



KPC PUBLIC SCHOOL, KHARGHAR  
ASSESSMENT – IV, 2023-24

GRADE : VIII  
SUBJECT: SST

MARKS:100  
TIME: 3 HRS

SECTION A

This section comprises multiple choice questions.

(1M×25=25M)

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ the Muslim League demanded 'Independent State' for Muslim  
a. 1840  
b. 1945  
c. 1947  
d. 1940
2. The knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ texts helped the reformers promote new laws.  
a. Ancient  
b. Modern  
c. Medieval  
d. All of the above
3. Who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj?  
a. Sri Narayana Guru  
b. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker  
c. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
d. Jyotirao Phule
4. Stripurushtulana was written by  
a. Ramabai Ranade  
b. Begum Rokya Shakhawat Hussain  
c. Tarabai Shinde  
d. Begum Kausar Bi
5. Widows' Home in Pune was established by  
a. Tarabai Shinde  
b. Rokeya Hussain  
c. Pandita Ramabai  
d. Savitribai Phule
6. Who translated an old Buddhist text that was critical of caste.  
a. Pandita Ramabai  
b. Tarabai Shinde  
c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
d. D. Jyotirao Phule
7. Under which Governor General did Raja Ram Mohan Roy initiative to ban Sati?  
a. Lord Mountbatten  
b. William Bentick  
c. Lord Dalhousie  
d. Lord Ripon
8. The first Urdu novels began to be written from  
a. The late sixteenth century  
b. The late eighteenth century  
c. The late seventeenth century  
d. The late nineteenth century
9. In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:  
Assertion (A): Raja Rammohun Roy founded Brahma Samaj to improve the conditions of women.  
Reason (R): Women during this period were victims of various social practices that were against women especially widows.  
a. Both A and R are correct R is the Correct Explanation of A  
b. A is correct R is wrong  
c. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A  
d. A is wrong R is correct
10. Which of the following movements is associated with Chitta Ranjan Das?  
a. Quit India Movement  
b. Non-Cooperation Movement  
c. The Salt March  
d. None of these
11. Ilbert Bill was introduced in  
a. 1860  
b. 1878  
c. 1883  
d. 1890
12. Match the following:  
1.Producer. (i) Manufacturer  
2.Pollution. (ii) Vehicles, power stations  
3. Farmer (iii) Not pure  
4. Air pollution. (iv) Farm worker  
5. Water pollution (v) Dirty water  
a.1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(v), 5-(iii)  
b. 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(ii), 5-(v)  
c. 1-(iv), 2-(v), 3-(i), 4-(ii), 5-(iii)  
d. 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(v), 5-(i)

13. The average density of world's population is  
 a. 10 persons per square kilometre  
 b. 20 persons per square kilometre  
 c. 80 persons per square kilometre  
 d. 51 persons per square kilometre
14. Which of the following is not the region where very few people live?  
 a. High altitudes areas  
 b. High mountains  
 c. Plains  
 d. Equatorial forest area
15. How have USA and Australia gained in respect of population growth  
 a. By immigration  
 b. By tourism  
 c. By both (a) and (b)  
 d. None of these
16. What is a population pyramid?  
 a. A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population.  
 b. When the population density of an area is so high that people live in tall buildings.  
 c. Pattern of population distribution in large urban areas.  
 d. All of the above
17. Where are Anu and Kumar travelling through ?  
 a. Delhi  
 b. Mumbai  
 c. Chennai  
 d. China
18. How can we prevent water related diseases?  
 a. By using pond water  
 b. By using boring water  
 c. By using clean and safe water  
 d. All of these
19. What are Public facilities?  
 a. Essential facilities  
 b. Non essential facilities  
 c. Both (a) and (b)  
 d. None of these
20. Who carries the responsibility of providing public facilities to the people?  
 a. Government  
 b. Private organisation  
 c. Public  
 d. None of these
21. The term used for event in which large number of losses occur to life and property:  
 a. Toxic  
 b. Disaster  
 c. Poisonous  
 d. Vulnerable
22. Which of the following is powerlooms?  
 a. Where the production is made by hand.  
 b. Where the production is made by machines using electricity.  
 c. Both (a) and (b)  
 d. None of these
23. Match the following:  
 (a) Basic needs. (i) Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation  
 (b) Public facilities. (ii) Food, water, shelter and clothes  
 (c) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (iii) MCD  
 (d) BMC (iv) Diarrhoea  
 (e) Water related disease. (v) Health, water, school facility
- a. (a)- (ii), (b)- (v), (c)- (iii), (d)- (i), (e)- (iv)  
 b. (a)- (iii), (b)- (iv), (c)- (ii), (d)- (v), (e)- (i)  
 c. (a)- (i), (b)- (v), (c)- (ii), (d)- (iii), (e)- (iv)  
 d. (a)- (iv), (b)- (v), (c)- (iii), (d)- (i), (e)- (ii)
24. Assertion(A) – The Lucknow Pact was the historic agreement signed in 1916 between the Congress and the All India Muslim League.  
 Reason (R) – Both the parties decided to work together for the representative government in the country.  
 a. Both A and R are correct R is the Correct Explanation of A  
 b. A is correct R is wrong  
 c. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A  
 d. A is wrong R is correct
25. The money spent to purchase new machine or building for gaining profits in future is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Investment  
 b. Losses  
 c. Expenditure  
 d. None

## SECTION B

This section comprise very short answer questions:

(2M×10=20M)

26. Why did Jyotirao Phule dedicate his book Gulamgiri to the American movement to free slaves?
27. What was Raja Rammohun Roy's view on Western education?
28. Who were the main leaders in the early days of the Congress?
29. Who was Balgangadhar Tilak? What was his contribution to the national movement?
30. What are the causes of uneven distribution of population in the world?
31. How does the population pyramid help in understanding the population of a country?
32. Define the terms death rate, birth rate and growth rate.
33. Why do countries like Kenya have a broad-based population pyramid?

OR

Difference between Public and private sector.

34. Briefly write about the population pyramid in India and Japan.
35. What is the right to education?

## SECTION C

This section comprise short answer questions:

(3M×5=15M)

36. Why did Gandhiji's choose to Break Salt Law?
37. Why was Bengal divided by the British in 1905?
38. Who was Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan?
39. What do you know about Sulabh?
40. Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?

## SECTION D

This section comprise long answer questions :

(5M×4=20M)

41. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting-up production in India?
42. What is meant by human resources? Mention the importance of human resources.
43. Give an account of Quit India Movement
44. What are the advanced countries doing with toxic and hazardous industries?

## SECTION E

This section comprise case based questions:

(4M×3=12M)

45. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

some moderately remunerative employment after leaving their schools. Up to the mid-nineteenth century, the Company was concerned primarily with higher education. So it allowed the local pathshalas to function without much interference. After 1854, the Company decided to improve the system of vernacular education. It felt that this could be done by introducing order within the system, imposing routines, establishing rules, ensuring regular inspections. It appointed a number of government pandits, each in charge of looking after four to five schools. The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching. Each guru was asked to submit periodic reports and take classes according to a regular timetable. Over time, gurus who wanted to retain their independence found it difficult to compete with the government aided and regulated pathshalas. The new rules and routines had another consequence. In the earlier system, children from poor peasant families had been able to go to pathshalas, since the timetable was flexible. Inability to attend school came to be seen as indiscipline, as evidence of the lack of desire to learn. In a speech delivered on January 15, 1908 in Bombay, Aurobindo Ghose stated that the goal of national education was to awaken the spirit of nationality among the students. This required a contemplation of the heroic deeds of our ancestors. The education should be imparted in the vernacular so as to reach the largest number of people. Aurobindo Ghose emphasised that although the students should remain connected to their own roots, they should also take the fullest advantage of modern scientific discoveries and Western experiments in popular governments. Moreover, the students should also learn some useful crafts so that they could be able to find

- 45.1) What was the concern of the company up to the mid-nineteenth century?
- 45.2) After 1854, what did the company decide?
- 45.3) What did Aurobindo Ghose state in Bombay on January 15, 1908?
- 45.4) What was the task of the pandit?

1  
1  
1  
1

**46. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

People are a nation's greatest resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into 'resources'. Hence, human resource is the ultimate resource. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements. Human resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They differ in their educational levels, age and sex. Their numbers and characteristics also keep changing. The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution. More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about 30 per cent of the land surface. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. Some areas are very crowded and some are sparsely populated. The crowded areas are south and south east Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests.

- 46.1.) What are nation's greatest resources? 1  
46.2.) What is the ultimate resource? 1  
46.3.) What is known as the pattern of population distribution? 1  
46.4.) Name about the crowded areas of earth. 1

**47. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

Like water, there are other essential facilities that need to be provided for everyone. Last year you read about two other such facilities: healthcare and sanitation. Similarly, there are things like electricity, public transport, schools and colleges that are also necessary. These are known as public facilities. The important characteristic of a public facility is that once it is provided, its benefits can be shared by many people. For instance, a school in the village will enable many children to get educated. Similarly, the supply of electricity to an area can be useful for many people: farmers can run pumpsets to irrigate their fields, people can open small workshops that run on electricity, students will find it easier to study and most people in the village will benefit in some way or the other.

- 47.1.) What are public facilities, and what sets them apart from other essential facilities like healthcare and sanitation? 1  
47.2.) How do public facilities benefit society, and what are some examples of their impact on different sectors? 1  
47.3.) What part do public facilities play in fostering economic opportunities and how do they contribute to socioeconomic development? 1  
47.4.) How are providing to the needs for various communities and making sure that public facilities to all of them are accessible create a more equitable and welcoming society? 1

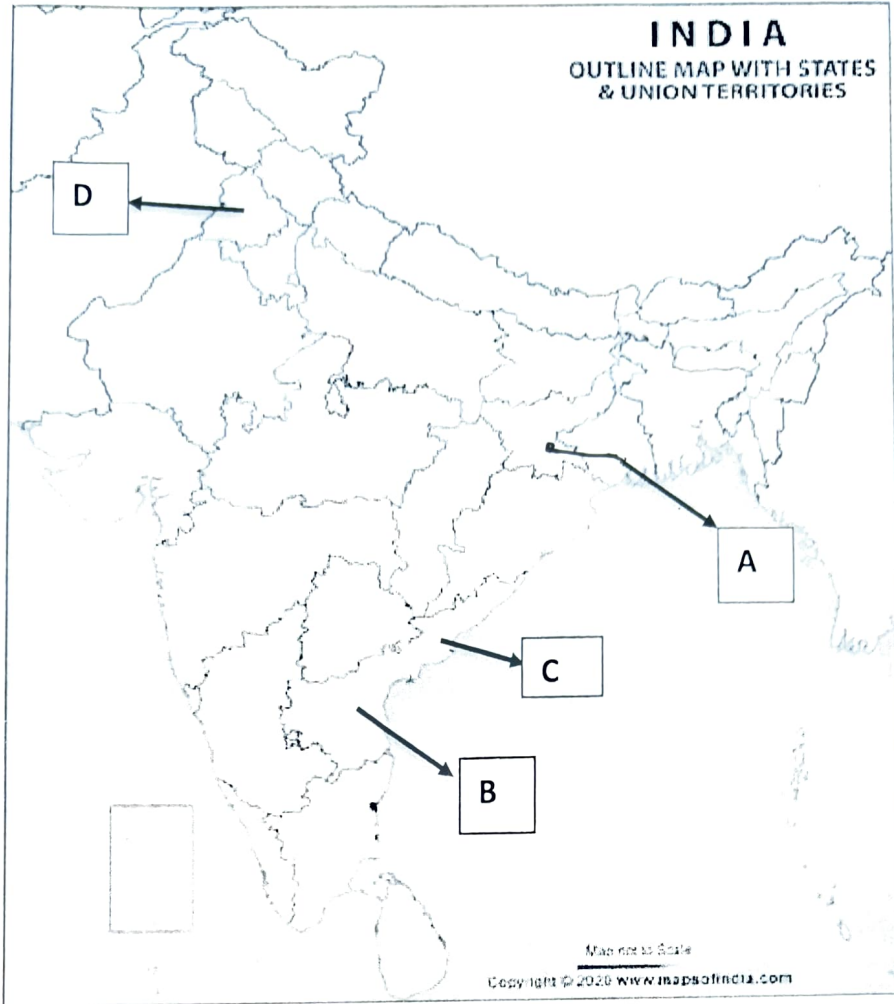
**SECTION F**

**This section comprise map skilled based questions:**

**(4M+4M=8M)**

**48.a) The places have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.**

- A. TISCO was set up in this region
- B. The place where Vande Mataram Movement started
- C. Largest seaport located here
- D. The site of Jalianwala Bagh Massacre



48. b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 4 of the following with suitable symbols.

Given a proper index:

1. The site of Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
2. Kollam – Thiruvananthapuram region
3. Bokaro steel plant
4. Mumbai-Pune region
5. Location of Swadeshi Movement