



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी – अभ्यास पत्र / Answer Key – Practice Paper (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: September अंक/Marks: 80

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

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

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. 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.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. 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.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. 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.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with four sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.I from Geography (3 marks) and 37.II from History (2 marks).

PRACTICE PAPER

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

Q.1 Who took care of the finances under the Mughal administration?

- (a) Diwan (b) Mir Bakhshi
(c) Khan-i-Saman (d) Sadr

Q.2 In which year did the Battle of Saraighat take place?

- (a) 1660 (b) 1668
(c) 1671 (d) 1677

Q.3 In which state is one of the largest solar parks in the world established?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Chhattisgarh

Q.4 In 2016, which state became a 100 per cent organic state with all of its farm lands certified organic?

- (a) Assam (b) Meghalaya

(c) Mizoram (d) Sikkim

Q.5 What is the decline in the variety of life on Earth called?

- (a) Unsustainability (b) Biodiversity loss
(c) Deforestation (d) Scarcity

Q.6 At which place is the famed Surya temple located?

- (a) Cuttack (b) Bhubaneswar
(c) Konark (d) Puri

Q.7 Which group of people is NOT involved in electing the President of India?

- (a) Elected members of the Lok Sabha
(b) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
(c) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
(d) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha

Q.8 In which year was Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj crowned?

- (a) 1670 (b) 1673
(c) 1674 (d) 1675

Q.10 In which year was the Election Commission of India established?

- (a) 1950 (d) 1951
(d) 1952 (d) 1953

Q.10 In which year did India change the minimum age for voting from 21 to 18?

- (a) 1985 (b) 1987
(c) 1988 (d) 1990

Q. 11 In which state was the Model Code of Conduct adopted in 1960?

- (a) Kerala (b) Goa
(c) Karnataka (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q.12 How many members are nominated by the President of India in Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 17

Q.13 In the latter half of the 18th century, who were the main rivals of the British for control over India?

- (a) The Mughals (b) The Marathas
(c) The Portuguese (d) The French

Q.14 What was the designation of the Finance Minister in the *aṣṭa pradhāna maṇḍala*, or the council of eight ministers?

- (a) Amātya (b) Mantrī
(c) Sachiv (d) Sumant

Q.15 Which Fundamental Right is linked to workplace safety and fair wages?

- (a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Equality
(c) Right to Life (Article 21) (d) Right to Education

Q.16 What is an example of a non-renewable resource?

- (a) Solar energy (b) Timber from forests
(c) Coal and petroleum (d) Energy from flowing water

Q.17 In which year did T.N. Seshan, become the Chief Election Commissioner?

- (a) 1988 (b) 1990
(c) 1992 (d) 1994

Q.18 How many Lok Sabha constituencies is the country divided into for general elections?

- (a) 475 (b) 512

(c) 543

(d) 575

Q.19 Who is the chairperson of the Rajya Sabha?

(a) The President

(b) The Vice President

(c) The Prime Minister

(d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Q.20 Which Sultanate was ruled by the Qutb Shahi dynasty?

(a) The Golconda Sultanate

(b) The Bijapur Sultanate

(c) The Bidar Sultanate

(d) The Berar Sultanate

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (08 Marks)

Q.21 What is 'First-Past-the-Post' electoral system?

Q.22 What is the difference between Oligarchy and Monarchy?

Or

Which elections are conducted by the Election Commission of India?

Q.23 What do you know about the International Alliance for Solar Energy?

Or

What was the hundi system?

Q.24 What is literary history?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (15 Marks)

Q.25 Describe the Civilian administration of the Maratha Empire

Or

How was village life affected by colonial rule?

Q.26 Write a note on the Model Code of Conduct.

Q.27 Why is the enforcement of labour laws important for the workers' rights?

Q.28 Mention any two geographical factors affect the distribution of population.

Or

What are Resources essential for life and Resources for materials.

Q.29 Why is universal adult franchise important for a healthy democracy?

Or

Discuss key features of democracy.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

Q.30 What are renewable resources? How are they different from non-renewable ones? What can people do to ensure that renewable resources continue to be available for our use and that of future generations? Give two examples

Or

Explain Vṛikṣhāyurveda.

Q.31 How is the election of members to the Lok Sabha different from that to the Rajya Sabha?

Q.32 Define human resource? Why are they important for a country?

Or

"Indians funded their own subjugation". What does this mean in the context of British infrastructure projects in India like the railway?

Q.33 Describe India's economic condition between the 13th and 17th centuries.

Or

How did British policy led to the decline of India's indigenous industries?

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (12 Marks)

34. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: (04 Marks)

One of the meanings of the word 'Nature' is the totality of life and non-life forms that are part of our environment but have not been created by humans. When humans use these for their sustenance, or create new things from them for consumption, these elements of Nature become 'resources'. For example, trees are part of the environment; they exist independently of humans. When we cut them and convert their wood into furniture, we see the trees as a resource. Often these entities are not easily accessible. For example, there may be petroleum in places deep under the ocean that we do not have the technology to access, or the extraction cost may be too high; or it may be culturally unacceptable like cutting trees in sacred groves. So, for an entity to be called a resource, it should be technologically accessible, and its exploitation should be economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

Q.1 What is one of the meanings of the word 'Nature'?

Q.2 When do elements of Nature become 'resources'?

Q.3 What are the conditions for an entity to be called a resource?

Q.4 Give one example: When do trees become a resource?

35. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: (04 Marks)

The Maratha armed forces were divided into three parts — infantry, cavalry and navy. The cavalry was made up of two types of soldiers — the bārgīrs, whose horses and equipment were paid for by the state, and the shiledārs, whose horses and equipment were paid for by the soldiers themselves. In the 18th century, the Marathas also noticed the superiority of European-style disciplined troops and artillery, and they tried to raise and recruit such troops. In particular, Mahadji Shinde had a large European-style army. Swords and lances were the preferred weapons of the Marathas (Fig. 3.16). However, they also used guns in sizable numbers. Rockets were used in military campaigns from the days of Shivaji himself, and by 1770, metal tube rockets were also being used. As we saw earlier, forts were initially the mainstay of Maratha power. Shivaji controlled and built a considerable number of forts, as they were essential to strategically control important routes and shelter the army when engaging in guerrilla warfare.

Q.1 What were the three parts of the Maratha armed forces?

Q.2 What do you know about the cavalry of the Maratha armed forces?

Q.3 When did the Marathas try to raise and recruit European-style disciplined troops and artillery?

Q.4 Write about the importance of the forts.

36. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: (04 Marks)

India's electoral system is celebrated as the world's largest democratic exercise. However, like all systems, it faces its share of challenges. Issues such as the growing influence of money in elections, a significant proportion of candidates with criminal records, and voter apathy, (particularly in urban areas), raise important questions about the health and future of our democracy. The way forward lies in empowering voters with the information they need to make thoughtful and responsible choices. Media, education, and awareness campaigns must work together to help people, especially the youth, understand the importance of voting wisely. An aware and vigilant voter is the strongest safeguard of a democratic system. It starts with asking the right questions — and ends with casting a responsible vote.

Q.1 Which issues raise important questions about the health and future of our democracy?

Q.2 What is the way forward ?

Q.3 Who is the strongest safeguard of a democratic system?

Q.4 Who should work together to help people?

SECTION F

37. MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (05 Marks)

I. Locate **any three** of the following places on the outline map of India with states and union territories:-
(03 Marks)

- (a) Mark the state where Jaisalmer fort is located.
- (b) Kudremukh
- (c) Korba
- (d) Katni

II. Locate **any two** of the following places on the outline map of India with states and union territories:-
(02 Marks)

- (e) Mark the state where the Taj Mahal is located
- (f) Ahmedabad
- (g) Patna

