /Subject: S.Sci

माह/ Month: April

अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Theme C

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक/Roll No. _____

कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____

दिनांक /Date: _____

Section A

Multiple Choice Questions.

[10×1=10 Marks]

- In _____ people select their representatives.
(a) Oligarchy
(b) Dictatorship
(c) Democracy
(d) Monarchy
- _____ type of government, power rests with a group of wealthy or influential people.
(a) Oligarchy
(b) Dictatorship
(c) Theocracy
(d) Monarchy
- The _____ of India is the supreme law of the country.
(a) Charter
(b) Constitution
(c) Directive
(d) None
- Power , inherited and held by a king or queen is known as :
(a) Oligarchy
(b) Democracy
(c) Theocracy
(d) Monarchy
- A child is prohibited to work in factories under _____
(a) Right to freedom of speech and expression
(b) Right to freedom of religion
(c) Right to equality
(d) Right against exploitation
- The constitution of India was adopted by

- (a) Constituent assembly
- (b) Drafting committee
- (c) Unitary government
- (d) Federal government

7. A person is able to follow his/her religion without anyone stopping, is due to _____
- (a) Right to freedom
 - (b) Right to freedom of religion
 - (c) Right to equality
 - (d) Cultural and education rights
8. A government with a central authority that controls all decision is called
- (a) Unitary government
 - (b) Federal government
 - (c) Theocratic government
 - (d) Dictatorship
9. In _____, Religious leaders govern based on religious laws.
- (a) Theocracy
 - (b) Democracy
 - (c) Monarchy
 - (d) Oligarchy
10. Introduction of our constitution is known as
- (a) Forward
 - (b) Preface
 - (c) Preamble
 - (d) None of the above

Section B

Very short answer type question.

[3×2=6 Marks]

11. What is the main difference between a unitary government and a federal government?
12. Who was the drafting committee chairman of the Indian Constitution? Write his contribution in the making of the constitution.
13. Mention any example of 'Right to equality'.

Section C

Short answer type question.

[2×3=6 Marks]

14. What is the main difference between monarchy, dictatorship and democracy?
15. What is the main difference between an **Oligarchy** and Theocracy?

Section D

Long answer type question.

[2×5=10 Marks]

16. Name three fundamental rights and three fundamental duties and discuss why they are important?
17. Mention any three key features of democracy.

Section E

Case Based Questions

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows. . [4x1=4 Marks]

18. 'Equality before Law' is the treatment status for a citizen through the law given by the Constitution, as no individual should be seen with a biased attitude in the eyes of law. All men are equal regardless of their caste, religion, race, gender birth. E.g. if a charge is over a common man or a big industrialist, they get the same treatment in the matter of justice. 'Equal protection of law' is the preserving status for a citizen through law given by the Constitution, as all men have 'right to live' and 'right to get proper livelihood'. According to his/her potential, all the people have equal opportunity to develop his/her potential, without any bias of caste, religion, race, gender or birth.

1. What is meant by principle of equality before law?
 - (a) Equal human rights without discrimination
 - (b) Equal protection of the law
 - (c) Equal right to enjoy
 - (d) All of the above
2. In India, if a crime is committed by a rich man or a poor person, will they face different types of cases?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) Sometimes
 - (d) Can't be predicted
3. What implies all the citizens of a country are equal before the law?
 - (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Right to equality
 - (c) Citizen's Right
 - (d) Parliamentary Rights
4. "The right to equality ensures that everyone is treated equally". Above statement is true or false?
 - (a) True
 - (b) false
 - (c) Partially true
 - (d) Can't be predicted

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows. . [4x1=4 Marks]

19. The Indian Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly.. The first session was held on December 9, 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced Objectives Resolution which was passed on January 22, 1947. It forms part of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. The draft of the Constitution was passed by the Assembly on November 26, 1949. It became effective from January 26, 1950

- 1.** Who was elected as President of the Constituent Assembly in 1946?
 - (a) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
 - (b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (d) S. Rangasawami
- 2.** When was the first Constituent Assembly held in India?
 - (a) 1946
 - (b) 1947
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) 1949
- 3.** Who made the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Constituent Assembly
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) M.K. Gandhi
 - (d) Congress Party of India
- 4.** Who introduced the Objective Resolution which was passed on January 22, 1947.
 - (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) K.K Munshi
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi



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कक्षा /Class: VIII **विषय /Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE** **माह/** **Month: APRIL**

अंक/Marks: 40 **दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: THEME D**

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student:

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions:-

01 ×10 =10 Marks

Q.1 Purchasing goods from a foreign country is called

- (a) Import
- (b) Export
- (c) Entrepreneurship
- (d) Business

Q.2 What do we refer to when things are bought and sold in large quantities?

- (a) Retail trade
- (b) Domestic trade
- (c) Bilateral trade
- (d) Wholesale trade

Q.3 Maximum volume of international trade is carried out through which way?

- (a) Airways
- (b) Roadways
- (c) Waterways
- (d) Railways

Q.4 Which city is known as the Financial capital of India?

- (a) Pune
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Surat
- (d) Delhi

Q.5 What is the Currency of the USA?

- (a) Dollar
- (b) Euro
- (c) Pond
- (d) Ruble

Q6: The constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under which Article?

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 18
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 24

Q7: When did the Bhopal gas tragedy take place?

- (a) At midnight on 02 December 1984
- (b) At midnight on 08 December 1984
- (c) At midnight on 17 December 1984
- (d) At midnight on 19 December 1984

Q8: What is the main source of revenue for the government which is used to fund public facilities?

- a) Interests on loans
- b) Loans
- c) Foreign aid
- d) Taxes

Q9: Which one of the following is a water borne disease?

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Diarrhoea
- (c) Cancer
- (d) Diabetes

Q10: Right to Education Act makes education a fundamental right for every child in which age group?

- A) 5 to 9
- B) 6 to 12
- C) 6 to 14
- D) 3 to 12

2 Marks questions:-

02 × 03 = 06 Marks

Q.1 What is bilateral trade?

Q.2 Why is the Minimum Wages Act necessary?

Q.3 Write briefly about the work done by Sulabh International in India.

3 Marks questions:-

03 × 03 = 09 Marks

Q.1 Write a short note on the trade of Indus Valley Civilization.

Q.2 Why are public facilities important for citizens?

Q.3 How does the government ensure Social Justice?

5 Marks questions:-

05 × 03 = 15 Marks

Q.1 What do you understand by wholesale trade? Explain.

Q.2 What are the differences between internal and external trade?

Q.3 Describe various roles of the government.