

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

MCQ TEST 2019- 2020

CLASS: VIII
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

TIME: 01 Hour
MM : 40

1. In a ratio, the quantities are []
a) Always in the same unit b) always in different units c) sometimes in the same unit and sometimes in different units d) all the three
2. 20 percent of an hour is []
a) 20 min b) 12 min c) 10 min d) 22 min
3. The ratio of 5m to 10 km is []
a) 1: 20 b) 1:2000 c) 1:100 d) 2:1000
4. If the marked price of an item is Rs 10 and a discount of 10 % is allowed, then the sales price is []
a) Rs 11 b) Rs 9 c) Rs 10.10 d) Rs 9.10
5. If the interest is compounded half-yearly, then the time period becomes []
a) half b) twice c) same d) four times
6. For depreciation, we use the formula as []
a) $A = P[1 - 100/R]^n$ b) $A = P[1 - R/100]^n$ c) $A = P[1 + R/100]^n$ d) $A = P[1 + 100/R]^n$
7. What is 72% of 25? []
a) 18 b) 9 c) 20 d) 16
8. $4xy + 6x - 5y - 2xy$ is a []
a) monomial b) binomial c) trinomial d) none of these
9. Coefficient of z in $-7xyz^2$ is []
a) -7 b) $7xy$ c) $7xyz$ d) $-7xyz$
10. $23a^4b^2c$ is same as []
a) $23c^4ba^2$ b) $23b^2ca^4$ c) $23a^2b^4c$ d) $23c^2a^4b$
11. The numerical factor of a term is called its []
a) coefficient b) constant c) factor d) variable
12. Area of a rectangle is $40x^4y^2z^4$. If its length is $8x^4yz^2$, then breadth is []
a) $10xyz$ b) $5y^2z$ c) $4x^2y^2z^2$ d) $5yz^2$
13. The length, breadth and height of a cuboid is $9pr$, $2qr$ and $10pq$ respectively. Its volume is []
a) $180p^2qr$ b) $180p^2q^2r^2$ c) $180pqr$ d) $180pq^2r^2$
14. $(m - b)^2 =$ []
a) $m^2 - b^2$ b) $m^2 - 2m^2b^2 + b^2$ c) $m^2 + b^2 - 2mb$ d) $(m+b)(m-b)$

15. The value of $6pq(p+q) - 2q$ for $p=1$ and $q=0$ is []
 a) 6 b) 4 c) 0 d) 8
16. In $(z+a)(z+b)$ if $a=b=2$ then the expression becomes []
 a) z^2+4 (b) $(z+4)^2$ (c) z^2+2 (d) $(z+2)^2$
17. $101^2 - 99^2 =$ []
 (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 200 (d) 400
18. A polyhedron is a 3-D shape made of []
 a) plane faces b) curved faces c) line segments d) plane and curved surfaces
19. The lateral faces of a pyramid are []
 (a) parallelograms (b) rectangles (c) squares (d) triangles
20. A polyhedron has 30 edges and 12 vertices. How many faces does it have ? []
 (a) 20 (b) 15 (c) 24 (d) 30
21. The base of a tetrahedron is a []
 (a) square (b) triangle (c) rectangle (d) rhombus
22. When three cubes having edges 'a' each are joined end to end, the dimensions of the cuboid so formed are []
 (a) a,a,a (b) a,2a,3a (c) 3a,3a,3a (d) 3a, a, a
23. If the edge of a cube increases four times, the surface area increases []
 (a) 16 times (b) 6 times (c) 4 times (d) 9 times
24. The area of a rhombus is given by []
 (a) $\frac{1}{2} \times$ product of diagonals (b) $2 \times$ product of diagonals
 (c) product of the diagonals (d) $4 \times$ product of diagonals
25. The perimeter of a square is 16 cm. Its area is given by []
 (a) 8 cm^2 (b) 20 cm^2 (c) 16 cm^2 (d) 10 cm^2
26. The area of a square is 25 cm^2 . The perimeter of the square is []
 (a) 10 cm (b) 25 cm (c) 20 cm (d) 5 cm
27. The curved surface area of a cylinder whose radius= $\frac{7}{2}$ cm and height=7 cm is []
 (a) 154 cm^2 (b) 44 cm^2 (c) 77 cm^2 (d) 66 cm^2

28. In a parallelogram the base is twice its height. Find its area if the height is 'm' units. []
 (a) $3m^2$ units (b) $2m$ units (c) $3m$ units (d) $2m^2$ units
29. The sum of the parallel sides of a trapezium is 8cm. Find its area if its height is 2cm. []
 (a) $16cm^2$ (b) $8cm^2$ (c) $10cm^2$ (d) $12cm^2$
30. $y^n \times y^{-n} =$ []
 (a) -1 (b) 1 (c) $2n$ (d) $-2n$
31. The value of $[(-2)^{-1}]^{-1} =$ []
 (a) 2 (b) $1/2$ (c) -2 (d) $-1/2$
32. The value of $42.005 \times 10^4 =$ []
 (a) 0.42005 (b) 4.2005 (c) 420.05 (d) 420050.0
33. The standard form of 0.0631 is []
 (a) 6.31×10^2 (b) 63.1×10^2 (c) 6.31×10^{-2} (d) 63.1×10^{-2}
34. What is the value of $(2 \times 4)^2$? []
 (a) 64 (b) 36 (c) 20 (d) 16
35. Factors of $9x^2 - 4y^2$ are []
 (a) $(9x+4y)(9x-4y)$ (b) $(3x+2y)(3x-2y)$ (c) $(3x-2y)(3x-2y)$ (d) $(9x-4y)(9x-4y)$
36. Find $(7x^2 + 14x) \div (x+2)$ []
 (a) $7x + 2$ (b) $7x+7$ (c) $7x$ (d) $7+2x$
37. The common factor of $-2xy$, $-3pqr$ and $-4lmn$ is []
 (a) 0 (b) -2 (c) 1 (d) -1
38. Factorise : $p^2 - 8p + 16 =$ []
 (a) $(p-4)^2$ (b) $(p+4)^2$ (c) $(p-8)^2$ (d) $(p+8)^2$
39. $(a+4)(a+2) =$ []
 (a) $a^2 + 8$ (b) $2a + 6$ (c) $a^2 + 6$ (d) $a^2 + 6a + 8$
40. Factorise : $m^4 - 16 =$ []
 (a) $(m^2 + 4)(m+2)(m-2)$ (b) $(m+4)(m-4)$ (c) $(m-4)(m-4)$ (d) $(m^2-4^2)(m^2-4^2)$

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
CLASS VIII MCQ 2019-20
ANSWER KEY **MATHEMATICS**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 .a. Always in the same unit | 21. b. triangle |
| 2. b. 12 min | 22. d. 3a, a, a |
| 3. b. 1: 2000 | 23. a. 16 times |
| 4. b. Rs 9 | 24. a. $\frac{1}{2} \times$ product of diagonals |
| 5. b. twice | 25. c. 16 cm ² |
| 6. b. $A=P[1-R/100]^n$ | 26. c. 20 cm |
| 7. a. 18 | 27. a. 154cm ² |
| 8. c. trinomial | 28. d. 2m ² units |
| 9. d. - 7xyz | 29. b. 8cm ² |
| 10. b. $23b^2ca^4$ | 30 . b. 1 |
| 11. a. coefficient | 31. c. -2 |
| 12. d. $5yz^2$ | 32. d. 420050.0 |
| 13. b. $180 p^2q^2r^2$ | 33. c. 6.31×10^{-2} |
| 14 .c. m^2+b^2-2mb | 34. a. 64 |
| 15.c. 0 | 35. b. $(3x +2y)(3x - 2y)$ |
| 16.d. $(z+2)^2$ | 36. c. 7x |
| 17.c. 200 | 37. d. -1 |
| 18.a. plane faces | 38. a. $(p -4)^2$ |
| 19. d. Triangles | 39.d. $a^2 +6a +8$ |
| 20. a. 20 | 40. a. $(m^2+4)(m+2)(m-2)$ |

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Class:8

TIME: 1 hour

Sub: Science

Max.Marks: 40

1. Which one, among the description, given below, about FORCE, is false?

- (a) A force may make an object move from rest
- (b) A force may bring about a change in the shape of an object
- (c) If the two forces act in the opposite directions on an object, the net force acting on it is the sum of the two forces
- (d) If the direction or the magnitude of the applied forces changes, its effect also changes

2. Identify contact force from the following.

- (a) Magnetic force (b) Gravitational force (c) Muscular force (d) Electrostatic force

3. What will be the direction of the force of friction acting on all the moving objects?

- (a) Opposite to the direction of motion of the object
- (b) Parallel to the direction of motion of the object
- (c) Same direction as motion of the object
- (d) In the north direction to the motion of the object

4. What are the factors which describe the state of motion of an object?

- (a) Mass and direction of motion of the object (b) Speed and the direction of motion of the object
- (c) Speed and mass of the object (d) Shape and direction of motion of the object

5. Friction is considered an evil in which one of the following cases.

- (a) Pencil makes a mark on a sheet of paper
- (b) A nail is fixed on the wall with a hammer
- (c) Soles of shoes wear - out over a period of time
- (d) A moving vehicle is stopped by applying brakes

6. Identify that activity which is performed to increase friction.

- (a) A few drops of oil are poured on the hinges of a door
- (b) Fine powder is sprinkled on carom board
- (c) Tyres of vehicles are given different tread patterns
- (d) A motor mechanic uses grease between the moving parts of machines

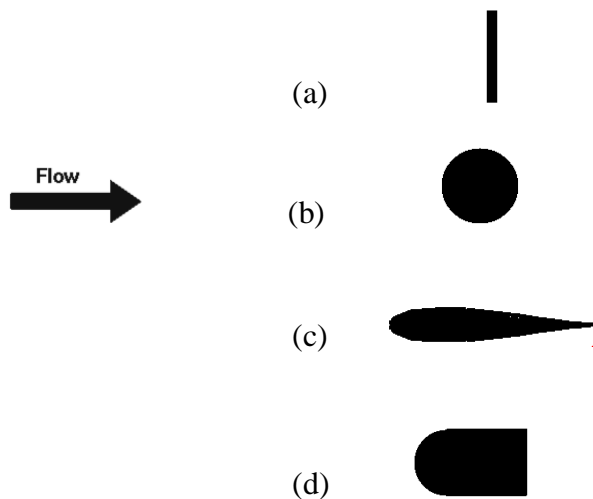
7. Which one material is not used as a lubricant in moving parts of machines?

- (a) Oil
- (b) Grease
- (c) Sand
- (d) Graphite

8. What are the main factors on which frictional force on an object in a fluid depends?

- (a) Speed of the object with respect to the fluid, shape of the object and the nature of the fluid
- (b) Speed of the object with respect to the fluid and shape of the object
- (c) Speed of the object with respect to the fluid and the nature of the fluid
- (d) Shape of the object and the nature of the fluid

9. Identify the shape which will offer least resistance when objects shown below move through fluids (considering all objects have the same frontal area).



10. Identify the type of friction mentioned against the examples given below, which is wrongly matched.

- (a) Writing on a paper with a pencil – Sliding friction
- (b) Pushing open hand through water in a tub – Fluid friction
- (c) Climbing a rock wall – Rolling friction
- (d) A book kept on a tilted table – Static friction

11. When fingers are placed on the throat, a ‘hard bump’ may be felt, that seems to move when we swallow something. What is the scientific term given for the ‘hard bump’?

- (a) Pharynx
- (b) Larynx
- (c) Wind pipe
- (d) Vocal chords

12. What is the to and fro motion of an object from its mean position called?

- (a) Linear motion
- (b) Oscillatory motion
- (c) Translatory motion
- (d) Circulatory motion

13. What part of the ear collects sound?

- (a) Ear canal
- (b) Ear drum
- (c) Pinna
- (d) Ossicles

14. Identify one activity which will not result in control of noise pollution in a residential area?

- (a) Extensive use of air horns in vehicles
- (b) TV and music systems operated at low volumes
- (c) Planting trees along the roads and around buildings
- (d) Setting up of industries away from residential area

15. Which kind of sound may not be considered as a major cause of noise pollution?

- (a) Sounds of vehicles
- (b) Bursting of crackers
- (c) Sound emanating from loudspeakers
- (d) Sound produced by a harmonium

16. The loudness is expressed in a unit called decibel (dB). What value given below represents the loudness of sound in case of normal conversation?

- (a) 10 dB
- (b) 30 dB
- (c) 60 dB
- (d) 70 dB

17. A drum vibrates with a low frequency, while; a whistle has a high frequency. What can be inferred about the pitch of the sound produced by both the instruments?

- (a) A drum produces a high-pitched sound, while; a whistle produces a sound of lower pitch
- (b) A drum produces a high-pitched sound, while; a whistle produces a sound of higher pitch
- (c) A drum produces a low-pitched sound, while; a whistle produces a sound of higher pitch
- (d) A drum produces a low-pitched sound, while; a whistle produces a sound of lower pitch

18. The ultrasound equipment, familiar to us for investigating and tracking many medical problems, work at what frequencies?

- (a) Roughly from 20 to 20,000 Hz
- (b) Higher than 20,000 Hz
- (c) Lower than 20,000 Hz
- (d) Lower than 20Hz

19. Identify the conductor of electricity from the following materials given.

- (a) Plastic
- (b) Wood
- (c) Rubber
- (d) Aluminium

20. Some solutions are given below. Identify the poor conductor of electricity from the following solutions.

- (a) Sugar solution
- (b) Common salt solution
- (c) Copper sulphate solution
- (d) Dilute sulphuric acid

21. What may be the reason that an object is not entirely made out of chromium metal?

- (a) The metal is corrosion resistant
- (b) The metal is scratch resistant
- (c) The metal has a shiny appearance
- (d) The metal is expensive

22. The water obtained from which one of the sources is a poor conductor of electricity?

- (a) Rain water
- (b) Tap water
- (c) Water obtained from a distillation unit
- (d) Water obtained from hand pump

23. Which one of the following activities will not cause an object to acquire charge as a result of rubbing?

- (a) Rubbing a plastic scale on dry hair
- (b) Rubbing a plastic refill with polythene
- (c) Rubbing eraser with woollen cloth
- (d) Rubbing balloons with woollen cloth

24. What happens when a charged glass rod is brought near a charged plastic straw rubbed with polythene?

- (a) Glass rod attracts the plastic straw
- (b) Glass rod repels the plastic straw
- (c) Glass rod attracts the polythene
- (d) Plastic straw repels the polythene

25. What is earthing?

- (a) A sudden shaking or trembling of the earth
- (b) The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth
- (c) Electrical charges produced by rubbing
- (d) Electric discharge between different clouds causing lightning

26. The buildings in the seismic zones should be so designed that they can withstand major tremors. Which one of the following building techniques/ structures/ designs is not 'Quake Safe'?

- (a) The use of mud or timber for construction of buildings
- (b) The cupboards and shelves inside the building are fixed to the walls
- (c) Keeping the roof of the building as heavy as possible
- (d) Tall buildings having firefighting equipment in working order

27. In the event that an earthquake does strike, what may be considered the correct step, in case we are outdoors, and we have to protect ourselves?

- (a) In case inside a car, drive faster to a safer destination
- (b) Move to a clear spot, and drop to the ground
- (c) Immediately take shelter under a nearby tree, or by the side of a tall building
- (d) In case inside a bus or a car try to come out of the vehicle and run to a safer place

28. Tremors on the earth can be caused

- (i) when a volcano erupts
- (ii) when a meteor hits the earth
- (iii) when an underground nuclear explosion is carried out
- (iv) by the movement of earth's plates

Which among the causes of tremors mentioned above is/ are correct?

- (a) Only (i) is correct
- (b) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

29. Compare the destructive energy of an earthquake of magnitude 6 on the Richter Scale with an earthquake of magnitude 4 on the Richter Scale. Select one answer from the choices given.

- (a) An earthquake of magnitude 6 has one and half times the destructive energy of an earthquake of magnitude 4
- (b) An earthquake of magnitude 6 has twice the destructive energy of an earthquake of magnitude 4
- (c) An earthquake of magnitude 6 has one hundred times more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4
- (d) An earthquake of magnitude 6 has one thousand times more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4

30. In the figure given below, what is the student trying to draw?



- (a) The incident ray
- (b) The normal
- (c) The reflected ray
- (d) Position of plane mirror

31. How is the angle of incidence related to the angle of reflection, according to one of the laws of reflection?

- (a) The angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection
- (b) The angle of incidence is always greater than the angle of reflection
- (c) The angle of incidence is always less than the angle of reflection
- (d) The angle of incidence is twice the angle of reflection

32. In an image formed by a plane mirror, the left of the object appears on the right, and the right appears on the left. What is this phenomenon called?

- (a) Dispersion of light
- (b) Diffused reflection
- (c) Regular reflection
- (d) Lateral inversion

33. Choose the ODD one out.

- (a) Flame of a candle
- (b) Moon
- (c) The Sun
- (d) Electric lamp

34. Given below is a part of description of structure of human eye.

The transparent front part of the eye is called 'X'. Behind the 'X', there is a dark muscular structure called 'Y'. In the 'Y', there is a small opening called the 'Z'. The size of the 'Z' is controlled by the 'Y'.

Identify X, Y and Z.

- (a) X = Iris; Y = Cornea; Z = Pupil
- (b) X = Pupil; Y = Cornea; Z = Iris
- (c) X = Cornea; Y = Iris; Z = Pupil
- (d) X = Pupil; Y = Iris; Z = Cornea

35. In the context of structure of human eye, choose the wrong description from the options given below.

- (a) When we say that a person has green eyes, we refer actually to the colour of the iris
- (b) The impression of an image persists on the retina for about 1/16th of a second
- (c) No vision is possible at the 'blind spot'
- (d) Rods and cones are present at the junction of the optic nerve and the retina

36. What is the most comfortable distance at which one can read with a normal eye?

- (a) 10 cm (b) 15 cm (c) 20 cm (d) 25 cm

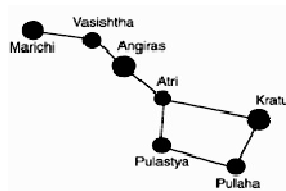
37. When is a person said to have cataract?

- (a) He/ she can see objects close to them clearly but cannot see distant objects so clearly
(b) He/ she cannot see objects nearby clearly but they can see distant objects quite well
(c) His/ her eyesight becomes foggy due to the eye lens becoming cloudy
(d) He/ she loses eyesight because of a disease or an injury

38. Lack of which vitamin in foodstuff is believed to be responsible for many eye troubles?

- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K

39. Which constellation has been depicted below?




- (a) Orion (b) Cassiopeia (c) Great Bear (d) Leo Major

40. What are asteroids?


- (a) A celestial body revolving around another celestial body
(b) Large number of small objects that revolve around the Sun, and are found in between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
(c) A small object that occasionally enters the earth's atmosphere at a very high speed and due to friction glows and evaporates quickly
(d) Members of solar system that appears generally as a bright head with a long tail
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ANSWER KEY; CLASS 8; SCIENCE

QUESTION NO.	CORRECT OPTION	CORRECT ANSWER
1	c	If the two forces act in the opposite directions on an object, the net force acting on it is the sum of the two forces
2	c	Muscular force
3	a	Opposite to the direction of motion of the object
4	b	Speed and the direction of motion of the object
5	c	Soles of shoes wear - out over a period of time
6	c	Tyres of vehicles are given different tread patterns
7	c	Sand
8	a	Speed of the object with respect to the fluid, shape of the object and the nature of the fluid
9	c	
10	c	Climbing a rock wall – Rolling friction
11	b	Larynx
12	b	Oscillatory motion
13	c	Pinna
14	a	Extensive use of air horns in vehicles
15	d	Sound produced by a harmonium
16	c	60 dB
17	c	A drum produces a low-pitched sound, while; a whistle produces a sound of higher pitch
18	b	Higher than 20,000 Hz
19	d	Aluminium
20	a	Sugar solution
21	d	The metal is expensive
22	c	Water obtained from a distillation unit
23	c	Rubbing eraser with woolen cloth
24	a	Glass rod attracts the plastic straw
25	b	The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth
26	c	Keeping the roof of the building as heavy as possible
27	b	Move to a clear spot, and drop to the ground
28	d	(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
29	d	An earthquake of magnitude 6 has one thousand times more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4
30	b	The normal

31	a	The angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection
32	d	Lateral inversion
33	b	Moon
34	c	X = Cornea; Y = Iris; Z = Pupil
35	d	Rods and cones are present at the junction of the optic nerve and the retina
36	d	25 cm
37	c	His/ her eyesight becomes foggy due to the eye lens becoming cloudy
38	a	Vitamin A
39	c	Great Bear
40	b	Large number of small objects that revolve around the Sun, and are found in between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
ANSWER KEY; CLASS 8; SCIENCE

QUESTION NO.	CORRECT OPTION	CORRECT ANSWER
1	c	If the two forces act in the opposite directions on an object, the net force acting on it is the sum of the two forces
2	c	Muscular force
3	a	Opposite to the direction of motion of the object
4	b	Speed and the direction of motion of the object
5	c	Soles of shoes wear - out over a period of time
6	c	Tyres of vehicles are given different tread patterns
7	c	Sand
8	a	Speed of the object with respect to the fluid, shape of the object and the nature of the fluid
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ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

MCQ PAPER

Class: VIII
Sub: Social Science

Marks: 40
Time: 1 Hour

Choose the correct option from the given alternatives and write it in the brackets.

1. The country that came to be known as “the workshop of the world” was ()
a) France b) Germany c) Britain d) Denmark
2. Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore till ()
a) 1757 b) 1765 c) 1784 d) 1799
3. _____ cloth gradually became a symbol of nationalism. ()
a) Woollen b) Silk c) Khadi d) Jute
4. William Jones was called a linguist because he knew ()
a) Greek b) Latin c) French d) All
5. The oriental institutions that were seen as “Temples of Darkness” ()
a) The Calcutta madrasa b) Banaras Sanskrit college
c) Both a and b d) None
6. An educational institution called Shantiniketan was established by ()
a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) William Jones d) William Adams
7. The system of Sati was banned in the year ()
a) 1856 b) 1859 c) 1865 d) 1829
8. Arya Samaj was founded in _____ part of India. ()
a) Western b) Northern c) Eastern d) Southern
9. Temple entry movement was started by ()
a) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker b) Mahatma Jyotibha Phule
c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar d) Narayana Guru
10. Which of the following artforms was introduced by British ()
a) Miniatures b) Muralart c) Oil Painting d) None
11. The art form which observed carefully and tried to capture exactly what the eye saw is called ()
a) History painting b) Portrait c) Portraiture d) Engravings
12. The storming of Seringapatam was painted by ()
a) Rober Kerr Porter b) Francis Hayman c) George Willison d) Johann Zoffany
13. Mahatma Gandhi arrived from South Africa to India in the year ()
a) 1915 b) 1916 c) 1917 d) 1918

14. Non-Cooperation movement turned violent at ()
a) Champaran b) Chauri Chaura c) Kheda d) Ahmedabad
15. Leading producer of coffee is ()
a) India b) Brazil c) USA d) Sri Lanka
16. The crop that requires 210 frost free days for its growth ()
a) Jute b) Cotton c) Rice d) Wheat
17. Slash and burn agriculture is another name given for ()
a) Commercial farming b) Mixed farming
c) Shifting agriculture d) Plantation agriculture
18. Which of these crops needs High temperature, High humidity and rainfall ()
a) Millets b) Wheat c) Rice d) Maize
19. Horticulture refers to ()
a) Cultivation of grapes b) Breeding of fish
c) Growing of vegetables, flowers, fruits d) Rearing of silk worms
20. Major plantation crops are grown in the _____ regions of the world. ()
a) Equatorial b) Tropical c) Temperate d) Polar
21. An industrial system consists of ()
a) Inputs b) Processes c) Output d) All
22. Sudha dairy is an example of ()
a) Public sector b) Cooperative sector c) Private sector d) Joint sector
23. TISCO was started in the year ()
a) 1901 b) 1904 c) 1907 d) 1910
24. The Textile centre that is known as “The Manchester of Japan” ()
a) Hokkaido b) Tokyo c) Osaka d) Shikoku
25. The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in 1854 in ()
a) Calcutta b) Madras c) Delhi d) Mumbai
26. Natural fibres are obtained from ()
a) Wool b) Cotton c) Jute d) All
27. Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are covered under _____ factors. ()
a) Geographical b) Cultural c) Economic d) Social
28. The Indian state which is home for more than 60 different tribal groups ()
a) Meghalaya b) Mizoram c) Odisha d) Nagaland
29. India has _____ national parks ()
a) 54 b) 45 c) 372 d) 273
30. A graded system or arrangement of things is called ()
a) Monarchy b) Anarchy c) Oligarchy d) Hierarchy

ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY

MCQ ANSWER KEY

Class: VIII

Sub: Social Science

Marks: 40

1. c) Britain
2. d) 1799
3. c) Khadi
4. d) All
5. c) Both a and b
6. a) Rabindranath Tagore
7. d) 1829
8. b) Northern
9. c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
10. c) Oil Painting
11. b) Portrait
12. a) Rober Kerr Porter
13. a) 1915
14. b) Chauri Chaura
15. b) Brazil
16. b) Cotton
17. c) Shifting agriculture
18. c) Rice
19. c) Growing of vegetables, flowers,
fruits
20. b) Tropical
21. d) All
22. b) Cooperative sector
23. c) 1907
24. c) Osaka
25. d) Mumbai
26. d) All
27. d) Social
28. c) Odisha
29. a) 54
30. d) Hierarchy
31. c) Police
32. b) Detention
33. c) Sanskrit
34. a)17
35. c) Both a and b are true
36. a) 2003
37. c) Adivasi activist
38. b) Ghettoisation
39. b) Muslims
40. a) 1989