

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Mumbai Region**Half Yearly Examination (2025-26)****SAMPLE PAPER**

Class- VIII

Max. Marks: 60

Subject: Social Science (Code- 087)

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Q.No.	ANSWERS	Marks
	A-MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1X15=15)	
1	(b) Trees producing oxygen	1
2	(b) Harvesting faster than forest regeneration	1
3	(b) Developing industries to convert resources into valuable goods	1
4	(a) Extraction, utilisation and consumption	1
5	(d) Mulching and gentle ploughing	1
6	(b) Āmuktamālyada	1
7	(b) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A	1
8	(d) Deccan plateau	1
9	(c) The leader of the party or coalition that wins a majority of seats in the Lok Sabha becomes the Prime Minister	1
10	(c) 543	1
11	(c) President exercises discretionary power	1
12	(c) President of India	1
13	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
14	(b) The Conquest of the South	1
15	(b) Infantry, Cavalry, Navy	1
	B-VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2X3=6)	
16	(i) Ships from Arabia, Persia, and Europe bring goods. (ii) Markets are full of spices, textiles, horses, and metals. (iii) Merchants of different countries meet and trade. (iv) Crowds of workers loading and unloading ships. (v) The city is busy and rich because of sea trade.	2
17	a. Ahilyabai Holkar ruled Malwa wisely for nearly 30 years. b. She built temples, roads, ghats, and wells across India and held open courts to help her people directly.	2
18	i. It is also known as Right to Vote ii. All the adult citizens who are 18 years or above old have right to vote.	2
	C-SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3X3=9)	
19	The Maratha Empire left following impact in Indian history: a. Challenged Mughal dominance. b. Efficient administration. c. Military skillfulness. d. Revival of Hindu traditions. e. Religious tolerance. OR	3

	The most important factor of production is Human Capital/Entrepreneurship. i. Human capital is the only capital which incorporates land, labour and physical capital. ii. Human capital generates output through skills, knowledge and productivity.										
20	The building is called Vidhana Soudha. Its purpose is to house the Sabha (Legislative Assembly), or bicameral in some states, with both Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council). The executive includes the Governor as the Head of State, the Chief Minister as the Head of Government, and the Council of Ministers who help in administration.		3								
21	<table><tr><th>Renewable resources</th><th>Non-renewable resources</th></tr><tr><td>a. They can be renewed within a limited time.</td><td>i. They take millions of years to get renewed.</td></tr><tr><td>b. They are sustainable.</td><td>ii. They are exhaustible</td></tr><tr><td>c. Ex. Solar energy, Wind energy</td><td>iii. Ex. Fossil fuels.</td></tr></table>	Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources	a. They can be renewed within a limited time.	i. They take millions of years to get renewed.	b. They are sustainable.	ii. They are exhaustible	c. Ex. Solar energy, Wind energy	iii. Ex. Fossil fuels.		3
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D-LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5X3=15)											
22	The political strategies of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals: Similarities: i. Both aimed to control a large part of India. ii. Both used strong armies and weapons to conquer. iii. Taxes from people and trade were their main income. iv. Built forts, palaces, and mosques/temples. v. Faced resistance from local rulers. Differences: a. Delhi Sultans mostly ruled through force and raids. b. Mughal rulers, especially Akbar, used alliances, marriages, and tolerance. c. Mughals built a better administration (Mansabdari system). d. Delhi Sultans shifted capitals and had frequent violent successions. e. Mughals stayed in power longer because of better planning. OR Timeline of Key Events (1192-1699): 1192: Defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan, marking the start of the Delhi Sultanate. 1526: First Battle of Panipat, where Babur founded the Mughal Empire. 1565: Battle of Talikota, leading to fall of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1576: Battle of Haldighati, Maharana Pratap's resistance against the Mughals. 1699: Formation of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh. a. Significance of the First Battle of Panipat (1526): The First Battle of Panipat in 1526 was a major turning point in Indian history. b. Babur's victory over Ibrahim Lodi not only led to the establishment of the Mughal Empire but also introduced gunpowder warfare to India, which changed the way battles were fought. c. This battle marked the end of the Delhi Sultanate's rule and the rise of the Mughals, laying the foundation for their dominance in India for centuries to come.		5								

	d. The victory reshaped the political landscape and set the course for the future of the subcontinent'	
23	The legislature and the executive are organised at the union and state levels in the following way: - India follows a federal system of government where both the union and state levels have their own legislature and executive structures. - At the Union level, the legislature is bicameral, consisting of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House). - The executive includes the President as the Head of State, the Prime Minister as the Head of Government, and the Council of Ministers who help the Prime Minister run the government. - At the State level, the legislature can be unicameral, having only the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly), or bicameral in some states, with both Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council). - The executive includes the Governor as the Head of State, the Chief Minister as the Head of Government, and the Council of Ministers who help in administration. OR The Indian Parliament is called the “voice of the people” because: - It is made up of representatives who speak on behalf of the citizens. - Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people, while members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the state legislatures, this system ensures that people from every region, including marginalised communities, are represented. To ensure different opinions are heard, Parliament uses: - Question Hour: Members of Parliament (MPs) ask the government questions to hold it accountable and raise important issues. - Debates and Discussions: MPs from different parties and backgrounds discuss laws, national issues, and ideas. This allows different opinions to be heard before making any decisions. - Parliamentary Committees: Standing Committees examine bills, budgets, and policies regularly.	5
24	The Maratha administration under Shivaji: - Shivaji's administration was centralised and efficient. - He removed hereditary positions and paid all officers from the treasury. - The Ashta Pradhana Mandal, his group of eight ministers, handled affairs like defence, finance, justice, and diplomacy. - In the military, he maintained infantry, cavalry, and a navy. - The cavalry was divided into bargirs (state-supplied) and shiledars (self-equipped). - Forts were key to defence and strategy. - Officers were rotated regularly to prevent corruption and misuse of power.	5

	OR Shivaji Bhonsle (1630-1680) founded Swarajya through innovative strategies: i. Early life & strategies: Captured Pune forts at 16 using guerrilla warfare. ii. Military campaigns: Killed Afzal Khan (1659), raided Shaista Khan's camp (1663), and looted Surat twice for resources. iii. Navy and forts: Built a navy to protect the coast and used forts for defense. iv. Coronation (1674): Crowned Chhatrapati at Raigad with Vedic rites. v. Legacy: Expanded into Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, rejected slavery, and inspired Indian rulers with his vision and administrative genius.	
	E- CASE BASED/ SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (5X2=10)	
25	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:	5
25.1	By applying their skills, knowledge and decision making capacities to the economic activities.	1
25.2	Required skills and a healthy body.	2
25.3	Good health fosters cognitive development and improves our concentration.	2
26	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:	5
26.1	After Gurmat was elected, students also had a role to play. They needed to cooperate with her, share their views, and help her succeed in her responsibilities. In a democracy, being a good citizen means participating both before and after elections.	2
26.2	Ms. Usha, the teacher, acted as the Election Officer. She explained the rules, arranged the voting booth, conducted the counting, and even invited another teacher to witness it. Her role was important to make sure the election was conducted fairly and openly.	2
26.3	Providing a braille ballot for Neha, a visually impaired student, was a sign of true inclusion. It allowed her to vote on her own, just like the others. This showed respect for every student and ensured that no one was left out of the democratic process.	1
27.1	Do yourself	3
27.2	A. Delhi B. Hampi	2