

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate Name

Class

Section

BLOOM Social Studies Olympiad (BSSO)

Question Paper 2024-25

Class

8

Total Questions: **50 + 5** (Tie-Breaking Section)

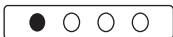
Total Time Allotted :
60 minutes

Total Marks
60

Instructions

1. There are **50 Multiple Choice Questions** in this booklet having 4 options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
2. There are two sections in the Question Paper; Section A having 40 Questions carrying 1 Mark each & Section B having 10 Higher Difficulty Order Questions carrying 2 Marks each.
3. All questions are compulsory. There is **NO negative** marking for incorrect answers.
4. Total time allotted to complete the paper is 60 minutes.
5. Please fill in your details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.

OMR Sheet Instructions

1. Before starting the paper, fill in all the details in the OMR Sheet.
2. Additional 10 minutes will be provided to fill up the OMR sheet, before the start of the exam.
3. Use HB Pencil to darken the circle of the correct option in OMR sheet. The correct way to darken the circle in OMR sheet is shown below.

4. Use black or blue ball point pen/HB pencil to fill the information in the OMR sheet. Partially filled OMR sheet will not be checked.
5. Return the OMR sheet to the invigilator after the exam.

CODE #149

SS8



BLOOM CAP

Founded by |  **arihant**

Bloom Social Studies Olympiad Class 8

Section A (1 Mark)

1. In which of the following years, Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of India?
(a) 1796 (b) 1773
(c) 1772 (d) 1789
2. A massive three-volume work, 'A History of British India' was published in 1817 by
(a) Lord Ripon (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Macaulay (d) James Mill
3. Which of the following Governor-Generals initiated the policy of 'Paramountcy'?
(a) Lord Cannings (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Warren Hastings (d) Richard Wellesley
4. Who was made the nawab of Bengal after the famous Battle of Plassey?
(a) Sirajuddaulah (b) Mir Qasim
(c) Mir Jafar (d) Alivardi Khan
5. The *nij* and *ryoti* systems were associated with the cultivation of which of the following crops?
(a) Woad (b) Cotton
(c) Cardamom (d) Indigo
6. What was the main task performed by the Gomasthas during the British period in Indian history?
(a) Supervised weavers
(b) Enforcing the doctrine of lapse
(c) Maintaining dairies in villages
(d) Working as a labourer in an indigo plantation.
7. Which of the following was not one of the reasons that inspired the Revolt of 1857?
(a) Loss of authority and honour of Indian nawabs and rajas
(b) Discontent among the sepoys
(c) Introduction of new food crops
(d) Steps to reform Indian society
8. Name the soldier from Bareilly who became a key military leader of the uprising in 1857.
(a) Kunwar Singh
(b) Bakht Khan
(c) Birjis Qadr
(d) Taty Tope
9. Paiks, a militia group that participated in an uprising in Khurda in 1817 belonged to which state?
(a) Bengal (b) Bihar
(c) Orissa (d) Assam
10. In which of the following cities the Hindu College was established to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts?
(a) Benares (b) Calcutta
(c) Madras (d) Bombay
11. What was the primary goal of Jones and Colebrooke in their study of ancient Indian texts?
(a) To justify British colonial rule
(b) To promote religious conversion
(c) To understand the real ideas and laws of Hindus and Muslims
(d) To collect rare artifacts
12. Woods Despatch was related to reform in the system of
(a) agriculture
(b) education
(c) caste
(d) administration
13. Swami Dayanand Saraswati is associated with which of the following?
(a) Brahmo Samaj
(b) Abolition of Child Marriage
(c) Arya Samaj
(d) Abolition of Sati

14. Identify the personality from the given image who played a role in encouraging widow remarriage and education of girls.



- (a) Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(b) Veeresalingam Pantulu
(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Raja Rammohan Roy
15. Which British official played a role in bringing Indians from the various regions together in setting up the Indian National Congress?
(a) Willam Jones (b) Warren Hastings
(c) AO Hume (d) Nathaniel Halhed
16. Who was the author of the book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'?
(a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel
17. Independence Day in 1930 was celebrated on which date under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru?
(a) 14th August (b) 25th November
(c) 24th April (d) 26th January
18. Minerals located at shallow depths are extracted through
(a) shaft mining (b) open-cast mining
(c) drilling (d) quarrying
19. Where are vast deposits of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver found?
(a) The Appalachian Region
(b) The Canadian Shield Region
(c) The Western Cordilleras
(d) The Great Plains

20. Which of the following is found on the topmost layer of the soil?
(a) Parent rock (b) Silt and sand
(c) Humus (d) Weathered rock
21. In which method of soil conservation the bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw?
(a) Contour barriers (b) Mulching
(c) Inter cropping (d) Shelter belts
22. What happens when the death rate is more than the birth rate ?
(a) Population stays the same
(b) Population decreases
(c) Population increase
(d) Population is independent of birth and death rates
23. What does the base of the population pyramid reflect ?
(a) Number of elderly dependents
(b) Number of working age population
(c) Number of young dependants
(d) Number of working children
24. Shifting cultivation is a type of
(a) Commercial farming
(b) Intensive subsistence farming
(c) Mixed farming
(d) Primitive subsistence farming
25. Which of the following crops need two hundred and ten frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth?
(a) Jute (b) Maize
(c) Coffee (d) Cotton
26. Which of the following countries is not a major coal producer?
(a) China (b) India
(c) Brazil (d) Germany
27. Jamshedpur is located near the confluence of which rivers?
(a) Ganga and Yamuna
(b) Krishna and Godavari
(c) Subarnarekha and Kharkai
(d) Narmada and Tapti

28. Nepal became a democracy after abolishing the monarchy in which of the following years?
(a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2008

29. In which of the following ways does the government promote secularism?
(a) Celebrating a religious festival in government school.
(b) Granting permission to religious communities to set up their own schools.
(c) Promoting untouchability.
(d) Restricting turban wearing practice of Sikhs.

30. Which of the following is not a part of the Parliament in India?
(a) Lok Sabha (b) Prime Minister
(c) Rajya Sabha (d) President

31. What does the Parliament session begins with?
(a) A speech by the President
(b) A question hour
(c) A zero hour
(d) None of the above

32. Identify the institution shown in the given picture.



- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The Lok Sabha
- (d) The Rashtrapati Bhawan

33. Which of the following steps led to the introduction of the Mid-day meal scheme in schools?
(a) Government initiative
(b) Public demand
(c) Public Interest Litigation
(d) None of the above

34. Which of the following roles is not performed by the judiciary?
(a) Enforcing fundamental rights
(b) Drafting of laws
(c) Judicial review
(d) Dispute resolution

35. What is the full form of FIR ?
(a) First Inquiry Report
(b) Full Investigation Research
(c) First Information Report
(d) First Information Research

36. Which Adivasi tribe inhabits the Niyamgiri hills in Odisha where a major aluminium company is planning to set up a mine and a refinery?
(a) Bhils
(b) Maria Gonds
(c) Dongria Kondh
(d) Baigas

37. The Sachar Committee was set up to examine the status of the
(a) Hindu community
(b) Muslim community
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Sikh community

38. Under which Article of the Constitution, water is recognised as a part of Right to Life?
(a) Article 14 (b) Article 21
(c) Article 19 (d) Article 22

39. The Indian Constitution grants the Right to Education for all the children between the ages of
(a) 4-15 years (b) 6-18 years
(c) 6- 15 years (d) 6- 14 years

40. Which gas leaked from the Union carbide plant that led to the Bhopal gas tragedy?
(a) Methyl - isocyanite
(b) Methyl - isopropyl
(c) Ethyl mercaptan
(d) Hydrogen cyanide

Section B (2 Marks)

41. Which of the following structures is unique to plant cells?

- (a) Nucleus (b) Mitochondria
(c) Chloroplast (d) Ribosomes

42. Identify the system of agricultural reforms taken by the Britishers with the help of the following information

‘Collectors went from village to village, inspecting the land, measuring the fields and recording the customs and rights of different groups. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village has to pay. This demand was to be revised periodically.’

- (a) Permanent Settlement
(b) Ryotwari System
(c) Mahalwari Settlement
(d) Munro System

43. Read the given information and answer the question that follow.

‘On growing up, he wanted to set up a school where the child was happy, where he could be free and creative, where he was able to explore his own thoughts and desires.’

Who is being referred to in the above source ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) William Adam
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

44. Match the following.

List-I (Tribe)	List-II (Region)
A. Bakarwals	1. Chhota Nagpur
B. Van Gujjars	2. Andhra Pradesh
C. Labadis	3. Punjab hills
D. Mundas	4. Kashmir

Codes

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

45. Consider the following pairs.

Personality	Caste
I. Ghasidas	– Matua sect
II. Bhimrao Ambedkar	– Ezhava caste
III. Jyotirao Phule	– Satyashodhak samaj

Which of the above pair is / are correctly matched ?

- (a) I and II only (b) None of these
(c) Only III (d) I, II and III

46. Match the following.

List-I (Factors of soil formation)	List-II (Role)
A. Time	1. Determined thickness of soil profile
B. Flora-fauna and microorganisms	2. Determine accumulation of soil
C. Relief	3. Determines colour, texture and chemical properties of soil
D. Parent rock	4. Affects the rate of humus formation

Codes

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

47. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option as True (T) or False (F).

- I. Secularism means state does not officially promote any one religion.
II. Separation of powers helps to check and balance the three organs of government.
III. Federalism refers to existence of more than one court in a country.

Codes

- (a) T T F (b) F F T
(c) T F T (d) F T T

48. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

- I. There are three different levels of courts in India.

II. The High Court is the highest court at the district level.

III. There is only one court at the apex level.

Options

- (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III
(c) Only III (d) Only I and III

- 49.** Read the following statements and select the option that correctly identifies True (T) and False (F) ones.
- I. Vultures are considered as the vital cleanser of the environment.
- II. In the biosphere, living beings are interconnected and interdependent on each other for survival.
- III. The narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere known as the ecosystem.

Codes

- | | I | II | III | | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | F | F | F | (b) | F | T | F |
| (c) | T | T | F | (d) | F | F | T |

- 50.** With reference to commercial farming, which of the following statements are correct?

- I. Most of the work in commercial farming is done manually.
- II. Mixed farming is a type of commercial farming.
- III. In intensive subsistence agriculture the farmer cultivates a large plot of land.

Codes

- (a) Both I and II
(b) Only II
(c) Only I
(d) Neither I nor II

Tie-Breaking Section

Instructions

1. This section consists of 5 questions.
2. The score achieved in this section will not be included in the total marks.
3. If the overall marks of two or more students are same, winner will be decided based on the score in this section.
4. Participation in this section is optional and students may choose to attempt it or not.

- 1. Assertion (A)** The East India Company acquired a charter in 1600 granting sole right to trade with the East.

Reason (R) The charter completely prevented other European powers from entering the Eastern markets.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

- 2.** Which of the following had the provision that provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indian Judges ?

- (a) Vernacular Press Act (b) Ilbert Bill
(c) Rowlatt Act (d) Arms Act

- 3.** Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A) The age-sex pyramid of Kenya is broad at the base and rapidly narrows towards the top.

Reason (R) In Kenya many children are born but most of them die during infancy and only few of them become adults and there are very few old people.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

4. Read the following statements and state whether they are True (T) or False (F).
- I. The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement laws made by the Parliament.
 - II. The Prime Minister is the leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha.

III. Opposition in Parliament is formed by all the political parties that are not a part of the majority party.

Codes

- | | I | II | III | | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | T | T | F | (b) | F | T | F |
| (c) | T | F | T | (d) | T | F | F |

5. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'Milpa' in which of the following regions?
- (a) Brazil
 - (b) Mexico
 - (c) North-East India
 - (d) Malaysia

