

**SPECTRA CLASSES**  
**SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER 2024-25**  
**VIIIth SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

**General Instructions**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections – A, B, C, and D.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Ensure legibility and neatness in your answers.

**Section A: Objective Type Questions (1 × 20 = 20 Marks)**

1. Who was the first Governor-General of India?
  - i) Lord Dalhousie
  - ii) Lord Canning
  - iii) Warren Hastings
  - iv) Lord Curzon
  
2. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?
  - i) 6
  - ii) 7
  - iii) 8
  - iv) 9
  
3. Who is responsible for drafting the Indian Constitution?
  - i) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - ii) B.R. Ambedkar
  - iii) Mahatma Gandhi
  - iv) Sardar Patel
  
4. Which of the following is a rabi crop?
  - i) Rice
  - ii) Wheat
  - iii) Cotton
  - iv) Maize
  
5. The Permanent Settlement system was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  
6. The capital city of India before Delhi was \_\_\_\_\_.
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest plateau in the world.
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the "Father of the Nation."



### **Section C: Case Studies (4 × 3 = 12 Marks)**

26. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 was one of the worst industrial disasters in history. A toxic gas leak occurred at the Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, killing thousands of people and leaving many others with permanent disabilities. The disaster brought attention to the need for strict environmental and industrial safety laws.

- a) What were the main causes of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?
- b) How did the tragedy impact environmental awareness in India?

27. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi led the famous Salt March, also known as the Dandi March. He walked 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to protest the British monopoly on salt. This non-violent protest inspired millions and was a significant step toward Indian independence.

- a) Why was the Salt March significant in the Indian freedom struggle?
- b) How did the Salt March showcase the power of non-violent resistance?

28. The Chipko Movement was a grassroots environmental movement that began in the 1970s in Uttarakhand (then Uttar Pradesh). Villagers, especially women, hugged trees to prevent deforestation. The movement became a symbol of environmental conservation and the role of community action.

- a) What were the objectives of the Chipko Movement?
- b) How did the movement contribute to environmental protection?

### **Section D: Long Answer Type Questions (5 × 6 = 30 Marks)**

29. Describe the main causes of the Revolt of 1857. How did it impact British policies in India?

30. What are the major climatic regions of India? Explain with examples.

31. Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture.

32. Describe the functions of the Gram Panchayat and its significance in rural development.

33. Explain the Non-Cooperation Movement and how it mobilized the masses in India.

34. Discuss the importance of natural vegetation and wildlife in maintaining ecological balance.

**Section E: Map Work (3 Marks)**

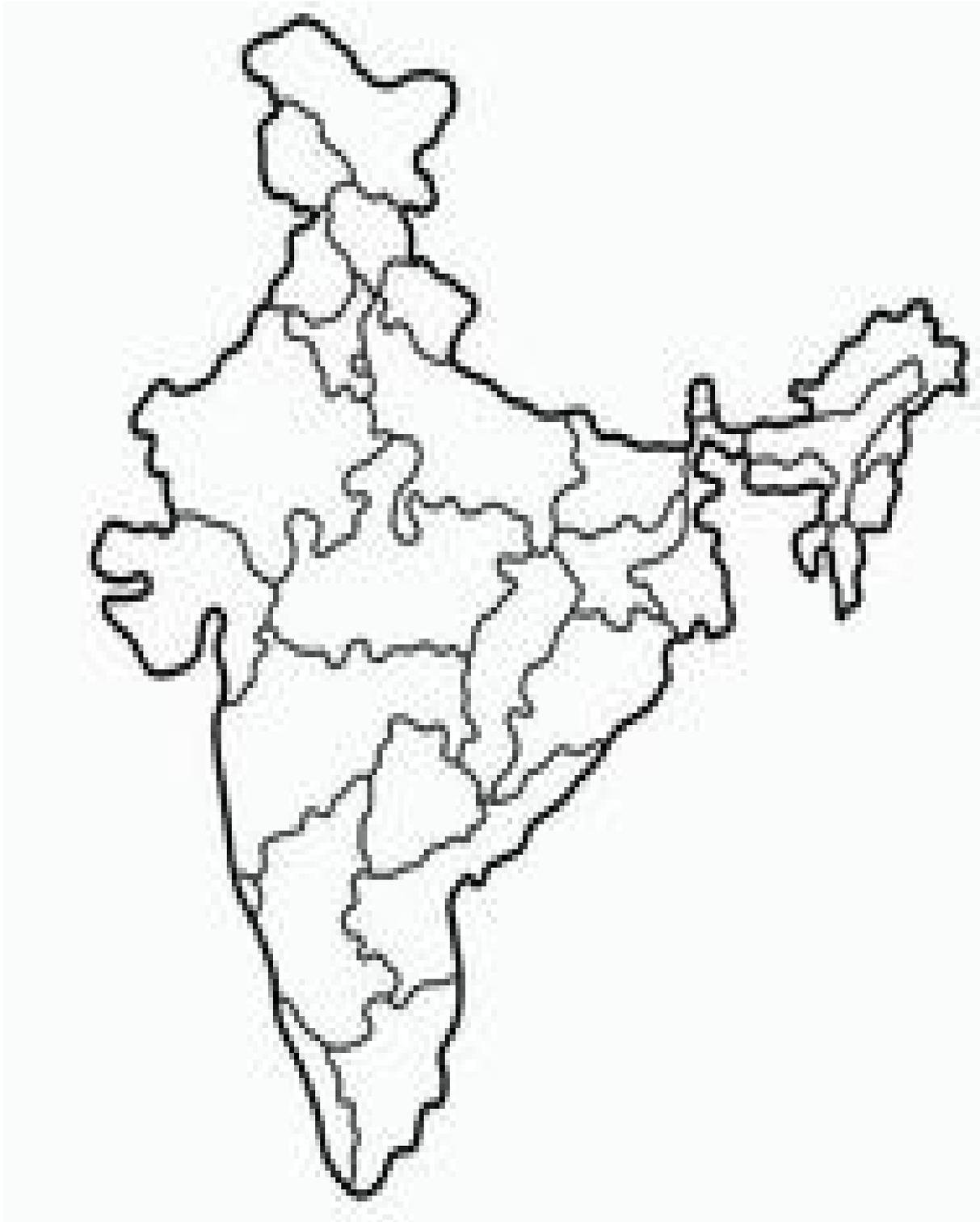
35. On the given map of India mark and label the following:

a) The center of the 1857 Revolt in Delhi

b) Shade and label:

- The Western Ghats
- The Tropic of Cancer

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