

CBSE Sample Paper

SST Set – A

Class 8

Total marks: 90

1. The question paper has 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. This question paper consists of three groups i.e. Group A (History), Group B (Geography) & Group C (Civics)
4. Questions of 3 marks should not exceed 80 words each
5. Questions of 5 marks should not exceed 100 words each

Time Allotted: 03:00:00

Maximum Marks: 90

Section - A

- 1) The group that dominated the Congress after its split in 1907 was
 - (A) radicalists.
 - (B) conservatives.
 - (C) moderates.
 - (D) socialists .
- 2) In 1956, Sinhala was declared as the national language of
 - (A) Bangladesh
 - (B) Maldieves.
 - (C) Ceylone.

(D) LTTE.

3) The flexible system of education was followed in

(A) municipal schools.

(B) pathshalas.

(C) English schools.

(D) government schools.

4) Haridas Thakur from the eastern Bengal fought for the social equality of the

(A) Chandala.

(B) Brahmins.

(C) Vaishyas.

(D) Shudras.

5) The Portuguese traders called the cotton of Calicut as

(A) Calico

(B) Patola

(C) Jamdani

(D) Muslin

6) The attitude of the Indians depicted in the paintings of Europeans was

(A) aggressive.

(B) dominating.

(C) submissive.

(D) authoritative.

7) What were the problems faced by the Indian textile Industry in the first few decades?

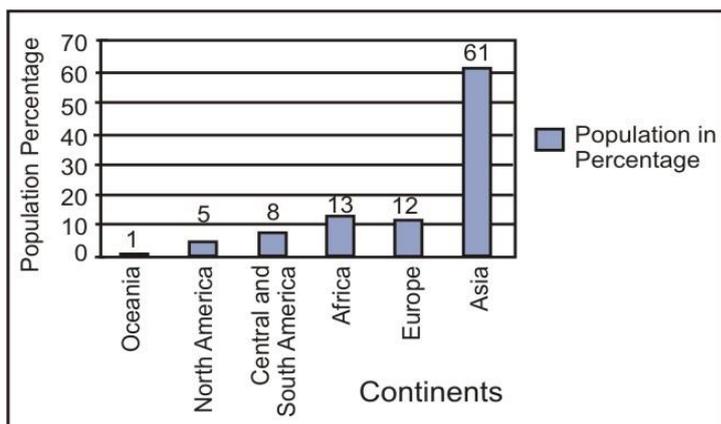
8) Why did E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker criticize the Hindu religious scriptures?

- 9) The League began viewing the Muslims as a separate “nation” from the Hindus. Explain?
- 10) What were the main beliefs of the Orientalists like William Jones and Henry Colebrook?
- 11) What were the main contributions of Imperial Art?
- 12) What were the main features adopted by the Indian Constitution?

Section - B

- 13) The aim of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is
- (A) to increase the growth of population.
- (B) to improve the skills of the people
- (C) To check the population growth in the country
- (D) To decrease the growth of population
- 14) The land on which crops can be grown is called as-
- (A) Arable land
- (B) Arid land
- (C) Barren land
- (D) Wasteland
- 15) The upcoming industries are also known as:
- (A) Sunrise industries
- (B) Growing industries
- (C) Forthcoming industries
- (D) Developing industries

- 16)** The number of years that an average person can expect to live is called
- (A) Migration
 - (B) Life expectancy
 - (C) Natural growth rate
 - (D) Birth rate
- 17)** The land on which the crops are grown is known as
- (A) fallow land.
 - (B) waste land.
 - (C) agricultural land.
 - (D) arable land.
- 18)** One of the oldest industries in India is the
- (A) wool industry.
 - (B) jute industry.
 - (C) cotton industry.
 - (D) automobile industry.
- 19)** Give any three differences in the agricultural practices of a developing country and a developed country.
- 20)** Elucidate the social, cultural and economic impact on population distribution.
- 21)** What are the inputs, processes and outputs involved in the production of steel?
- 22)** Which are the major food crops? What are the conditions required to grow them?
- 23)** Look at the below given graph and answer the following questions.



- Which continent has the lowest share of population?
- Which continent has about 12% of the world population?
- Which two continents have the greatest percentage of population?
- Which two continents have the lowest share of population?
- How much percentage of the world's population does Asia support alone?

24) Describe the various industries classified on the basis of ownership.

Section - C

25) The Right to Water in the Constitution implies

- universal access to water.
- removal of water related diseases.
- limited water supply.
- safe drinking water for rich.

26) The Minimum Wages Act protects the interests of the

(A) consumers.

(B) producers.

(C) rich class.

(D) workers.

27) Foreign companies set up their factories in India because

(A) workers are willing to work at lower wages.

(B) shorter working hours.

(C) high security mechanism.

(D) higher wages.

28) Article 39 A of the Indian constitution deals with:-

(A) Equal justice and free legal aid

(B) Organisation of village panchayats

(C) Living wages for workers

(D) Uniform civil code for citizens

29) Poverty line is a method to measure the

(A) income of dalit people.

(B) social status of rich people.

(C) poverty of the poor people.

(D) poverty, based on the income or consumption level.

30) The term 'Dalit' means

(A) "Upper class group".

(B) "Middle class group".

(C) "Lower class group"

(D) "Untouchables"

31) What is 'criminal law'?

32) How dalits are confronting marginalisation?

33) What do you understand by the 'Worker's Union'?

34) What is capital punishment? Can you recollect the advise of the Supreme Court on capital punishment? Mention any one incidence where such punishment was given.

35) What are public facilities? Can you recollect name of any scheme introduced by government for health care in rural areas?

36) Who are marginalised groups in India? Discuss.