

MID TERM Sample Question Paper
Class VIII (2025-2026)
Social science

TIME ALLOCATED: 3 Hours

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

General Instructions:

1. There are 37 questions in all. All questions are compulsory. Question paper comprises Sections A, B, C, D, E, and F.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Write the question numbers as given in the question paper while answering a question in your answer book.
4. SECTION A- Question 1-20 contains very short answer questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.
5. SECTION B-Questions 21- 24 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
6. SECTION C- Questions 25- 29 are short answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
7. SECTION D- Questions 30- 33 long answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
8. SECTION E- Questions 34-36 are Source Based Questions (SBQ). Each question carries 4 marks each.
9. SECTION F- Question 37 is a map skill-based questions with two parts 37A- Geography (3 marks) and 37B -History (2 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.
10. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
11. In addition to these separate instructions are given with each section and questions, wherever necessary.
12. 15 minutes of reading time has been allocated to read this paper.

SECTION A		
Objective type questions (1X20=20)		
1.	On the basis of development, resources can be classified into: (A) Biotic and Abiotic (B) Potential and Actual (C) Renewable and Non-renewable (D) Natural and Man-made	1

2.	Which of the following options differentiates a developed country from a developing country? (A) Availability of water (B) Availability of resources (C) Availability of advanced technology (D) Availability of transport	1
3.	Which factor is more responsible for the quick formation of soil in Rajasthan ? (A) Soluble rocks (B) Vegetation cover (C) Extreme differences in day and night temperature (D) Rainfall	1

4.	<p>In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Scientists believe that genetically modified crops can help the environment by reducing the problem of pesticides.</p> <p>Reason (R): Biotechnology covers genetic engineering, cell and tissue, culture technologies, manufacture of drugs, environmental management, etc.</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>(A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of the A.</p> <p>(B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the explanation of the A.</p> <p>(C) A is correct and R is incorrect.</p> <p>(D) A is incorrect and R is correct.</p>	1
5.	<p>Mohini is a farmer who wants to grow millets. Identify the geographical condition NOT suitable for the cultivation of millets.</p> <p>(A) Grown on soils of poor quality</p> <p>(B) Grows well in 18-32° C</p> <p>(C) Rainfall required is 30-75 cm</p> <p>(D) Harvesting period is frost-free</p>	1

6.	<p>Who gave the slogan, “ Freedom is my birth right”?</p> <p>(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak</p> <p>(B) Subhash Chandra Bose</p>	1

	(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Bhagat Singh	
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7.	<p>Choose the odd one out from the following sources of Internet or Databases of the modern period.</p> <p>(A) Digital South Asia Library (B) British Library Oriental (C) Anandmath (D) Indian Office Collection</p>	1
8.	<p>Identify the pair from the following options which are INCORRECTLY matched.</p> <p>(A) Amrita Bazar Patrika - Marathi (B) Unhappy Indian - Lala Lajpat Rai (C) My Experiments with truth- Mahatma Gandhi (D) Kesari - Vernacular paper</p>	1
9.	<p>Arrange the following historical events associated with the of the Modern period of Indian history in the chronological order and choose the correct option:</p> <p>i) Formation of Indian National Congress ii) Report of the Simon Commission iii) Transfer of powers to the British Crown iv) Morley-Minto Reforms</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) iii, i, iv, ii (B) i, ii, iii, iv (C) iv, iii, ii, i (D) ii, iii, iv, i</p>	1

10.	<p>Match the land revenue systems given in column I with their information II and column III and choose the correct option:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th><th>Column III</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Permanent Revenue System</td><td>a) Holt Mackenzie</td><td>I. 1822</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Ryotwari system</td><td>b) Lord Cornwallis</td><td>II. 1793</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Mahalwari system</td><td>c) Thomas Munro</td><td>III. 1820</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) 1 b II, 2 c III, 3 a I (B) 1 a II, 2 b III, 3 c I (C) 1 c I, 2 b II, 3 a III (D) 1 a II, 2 c I, 3 a III</p>	Column I	Column II	Column III	1. Permanent Revenue System	a) Holt Mackenzie	I. 1822	2. Ryotwari system	b) Lord Cornwallis	II. 1793	3. Mahalwari system	c) Thomas Munro	III. 1820	1
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11.	<p>In the following question, two statements have been marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Zamindars were forced to pay 89% of the total revenue to the British Government.</p> <p>Reason (R): The peasants were compelled to take loans from the money lenders.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A). Both (A) and (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of (A). (B). Both (A) and (R) are true, and R is not the explanation of (A). (C). (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect. (D). (A) is incorrect, and (R) is correct.</p>	1
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12.	<p>Complete the following analogy:</p> <p>Nana Saheb: _____ :: _____ : Awadh</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Gwalior, Tantya Tope (B) Kanpur, Begum Hazrat mahal (C) Bengal, Rani Laxmi Bai (D) Hyderabad, Bahadur Shah Jafar 	1
13.	<p>The policy of annexation of Dalhousie, that instilled a feeling of fear among Indian rulers.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Subsidiary alliance (B) Doctrine of Lapse (C) Sepoy mutiny (D) Queen's Proclamation 	1

14.	<p>In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion: India is a democratic state and a republic whereas England in spite of being a democracy, is not a republic.</p> <p>Reason: In India, the head of state is hereditary whereas in England the head of the State is elected from amongst the people.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is correct but R is incorrect. D. A is incorrect but R is correct. 	1
15.	<p>How many female members were there in the Constituent Assembly?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) 15 (B) 16 (C) 14 (D) 20 	1

16.	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the Fundamental Rights is INCORRECT ?</p> <p>(A) They are granted to all citizens of India.</p> <p>(B) They are basic human rights.</p> <p>(C) One cannot challenge in the court if they are violated.</p> <p>(D) There are reasonable restrictions imposed on these rights.</p>	1										
17.	<p>Ravi, a 10-year-old boy residing in a rural village in India, has never attended school due to his family's financial constraints. His parents, both daily wage laborers, are unaware of any governmental provisions that could assist in his education.</p> <p>Which age group is entitled to free and compulsory education in India?</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) 6–15 years</p> <p>(B) 7–14 years</p> <p>(C) 6–18 years</p> <p>(D) 6–14 years</p>	1										
18.	<p>Match column I with the column II and choose the correct option:</p> <table><tr><th>COLUMN I</th><th>COLUMN II</th></tr><tr><td>1. Abolition of Untouchability</td><td>i) The Writ</td></tr><tr><td>2. Fundamental Duties</td><td>ii) Promotes harmony</td></tr><tr><td>3. Quo Warranto</td><td>iii) Non- justiciable</td></tr><tr><td>4. Directive Principles of State Policy</td><td>iv) Right to Equality</td></tr></table>	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	1. Abolition of Untouchability	i) The Writ	2. Fundamental Duties	ii) Promotes harmony	3. Quo Warranto	iii) Non- justiciable	4. Directive Principles of State Policy	iv) Right to Equality	1
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	Options: (A) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4- iii (B) 1- iii, 2-i, 3- iv, 4-ii (C) 1- ii, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-i (D) 1- iv, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-i	
19.	Identify one pair from the following which is correctly matched: (A) Union list - Police (B) State list- Railways (C) Concurrent List- Labour Welfare (D) Residuary Subject- Agriculture	1

20.	Identify the first woman speaker of Lok Sabha from the picture given below:  (A) Ms. Meira Kumar (B) Ms. Sushma Swaraj (C) Ms. Nirmla Sitharaman (D) Ms. Sarojini Naidu	1
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SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)

21.	Sumit is a farmer in a region with a temperate climate. He wants to cultivate wheat. As an agricultural expert, advise Sumit on the conditions required for wheat production with reference to temperature and rainfall. OR Highlight the geographical conditions that support the cultivation of coffee.	2
22.	Imagine yourself as one of the leaders of the revolt of 1857. Suggest any two steps that you would have taken to make the revolt successful.	2
23.	'India as a Sovereign nation'. Elucidate the statement with two suitable arguments.	2
24.	Give any two examples to prove that the Indian government does not strictly follow the policy of non interference with religious matters and practices.	2
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</p>		
25.	"Soil is of immense value to the farmers". Support the statement with three arguments. OR "Topographical variations affect the thickness of soil cover". Support the statement with three arguments.	3

26.	Name the famous leader who led the Birsa movement. Mention any two initiatives taken by him to strengthen the movement.	3
27.	"The social reforms by the British were considered an interference in the customs and traditions of the Hindus". Justify the statement with three relevant points.	3
28.	"The concept of secularism is based on equal treatment to all the religions." With reference to the given statement highlight the significance of secularism for a country like India.	3
29.	Enlist any three qualifications to become a member of the Lok Sabha.	3
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5x4=20)</p>		
30.	<p>"Over utilization of resources has put a tremendous pressure on the availability of resources worldwide." Do you agree? Give three relevant reasons for your answer. Also Suggest steps to be taken to overcome this situation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"Human needs and wants are always changing depending upon the prevailing conditions around us." Support your answer with any five relevant arguments.</p>	<p>(5)</p> <p>(2+3)</p>
31.	<p>Water is an indispensable resource, the sources of water are limited and reduced every year. Suggest any 5 steps that can be taken to conserve water in our day-to-day life which can contribute to mitigate the severe water crisis situations like the one faced by Delhi.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Rahul is a farmer in a hilly region. Due to heavy rainfall, his fields are experiencing severe soil erosion, leading to loss of fertile topsoil. What methods can Rahul use to conserve soil and prevent further erosion.</p>	(3+2)

		(5)
32.	<p>“During the revolt, Nana Saheb, Rani Lakshmibai, and Bahadur Shah Zafar led the rebellion from different parts of India, but many local rulers stayed loyal to the British.” Explain what key weakness does this situation highlight in the revolt? Also analyse the other causes of the failure of the revolt.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“After the revolt of 1857, the British administration introduced several changes in the Indian society and governance to strengthen their control.” In the light of the given statement, explain any five major outcomes of the revolt of 1857.</p>	1+4
33	<p>The Constitution is a multipurpose document which caters to our need, requirement, future aspirations and ideals set before us. In the light of the above statement, state the purposes that the Indian constitution serves.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“ India as a federation combined with the elements of Unitary State.” Explain the statement with any five constitutional features.</p>	5
SECTION-E		
SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)		

34	<p>Read the given source below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Food is essential for the growth of all human beings. With the growth of population in the world, the demand for food has also increased. Earlier, people had surplus food because the population was less than the production. With the passage of time, population explosion has increased the pressure on the land to produce more food. This situation compelled the people to develop new techniques of agriculture so that productivity could be increased. The farmers started using HYV of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and modern equipment.</p> <p>34.1 Give an example of a new technique of production.</p> <p>34.2 Mention any two advantages of using Biotechnology.</p> <p>34.3 Mention the importance of Agriculture.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
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35.	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>With strong footholds in South India, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East India Company wanted to collect maximum taxes to meet their military and administrative expenses. They also wanted to gain maximum profit. So, the company started coercive methods to procure goods which were in great demand in Europe. The agricultural raw material was purchased at very low rates and sent to England. The finished goods were brought back to India and sold at high price</p> <p>35.1 What was the reason for the British to smuggle opium to China?</p> <p>35.2 State the impact of rising demand for sugar in the west, on India.</p> <p>35.3 Indian Farmers were not willing to grow indigo plants. Give a reason.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
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36 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

In a federal structure, there are different levels of government, i.e. national level, state level and grass root level. At the national level, we have a central government, at the state level, there is a state government and at the lowest level, we have rural as well as urban local self-governments also called local bodies. Each of the 29 states in India has a government of its own Governor as the Head of the State. Every state is governed by a council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister who is also called Head of the Government at the State level. The top most level of government in India is the Union Government or the Central Government. It is also called the National Government. The Union government has three organs - the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

36.1 Name the three levels of government.

1

36.2 Highlight the main objective behind making India a federation.

1

36.3 Explain the composition of the union legislature.

2

SECTION F

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37 A. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

2

A. Region of high rainfall (1)

B. Major wheat producing area (1)

On the same political outline map of the world locate and label the following:

C. Sahara Desert (1)

1

WORLD POLITICAL



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- 37B. On the outline political map of India locate and label the following:
- The place associated with Van Gujjar
 - The place associated with khasis.

