

BHARTIYA SHIKSHA BOARD
Model Paper - Half Yearly
SOCIAL SCIENCE - Class 8
Session 2026-27

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Instructions:

- Read the questions carefully.
 - Please check that this question paper contains 09 printed pages.
 - 10 minutes extra time is allowed to read this question paper. During this time, students will only read the question paper and not write the answers.
 - This question paper contains 35 questions. Attempting all the questions is compulsory.
 - The question paper is divided into 6 sections- A, B, C, D, E and F.
 - Section-A: Q.no. 1 to Q.no. 16 are Multiple Choice Questions carrying 1 mark each.
 - Section-B: Q.no. 17 to Q.no. 22 are Very Short Answer type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-30 words.
 - Section-C: Q.no. 23 to Q.no. 25 are Short Answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 30-40 words.
 - Section-D: Q.no.26 to Q.no.30 are Long Answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 50-60 words.
 - Section-E: Q.no. 31 to Q.no. 33 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions carrying 4 marks each.
 - Section-F: Q.no. 34 and Q.no. 35 are Map Based Questions. Q34 carries 2 marks and Q35 carries 4 marks.
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SECTION A

- Q1.** A new concept of 'Homestay' has come up where tourists stay in the home of a resident of a tourist place by paying a fee. Which of these segments of service sector does it belong to?
- (A) Trade and Commerce
(B) Hospitality
(C) Communication and Information Technology
(D) Education

- Q2.** Match the following correctly:-

Column A

- (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
(b) National policy on Education
(c) Kothari Commission
(d) Woods Dispatch

Column B

- (1) 1964-66
(2) 1854
(3) 1968
(4) 2001-2002

- (A) (a)-4,(b)-3,(c)-1,(d)-2
- (B) (a)-4,(b)-3,(c)- 2,(d)-1
- (C) (a)-4,(b)-1,(c)- 2,(d)-3
- (D) (a)-4,(b)-2,(c)- 1,(d)-3

Q3. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly

- (A) Spice gardens- Kerela
- (B) Khanchendzonga National Park-Sikkim
- (C) Keoladeo National Park- Rajasthan
- (D) Nalanda University- Gujarat

Q4 The Shantiniketan which evolved into Vishva Bharati University in 1921 embodies the vision of which of the following personalities ?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (C) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (D) Swami Vivekananda

Q5. The concept of ‘Joint Forest Management” (JFM) in Bharat involves

- (A) government agencies exclusively manage forest resources.
- (B) private companies managing forests for commercial use.
- (C) collaboration between local communities and the government in forest management.
- (D) international organizations managing Bharatiya forests.

Q6. For Q7. and Q8 two statements are given- one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason(R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the options given under each question:

Q7. Assertion (A): Thomas Babington Macaulay, a British historian and politician claimed that “a single shelf of a good European Library was worth the whole native literature of Bharat and Arabia”

Reason (R) : Macaulay believed that traditional Bhartiya learning was superior to western knowledge

- (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) (R) is correct but (A) is incorrect.

Q8. Assertion (A): In certain parts of Bharat our food security may be threatened.

Reason (R): There has been a reduction in crop yield due to seasonal water scarcity and rising temperature.

- (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) (R) is correct but (A) is incorrect.

Q9. Raman is a child of 12 years of age who has been forced to withdraw from school to work in a fire cracker factory in Sivakasi. Which of the following Articles of our constitution protects his rights?

- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 39
- (C) Article 16(4)
- (D) Article 15

Q10. Match the following correctly:-

- | Column A | Column B |
|-------------------------|--|
| (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | (1) Character building and spiritual education |
| (b) Swami Vivekananda | (2) Go back to the Vedas |
| (c) Dayananda Saraswati | (3) The University Education Commission |
| (d) Dr Radhakrishnan | (4) Modernization of education |
- (A) (a)-1,(b)-2,(c)-3,(d)-4
 - (B) (a)-2,(b)-3,(c)- 4,(d)-1
 - (C) (a)-4,(b)-1,(c)- 2,(d)-3
 - (D) (a)-4,(b)-2,(c)- 3,(d)-1

Q11 The Sanskrit texts Charaka-Samhita and Sushruta Sanhita are texts on which of the following subjects?

- (A) Music
- (B) Medicine
- (C) Rituals
- (D) Archery

Q12 Which of the following is true about the system of Universal Adult Franchise?

- (A) All citizens of Bharat 18 years of age and above irrespective of their religion, caste, race or sex can vote.
- (B) All male citizens of Bharat 18 years of age and above irrespective of their religion, caste, race or sex can vote.
- (C) All female citizens of Bharat 18 years of age and above irrespective of their religion, caste, race or sex can vote.
- (D) All citizens of Bharat 21 years of age and above irrespective of their religion, caste, race or sex can vote.

Q13 Which of the following pair is **not** matched correctly?

- (A) Wildlife Protection Act- 1972
- (B) Forest Conservation Act- 1980
- (C) National Biodiversity Act- 2002
- (D) Environment Protection Act-1887

Q14 Which of the following led to the formation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to achieve stabilisation of concentration of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere?

- (A) The Kyoto Protocol
- (B) The Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro
- (C) The Copenhagen Accord
- (D) The Kigali Agreement

Q15. Amendment to the constitution can be made under which of the following articles?

- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 360
- (D) Article 368

Q16 Which of the following Initiative of the govt of Bharat aims at universal access to good quality health care services?

- (A) MUDRA yojana
- (B) Saubhagya Yojana
- (C) Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- (D) PM Awas Yojana

SECTION-B

Q17. Varsha wants to drive to a famous museum in her city but she doesn't know the route to the place. Which form of electronic media can she use to reach there? State any one advantage of this media.

Q18. Who was Savitribai Phule? Explain her contribution in the field of education.

Q19. Identify the sector to which these livelihood activities belong:-

- (a) A farmer working in fields
- (b) A teacher teaching in school.

Q20. Explain any two harmful impacts of climate change on our health.

Q21. Nature deficit disorder means spending less time with nature and can lead to many issues particularly for children. Mention any two of such issues.

Q22. What do you mean by Self Help Groups(SHG)? Give an example of SHG.

SECTION-C

Q23. Given below are examples of types of media. Identify and write the type of media each belongs to (Print media, Electronic media and Social media

(1+1+1)

(A) X(Twitter)

(B) Magazines

(C) Community radio

Q24. Gopikrishna, a young computer science engineer from IIT Bombay was not satisfied with the job he got in India. He shifted to the US to work in a renowned software company and settled there. What is this process called? Suggest any two measures that the Indian government can take to retain our young talent in Bharat.

(1+2)

Q25. Our Constitution has drawn inspiration from many of the Constitutions of the world. From which country has the Constitution of Bharat borrowed the following features-:

(1+1+1)

(i) Fundamental Duties

(ii) Distribution of power between Centre and State

(iii) Concept of single citizenship

SECTION-D

Q26. How has Social media become an important part of everyday life in recent times? Explain giving any two examples. What can be the harmful impact if we do not use social media responsibly?

(3+2)

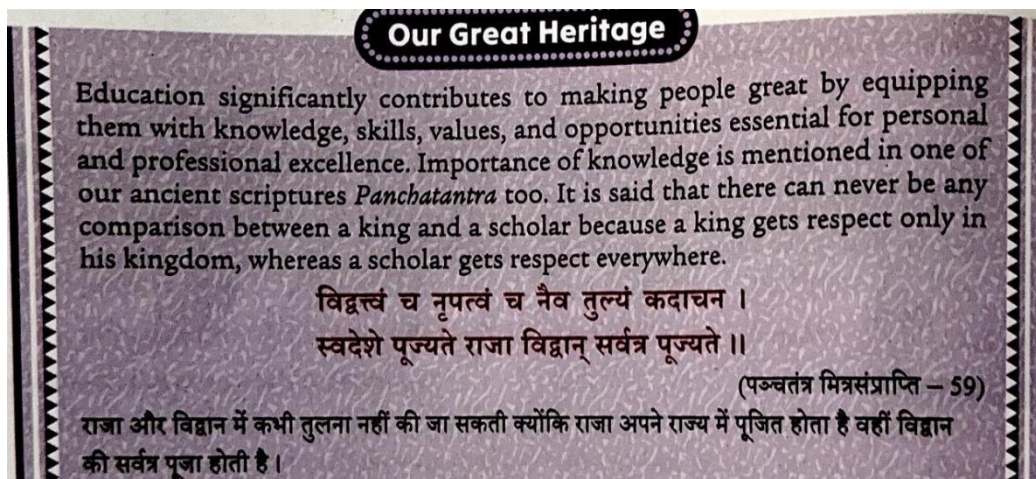
Q27. The Service sector is a major contributor to the economy of our country. Explain the importance of Service sector and explain any three factors that have lead to the growth of Service Sector in Bharat.

(2+3)

Q28. Carbon footprint is the total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases we produce in our daily lives through our actions which is harming mother earth. Suggest any five measures you will take to reduce carbon footprint on the earth to make it a better place to live in.

(1x5)

Q29. Read the passage from the Panchtantra and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) How does education contribute to making people better? (2)
- (ii) Who according to shloka gets greater respect- The king or the scholar and why? (2)
- (iii) In ancient Bharat, students, disciples lived with their teachers or gurus away from the distractions of urban life in serene surroundings to learn from their gurus. What was this system called? (1)

Q30. How can we say that Bharat has a unique federal structure? Describe any four features of federal structure of governance in Bharat. (1+4)

SECTION-E

Q31 to Q33 are case study based questions. Read the source given and answer the questions that follow:-

Q31

Nalanda University

Nalanda University, also known as Nalanda Mahavihara, was a renowned centre of learning in ancient Bharat. It was located in the present-day Bihar. It was one of the earliest residential universities in the world, with over 10,000 students and 2,000 teachers functioning from around the 5th century CE to the 12th century CE.

Students came from various parts of Bharat, and from countries like China, Korea, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia.

Nalanda offered a wide range of subjects, including Buddhist scriptures, philosophy, logic, grammar, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and arts. The curriculum was designed to promote critical thinking and comprehensive understanding.

Nalanda was home to many distinguished scholars and teachers, including Nagarjuna, a great Buddhist philosopher; Aryabhata, the renowned mathematician and astronomer; and Xuan Zang (Hsuan-Tsang), the Chinese

pilgrim and scholar who studied and later documented his experiences at Nalanda.

The scholars were taught through lectures, discussions, and debates. The medium of instruction was Sanskrit, and there was a significant emphasis on the teacher-student relationship.

- (1) Where was Nalanda University the world renowned centre of training located?
- (2) Name a famous mathematician and a famous Chinese pilgrim who visited Nalanda.
- (3) Give two reasons why if given an opportunity you would like to study at this university ?

Q32.

Unpaid Family Services

The work done by family members for each other also comes under the category of services, which we call informal services. For example, all the members of the family are responsible towards each other and selflessly support each other in their work. We use these services but do not make any cash payments; thus, these services are considered negligible due to a lack of payment. Yet if we do not get these services, many difficulties will arise in our growth and development.

- (i) The work done by family members for each other comes under which sector? (1)
- (ii) Why are these services considered negligible? (1)
- (iii) Write any two steps that you would take in your family to ensure that all the members of the family are responsible towards each other and selflessly support each other in their work. (2)

Q33. **The Sacred Groves: Traditional conservation practices in Bharat**

Sacred groves are patches of forest or natural vegetation that have been traditionally preserved by local communities because of their cultural or religious significance. These groves are found throughout Bharat and are often associated with local deities or spirits. These areas are important repositories of biodiversity, and preserve species and habitats that could be lost. Sacred groves are managed by local communities, with traditional rules prohibiting the felling of trees, hunting, or other forms of exploitation. These practices have helped maintain the ecological integrity of the groves for generations. Recognising their role in biodiversity conservation, and the potential for community-based conservation, there have been attempts to integrate sacred groves into broader conservation strategies. For example, the Mawphlang sacred grove in Meghalaya is one of the best-preserved groves in the region. The Khasi tribe protects this forest, believing that damaging the grove, even taking a leaf, can anger the gods. This has made the area a biodiversity hotspot.

In Rajasthan, Orans are sacred groves dedicated to deities and heroes, which are known for their conservation efforts. They are managed by the local rural community, the Bishnoi. The Bishnoi community is renowned for its conservation of trees and wildlife, especially the blackbuck.

Q1. What are sacred groves? (1)

Q2. Who plays an important role in preserving the sacred groves? (1)

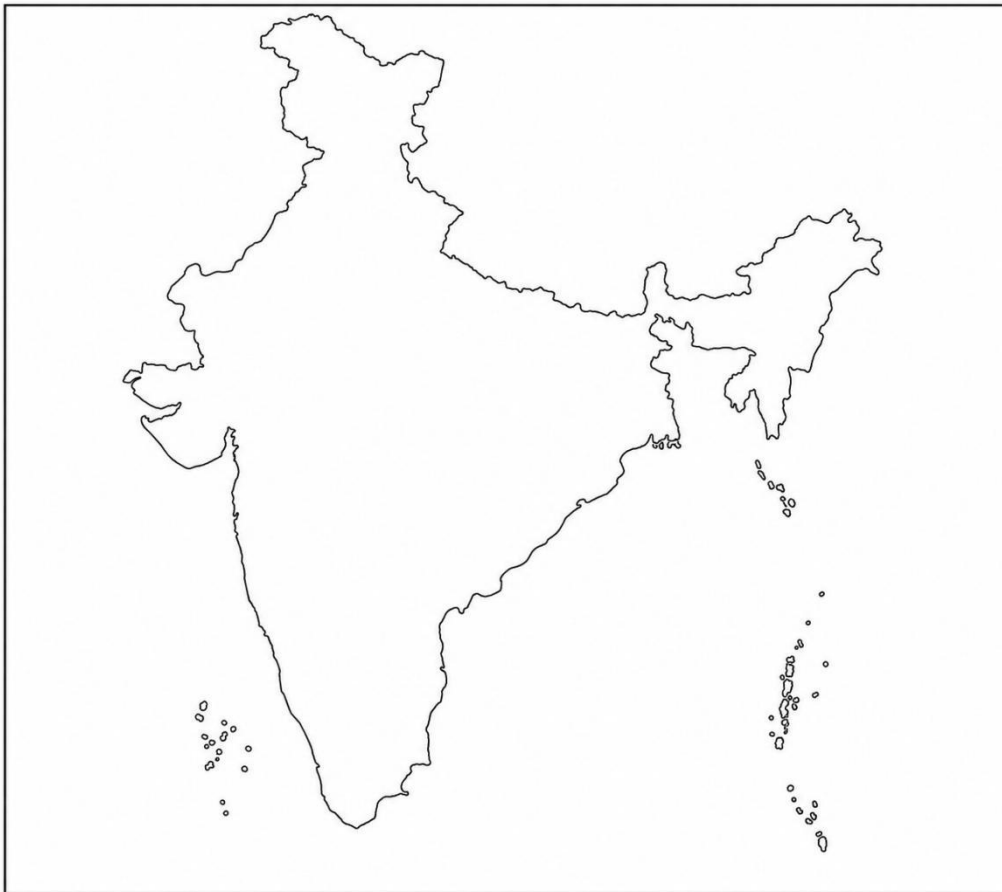
Q3. Give two example of such sacred groves in India. (2)

SECTION-F

Q34. On the given map of Bharat mark the following:- (1+1)

(A) Locate and label the state where Nalanda University is located.

(B) The Western Ghats, a Global biodiversity Hotspot.



Q35. On the given map of world locate and label the following:-

(A) any two global Hope Spot Zones. (2)

(B) Any two global biodiversity Hotspots.

(2)

