



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
वार्षिक परीक्षा/ Annual Examination 2025-26

कक्षा/Class : 8

अवधि/Duration : 3 Hours

विषय/Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks:80

सामान्यनिर्देश / General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains six sections. All the questions are compulsory.
 2. Section A has 20 questions. Attempt all the questions.
 3. Section B has 4 questions. Attempt all the questions.
 4. Section C has 5 questions. Attempt all the questions.
 5. Section D has 4 questions. Attempt all the questions.
 6. Section E has 3 Case Based Questions. Attempt all the questions.
 7. Section F contains 6 Map based questions. Attempt any 5 questions.
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SECTION – A MCQs (1X20=20)

Q1. Which of these is a natural resource used for energy?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Copper | (b) Marble |
| (c) Coal | (d) Gold |

Q2. Which of the following is an example of a natural resource?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Timber | (b) Computers |
| (c) Cars | (d) Roads |

Q3. What is one major environmental problem caused by cement production?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Deforestation | (b) Desertification |
| (c) Water conservation | (d) Air and soil pollution |

Q4. Which Vijayanagara ruler is known for composing the Telugu epic Amuktamalyada?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (a) Harihara | (b) Krishnadevaraya |
| (c) Bukka | (d) Rana Kumbha |

Q5. What system did the Ahoms use to mobilise men for military and labour duties?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Paik system | (b) Iqta system |
| (c) Mansabdari system | (d) Jizya system |

Q6. Assertion (A): Akbar's reign was more stable than that of the Delhi sultans.

Reason (R): Akbar used diplomatic strategies like marriage alliances and sulh-i-kul, while the Delhi sultans relied heavily on military conquests and faced frequent violent successions.

Codes:

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

Q7. Who was the founder of the Maratha Empire?

- (a) Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj
- (b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
- (c) Bajirao I
- (d) Mahadji Shinde

Q8. Which fort was Shivaji's capital and where was he crowned?

- (a) Sindhudurg
- (b) Raigad
- (c) Pratapgarh
- (d) Gingee

Q9. What special weapon did Shivaji use to kill Afzal Khan?

- (a) Sword
- (b) Dagger
- (c) Gun
- (d) Wagh nakh

Q10. Which European power was the first to arrive in India for trade?

- (a) British
- (b) French
- (c) Portuguese
- (d) Dutch

Q11. Assertion (A): Coal is classified as a renewable resource.

Reason (R): It takes millions of years for coal to form naturally.

Codes:

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

Q12. What is startup?

- (a) Advancement in technology
- (b) Upgrading tools
- (c) Starting a new business
- (d) Renting space for business

Q13. At what age can Indian citizens vote?

- (a) 21 years and above
- (b) 25 years and above
- (c) 18 years and above
- (d) 30 years and above

Q14. Who conducts elections in India?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) President of India
- (d) Election Commission of India

Q15. How many seats are there in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 543
- (b) 534
- (c) 435
- (d) 453

Q16. What does the Sengol symbolise in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Political supremacy
- (b) Economic strength
- (c) Just and righteous rule
- (d) Regional unity

Q17. What is the final step for a Bill to become a law?

- (a) Assent by the President
- (b) Approval by the Rajya Sabha
- (c) Approval by the Lok Sabha
- (d) Debate in the Parliament.

Q18. Identify the article which declared the Right to Education (RTE) as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution:

- (a) Article 21A
- (b) Article 12 A
- (c) Article 3A
- (d) Article 19 A

Q19. Which field does not require physical strength?

- (a) Pottery
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Information technology
- (d) Crafting handlooms

Q20. Which unique technique Indians used to conduct maritime trade?

- (a) Drawing maps
- (b) Stitched shipbuilding
- (c) Making jewelries
- (d) Figuring marketing tactics

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Questions (Q21 to 24) (2X4=8)

Q21. Name two ecosystem functions that serve humans.

Q22. Analyse how Geography (particularly mountains and coastlines) influenced Maratha military strategy and state formation.

Q23. Why is universal adult franchise important for a healthy democracy?

Q24. What are the factors of production?

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Questions (Q 25 to 29) (3X5=15)

Q25. What are renewable resources? How are they different from non-renewable ones?

Q26. “Indians” funded their own subjugation.” What does this mean in the context of British infrastructure projects in India like the railway and telegraph networks?

OR

Who was Rani Lakshmi Bai and what was her role in the Revolt of 1957?

Q27. Why do you think a proportion of seats in the Lok Sabha is reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

OR

Why do you think the Constitution made the Executive responsible to the Legislature?

Q28. How does human capital differ from physical capital?

Q29. Do you think entrepreneurship is the ‘driving force’ of production? Why or why not?

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Questions (Q 30 to 33) (5X4=20)

Q30. A. How a renewable resource of today can become a non-renewable tomorrow? Describe some actions that can prevent this from happening.

OR

B. Why did kingdoms like the Vijayanagara Empire manage to resist conquest for a longer time compared to others? What geographical, military, and social factors contributed to their success?

Q31. A. Compare how Shivaji and later Marathas treated religious places and people of different faiths. What evidence from the chapter shows their approach to religious diversity?

OR

B. Colonial rulers often claimed that their mission was to 'civilise' the people they ruled. Do you think this was true in the case of India? Why or why not?

Q32. A. What, in your view, are the advantages of the EVM over ballot papers?

OR

B. Why do you think we have chosen the system of bicameral legislature at the Union level?

Q33. A. Can technology replace other factors like labour? Is this good or bad? Support your answer with the help of an example.

OR

B. How do education and skill training affect human capital? Can they substitute for each other, or do they complement each other?

SECTION-E

Case Based Questions (Q 34 to 36) (4X3=12)

Q34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The English East India Company was established as a trading company and was granted a royal charter by Queen Elizabeth I, which gave it special powers — to raise a private army, for instance. Nevertheless, its agents initially kept up a pretence of being mere traders, which allowed them, in the 17th century, to establish footholds along India's coast with minimal resistance: Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta among the first. Local rulers did not mind these trading posts, as they generally welcomed foreign trade (which, let us recall, was a longstanding practice in India). These modest beginnings concealed the Company's long-term ambitions.

Question:

- i) Which company was formed to carry on trade with the East? (1)
- ii) Which special powers were granted by the charter? (1)
- iii) What was the pretence made by the Company agents and the result of it? (2)

Q35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The President is the Head of State and the nominal head of the Executive. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are responsible for running the government. The President appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers, summons the Parliament, and gives assent to bills, among other functions. The Council of Ministers aids and advises the President. However, in specific circumstances, the President can exercise discretionary powers, particularly during political crises, like when no party holds a clear majority in a Lok Sabha election.

Question:

- i) Who advises the President? (1)
- ii) Who are responsible for running the government? (1)
- iii) Write the functions of the President? (2)

Q36. Study the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

A culture of hard work, continuous improvement, and endeavouring to do things well has helped countries to move forward. There is a Japanese concept called kaizen, which means 'continuous improvement'. This concept has been applied in Japan since the mid-1940s and has helped Japan achieve higher standards of living for its people. Another example could be that of the German work ethic, which is deeply rooted in their history. Germany is renowned for its high-quality industrial output. They place a high value on punctuality, attention to detail and quality. These qualities of their human capital contributed to their rise as a global leader in technology and manufacturing.

Question:

- i) Name the Japanese concept given in the source. (1)
- ii) Which qualities of human capital contributed to rise of Germany as a global leader? (1)
- iii) What helped countries to move forward? (2)

SECTION-F

(Attempt any 5 Map based questions out of 6 questions) (1x5=5)

Q37. On the outline map of India, mark and label the locations with the help of specified information.

- i) Raniganj coal field
- ii) Chandrapur iron ore mine
- iii) Mumbai High oil field
- iv) Koraput bauxite mine
- v) Pune ruled by Marathas
- vi) Vijayanagara Empire
