**PRACTICE PAPER 3**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CLASS-VIII**

**M.M.90**

**General instruction**

**There are 31 questions in all**

**Marks for each question are indicated against it.**

**All questions are compulsory.**

**Write the same question number as given in the question paper while answering a question in your answer book.**

1. **Answer to MCQ of 1 mark should be out of (a), (b), (c) or (d) only.**
2. **Answer to each question of 3 marks should not exceed 60 words each.**
3. **Answer to each question of 5 marks should not exceed 120 words each.**

**Both the maps should be attached inside the answer book.**

**Questions:**

1. **Mineral and energy resources provide the foundation for:**
2. **Infrastructural development**
3. **Economic and industrial development**
4. **Educational development**
5. **Physical development**
6. **Which type of farming is also called `slash and burn’ Agriculture?**
7. **Commercial agriculture**
8. **Plantation farming**
9. **Shifting agriculture**
10. **Extensive agriculture**
11. **Which of the following statement is related to private sector?**
12. **It is owned and managed by the government.**
13. **It is owned and managed jointly by government and private sector.**
14. **It is owned and managed by an individual, family or a corporate body.**
15. **It is owned and managed by a group of people belonging to co-operative body.**
16. **Which age group of people is considered as productive population?**
17. **People below 40 yrs**
18. **People between 15 - 59 yrs**
19. **People between 15-50 yrs**
20. **People between 14-70 yrs**
21. **Who initiated the Wardha Scheme of Education?**
22. **Mahatma Gandhi**
23. **Raja ram Mohan Roy**
24. **Shri narayan guru**
25. **Jyotiba Phule**
26. **Who were considered the `Prophet of modern Andhra Pradesh?**
27. **Periyar EV Ramasamy**
28. **Shri narayan Guru**
29. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
30. **Veerasalingam Kandukuri**
31. **Which act did the British imprison Indians without trial?**
32. **The Government of India Act 1919**
33. **The Charter Act of 1813**
34. **Rowlatt act of 1919**
35. **The Government of India Act of 1935**
36. **Who enjoys the real power of parliamentary form of government?**
37. **President of India**
38. **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
39. **Prime Minister**
40. **Vice-President**
41. **Which case related to the following subjects is a civil cases?**
42. **Marriage**
43. **Robbery**
44. **Murder**
45. **Cheating**
46. **An Traditional Islamic Educational Institution is known as a :**
47. **Pathshala**
48. **Madarsa**
49. **Convent**
50. **Gurukul**
51. **Why is bio-technology being applied to farming today? (3)**
52. **What makes the plain more suitable for farming than the highland? Explain. (3)**
53. **How and why Bangalore become the hub of IT industries in India?(3)**
54. **Bring out any three distinctions between small scale industry and large scale industry? (3)**
55. **Indian paintings, architecture and literature were greatly influenced by western contact? Give 3 examples in support of your statement.(3)**
56. **Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the Dandi March? How did it become a second mass movement? (3)**
57. **Which three challenges were faced by the Indian Democracy after Independence? (1+2=3)**
58. **Who can declare emergency in a state and under what circumstances? (3x1=3)**
59. **State three significant features of lok Adalat in imparting justice to the common man in India? (3)**
60. **Why manual scavenging is considered as an open violation of our fundamental rights? Mention the Act that has been passed to eradicate it. (2+1=3)**
61. **How do Directive Principles of state policy promote the welfare of all sections of society? (3)**
62. **Why should the use of non –conventional sources of energy be preferred over that of conventional sources of energy?(2.5x2.5=5)**
63. **Define density of population? Explain any 2physical and economic factors that affect the distribution of population. (5)**

**Or**

**Explain any two attributes that make the composition of human resources.**

**24.”Socio-religious reform movements brought remarkable changes in the Indian society.”Give any four examples in support of the above statement? (5)**

**25. Highlight any five important contributions made by the revolutionaries during India’s Independence struggle? (5)**

**26. Who are chief architect of India’s foreign policy? Highlight 3 important features of India’s foreign policy. In your opinion which one is the most effective feature and why? (5)**

**Or**

**Suggest 5 factors that can help India emerge as a vibrant and dynamic country.**

**27. Why is the prime minister called the pivot, around which the entire administration revolves? Explain. (5)**

**28. What is meant by Public Interest litigation? Who devised this concept in India? Explain any 3 points of significance of PIL? (5)**

**29. Which sections of society come under the category of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? In what ways has the reservation policy benefitted them? (5)**

**Or**

**How far is it correct to say that the Bishnois contributed more to environment and wildlife protection than the entire country put together? Explain with examples.**

# 30. locate these features with the help of following information in the map of india. (3)

1. **Place where the Moderates and the radicals split**
2. **Place where the agitated mob set a police station on fire and burnt 22 policeman alive.**

**30.2 On the same outline and political map of India locate and label the following place:**

**(c)Jyotiba Phule founded the Satya Sodhak Samaj in Maharashtra.**

**31.1 Locate these features with the help of following information in the world map (2x2=4)**

1. **An important iron producing country of Asia.**
2. **A cotton textile manufacturing country of North America**

**31.2On the same outline political map of world, locate and label the following with appropriate symbol :**

**(C) Australia- An important bauxite producing country.**

**(D)Brazil-An important iron and steel manufacturing country.**