

POOJA MODEL SCHOOL

CLASS-8

Mid Term Exam Practice Worksheet-2

2026-27

Timing:- 3 hrs	MM:- 80
Name: _____	Roll No.: _____

SOCIAL SCIENCE QUESTION PAPER

SECTION-A — Multiple Choice Questions

1 × 15 = 15

1. Which factor mainly determines whether a substance can be considered a resource?

- (A) Its colour and appearance
- (B) Its usefulness, technology and economic feasibility
- (C) Its availability only in forests
- (D) Its ability to produce electricity

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Wind energy is a renewable resource.
2. Petroleum is a non-renewable resource.
3. Resources should be used carefully for future generations.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

3. Which ruler is associated with the consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate during the early 13th century?

- (A) Qutbuddin Aibak
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Ibrahim Lodi
- (D) Sikandar Lodi

4. Which ruler is regarded as one of the greatest rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (A) Krishnadevaraya
- (B) Alauddin Khalji
- (C) Sher Shah Suri
- (D) Bahlul Lodi

5. Which of the following best describes sustainable development?

- (A) Using all resources as quickly as possible
- (B) Meeting present needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet theirs

- (C) Completely avoiding the use of natural resources
- (D) Using only non-renewable resources

6. Who defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat?

- (A) Sher Shah Suri
- (B) Babur
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Humayun

7. Which of the following is a provisioning ecosystem service?

- (A) Climate regulation
- (B) Pollination
- (C) Supply of food and fresh water
- (D) Soil formation

8. Which policy was introduced by Lord Wellesley to bring Indian rulers under British influence?

- (A) Doctrine of Lapse
- (B) Subsidiary Alliance
- (C) Permanent Settlement
- (D) Ryotwari System

9. Which agricultural practice is most helpful in preventing soil erosion?

- (A) Deforestation
- (B) Contour ploughing
- (C) Overgrazing
- (D) Excessive irrigation

10. The Vijayanagara Empire suffered a major setback after which battle?

- (A) Battle of Plassey
- (B) Battle of Buxar
- (C) Battle of Talikota
- (D) Battle of Haldighati

11. Which fort became the capital of Shivaji Maharaj and was the site of his coronation?

- (A) Raigad
- (B) Pratapgad
- (C) Sinhagad
- (D) Purandar

12. What was the main advantage of guerrilla warfare for Shivaji Maharaj?

- (A) It depended on large open-field battles
- (B) It allowed his forces to use speed, surprise and knowledge of the terrain
- (C) It required a very large standing army
- (D) It avoided the use of forts

13. Which European explorer reached the Malabar Coast of India by sea in 1498?

- (A) Christopher Columbus
- (B) Vasco da Gama
- (C) Ferdinand Magellan
- (D) James Cook

14. Which statement correctly describes the early activities of the English East India Company in India?

- (A) It initially focused mainly on trade
- (B) It immediately became the ruler of India
- (C) It was established by the Mughal emperor
- (D) It began as a military organisation

15. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (A) Plassey — Battle fought in 1757
- (B) Cartaz — Mughal land revenue system
- (C) Raigad — Capital of the Delhi Sultanate
- (D) VVPAT — Maratha military system

Assertion–Reason Questions

16–20 | 1 × 5 = 5

For Questions 16–20, choose the correct option:

- (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- (D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

16.

Assertion (A): Natural resources need to be conserved for future generations.

Reason (R): Excessive exploitation can reduce the availability of resources.

17.

Assertion (A): The British East India Company became increasingly involved in the political affairs of India.

Reason (R): Political and military interventions helped the Company expand its territorial control.

18.

Assertion (A): Krishnadevaraya is remembered as an important ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Reason (R): His reign witnessed political expansion and considerable cultural development.

19.

Assertion (A): Secret ballots help protect the freedom of voters.

Reason (R): A secret ballot prevents others from knowing how an individual has voted.

20.

Assertion (A): Organic farming can contribute to environmental sustainability.

Reason (R): It can reduce dependence on synthetic chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

SECTION-B — Very Short Answer Type Questions

21–24 | 2 marks each

21. What is meant by universal adult franchise?
22. What was the purpose of the Mughal **mansabdari system**?
23. Why was Surat important during the early period of European trade in India?
24. Name the three major battles fought at Panipat and mention the years in which they were fought.

SECTION-C — Short Answer Type Questions

25–29 | 3 marks each

25. Explain any three reasons for the expansion of the Mughal Empire under Akbar.
26. Describe any three important features of the administration of the Delhi Sultanate.
27. Explain any three ways in which the British East India Company strengthened its control over Indian territories.
28. Differentiate between the **First-Past-the-Post system** and **Proportional Representation**.
29. Explain the importance of conserving natural resources. Give three suitable examples of responsible resource use.

SECTION-D — Long Answer Type Questions

30–33 | 5 marks each

30. Analyse major causes and consequences of the 1857 Rebellion.
 31. Explain how organic farming can help protect soil, water and biodiversity while also benefiting farmers economically.
 32. Choose **any two** of the following Maratha personalities — **Bajirao I, Tarabai, Ahilyabai Holkar, Kanhoji Angre or Mahadji Shinde**. Write a short account of their achievements and explain why they can be considered inspirational figures.
 33. Explain the importance of elections in a democracy. Discuss any three major challenges faced during elections in India and suggest measures to make the electoral process more effective.
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SECTION-E — Case-Based Type Questions

34.

The Delhi Sultanate was ruled by several dynasties over a period of time. The rulers had to maintain large armies, administer distant territories and deal with rebellions. Iltutmish played an important role in consolidating the Sultanate, while later rulers expanded its territory. The Sultanate also developed important administrative and architectural traditions.

- (a) Who was an important ruler associated with the consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate? [1]
 - (b) Mention one challenge faced by the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate. [1]
 - (c) Mention any two contributions of the Delhi Sultanate to administration or architecture. [2]
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35.

Shivaji Maharaj established an organised administrative system to govern his territories effectively. He divided responsibilities among different officials and maintained a strong military organisation. Forts played an important role in defence, while the navy helped protect the western coastline. His administration also paid attention to discipline and the welfare of his soldiers.

- (a) Why were forts important to Shivaji Maharaj? [1]
 - (b) What was the importance of the Maratha navy? [1]
 - (c) Mention any two features of Shivaji Maharaj's administration or military organisation. [2]
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36.

The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal in 1793. Under this system, zamindars were recognised as landowners and were required to pay a fixed amount of revenue to the British government. Although the British expected the system to provide a regular income, many peasants faced difficulties because zamindars often demanded high rents. Failure to pay revenue could result in the loss of zamindari rights.

- (a) In which year was the Permanent Settlement introduced? [1]
 - (b) Who were recognised as landowners under this system? [1]
 - (c) Explain any two problems faced by peasants under the Permanent Settlement. [2]
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SECTION-F — Map-Based Questions. [5 marks]

Q-37 On the given outline map of India, **locate and label** the following places:

- **Panipat** — Site of three important battles in Indian history.
- **Hampi (Vijayanagara)** — Capital of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- **Raigad** — Important Maratha fort and capital of Shivaji Maharaj.

- **Surat** — Important centre of early European trade.
- **Plassey (Palashi)** — Site of the Battle of Plassey, 1757.

