



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
First Unit Test (May,2025)
Class : VIII
Subject : Social Science

SET-A

Time: 1 hr 10 min.

M.M. : 30

General Instructions:-

- I. All questions are compulsory.**
- II. Question Paper comprises three sections A, B,C and D**

Q. No.	Questions	Marks
Section-A		
1	Which one of the following statement is a feature of Biotic resources? (a) These resources are exhaustible. (b) These are non renewable. (c) These resources have the capacity to reproduce and regenerate (d) Land, water and minerals are Biotic resources.	1
2	In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and Choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Utility and value of a resource varies from time to time and place to place. Reason (R): Utilisation of resources depend upon advancement of technology, availability of capital and skilled labour. (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
3	Which country is generated more wind energy than India? (a) Japan (b) Indonesia (c) Saudi Arabia (d) China	1
4	Choose the Correct Statement from the following options related to British administration (a) Reforms were important for better administration. (b) Surveys were important for effective administration. (c) Newspapers were important for powerful administration. (d) Written documents plays an important role for dominant administration.	1
5	What measures were adopted by the East India company to extend and consolidate its control over India. Choose the correct option. (A) Military action. (B) Introduction of Railways (C) Partition of Bengal. (D) Introduction of Postal services Options: (a) A, B, C. (b) B, C, D. (c) A, B, D. (d) C, D, A	1
6	Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (a) Transfer of power to the British crown- 1880 (b) Aurangzeb's death- 1757 (c) Establishment of Indian National Congress-1885 (d) Morley – Minto reform- 1919	1

	Section-B	
7	Mention two factors on which Utilisation of resources depend?	2
8	“Human beings are considered as the most important resource for development.” How?	2
9	What type of information do we get from official records?	2
10	Cite two examples to prove that Indian Constitution is quite dynamic.	2
	Section-C	
11	How Letters Writings and Speeches can be an important source of information of Modern period of Indian history. Explain with two examples.	2+1=3
12	“India has a Parliamentary form of government.” Give any three examples to support this statement.	3
	Section-D	
13	Distinguish between Renewable resources and Non- Renewable resources. Give example also.	2½ +2½=5
14	Mention any five purposes which the Constitution of India serves towards strengthening democracy	5



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General Instructions:-

- I. All questions are compulsory.**
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Q. No.	Questions	Marks
Section-A		
1	Which one of the following statement is a feature of Abiotic resources? (a) These resources are inexhaustible. (b) These are renewable. (c) These resources have the capacity to reproduce and regenerate (d) Land, water and minerals are Abiotic resources.	1
2	In the question given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and Choose the correct option: Assertion (A): African nations are less developed inspite of being rich in resources. Reason (R): As People are literate and skilled in African nations (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
3	Which country is generated more wind energy than India? (a) Japan (b) U.S.A. (c) Russia (d) India	1
4	Choose the Correct Statement from the following options related to the dawn of Modern Period of Indian history. (a) It started after the death of Harsh Wardhan. (b) It started after the death of Shahjhan. (c) It started after coming to the Arabians to India. (d) It started when Europeans came to India.	1
5	Which were the major events of 20 th century in India during Modern Period of Indian history? Choose the correct option. (A) Formation of Muslim League (B) Home Rule league (C) Partition of Bengal. (D) Introduction of Postal services Options: (a) A, B, C. (b) B, C, D. (c) A, B, D. (d) C, D, A	1
6	Which one of the following pairs is Incorrectly matched? (a) Transfer of power to the British crown- 1858 (b) Aurangzeb's death- 1707 (c) Establishment of Indian National Congress-1985 (d) Morley – Minto reform- 1909	1
Section-B		
7	Mention two factors on which Utilisation of resources depend?	2

8	“Utility and value of a resource vary from time to time and place to place.” Give any two examples to support the statement.	2
9	Enumerate two steps taken by East India Company to establish their rule in India.	2
10	Identify any two provisions which make the Constitution of India Rigid as well as Flexible.	2
	Section-C	
11	How Letters, Writing and Speeches can be an important source of information of Modern period of Indian history. Explain with two examples.	1+2=3
12	Enlist three values that were added by our Constitution Framers to enshrine the constitution.	3
	Section-D	
13	‘Human needs and wants are neither uniform in all parts of the world nor static over the years.’ Explain the statement by giving suitable examples.	3+2=5
14	India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic country. Explain.	5



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Q. No.	Questions	Marks
Section-A		
1	(c) These resources have the capacity to reproduce and regenerate.	1
2	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
3	(d) China	1
4	(b) Surveys were important for effective administration.	1
5	(c) A, B, D.	1
6	(c) Establishment of Indian National Congress-1885	1
Section-B		
7	Availability of Resources Availability of Capital Availability of Water	2
8	Human beings are considered as an important resource as they are an assets. It is only with the help of human skills that the other resources can be developed.	2
9	They tell us about the condition of the people as well as administration of that time. Similarly, we get a lot of information about various Bill's like Ilbert bill and arms bill.	2
10	Right to Education Right to Information Abolition of Privy Purse	2
Section-C		
11	They provide information about the developments that take place during a particular period. For example, the collection of writings of Gandhiji at the Gandhi Smriti near Rajghat, which is one of the biggest museum on Gandhiji, has a library with around 60,000 books. It also has about 6,000 original photographs of Gandhiji.	2+1=3
12	In a parliamentary democracy, there is a close relationship between the legislature and the executive. The Council of Ministers is constituted from amongst the members of the legislature. It holds the office as long as it continues to enjoy the confidence of the legislature. In a parliamentary form of government, the Head of the State, the President in case of India, is a nominal head. Although, she/he enjoys many powers, but in practice all these powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.	3
Section-D		
13	Renewable Resources:- Renewable resources are also known as inexhaustible resources. Resources, which can be renewed either naturally or by human efforts, are known as renewable resources, for example, solar energy, air and water. Some of the renewable resources are always available and do not get exhausted by human activities, for example, solar and wind energy. The quality of these resources can be affected by improper usage. Non Renewable Resources:- Resources, which take millions of years to form or renew, are known as non renewable resources. They are also known as exhaustible resources as they cannot be renewed. Energy resources, such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and other minerals are the examples of non-renewable resources. There is a concern about their over-exploitation. They are available in limited amount on the earth's surface and complete utilization of such resources would result in their exhaustion.	2½ +2½=5
14	1. Defines the nature of country's political system. 2. Ensures that majority group does not dominate the minorities. 3. Guarantees rights based on equality to establish social, political and economical justice. 4. Guards our National interest.	5

	5. Plays a crucial role in democratic societies towards the achievements of desired goals	
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SET-B

Q. No.	Questions	Marks
Section-A		
1	(d) Land, water and minerals are Abiotic resources.	1
2	(c) A is correct but R is incorrect.	1
3	(b) U.S.A.	1
4	(d) It started when Europeans came to India.	1
5	(a) A, B, C.	1
6	(c) Establishment of Indian National Congress-1985	1
Section-B		
7	Availability of resources . Availability of water. Availability of capital.	2
8	Utility and value of a resource varies from time to time and place to place. Earlier human civilisations flourished along the river valleys as they used water for irrigating fields. Now, human beings are using water for generating energy, irrigation, navigation and industries, etc. China and United States of America (USA) are generating more wind energy than India.	2
9	Military Action Introduction of Railways Passing different acts	2
10	A constitution is called Rigid or Flexible on the basis of procedure of its amendments. A rigid Constitution is one which cannot be amended easily. The strength of rigid Constitution is that it is stable and guarantee against hasty changes. A flexible Constitution is one which can be amended easily. A flexible Constitution is considered progressive in nature and helpful in development of the nation. Indian Constitution is a combination of both rigid as well as flexible. Indian constitution is rigid because it cannot be amended easily but at the time of need it can be amended easily.	2
Section-C		
11	They provide information about the developments that take place during a particular period. For example, the collection of writings of Gandhiji at the Gandhi Smriti near Rajghat, which is one of the biggest museum on Gandhiji, has a library with around 60,000 books. It also has about 6,000 original photographs of Gandhiji.	1+2=3
12	Some ideals included in the constitution of free India were like commitment to democracy and guarantee of justice, equality and freedom to all. The makers of the constitution were also very much concerned about clothing the naked, feeding the starved and ending exploitation of already deprived and depressed sections of society.	3
Section-D		
13	Human needs and wants are neither uniform in all parts of the world nor static over the years. They generally grow and become complex with the process of change in the society. In ancient times, emphasis was mainly given on satisfying the basic needs, such as food, clothing and shelter which was derived from the natural environment. Even today, the pygmies of Africa eat edible plants, roots, flowers, fruits, and hunt animals. In advanced societies, greater emphasis is laid on the utilization of resources for satisfying the multifarious needs of human beings.	3+2=5
14	Sovereign:- India is a sovereign state because we are free from our external controls. We are free to take our own decisions. No other country can dictate its policies or terms to us. No other country can interfere in our internal matters. Socialist:- India is a socialist state because India is against any kind of exploitation and will ready to establish conomic justice. Secular:- India is a secular state because all religions enjoy equal freedom. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion. Right to freedom of Religion is also provided by our constitution under fundamental Rights. State doesn't have a religion of its own. Democratic:- India is a democratic country because our government is elected by the people and the administration of country run by the representatives of the people. Republic:- India is republic because the head of state i.e. the President is an elected head from amongst the people.	5