



Name: _____ Class: 8 Sec: _____ Roll No. _____

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. When did the British East India Company become a major political power in India?
 - a) After the First World War
 - b) After the Battle of Plassey (1757)
 - c) After India's Independence (1947)
 - d) Before the Mughal Empire
2. The system where the British forced farmers to grow specific crops like indigo or opium was called:
 - a) Food Security Plan
 - b) Commercialization of Agriculture
 - c) Universal Adult Franchise
 - d) Industrial Revolution
3. The British introduced the Permanent Settlement land revenue system to ensure:
 - a) Fair wages for farmers.
 - b) A fixed and regular income for the colonial government.
 - c) Complete freedom for zamindars.
 - d) Education for all villagers.
4. Universal Adult Franchise (UAF) means that every citizen of India who has reached the age of _____ has the right to vote, regardless of their background.
 - a) 16 years
 - b) 25 years
 - c) 18 years
 - d) 30 years
5. The most important feature of Universal Adult Franchise is that it establishes:
 - a) Social hierarchy
 - b) Economic disparity
 - c) Political equality
 - d) Military control
6. Which of the following is NOT a Factor of Production?
 - a) Land
 - b) Labor
 - c) Capital
 - d) School
7. The natural resource that is required to build a factory, including the space on which it stands, is called:
 - a) Labor
 - b) Capital
 - c) Land
 - d) Enterprise
8. The physical effort or mental skill put in by workers to produce goods and services is called:
 - a) Capital
 - b) Land
 - c) Labor
 - d) Rent
9. Machines, tools, buildings, and the money invested in a business are examples of which Factor of Production?
 - a) Land
 - b) Enterprise
 - c) Capital
 - d) Labor
10. Which resource is available in unlimited quantity and is quickly replenished by nature, like solar

energy?

- a) Non-renewable resource
 - b) Ubiquitous resource
 - c) Renewable resource
 - d) Potential resource
11. Coal and Petroleum are examples of resources that take millions of years to form and have a fixed stock. They are called:
- a) Renewable resources
 - b) Ubiquitous resources
 - c) Non-renewable resources
 - d) Human-made resources
12. A natural substance becomes a resource when:
- a) It is found in a forest.
 - b) It has utility (usefulness) and value.
 - c) It is sold in the market.
 - d) It is very shiny.
13. The practice of using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called:
- a) Deforestation
 - b) Resource Conservation
 - c) Pollution
 - d) Universal Franchise
14. The person who combines the factors of production (Land, Labor, and Capital) to create a product or service is called the:
- a) Landlord
 - b) Banker
 - c) Entrepreneur (or Enterprise)
 - d) Customer
15. What was the primary motive of the British rule in India?
- a) To make India a major manufacturing nation.
 - b) To serve the interests of the British economy and provide raw materials to Britain.
 - c) To build schools and hospitals everywhere.
 - d) To promote Indian culture and tradition.

Part B: Assertion and Reason (A&R) Questions - (6 Questions)

Instructions: These questions test your ability to connect concepts and justify arguments.

- 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.
16. Assertion (A): The British colonial rule affected Indian farmers badly.
Reason (R): The British introduced high land taxes and forced farmers to grow specific cash crops instead of food grains.
17. Assertion (A): Universal Adult Franchise means that rich people get more votes than poor people.
Reason (R): Universal Adult Franchise ensures one person, one vote, one value for every adult citizen.
18. Assertion (A): Sunlight is a renewable resource.
Reason (R): Renewable resources can be replenished or renewed quickly by nature.
19. Assertion (A): For a factory to produce cars, you need machinery and money.
Reason (R): Machinery and money are examples of the Factor of Production known as Capital.
20. Assertion (A): Technology is important for changing a substance into a resource.
Reason (R): The knowledge and skill (technology) to use a substance are what give it economic Value and utility.



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COMPREHENSION BASED QUESTIONS

1. Read the given extra extract and answer the following questions:

“ Inside they saw walls decorated with carvings—peacocks, lotuses, tribal art, temple patterns and freedom fighters. The three-sided design reflects balance, inclusivity and purpose.

- (i) What do the carvings and symbols inside the new Parliament building represent?
- (ii) What is the use of “green construction” significant in the context of Parliament?
- (iii) What does the three-sided design of the new building symbolize?

2. Read the given extra extract and answer the following questions:

The Santhal Rebellion of 1855 was a bold tribal uprising against British policies and local oppressors. Led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, the Santhals rose to reclaim their land and dignity.

- (i) Who were the main leaders of the Santhal Rebellion and what did they aim to achieve?
- (ii) What were the causes behind the Santhal uprising?
- (iii) What was the outcome of the Santhal Rebellion?

3. Read the given extra extract and answer the following questions:

Vrikshayurveda is an ancient Indian botanical science that focuses on the study and care of plants and trees. The term comes from Sanskrit, with vriksha meaning tree and Ayurveda meaning the science of life or health.

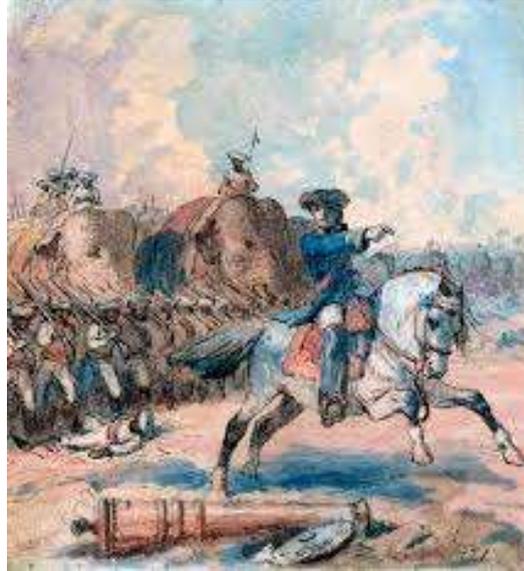
- (i) What is Vrikshayurveda and what are its main areas of focus?
- (ii) How does Vrikshayurveda promote sustainable agriculture?
- (iii) What natural methods does Vrikshayurveda suggest for managing pests and supporting soil life?



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PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Observe the below picture and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) What does the image of Robert Clive on horseback at the Battle of Plassey represent?
- (ii) How did the British use the strategy of 'divide and rule' to gain power in India?
- (iii) What was the Doctrine of Lapse, and how did it help the British expand their control?

2. Observe the below given picture and answer the questions that follow:



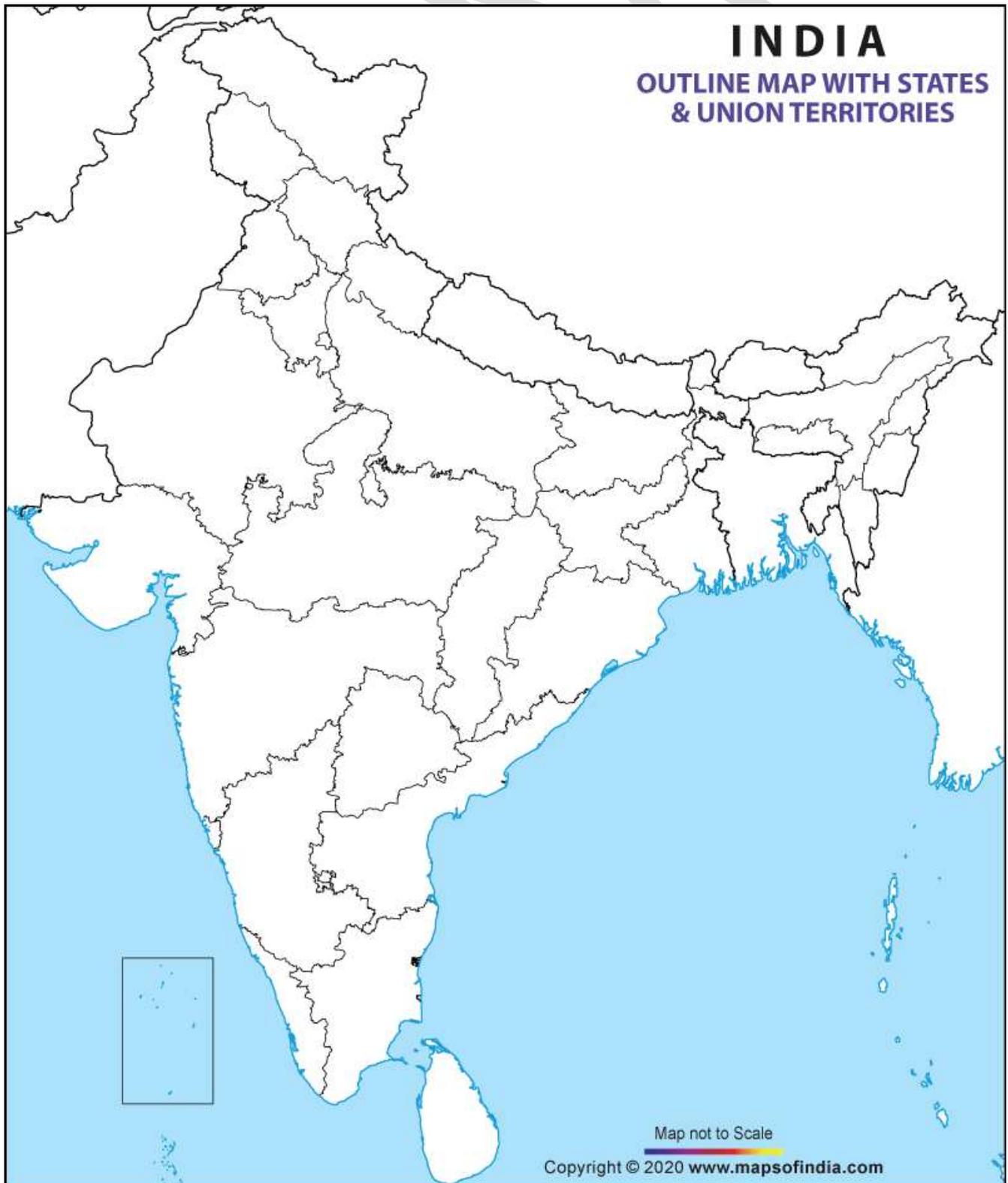
- (i) What does the picture of the 1913 women's suffrage parade in the USA show about the role of women in the fight for voting rights?
- (ii) When did women in Switzerland get the right to vote, and how does that compare with India?
- (iii) What factors helped Indian women get the right to vote early?



MAP BASED QUESTIONS

On the political map of India, locate the following minerals:

- (i) Coal-Korba and Talcher
- (ii) Oil-Kalol and Ankleshwar
- (iii) Iron ore-Chikkamagaluru and Tumkur
- (iv) Bauxite-Koraput and Katni



Social Science Project Work



Chapters:

Reshaping India's Political System

Rise of the Marathas

Grade: VIII

Students are required to prepare a written project based on the above chapters. The project should explain the political changes in India and the emergence of the Marathas as a powerful force, highlighting their contribution to Indian history.

Instructions

- ◆ The project should be handwritten.
- ◆ Use simple, clear, and age-appropriate language.
- ◆ The project must include the following sections:
 - Cover Page
 - Introduction
 - Main Content
 - Conclusion
 - Acknowledgement
 - Bibliography
- ◆ Write answers in points or short paragraphs.
- ◆ Use proper headings and subheadings for clarity.
- ◆ Include information from both chapters in an organized manner.
- ◆ Maintain proper margins and neat handwriting.
- ◆ Draw or paste a map showing Maratha regions and important centres
- ◆ Create a timeline of political changes
- ◆ Add flowcharts or diagrams related to administration and governance