

Sample paper A 8th history
Silver Grove School
Sample paper set A(2025-26)
CLASS- 8

SUBJECT: History/Civics

TIME: 2;00 Hrs.

M.M. 50

- Instruction: 1. Read all questions attentively.
2. It is compulsory to attempt all questions.
3. Marks for each question have been given.

Section - A

Tick {✓} the correct answer.

(.5×10=5)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji associated with _____

- a) Drain of wealth
- b) wealth of drain
- c) Muslim league
- d) Congress Socialist party

2. Who led the revolt of 1857 in Kanpur?

- a) Bhakt khan
- b) Nana saheb
- c) Lakshmi Bai
- d) Kunwar singh

3. _____ was the given the title of Mahatma for his work for uplift of the oppressed classess

- a) Jyotiba Phule b) Dayanand Saraswati
- c) Annie Besant d) Naryan Guru

4. WHO stands for _____

- a) World Health Organ b) World Health Organisation
- c) World Hurry Organisation d) World Holistic Organisation

5. A.O. hume was associated with the _____

- a) Partition of Bengal b) Formation of Congress
- c) Morley-Minto Reform d) University Act

6. Laws are made by _____

- a) Legislature
- b) Council of Ministers
- c) judiciary
- d) executive

7. From where did Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose proclaimed the formation of Azad Hind fauj?

- a) Singapore
- b) Andaman and Nicobar
- c) Japan
- d) kohima

8. Choose the correct statement:

- a) In December 1929, pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was made the president of the Indian National Congress.
- b) In December 1935, pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was made Prime Minister of the Indian National Congress.
- c) In January 1943, pandit Nehru was made minister of the Indian National Congress.
- d) In March 1945, Pandit Nehru was made leader of the Indian National Congress.

9. The International Labour Organisation has its headquarters at_____

- a) London
- b) Geneva
- c) Paris
- d) Rome

10. The British Indian association was formed in the year

- a) 1851
- b) 1878
- c) 1883
- d) 1885

Fill in the blanks.

(5)

1. The General Enlistment Act was passed in_____
2. _____ founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.
3. _____ was the first reformers of india
4. Arya samaj founded by_____
5. Arms act passed in_____
6. All India Trade Union Congress was founded by_____ in_____.
7. The three prominent leader of radical nationalist group were_____, _____ and _____.
8. The quit India movement took place in the year_____
9. Satya Sodhak Samaj founded by_____
10. The UNESCO came into existence in_____

State whether the following statements are True or False.

(5)

1. The Indian soldiers were paid much less than as compared to their British counterparts._____
2. The charkha was a symbol of a progress____
3. Rowlatt Act was passed in 1923.
4. The British treated the Indians at par with themselves.
5. The Congress was started in 1885.
6. Chauri Chaura is a place in Madhya Pradesh._____
7. Raja Ram Mohan Roy religious belief were based on the Bible.
8. Swami Vivekanand parliament of religion held at newyork 1980.
9. The revolt of 1857 did not involved the masses.
10. Sudan was the last to achieve independence with the help of the Trustee ship council._____

Section - B

A .Define the term.

(4)

1.Dominion status 2.non cooperation 3.Moderate phase 4.simmon
commission

B. Write Timeline of national congress (1)

C. Assertion- Reason type question 2 marks

In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Assertion (A): The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched in 1920.

Reason (R): It was started in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat issue.

Case Study Based Questions.

(3)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

In 1905, the British government announced the partition of Bengal on communal lines. This decision hurt the sentiments of Indians and led to strong opposition. On 7 August 1905, a massive meeting was held at the Town Hall in Calcutta, where leaders and people protested against the partition. The movement united the Early Nationalists and Radical Nationalists and spread across Bengal. British goods were boycotted, and people were encouraged to use Indian products, which promoted self-reliance. When the partition came into force on 16 October 1905, the day was observed as a Black Day and people mourned the division.

Q1. The Anti-Partition Movement was started mainly to oppose:

- A. The British tax system
- B. The partition of Bengal
- C. The Revolt of 1857
- D. The formation of the Congress

Q2. The massive demonstration against the partition on 7 August 1905 was held at:

- A. Red Fort
- B. Parliament House
- C. Town Hall, Calcutta
- D. Victoria Memorial

Q3. Which groups were brought together by the Anti-Partition Movement?

- A. Moderates and Extremists
- B. Farmers and workers
- C. Princes and landlords
- D. British officials and Indians

Section – C

Answer the following question (Any Five)

(5x3=15)

1. discuss the main aspects of the non cooperation movement
2. Differentiate between the methods of Early Nationalist and Radicals Nationalists.
3. Name two early All India association
4. How did unification of India help to bring about a feeling of nationalism among the Indians?
5. what were the main teachings of Arya Samaj?
6. What were the social and educational reforms started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?
7. Explain various types of writs. When are they issued?

Project

(10)