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CBSE Class 8 Social Science

Sample Question Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Subject: Social Science | **Class:** VIII | **Textbook:** Exploring Society: India and Beyond, Part 1 **Time Allowed:** 3 Hours | **Maximum Marks:** 80

Prepared by Sunbeam World School for practice. Based on the seven chapters of Exploring Society: India and Beyond, Part 1 (2026-27). CBSE does not prescribe a Class 8 paper pattern, so this paper follows the format most CBSE schools use. If your school's annual exam also includes Part 2, revise those chapters separately.

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains **37 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
2. The paper is divided into **six Sections: A, B, C, D, E and F**.
3. **Section A** has 20 questions of 1 mark each, including one Assertion and Reason question.
4. **Section B** has 4 questions of 2 marks each. Answer in about 40 words.
5. **Section C** has 5 questions of 3 marks each. Answer in about 60 words.
6. **Section D** has 4 questions of 5 marks each. Answer in about 100 words.
7. **Section E** has 3 case-based questions of 4 marks each.
8. **Section F** is a map question of 5 marks.
9. Internal choice is given in some questions.

Blueprint: Chapter-Wise Distribution

Chapter	Marks
1. Natural Resources and Their Use	13
2. Reshaping India's Political Map	9
3. The Rise of the Marathas	14
4. The Colonial Era in India	11
5. Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System	14

Chapter	Marks
6. The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive	10
7. Factors of Production	9
Total	**80**

SECTION A

20 questions of 1 mark each

1. Which of the following is a renewable resource? (a) Coal (b) Petroleum (c) Solar energy (d) Natural gas

2. Things that people make by using natural resources, such as roads and buildings, are called (a) human-made resources (b) potential resources (c) non-renewable resources (d) abiotic resources

3. Sustainable use of resources means (a) using as much as we need today without thinking of the future (b) using resources to meet our needs without harming the needs of future generations (c) not using resources at all (d) using only imported resources

4. The Delhi Sultanate was established in (a) 1192 (b) 1206 (c) 1526 (d) 1556

5. The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was (a) Delhi (b) Hampi (c) Agra (d) Pune

6. The First Battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between Babur and (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Hemu (c) Rana Sanga (d) Sher Shah

7. The Ahom general who defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Saraighat in 1671 was (a) Lachit Borphukan (b) Shivaji (c) Banda Bahadur (d) Rana Pratap

8. Shivaji was crowned Chhatrapati in 1674 at (a) Raigad (b) Pune (c) Satara (d) Thanjavur

9. The council of eight ministers in Shivaji's administration was called the (a) Ashtapradhan (b) Navaratna (c) Panchayat (d) Diwan-i-Aam

10. The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 was fought between the Marathas and (a) the British (b) Ahmad Shah Abdali (c) the Mughals (d) the Portuguese

11. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was fought between the English East India Company and (a) Tipu Sultan (b) Siraj-ud-Daulah (c) Mir Qasim (d) Ranjit Singh

12. The Revolt of 1857 began at (a) Meerut (b) Kolkata (c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

13. The term "drain of wealth" refers to (a) floods that destroyed crops (b) the flow of India's wealth to Britain without a fair return (c) Indian traders investing abroad (d) money spent on building canals

14. The minimum age for voting in India is (a) 16 years (b) 18 years (c) 21 years (d) 25 years

15. Elections to the Lok Sabha are conducted by the (a) Supreme Court (b) Election Commission of India (c) Parliament (d) President

16. Universal adult franchise means that (a) only educated adults can vote (b) only property owners can vote (c) every adult citizen can vote, whatever their religion, caste, gender, wealth or education (d) only men above 21 can vote

17. Members of the Lok Sabha are (a) nominated by the President (b) elected directly by the people (c) elected by state legislatures (d) appointed by the Prime Minister

18. The head of the government in India is the (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Justice (d) Speaker

19. Which of the following is NOT a factor of production? (a) Land (b) Labour (c) Capital (d) Consumption

20. Assertion and Reason. Assertion (A): A carpenter's tools are an example of capital. **Reason (R):** Capital includes human-made goods that are used to produce other goods and services. (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

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SECTION B

4 questions of 2 marks each

21. Suggest two ways in which water can be conserved at home or in your locality.

22. What was guerrilla warfare? Why did it suit the Marathas?

23. State any two effects of British colonial rule on Indian farmers or artisans.

24. What are an EVM and a VVPAT? Why is the VVPAT useful?

SECTION C

5 questions of 3 marks each

25. Explain the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources with two examples of each. Why must non-renewable resources be used carefully?

26. Describe any three achievements of Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagara. **OR** Explain any three reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire after Aurangzeb.

27. How did the Marathas expand their power in the eighteenth century under the Peshwas?

28. Give three differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

29. What is human capital? How do education and good health improve it?

SECTION D

4 questions of 5 marks each

30. Describe the rise of Shivaji and explain any three features of his administration. **OR** Explain the importance of forts in the Maratha kingdom, with examples of hill forts and sea forts.

31. How did the English East India Company change from a trading company into a ruling power in India? Refer to the Battles of Plassey and Buxar. **OR** Describe the causes of the Revolt of 1857 and state one important result.

32. Explain the main steps of the electoral process in India, from the preparation of voters' lists to the declaration of results.

33. How does a bill become a law in India? **OR** How is the executive made accountable to the legislature in India? Explain any three ways.

SECTION E

3 case-based questions of 4 marks each

34. Case Study: The Coal Town

A town in eastern India gets most of its electricity from a coal-based power plant nearby. Many families earn their living from coal mining. In recent years, people have complained about dust in the air, and the mines are expected to run out of coal in about thirty years. The town council is now discussing rooftop solar panels and rainwater harvesting.

(i) Is coal a renewable or a non-renewable resource? **(1)** (ii) State one problem caused by burning coal. **(1)** (iii) Suggest two ways in which the town can use its resources more sustainably. **(2)**

35. Case Study: Meena's First Vote

Meena turned 18 last year. Her name was added to the electoral roll and she received her voter ID card. On polling day she stood in a queue, the polling officer checked her name, marked her finger with ink, and she pressed a button on the EVM in a covered compartment where no one could see her choice.

(i) Why was Meena allowed to vote this year? **(1)** (ii) Why was ink put on her finger? **(1)** (iii) Why is it important that no one can see whom a voter has chosen? **(2)**

36. Case Study: Ravi's Bakery

Ravi rents a small shop in his town, buys two ovens and a mixing machine with his savings, and hires three workers. He decides what to bake, sets the prices and takes the risk of a loss if customers do not come.

(i) Which of these is an example of capital in Ravi's bakery? **(1)** (ii) Which factor of production does Ravi himself provide when he takes risks and makes decisions? **(1)** (iii) Explain why all four factors of production are needed to run the bakery. **(2)**

SECTION F

Map question, 5 marks

37. On the outline political map of India provided, locate and label the following: (a) Raigad, where Shivaji was crowned (b) Panipat (c) Plassey (d) Hampi, the capital of Vijayanagara (e) Jharkhand, a state rich in coal

Note for visually impaired candidates, in place of Q37: (a) Name the fort where Shivaji was crowned. (b) Name the place where three famous battles were fought in 1526, 1556 and 1761. (c) Name the battle of 1757 that helped the East India Company gain control of Bengal. (d) Name the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. (e) Name one state in India that is rich in coal.

MARKING SCHEME

CBSE Class 8 Social Science Sample Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Marks are shown in brackets. Accept any other relevant answer with the same meaning.

SECTION A (20 × 1 = 20)

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) Solar energy	11	(b) Siraj-ud-Daulah
2	(a) human-made resources	12	(a) Meerut
3	(b)	13	(b)
4	(b) 1206	14	(b) 18 years
5	(b) Hampi	15	(b) Election Commission of India
6	(a) Ibrahim Lodi	16	(c)
7	(a) Lachit Borphukan	17	(b)
8	(a) Raigad	18	(b) Prime Minister
9	(a) Ashtapradhan	19	(d) Consumption
10	(b) Ahmad Shah Abdali	20	(a)

SECTION B (4 × 2 = 8)

21. Any two: fix leaking taps, reuse water used for washing vegetables to water plants, rainwater harvesting, turn off taps while brushing, use buckets instead of hoses **(1 + 1)**

22. Guerrilla warfare means surprise attacks by small, fast-moving groups who then retreat quickly **(1)**. It suited the Marathas because they knew the hills and forests of the Sahyadris well and could defeat larger armies by surprise **(1)**

23. Any two: farmers had to pay heavy land revenue; they were forced to grow cash crops such as indigo; artisans lost work as cheap machine-made British cloth flooded Indian markets; famines caused great suffering **(1 + 1)**

24. EVM: Electronic Voting Machine, used to record votes electronically **(½)**; VVPAT: Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail, prints a slip showing the candidate voted for **(½)**. It lets the voter check that the vote was recorded correctly and allows votes to be verified later **(1)**

SECTION C (5 × 3 = 15)

25. Renewable resources can be replaced naturally, for example sunlight, wind, water, forests **(1)**; non-renewable resources take millions of years to form and can run out, for example coal, petroleum, natural gas, minerals **(1)**. They must be used carefully because once used up they cannot be replaced, and future generations will need them **(1)**

26. Any three: Vijayanagara reached its peak under him; he won wars against neighbouring kingdoms, such as at Raichur; he was a patron of art and literature and wrote the Telugu work Amuktamalyada; poets known as the Ashtadiggajas adorned his court; he built and expanded temples; trade flourished **(1 × 3) OR** Any three: weak successors after Aurangzeb; long wars that emptied the treasury; revolts by the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats and others; governors of provinces became independent; invasions such as that of Nadir Shah in 1739 **(1 × 3)**

27. Under Peshwas such as Baji Rao I, the Marathas expanded beyond the Deccan into central and northern India **(1)**. They collected taxes such as chauth and sardeshmukhi from many regions and built a network of allied chiefs **(1)**. Even after the defeat at Panipat in 1761, they recovered and took control of Delhi in 1771 **(1)**

28. Any three **(1 × 3)**:

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Members are directly elected by the people	Members are mainly elected by members of state legislative assemblies
Term of five years, unless dissolved earlier	Permanent house; one-third of members retire every two years, each member serves six years
543 elected members	Up to 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President
The council of ministers is responsible to it	It cannot remove the council of ministers

29. Human capital is the knowledge, skills and health of people that make them productive **(1)**. Education gives people knowledge and skills, so they can do better-paid and more productive work **(1)**. Good health lets people work regularly and efficiently **(1)**

SECTION D (4 × 5 = 20)

30. Rise (2 marks): Shivaji built a kingdom in the Western Ghats by capturing forts from the Bijapur Sultanate and resisting the Mughals; he was crowned Chhatrapati at Raigad in 1674 and worked for Swaraj, or self-rule. Features (any three, 1 mark each): Ashtapradhan, a council of eight ministers; a strong network of forts; a navy to protect the coast; a fair land revenue system; collection of chauth and sardeshmukhi; a disciplined army using guerrilla tactics. **OR** Importance (any four points, 1 mark each): forts protected the kingdom; served as bases for guerrilla attacks; stored food, weapons and treasure; controlled trade routes and the coast; showed the ruler's power. Examples (1 mark): hill forts such as Raigad, Sinhagad, Pratapgad, Torna; sea forts such as Sindhudurg and Vijaydurg.

31. Any five points **(1 × 5)**: the Company came to India for trade and set up factories; it used disputes among Indian rulers; it defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey in 1757 with the help of Mir Jafar; it defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal emperor at Buxar in 1764; in 1765 it got the Diwani, the right to collect revenue, of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; it built an army and used treaties and annexation to extend its rule. **OR** Causes (any four, 1 mark each): heavy taxes and loss of land for farmers; annexation of states through policies such as the Doctrine of Lapse; poor pay and treatment of Indian soldiers; the rumour about cartridges greased with animal fat; interference in social and religious customs. Result (1 mark): Company rule ended and the British Crown took direct control of India in 1858.

32. Any five steps **(1 × 5)**: the country is divided into constituencies; the voters' list (electoral roll) is prepared and updated; the Election Commission announces the schedule and the Model Code of Conduct comes into force; candidates file nominations, which are checked; candidates campaign; voting takes place by secret ballot using EVMs and VVPATs; votes are counted and the candidate with the most votes in each constituency is declared elected.

33. Any five steps **(1 × 5)**: a bill is introduced in either House (a money bill only in the Lok Sabha); it is read and debated; it may be sent to a committee for detailed study; it is voted on and passed by that House; it goes through the same process in the other House; it is sent to the President, and after the President's assent it becomes a law. **OR** Any three ways, with explanation **(5)**: Question Hour, when ministers must answer questions; debates and discussions on government policies; approval of the budget and money bills by Parliament; the council of ministers must keep the confidence of the Lok Sabha and can be removed by a no-confidence motion. *(Three ways explained: 2 + 2 + 1)*

SECTION E (3 × 4 = 12)

34. (i) Non-renewable **(1)** (ii) Any one: air pollution, dust, release of smoke and harmful gases, health problems **(1)** (iii) Any two: use solar panels, harvest rainwater, save electricity, plant trees, train miners for new jobs **(1 + 1)**

35. (i) She had turned 18 and her name was on the electoral roll **(1)** (ii) To show she had voted, so that no one votes more than once **(1)** (iii) Secret voting lets people vote freely without fear or pressure **(1)** and keeps elections free and fair **(1)**

36. (i) The ovens or the mixing machine **(1)** (ii) Entrepreneurship **(1)** (iii) Land (the shop) gives a place to work, labour (the workers) does the work, capital (ovens and machine) helps produce goods, and the entrepreneur brings them together and takes the risk; without any one of them, the bakery cannot run **(2)**

SECTION F (5)

37. One mark for each place correctly located and labelled: (a) Raigad, in Maharashtra, near the western coast (b) Panipat, in Haryana, north of Delhi (c) Plassey (Palashi), in West Bengal (d) Hampi, in Karnataka (e) Jharkhand

For visually impaired candidates: (a) Raigad (b) Panipat (c) Battle of Plassey (d) Hampi (Vijayanagara) (e) Jharkhand, or any other coal-rich state such as Chhattisgarh or Odisha.

End of marking scheme.

CBSE Class 8 English

Sample Question Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Subject: English | **Class:** VIII | **Textbook:** Poorvi **Time Allowed:** 3 Hours | **Maximum Marks:** 80

Prepared by Sunbeam World School for practice. Based on the Class VIII NCERT textbook Poorvi for 2026-27. CBSE does not prescribe a Class 8 paper pattern, so this paper follows the format most CBSE schools use for the annual exam.

General Instructions

1. This question paper has **four Sections: A (Reading), B (Writing), C (Grammar) and D (Literature)**.
2. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice is given in some questions.
3. Read each question carefully and keep to the word limit where one is given.
4. Write the question numbers clearly, exactly as they appear in the paper.

Marks Distribution

Section	Skill	Marks
A	Reading (two unseen passages)	20
B	Writing	20
C	Grammar	20
D	Literature (Poorvi)	20
	Total	**80**

SECTION A: READING (20 Marks)

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (10)

Honeybees are among the hardest-working creatures on Earth. A single bee visits hundreds of flowers in one trip, collecting nectar in a special stomach called the honey stomach and carrying pollen in tiny baskets on its back legs. Back at the hive, worker bees pass the nectar from mouth to mouth, slowly removing water until it thickens into honey. They

then seal it in wax cells to keep it safe for the winter.

A hive is like a busy city. There is one queen, whose only job is to lay eggs, sometimes more than a thousand in a single day. A few hundred male bees, called drones, live there too, but the real work is done by thousands of female worker bees. Young workers clean the cells and feed the larvae, while older ones guard the entrance or fly out to gather food.

Bees also have a clever way of sharing information. When a worker finds a good patch of flowers, she returns to the hive and performs a "waggle dance". The direction of the dance tells the other bees which way to fly, and its length tells them how far to go.

Bees matter far more than for their honey. As they move from flower to flower, they carry pollen that helps plants produce fruits and seeds, and a large share of the food we eat depends on pollinators like bees. Sadly, bee numbers are falling because of pesticides, the loss of wild flowers and changing weather.

Choose the correct option for (i) to (iv). **(4 × 1 = 4)**

(i) Where does a bee carry pollen? (a) In its honey stomach (b) In baskets on its back legs (c) On its wings (d) In its mouth

(ii) The main job of the queen bee is to (a) guard the hive (b) collect nectar (c) lay eggs (d) make wax

(iii) The "waggle dance" tells other bees (a) when to sleep (b) the direction and distance of flowers (c) who the queen is (d) how to make honey

(iv) Which of these statements is FALSE? (a) Drones are male bees. (b) Worker bees are female. (c) Older workers feed the larvae. (d) Honey is sealed in wax cells.

Answer the following briefly. **(2 × 2 = 4)**

(v) How do bees turn nectar into honey? (vi) Why are bees important for our food? Give two reasons why their numbers are falling.

Vocabulary. **(2 × 1 = 2)**

(vii) Find a word in paragraph 2 that means "the young form of an insect". (viii) Find a word in the last paragraph that is the opposite of "rising".

2. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (10)

Bamboo is often called a tree, but it is actually a giant grass. Some kinds of bamboo can grow almost a metre in a single day, which makes it one of the fastest-growing plants in the world. Unlike most trees, bamboo does not die when it is cut. New shoots spring up from its underground stems, so the same clump can be harvested again and again for many years.

In India, bamboo grows widely in the north-eastern states, where it is part of everyday life. People use it to build houses, bridges and fences, and craftspeople weave it into baskets, mats and furniture. Young bamboo shoots are cooked and eaten, and in some places they are pickled to last through the year.

Bamboo is also good for the planet. Its thick network of roots holds the soil together and helps prevent landslides on hill slopes. A bamboo grove takes in a large amount of carbon dioxide, and because it grows back so quickly, it can replace wood and plastic in many products. Today you can find bamboo toothbrushes, bottles and even bicycles.

However, bamboo has an unusual habit. Many kinds flower only once in several decades, and when they do, a whole forest may flower together and then die. In Mizoram, this mass flowering, called "Mautam", has been followed by a sharp rise in the number of rats, which feed on the fallen seeds and then destroy crops.

Choose the correct option for (i) to (iv). **(4 × 1 = 4)**

(i) Bamboo is actually a kind of (a) tree (b) grass (c) shrub (d) creeper

(ii) Bamboo can be harvested again and again because (a) it grows only in the north-east (b) new shoots grow from its underground stems (c) it flowers every year (d) it has no roots

(iii) How does bamboo help on hill slopes? (a) It attracts rain. (b) Its roots hold the soil and prevent landslides. (c) It keeps rats away. (d) It gives shade to houses.

(iv) "Mautam" refers to (a) a bamboo pickle (b) the mass flowering of bamboo in Mizoram (c) a bamboo bridge (d) a harvest festival

Answer the following briefly. **(2 × 2 = 4)**

(v) Give two ways in which bamboo is used in daily life in north-east India. (vi) Why can bamboo be called environment friendly? Give two reasons.

Vocabulary. **(2 × 1 = 2)**

(vii) Find a word in paragraph 1 that means "gathered as a crop". (viii) Find a word in the last paragraph that means "strange or not common".

SECTION B: WRITING (20 Marks)

3. Your school's Eco Club is organising a tree plantation drive on the school grounds. Write a notice in about 50 words for the school notice board, inviting students of Classes 6 to 8 to take part. You are Aditi/Aarav, Secretary of the Eco Club. **(4) OR** You found a blue water bottle with no name on it in the school playground. Write a notice in about 50 words asking the owner to collect it. You are Kavya/Kabir, Class Monitor of 8A. **(4)**

4. Write a letter in about 120 words to the Principal of your school requesting that a reading corner with storybooks and magazines be set up in your classroom. Give reasons for your request. You are Riya/Rohan of Class 8B. **(8) OR** Write a letter in about 120 words to your cousin describing the science exhibition held in your school last week and the project you presented there. You are Riya/Rohan. **(8)**

5. Write a paragraph in about 120 to 150 words on **"A Day Without Screens"**. **(8) OR** Complete the story in about 120 to 150 words, starting with the line below, and give it a suitable title. **(8)** *"As soon as I opened the old wooden box in my grandmother's room, I saw something that made me gasp..."*

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (20 Marks)

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets. **(4 × 1 = 4)** (a) The sun _____ (rise) in the east. (b) Look! The children _____ (play) in the rain. (c) She _____ (finish) her homework before her mother came home. (d) We _____ (visit) our grandparents next Sunday.

7. Change the voice of the following sentences. **(4 × 1 = 4)** (a) The gardener waters the plants every morning. (b) Riya wrote a beautiful poem. (c) The workers are building a new bridge. (d) The letter was posted by Aman.

8. Change the following into reported (indirect) speech. **(4 × 1 = 4)** (a) Mother said, "I am baking a cake." (b) The teacher said to us, "Open your books." (c) Rohan asked me, "Where do you live?" (d) Meera said to me, "I will call you tomorrow."

9. The paragraph below has four errors, one in each sentence. Write the incorrect word and the correct word for each. **(4 × 1 = 4)** *Last summer, my family go to Darjeeling. Every morning we see the snow-covered peaks of Kanchenjunga from our window. We has a wonderful time there. On our last day, we buyed tea for our neighbours.*

10. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals or prepositions. **(4 × 1 = 4)** (a) You _____ wear a helmet while riding a scooter. (b) The book is _____ the table. (c) _____ I borrow your pen, please? (d) She has been waiting _____ two hours.

SECTION D: LITERATURE (20 Marks)

11. Answer any **four** of the following in about 30 to 40 words each. **(4 × 2 = 8)** (a) Who was Claribel in "Feathered Friend", and how did she come to live on the space station? (b) In "Feathered Friend", what did the narrator notice about Claribel on the morning things went wrong, and how was he feeling himself? (c) What did Bibha Chowdhuri study as a young scientist in India, and with whom did she work? (d) How was Bibha Chowdhuri honoured in 2019? (e) In "The Cherry Tree", what does the growing tree teach us about patience?

12. Answer the following in about 100 to 120 words. **(6)** How did a small canary save the lives of the people on the space station in "Feathered Friend"? What does the story show about watching small warning signs? **OR** Why is Bibha Chowdhuri called a path-breaker for women in Indian science? Use details from the chapter.

13. Answer the following in about 100 to 120 words. **(6)** "The Wit that Won Hearts" shows Tenali Rama at the court of King Krishnadeva Raya. Using the story, explain why quick thinking and humour can solve a problem better than anger or force. **OR** How does "The Cherry Tree" show the bond between people and nature? What can we learn from it?

MARKING SCHEME

CBSE Class 8 English Sample Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Accept any other correct answer with the same meaning. For literature, accept answers that are supported by the textbook.

SECTION A: READING

Q1. (i) (b) In baskets on its back legs **(1)** (ii) (c) lay eggs **(1)** (iii) (b) the direction and distance of flowers **(1)** (iv) (c) Older workers feed the larvae **(1)**, since it is the young workers who feed them (v) Worker bees pass the nectar from mouth to mouth and slowly remove the water until it thickens into honey, then seal it in wax cells **(2)** (vi) Bees carry pollen that helps plants produce fruits and seeds, and much of our food depends on this **(1)**; numbers are falling because of pesticides, loss of wild flowers and changing weather (any two) **(1)** (vii) larvae **(1)** (viii) falling **(1)**

Q2. (i) (b) grass **(1)** (ii) (b) new shoots grow from its underground stems **(1)** (iii) (b) Its roots hold the soil and prevent landslides **(1)** (iv) (b) the mass flowering of bamboo in Mizoram **(1)** (v) Any two: building houses, bridges and fences; weaving baskets, mats and furniture; cooking or pickling young shoots **(1 + 1)** (vi) Any two: its roots prevent soil erosion and landslides; it absorbs a lot of carbon dioxide; it grows back quickly; it can replace wood and plastic **(1 + 1)** (vii) harvested **(1)** (viii) unusual **(1)**

SECTION B: WRITING

Q3. Notice (4): Format (the word NOTICE, school name, date, heading, name and designation of writer) **(1)**; content (what, when, where, who can take part, whom to contact) **(2)**; expression **(1)**

Sample notice:

> ***ABC SCHOOL, NEW DELHI NOTICE*** *26 November 2026* ***Tree Plantation Drive*** *The Eco Club is organising a tree plantation drive on the school grounds on Saturday, 5 December 2026, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Students of Classes 6 to 8 who wish to take part should give their names to the undersigned by 2 December. Saplings and tools will be provided. Aditi Secretary, Eco Club*

Q4. Letter (8): Format (sender's address, date, receiver's address or greeting, subject for a formal letter, salutation, complimentary close) **(2)**; content (clear request or description with two or three reasons or details) **(3)**; expression (organisation, grammar, vocabulary) **(3)**

Q5. Paragraph or story (8): Content (relevant ideas, logical flow; for the story, a clear beginning, middle and end, and a title) **(4)**; expression (accuracy, vocabulary, sentence variety) **(4)**

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (1 mark each)

Q6. (a) rises (b) are playing (c) had finished (d) will visit / are visiting

Q7. (a) The plants are watered by the gardener every morning. (b) A beautiful poem was written by Riya. (c) A new bridge is being built by the workers. (d) Aman posted the letter.

Q8. (a) Mother said that she was baking a cake. (b) The teacher told us to open our books. (c) Rohan asked me where I lived. (d) Meera told me that she would call me the next day.

Q9.

Incorrect	Correct
go	went
see	saw
has	had
buyed	bought

Q10. (a) must / should (b) on (c) May / Can (d) for

SECTION D: LITERATURE

Q11 (2 marks each; any four). Value points: (a) Claribel was a canary. Sven, one of the workers, brought her on board secretly; there was no rule against keeping a pet, and she soon became everyone's favourite. (b) The narrator found Claribel lying still and unconscious instead of singing; he himself had a headache and felt dull and unwell, a sign that something was wrong with the air. (c) She studied cosmic rays and the tiny particles they produce, using photographic plates, at the Bose Institute in Kolkata with D. M. Bose. (d) In 2019, a star (HD 86081) was officially named "Bibha" in her honour by the International Astronomical Union. (e) The tree grows slowly and survives setbacks before it finally blossoms, showing that good things take time and that steady care and patience are rewarded.

Q12 (6): Content **(4)**; expression **(2)** Value points: Claribel became unconscious because the oxygen in the station's air had fallen dangerously low; the air purifier had failed and the alarm meant to warn the crew had also failed; noticing the bird, the narrator realised the danger and alerted the others, who fixed the problem and saved everyone; the canary acted like the birds miners once took into mines; lesson: small changes can warn us of big danger, so we should pay attention to them. **OR** Value points: one of very few women to study physics at that time; worked on cosmic ray research at the Bose Institute and found early evidence of new particles; went abroad for a doctorate in Manchester; worked at leading Indian research institutions; kept doing research in a field with almost no women; a star named after her in 2019; inspires girls to follow their interest in science.

Q13 (6): Content **(4)**; expression **(2)** Value points: Tenali Rama, a courtier known for his wit, uses clever words and humour to settle a difficult situation at the court (accept any correct incident from the chapter); he avoids anger and force, keeps everyone calm and wins people over; the king values him because his solutions are fair and leave no bitterness; lesson: a calm, clever and kind response often solves problems better than force. **OR** Value points: the speaker plants a cherry seed and watches it grow; the young tree faces damage and difficulty but keeps growing through the seasons; when it finally blossoms, it brings joy and attracts birds and insects; the speaker feels a deep sense of wonder and belonging; lesson: nature rewards care and patience, and people should protect and value trees.

End of marking scheme.

CBSE Class 8 Science

Sample Question Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Subject: Science | **Class:** VIII | **Textbook:** Curiosity **Time Allowed:** 3 Hours | **Maximum Marks:** 80

Prepared by Sunbeam World School for practice. Based on the Class VIII NCERT textbook Curiosity for 2026-27. CBSE does not prescribe a Class 8 paper pattern, so this paper follows the format most CBSE schools use for the annual exam.

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
2. The paper is divided into **five Sections: A, B, C, D and E**.
3. **Section A** has 20 questions of 1 mark each, including two Assertion and Reason questions.
4. **Section B** has 5 questions of 2 marks each. Answer in about 30 to 50 words.
5. **Section C** has 6 questions of 3 marks each. Answer in about 50 to 80 words.
6. **Section D** has 4 questions of 5 marks each. Answer in about 80 to 120 words.
7. **Section E** has 3 case-based questions of 4 marks each.
8. Internal choice is given in some questions.
9. Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever required.

Blueprint: Chapter-Wise Distribution

Chapter	Marks
The Invisible Living World: Beyond Our Naked Eye	7
Health: The Ultimate Treasure	8
Electricity: Magnetic and Heating Effects	14
Exploring Forces	4
Pressure, Winds, Storms, and Cyclones	10
Particulate Nature of Matter	4
Nature of Matter: Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures	10
The Amazing World of Solutes, Solvents, and Solutions	5
Light: Mirrors and Lenses	9
Keeping Time with the Skies	3
How Nature Works in Harmony	5
Our Home: Earth, a Unique Life-Sustaining Planet	1
Total	**80**

SECTION A

20 questions of 1 mark each

1. The microorganism that helps turn milk into curd is (a) yeast (b) Lactobacillus (c) Rhizobium (d) Plasmodium

2. Dough rises when yeast is added because yeast releases (a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) nitrogen (d) hydrogen

3. Which of these diseases is caused by a virus? (a) Typhoid (b) Malaria (c) Common cold (d) Cholera

4. A vaccine protects us from a disease by (a) killing all microbes in the body (b) training the body's immune system to recognise the germ (c) supplying vitamins to the body (d) raising the body temperature

5. Which appliance works on the heating effect of electric current? (a) Electric bell (b) Electric iron (c) Magnetic compass (d) Electric fan

6. When a current-carrying wire is placed near a magnetic compass, the needle (a) melts (b) deflects (c) glows (d) stays still

7. Which of the following is a non-contact force? (a) Friction (b) Muscular force (c) Magnetic force (d) Force applied by hand

8. A sharp knife cuts more easily than a blunt one because it (a) has a larger area, so more pressure (b) has a smaller area, so more pressure (c) has a smaller area, so less pressure (d) is heavier

9. Wind blows from a region of (a) low pressure to high pressure (b) high pressure to low pressure (c) cold air to warm air only (d) equal pressure on both sides

10. In which state are the particles most closely packed? (a) Solid (b) Liquid (c) Gas (d) Equally packed in all states

11. Which of the following is a compound? (a) Oxygen (b) Water (c) Air (d) Iron

12. Air is an example of (a) an element (b) a compound (c) a mixture (d) a metal

13. A solution in which no more solute can dissolve at a given temperature is called (a) dilute (b) saturated (c) unsaturated (d) concentrated

14. On heating, the solubility of most solids in water (a) increases (b) decreases (c) stays the same (d) becomes zero

15. The image formed by a plane mirror is (a) real and inverted (b) virtual, erect and of the same size (c) virtual and magnified (d) real and diminished

16. A lens that is thicker in the middle than at the edges is (a) concave (b) convex (c) plane (d) cylindrical

17. The time from one full moon to the next is about (a) 7 days (b) 15 days (c) 29.5 days (d) 365 days

18. In the food chain grass → grasshopper → frog → snake, the producer is (a) grass (b) grasshopper (c) frog (d) snake

19. Assertion and Reason. Assertion (A): Earth is the only known planet that supports life. **Reason (R):** Earth has liquid water, a suitable range of temperature and an atmosphere containing oxygen. (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

20. Assertion and Reason. Assertion (A): Salt can be separated from salt water by filtration. **Reason (R):** Salt dissolves completely in water. (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

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SECTION B

5 questions of 2 marks each

21. Give two useful and two harmful roles of microorganisms. **OR** Why are antibiotics not effective against the common cold?

22. Suggest two ways to prevent the spread of diseases carried by mosquitoes.

23. What is the difference between a mixture and a compound? Give one example of each.

24. Why does the Moon appear to change its shape during a month? **OR** Why do we add an extra day to the calendar every four years?

25. Give one use each of a convex mirror, a concave mirror, a convex lens and a concave lens.

SECTION C

6 questions of 3 marks each

26. Describe the role of microorganisms in (i) nitrogen fixation, (ii) decomposition, and (iii) making curd.

27. What is the heating effect of electric current? Name two appliances that use it and one safety device that works on it.

28. "Friction is both a friend and a foe." Explain with two examples of each. Suggest one way to reduce friction.

29. Describe an activity to show that air exerts pressure. State what you observe and conclude.

30. Using the idea that matter is made of particles, explain why: (i) gases can be compressed easily, (ii) solids have a fixed shape, (iii) the smell of perfume spreads across a room.

31. How would you prepare a saturated solution of common salt at room temperature? What happens if this solution is heated and more salt is added, and then the solution is cooled? **OR** Give two differences between a real image and a virtual image, with one example of each.

SECTION D

4 questions of 5 marks each

32. (i) What is an electromagnet? Describe how you can make one using an iron nail, a wire and a cell. **(3)** (ii) State two ways to increase the strength of an electromagnet. **(2) OR** (i) Give two differences between an electromagnet and a permanent magnet. **(2)** (ii) Give three uses of electromagnets in daily life. **(3)**

33. (i) Explain how a cyclone is formed. **(3)** (ii) State two safety measures people should take when a cyclone warning is issued. **(2)**

34. (i) Classify the following into elements, compounds and mixtures: copper, common salt, sugar solution, carbon dioxide, air, gold, soil, water. **(3)** (ii) How would you separate a mixture of sand, salt and water? **(2)**

35. (i) State the two laws of reflection of light. **(2)** (ii) Why is a convex mirror used as a rear-view mirror in vehicles? **(2)** (iii) Why is the word AMBULANCE written in reverse on the front of an ambulance? **(1) OR** (i) Give two differences between a convex lens and a concave lens. **(2)** (ii) How does a magnifying glass help us see small objects? **(2)** (iii) Why should we never look at the Sun through a lens? **(1)**

SECTION E

3 case-based questions of 4 marks each

36. Case Study: The Hygiene Drive

After several students fell ill with stomach infections, a school started a hygiene drive. Students were asked to wash their hands with soap before meals, drink only filtered or boiled water, and keep the area around the school free of stagnant water. The school nurse also reminded parents about the vaccination schedule for their children.

(i) Why is washing hands with soap better than washing with water alone? **(1)** (ii) Name one disease that spreads through contaminated water. **(1)** (iii) How do a balanced diet, regular exercise and enough sleep help the body fight disease? **(2) OR** (iii) How does vaccinating most children in a community also protect those who are not vaccinated? **(2)**

37. Case Study: The Room Heater

Riya's family uses an electric room heater in winter. Its coil glows red when it is switched on. One evening, when the heater, a geyser and an iron were all switched on from the same socket, the fuse blew and the power went off.

(i) Which effect of electric current makes the heater coil glow? **(1)** (ii) Why is a fuse wire made of a material with a low melting point? **(1)** (iii) Explain why the fuse blew and how this protected the house. **(2) OR** (iii) Give two properties of the material used for the heating coil of a heater. **(2)**

38. Case Study: Life in a Pond

In a village pond, tiny algae are eaten by small fish, small fish are eaten by bigger fish, and the bigger fish are caught by a kingfisher. When plants and animals in the pond die, their remains are broken down and the nutrients return to the water.

(i) Name the producer in this pond. **(1)** (ii) What may happen to the number of small fish if all the bigger fish are removed? **(1)** (iii) What is the role of decomposers in the pond, and why is this important? **(2) OR** (iii) Why are there fewer kingfishers than small fish in this pond? **(2)**

MARKING SCHEME

CBSE Class 8 Science Sample Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Marks are shown in brackets. Accept any other correct answer with the same meaning.

SECTION A (20 × 1 = 20)

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) Lactobacillus	11	(b) Water
2	(b) carbon dioxide	12	(c) a mixture
3	(c) Common cold	13	(b) saturated
4	(b)	14	(a) increases
5	(b) Electric iron	15	(b)
6	(b) deflects	16	(b) convex
7	(c) Magnetic force	17	(c) 29.5 days
8	(b)	18	(a) grass
9	(b)	19	(a)
10	(a) Solid	20	(d)

- Q20: Filtration cannot separate a dissolved substance, so A is false; salt is separated by evaporation. R is true.

SECTION B (5 × 2 = 10)

21. Useful (any two): making curd, bread, medicines and antibiotics, fixing nitrogen in soil, decomposing waste **(1)** Harmful (any two): causing diseases, spoiling food, damaging crops **(1) OR** Antibiotics act only on bacteria **(1)**; the common cold is caused by a virus, so antibiotics cannot kill it **(1)**

22. Any two: do not let water collect in coolers, pots or tyres; use mosquito nets and repellents; spray insecticide where mosquitoes breed; wear full-sleeved clothes **(1 + 1)**

23. In a mixture, the substances keep their own properties and can be separated by physical methods; in a compound, elements combine chemically in a fixed ratio and the properties change **(1)** Examples: mixture: air, salt solution, soil; compound: water, salt, carbon dioxide **(½ + ½)**

24. The Moon does not make its own light; it reflects sunlight **(1)**. As it moves around the Earth, we see different portions of its sunlit half, which appear as phases **(1) OR** The Earth takes about 365¼ days to go around the Sun **(1)**; the extra quarter day adds up to one full day every four years, so a leap year has 366 days **(1)**

25. Convex mirror: rear-view mirror; concave mirror: torch reflector, shaving mirror or dentist's mirror; convex lens: magnifying glass or spectacles for long sight; concave lens: spectacles for short sight **(½ × 4)**

SECTION C (6 × 3 = 18)

26. (i) Bacteria such as Rhizobium in root nodules of pulse plants convert nitrogen from the air into compounds plants can use **(1)** (ii) Bacteria and fungi break down dead plants and animals into simple substances, returning nutrients to the soil **(1)** (iii) Lactobacillus bacteria multiply in milk and turn it into curd **(1)**

27. When current flows through a wire, the wire gets heated; this is the heating effect of current **(1)** Appliances (any two): electric iron, heater, geyser, toaster, kettle **(1)** Safety device: electric fuse **(1)**

28. Friend (any two): helps us walk without slipping, lets brakes stop vehicles, helps us write and hold things **(1)** Foe (any two): wears out shoe soles and machine parts, produces unwanted heat, wastes energy **(1)** Reduce (any one): oil or grease, ball bearings, polishing surfaces, streamlined shapes **(1)**

29. Activity (any correct one): fill a glass to the brim with water, cover it with a card and turn it upside down while holding the card, then let go **(1)** Observation: the card stays in place and the water does not fall **(1)** Conclusion: air pushes up on the card, so air exerts pressure **(1)**

30. (i) Gas particles are far apart with large spaces between them, so they can be pushed closer **(1)** (ii) Solid particles are tightly packed and held by strong forces, so they cannot move from their positions **(1)** (iii) Perfume particles move freely and mix with air particles, spreading across the room (diffusion) **(1)**

31. Add salt to water at room temperature, stirring, until no more dissolves and some salt stays at the bottom **(1)** On heating, more salt dissolves because solubility increases with temperature **(1)** On cooling, the extra salt separates out (crystals appear) because solubility falls **(1) OR** Real image: can be taken on a screen, is usually inverted; example: image of a candle on a screen using a convex lens **(1½)** Virtual image: cannot be taken on a screen, is erect; example: image in a plane mirror **(1½)**

SECTION D (4 × 5 = 20)

32. (i) An electromagnet is a coil of wire around an iron core that becomes a magnet only while current flows through it **(1)** Wind an insulated wire tightly around an iron nail, connect its ends to a cell through a switch, and switch it on; the nail now attracts pins **(1)**; when switched off, the pins fall **(1)** (ii) Any two: increase the number of turns of the coil; use more cells (more current); use a soft iron core **(1 + 1) OR** (i) Electromagnet: works only while current flows, strength can be changed; permanent magnet: always magnetic, fixed strength **(1 + 1)** (ii) Any three: electric bell, cranes that lift scrap iron, loudspeakers, electric motors, MRI machines, doorbells **(1 × 3)**

33. (i) Over warm seas, water evaporates and warm moist air rises, creating a region of low pressure **(1)**. Surrounding air rushes in towards this low pressure and also rises, and the cycle repeats **(1)**. The rising air cools, forms clouds and releases heat, so the system grows into a spinning storm with strong winds and heavy rain around a calm centre (eye) **(1)** (ii) Any two: move to a safe shelter, follow official warnings, stay indoors away from the coast, store drinking water and food, keep emergency kits ready, do not go fishing **(1 + 1)**

34. (i) Elements: copper, gold **(1)**; compounds: common salt, carbon dioxide, water **(1)**; mixtures: sugar solution, air, soil **(1)** (ii) Filter the mixture to separate sand as residue **(1)**; evaporate the filtrate to get salt **(1)**

35. (i) The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection **(1)**; the incident ray, reflected ray and normal at the point of incidence lie in the same plane **(1)** (ii) A convex mirror always forms an erect, smaller image **(1)** and gives a wider view of the traffic behind **(1)** (iii) Due to lateral inversion, drivers ahead read it correctly in their rear-view mirrors **(1) OR** (i) Convex lens: thicker in the middle, converges light; concave lens: thinner in the middle, diverges light **(1 + 1)** (ii) A convex lens held close to an object forms an erect, enlarged image, so small details look bigger **(2)** (iii) A lens converges sunlight to a point, which can seriously damage the eyes **(1)**

SECTION E (3 × 4 = 12)

36. (i) Soap removes germs and grease that water alone cannot wash away **(1)** (ii) Any one: cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea, jaundice (hepatitis A) **(1)** (iii) A balanced diet gives the nutrients the immune system needs; exercise and sleep keep the body strong and help it recover, so it resists infections better **(2) OR** (iii) When most people are vaccinated, the germ cannot spread easily from person to person **(1)**, so those who cannot be vaccinated are less likely to be exposed (community protection) **(1)**

37. (i) Heating effect of electric current **(1)** (ii) So that it melts quickly and breaks the circuit when too much current flows **(1)** (iii) Too many high-power appliances drew a very large current from one socket (overloading) **(1)**; the fuse wire melted and broke the circuit, preventing overheating of wires and a possible fire **(1) OR** (iii) Any two: high resistance, high melting point, does not burn or oxidise easily at high temperature (for example, nichrome) **(1 + 1)**

38. (i) Algae **(1)** (ii) The number of small fish will increase, at least for some time **(1)** (iii) Decomposers break down dead remains into simple nutrients **(1)**; these nutrients return to the water and are used again by algae, keeping the pond healthy **(1) OR** (iii) Only a small part of the energy at each level passes to the next **(1)**, so less energy is available at the top and fewer kingfishers can be supported **(1)**

End of marking scheme.

CBSE Class 8 Mathematics

Sample Question Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Subject: Mathematics | **Class:** VIII | **Textbook:** Ganita Prakash (Part I and Part II) **Time Allowed:** 3 Hours | **Maximum Marks:** 80

Prepared by Sunbeam World School for practice. Based on the Class VIII NCERT textbooks for 2026-27. CBSE does not prescribe a Class 8 paper pattern, so this paper follows the format most CBSE schools use for the annual exam.

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains **38 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
2. The paper is divided into **five Sections: A, B, C, D and E**.
3. **Section A** has 20 questions of 1 mark each, including two Assertion and Reason questions.
4. **Section B** has 5 questions of 2 marks each.
5. **Section C** has 6 questions of 3 marks each.
6. **Section D** has 4 questions of 5 marks each.
7. **Section E** has 3 case-based questions of 4 marks each.
8. Internal choice is given in some questions.
9. Show all steps of your working. Draw neat figures wherever required.
10. Use of a calculator is **not** permitted.

Blueprint: Area-Wise Distribution

Area	Chapters	Marks
Numbers	A Square and A Cube, Power Play, A Story of Numbers, Number Play	24
Algebra	We Distribute, Yet Things Multiply; Algebra Play	12
Geometry	Quadrilaterals, The Baudhayana-Pythagoras Theorem	14
Proportion and Percentages	Proportional Reasoning 1 and 2, Fractions in Disguise	17
Data	Tales by Dots and Lines	8
Mensuration	Area	5
	Total	**80**

SECTION A

20 questions of 1 mark each

1. Which of the following is a perfect square? (a) 1050 (b) 1225 (c) 1500 (d) 2000

2. The cube root of 2744 is (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 18

3. The units digit of 47^2 is (a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 1 (d) 4

4. $(2^3)^2$ is equal to (a) 2^5 (b) 2^6 (c) 2^8 (d) 2^9

5. The value of 3^{-2} is (a) -9 (b) -6 (c) 1/9 (d) 1/6

6. 0.000045 written in scientific notation is (a) 4.5×10^{-5} (b) 4.5×10^{-4} (c) 45×10^{-6} (d) 4.5×10^{5}

7. The Roman numeral XCIV stands for (a) 94 (b) 96 (c) 104 (d) 114

8. The sum of the interior angles of a quadrilateral is (a) 180° (b) 270° (c) 360° (d) 540°

9. A quadrilateral with all four sides equal, whose diagonals are perpendicular but not necessarily equal, is a (a) rectangle (b) rhombus (c) trapezium (d) kite

10. One angle of a parallelogram is 65°. The angle adjacent to it is (a) 65° (b) 115° (c) 125° (d) 25°

11. Which of these numbers is divisible by 9? (a) 4583 (b) 7236 (c) 5102 (d) 3331

12. The sum of two odd numbers is always (a) odd (b) even (c) prime (d) a multiple of 4

13. $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$ is equal to (a) 2ab (b) $2a^2 + 2b^2$ (c) 4ab (d) 0

14. Using an identity, 102 × 98 is equal to (a) 9996 (b) 10004 (c) 9984 (d) 10196

15. If 5 pens cost ₹60, the cost of 8 such pens is (a) ₹80 (b) ₹96 (c) ₹100 (d) ₹108

16. 6 workers can finish a job in 10 days. Working at the same rate, 15 workers will finish it in (a) 25 days (b) 6 days (c) 4 days (d) 5 days

17. 3/8 expressed as a percentage is (a) 30% (b) 37.5% (c) 38% (d) 3.8%

18. Which of the following is a Baudhayana (Pythagorean) triple? (a) 5, 12, 13 (b) 4, 5, 6 (c) 6, 7, 8 (d) 2, 3, 4

19. Assertion and Reason. Assertion (A): The mean of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 is 8. **Reason (R):** Mean = sum of all observations ÷ number of observations. (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

20. Assertion and Reason. Assertion (A): 64 is both a perfect square and a perfect cube. **Reason (R):** Every perfect square is also a perfect cube. (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

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SECTION B

5 questions of 2 marks each

21. Find the square root of 1764 by prime factorisation. **OR** Find the smallest number by which 392 must be multiplied to make it a perfect cube.

22. Simplify and write the answer as a number: $(3^4 \times 3^{-2}) \div 3^{-1}$

23. Two angles of a quadrilateral are 80° and 110°. The other two angles are equal. Find them. **OR** The diagonals of a rhombus are 16 cm and 12 cm. Find the length of each side.

24. Expand $(2x + 3)^2$ using a suitable identity.

25. A shirt marked at ₹800 is sold at a discount of 15%. Find its selling price.

SECTION C

6 questions of 3 marks each

26. Is 1188 a perfect square? If not, find the smallest number by which it must be divided to get a perfect square, and find the square root of the number obtained.

27. The mass of the Earth is about 5,970,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 kg and the mass of the Moon is about 73,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 kg. Write both masses in scientific notation and find roughly how many times heavier the Earth is than the Moon. **OR** Simplify: $(25 \times t^{-4}) \div (5^{-3} \times 10 \times t^{-8})$, where $t \neq 0$.

28. Using suitable identities, find: (i) 103^2 (ii) 297×303 (iii) $52^2 - 48^2$

29. The ratio of boys to girls in a class of 45 students is 5 : 4. How many girls are in the class? If 5 more girls join, what is the new ratio of boys to girls? **OR** A car travels 216 km in 4 hours at a uniform speed. How far will it travel in 7 hours, and how long will it take to cover 270 km?

30. A ladder 13 m long is placed against a vertical wall so that its foot is 5 m away from the wall. How high up the wall does the ladder reach? Draw a figure.

31. Find the mean, median and range of the data: 12, 7, 15, 9, 10, 18, 13

SECTION D

4 questions of 5 marks each

32. Solve: $(3x - 2)/4 - (2x + 3)/3 = 2/3 - x$, and check your answer. **OR** The sum of three consecutive multiples of 7 is 357. Form an equation and find the numbers.

33. A field is in the shape of an isosceles trapezium whose parallel sides are 25 m and 15 m, and the distance between them is 12 m. (i) Find the area of the field. **(2)** (ii) Find the cost of levelling it at ₹15 per m^2. **(1)** (iii) Find the length of each non-parallel side and the perimeter of the field. **(2)**

34. (i) ABCD is a rectangle whose diagonals meet at O. If OA = 2x + 4 and OD = 3x + 1, find x and the length of each diagonal. Give a reason for each step. **(2)** (ii) In parallelogram PQRS, $\angle P = (3y + 10)^\circ$ and $\angle Q = (2y + 20)^\circ$. Find y and all four angles. **(3) OR** The diagonals of a rhombus are 24 cm and 10 cm. Find (i) the length of each side, (ii) its perimeter, and (iii) its area.

35. A shopkeeper buys a television for ₹20,000 and spends ₹1,000 on transport. He marks it 20% above his total cost and then gives a discount of 5% on the marked price. Find the selling price and his profit percentage. **OR** The population of a town is 50,000. It increases by 10% in the first year and decreases by 10% in the second year. Find the population after two years. Is it the same as the original population? Explain.

SECTION E

3 case-based questions of 4 marks each

36. Case Study: The Square Garden

A housing society has a square garden with an area of 1296 m². The society wants to fence it and lay a tiled path along one side.

(i) Find the length of one side of the garden. **(1)** (ii) Find the length of fencing needed to go around the garden once. **(1)** (iii) Find the cost of fencing at ₹50 per metre. **(2) OR** (iii) Square tiles of side 25 cm are laid in a single row along one full side of the garden. How many tiles are needed? **(2)**

37. Case Study: Canteen Sales

The number of sandwiches sold in a school canteen on six days was recorded:

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Sandwiches sold	120	150	90	180	150	210

(i) Find the mean number of sandwiches sold per day. **(1)** (ii) Find the mode of the data. **(1)** (iii) Find the median and the range of the data. **(2) OR** (iii) Find the percentage increase in sales from Wednesday to Saturday. **(2)**

38. Case Study: Reading a Map

A road map is drawn to the scale 1 cm : 25 km. A bus travels between towns shown on the map at a uniform speed.

(i) Two towns are 6 cm apart on the map. What is the actual distance between them? **(1)** (ii) Two cities are 400 km apart. What is the distance between them on the map? **(1)** (iii) The bus covers 150 km in 3 hours. At the same speed, how long will it take to cover 400 km? **(2) OR** (iii) A 300 km journey takes 6 hours at 50 km/h. How long will it take at 60 km/h? Name the type of proportion involved. **(2)**

MARKING SCHEME

CBSE Class 8 Mathematics Sample Paper 2026-27 (Set 1)

Marks are shown in brackets. Award full marks for any other correct method.

SECTION A (20 × 1 = 20)

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) 1225	11	(b) 7236
2	(b) 14	12	(b) even
3	(b) 9	13	(c) 4ab
4	(b) 2^6	14	(a) 9996
5	(c) 1/9	15	(b) ₹96
6	(a) 4.5×10^{-5}	16	(c) 4 days
7	(a) 94	17	(b) 37.5%
8	(c) 360°	18	(a) 5, 12, 13
9	(b) rhombus	19	(a)
10	(b) 115°	20	(c)

Working notes for Section A

- Q1: $1225 = 35^2$.
- Q2: $14^3 = 14 \times 14 \times 14 = 2744$.
- Q3: $47^2 = 2209$, units digit 9 ($7 \times 7 = 49$).
- Q7: XC = 90, IV = 4, so XCIV = 94.
- Q10: Adjacent angles of a parallelogram add to 180°, so 180° − 65° = 115°.
- Q11: Digit sum of 7236 is 18, which is divisible by 9.
- Q14: $102 \times 98 = (100 + 2)(100 - 2) = 10000 - 4 = 9996$.
- Q16: Total work = 6 × 10 = 60 worker-days; 60 ÷ 15 = 4 days (inverse proportion).
- Q17: 3/8 × 100 = 37.5%.
- Q18: $5^2 + 12^2 = 25 + 144 = 169 = 13^2$.
- Q20: $64 = 8^2 = 4^3$, so A is true. R is false: 4 is a perfect square but not a perfect cube.

SECTION B (5 × 2 = 10)

21. $1764 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 \times 7$ **(1)**; $\sqrt{1764} = 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 42$ **(1) OR** $392 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 = 2^3 \times 7^2$ **(1)**; 7 is not in a group of three, so multiply by 7, giving $2744 = 14^3$ **(1)**

22. $3^4 \times 3^{-2} = 3^2$ **(1)**; $3^2 \div 3^{-1} = 3^3 = 27$ **(1)**

23. Sum of angles = 360°; 80° + 110° = 190°, remaining 170° **(1)**; each equal angle = 85° **(1) OR** Diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles, so half-diagonals are 8 cm and 6 cm **(1)**; side = $\sqrt{(8^2 + 6^2)} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ cm **(1)**

24. $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ **(½)**; $(2x + 3)^2 = 4x^2 + 12x + 9$ **(1½)**

25. Discount = 15% of ₹800 = ₹120 **(1)**; selling price = ₹800 − ₹120 = ₹680 **(1)**

SECTION C (6 × 3 = 18)

26. $1188 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11 = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 11$ **(1)** 3 and 11 are left unpaired, so 1188 is not a perfect square; divide by $3 \times 11 = 33$ **(1)** $1188 \div 33 = 36$, and $\sqrt{36} = 6$ **(1)**

27. Earth: 5.97×10^{24} kg **(1)**; Moon: 7.35×10^{22} kg **(1)** $(5.97 \times 10^{24}) \div (7.35 \times 10^{22}) \approx 0.81 \times 10^{2} \approx 81$, so the Earth is about 81 times heavier **(1) OR** $= (5^{2} \times t^{-4}) \div (5^{-3} \times 2 \times 5 \times t^{-8})$ **(1)** = 5^(2 + 3 − 1) × t^(−4 + 8) ÷ 2 **(1)** $= 5^{4}t^{4} / 2 = 625t^{4} / 2$ **(1)**

28. (i) $(100 + 3)^{2} = 10000 + 600 + 9 = 10609$ **(1)** (ii) $(300 - 3)(300 + 3) = 90000 - 9 = 89991$ **(1)** (iii) $(52 + 48)(52 - 48) = 100 \times 4 = 400$ **(1)**

29. Girls = 4/9 × 45 = 20, so boys = 25 **(1)** After 5 girls join, girls = 25 **(1)** New ratio = 25 : 25 = 1 : 1 **(1) OR** Speed = 216 ÷ 4 = 54 km/h **(1)**; distance in 7 hours = 54 × 7 = 378 km **(1)**; time for 270 km = 270 ÷ 54 = 5 hours **(1)**

30. Correct figure: right triangle with ladder as hypotenuse **(1)** $\text{Height}^{2} = 13^{2} - 5^{2} = 169 - 25 = 144$ **(1)** Height = 12 m **(1)**

31. Sum = 84, n = 7, mean = 84 ÷ 7 = 12 **(1)** Arranged: 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18; median = 4th value = 12 **(1)** Range = 18 − 7 = 11 **(1)**

SECTION D (4 × 5 = 20)

32. Multiply both sides by 12: $3(3x - 2) - 4(2x + 3) = 8 - 12x$ **(1)** $9x - 6 - 8x - 12 = 8 - 12x$, so $x - 18 = 8 - 12x$ **(1)** $13x = 26$ **(1)**, $x = 2$ **(1)** Check: LHS = 4/4 − 7/3 = −4/3; RHS = 2/3 − 2 = −4/3 **(1) OR** Let the multiples be 7n, 7(n + 1), 7(n + 2) **(1)** 7n + 7n + 7 + 7n + 14 = 357 **(1)**, so 21n + 21 = 357 **(1)**, n = 16 **(1)** The numbers are 112, 119 and 126 **(1)**

33. (i) Area = ½ × (25 + 15) × 12 **(1)** = 240 m² **(1)** (ii) Cost = 240 × 15 = ₹3,600 **(1)** (iii) Each overhang = (25 − 15) ÷ 2 = 5 m; slant side = $\sqrt{(5^{2} + 12^{2})} = 13$ m **(1)** Perimeter = 25 + 15 + 13 + 13 = 66 m **(1)**

34. (i) Diagonals of a rectangle are equal and bisect each other, so OA = OD **(½)** $2x + 4 = 3x + 1$, $x = 3$ **(½)**; OA = 10, so each diagonal = 20 units **(1)** (ii) Adjacent angles of a parallelogram are supplementary: $3y + 10 + 2y + 20 = 180$ **(1)** $5y = 150$, $y = 30$ **(1)** $\angle P = 100°$, $\angle Q = 80°$, $\angle R = 100°$, $\angle S = 80°$ (opposite angles equal) **(1) OR** Half-diagonals are 12 cm and 5 cm, meeting at right angles **(1)** Side = $\sqrt{(12^{2} + 5^{2})} = \sqrt{169} = 13$ cm **(1)** Perimeter = 4 × 13 = 52 cm **(1)** Area = ½ × 24 × 10 **(1)** = 120 cm² **(1)**

35. Total cost = ₹20,000 + ₹1,000 = ₹21,000 **(1)** Marked price = ₹21,000 + 20% of ₹21,000 = ₹25,200 **(1)** Discount = 5% of ₹25,200 = ₹1,260, so selling price = ₹23,940 **(1)** Profit = ₹23,940 − ₹21,000 = ₹2,940 **(1)** Profit % = 2940 ÷ 21000 × 100 = 14% **(1) OR** After year 1: 50,000 + 10% = 55,000 **(2)** After year 2: 55,000 − 10% of 55,000 = 49,500 **(2)** Not the same: the 10% decrease is taken on a larger number (55,000), so the population falls by 500, that is 1% **(1)**

SECTION E (3 × 4 = 12)

36. (i) Side = $\sqrt{1296} = 36$ m **(1)** (ii) Perimeter = 4 × 36 = 144 m **(1)** (iii) Cost = 144 × 50 **(1)** = ₹7,200 **(1) OR** (iii) 36 m = 3600 cm **(1)**; tiles = 3600 ÷ 25 = 144 **(1)**

37. (i) Total = 900; mean = 900 ÷ 6 = 150 **(1)** (ii) Mode = 150 (occurs twice) **(1)** (iii) Arranged: 90, 120, 150, 150, 180, 210; median = (150 + 150) ÷ 2 = 150 **(1)**; range = 210 − 90 = 120 **(1) OR** (iii) Increase = 210 − 90 = 120 **(1)**; percentage increase = 120 ÷ 90 × 100 ≈ 133.33% **(1)**

38. (i) 6 × 25 = 150 km **(1)** (ii) 400 ÷ 25 = 16 cm **(1)** (iii) Speed = 150 ÷ 3 = 50 km/h **(1)**; time = 400 ÷ 50 = 8 hours **(1) OR** (iii) Time = 300 ÷ 60 = 5 hours **(1)**; speed and time are in inverse proportion **(1)**

End of marking scheme.

SEO Title: CBSE Class 8 Sample Paper 2026-27: New NCERT, All Subjects **Alt Title:** CBSE Class 8 Sample Paper 2026-27 with Answers (All Subjects) **Meta Description:** CBSE Class 8 sample paper 2026-27 on the new NCERT books: Maths, Science, English, SST and Hindi papers with answers, plus pattern and previous year papers. **Slug:** /blog/cbse-class-8-sample-papers/

CBSE Class 8 Sample Paper 2026-27 for All Subjects (with Answers)

> ***Quick Summary*** *CBSE does not release official sample papers for Class 8, and there is no Class 8 board exam, since each school sets and marks its own annual paper. The sample papers below follow the new 2026-27 NCERT books for Maths, Science, English, Social Science and Hindi, and each one comes with an answer key.*

Every Class 8 NCERT textbook was replaced in 2025-26 as part of the new CBSE curriculum (https://sunbeamworldschool.com/blog/cbse-new-curriculum/), so question papers from earlier years ask about chapters that no longer exist. The papers on this page are written for the current books and cover the full syllabus, which makes them useful for both half yearly and annual exam practice.

CBSE Class 8 Sample Papers 2026-27 Subject-Wise

Each paper covers the full syllabus of the book named below (Part 1 for Social Science) and comes with a marking scheme, so you can check your own work after attempting it.

Subject	NCERT Book (2026-27)	Marks / Time	Sample Paper
Maths	Ganita Prakash (Part I and Part II)	80 marks / 3 hours	Download PDF with answers (ADD-LINK)
Science	Curiosity	80 marks / 3 hours	Download PDF with answers (ADD-LINK)
English	Poorvi	80 marks / 3 hours	Download PDF with answers (ADD-LINK)
Social Science	Exploring Society: India and Beyond (Part 1)	80 marks / 3 hours	Download PDF with answers (ADD-LINK)

Subject	NCERT Book (2026-27)	Marks / Time	Sample Paper
Hindi	Malhar	80 marks / 3 hours	Download PDF with answers (ADD-LINK)

Students who take Sanskrit should practise from Deepakam, the new Class 8 Sanskrit book, which does not have a separate paper here.

What Are CBSE Class 8 Sample Papers?

CBSE Class 8 sample papers are practice papers written on the Class 8 NCERT syllabus in the format most schools use for their annual exam, with a mix of objective, short answer, long answer and case-based questions. Students also search for them as model question papers, 8th class question papers or std 8 papers, although "std 8" is more common among state board students.

Is There a Board Exam for Class 8 in CBSE?

No, CBSE does not conduct a board exam for Class 8, and the first CBSE board exam a student writes is in Class 10. Your school sets, conducts and marks the Class 8 annual exam, and it also decides how much the periodic tests and half yearly exam count towards your result. Class 8 closes the middle stage of the 5+3+3+4 education system (https://sunbeamworldschool.com/blog/5-3-3-4-education-system/), which is why the focus this year is on building understanding rather than on a high-stakes exam.

Two points clear up most of the confusion:

- **DAV schools** set one common Class 8 annual paper across their own schools, which students call the "DAV board" exam, but it is not a CBSE exam.
- **SAFAL** is the only CBSE-run assessment in Class 8, and it checks how well students understand core concepts rather than giving a pass or fail result.

Some state boards do hold Class 8 exams, which is why searches for a "class 8 board exam question paper" often show state board papers instead of CBSE ones.

CBSE Class 8 Sample Paper Maths

The Class 8 Maths sample paper covers both parts of Ganita Prakash, from A Square and A Cube and Power Play in Part I to the Baudhayana-Pythagoras Theorem, Algebra Play and Area in Part II. Many questions ask you to explain your reasoning instead of only reaching an answer, since the new book is built around patterns and puzzles, so show every step of your working. Practising algebra equations (https://sunbeamworldschool.com/blog/algebra-equations/) helps in the algebra and proportional reasoning chapters, where most marks are lost to small sign and calculation errors.

Download: Class 8 Maths sample paper with answers (PDF) (ADD-LINK)

Sample Paper of Class 8 Science

The Class 8 Science sample paper is based on Curiosity, covering chapters such as The Invisible Living World, Electricity: Magnetic and Heating Effects, Light: Mirrors and Lenses and Keeping Time with the Skies. Many questions describe an everyday situation or a simple experiment and ask you to explain what is happening, so practise writing short reasons in your own words instead of memorised definitions. Draw and label a diagram wherever a question allows one, because diagrams often carry marks of their own.

Download: Class 8 Science sample paper with answers (PDF) (ADD-LINK)

CBSE Class 8th English Sample Paper

The Class 8 English sample paper is based on Poorvi and tests four areas: reading, writing, grammar and literature. Literature questions come from Poorvi's units, which include Wit and Wisdom, Mystery and Magic, Environment, and Science and Curiosity. Writing tasks such as letters, notices and paragraphs often lose marks for a missing format, while grammar items on tenses, active and passive voice (https://sunbeamworldschool.com/blog/active-and-passive-voice/) and reported speech are quick marks once you have practised them.

Download: Class 8 English sample paper with answers (PDF) (ADD-LINK)

CBSE Class 8 Social Science Sample Paper

The Class 8 Social Science sample paper is based on Exploring Society: India and Beyond, Part 1, which mixes geography, history, civics and economics through themes instead of separate books. It covers natural resources, the changing political map from the Delhi Sultanate to the Mughals, the rise of the Marathas, the colonial era, elections and Parliament, and the factors of production. Expect a map question on places such as Raigad, Panipat and Plassey, so keep a blank outline map of India handy while you practise.

Download: Class 8 Social Science sample paper with answers (PDF) (ADD-LINK)

CBSE Class 8 Hindi Sample Paper

The Class 8 Hindi sample paper is based on Malhar and covers apathit gadyansh, vyakaran, rachna such as patra and anuchchhed, and textbook questions from chapters like □□□□□□, □□ □□□□□□, □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ and □□□□ □□ □□□□□□. Vyakaran is where a well-prepared student can pick up the easiest marks, so revise it alongside the textbook instead of leaving it for the last day.

Download: Class 8 Hindi sample paper with answers (PDF) (ADD-LINK)

CBSE Class 8 Previous Year Question Papers

There are no official CBSE previous year question papers for Class 8, because each school writes its own exam. Your own school's paper from last year is the most useful one, since it shows the pattern your teachers follow, so ask your class teacher for it. Papers from before 2025-26 follow the old textbooks, so use them only for topics that still appear in the new books.

How to Use Class 8 Sample Papers for Half Yearly and Annual Exams?

Finish the NCERT exercises and in-text questions first, then write one full sample paper per subject in the set time and mark it against the answer key. For the half yearly exam, attempt only the chapters your school has covered so far, and for the annual exam, attempt the full paper.

1. Write the paper in one sitting with the book closed and a timer running.
2. Mark it with the answer key and note the chapters where you lost marks.
3. Revise those chapters, then attempt the same paper again a week later.

Spreading this over a few weeks, instead of a single night, is one of the simplest ways to study effectively (https://sunbeamworldschool.com/blog/how-to-study-effectively/) and remember more on exam day.

FAQs on CBSE Class 8 Sample Paper

Does CBSE release official sample papers for Class 8?

No, CBSE does not release official sample papers for Class 8. It publishes sample question papers only for Classes 10 and 12, so every Class 8 sample paper is prepared by a school, teacher or publisher. Always check that it follows the new NCERT books.

Is 92% good in Class 8?

Yes, 92% is a very good score in Class 8. Most CBSE schools place 91 to 100 marks in the top A1 grade, so 92% shows a strong understanding of the syllabus and gives you a solid base to start Class 9.

Is NCERT enough for Class 8?

Yes, NCERT textbooks are enough for Class 8 exams, since schools set their papers from the NCERT syllabus. Finish every exercise, example and in-text question first, then use sample papers for timed practice instead of spending money on extra guide books.

Is the DAV Class 8 board exam conducted by CBSE?

No, the DAV Class 8 board exam is not conducted by CBSE. DAV sets one common annual paper for Class 8 students across its own schools, while CBSE holds no Class 8 board exam, so students in other CBSE schools do not take it.

Is a std 8 paper the same as a CBSE Class 8 sample paper?

A std 8 paper is not always the same as a CBSE Class 8 sample paper, because "std 8" is mostly how state board students search. Before practising, check that the paper follows the new NCERT books, such as Ganita Prakash and Curiosity.

Conclusion

With no Class 8 board exam and no official CBSE paper, the best preparation is regular practice on papers built for the new NCERT books and your school's own pattern. Once Class 8 is done, our CBSE Class 9 sample papers (https://sunbeamworldschool.com/blog/cbse-class-9-sample-papers/) will help you get ready for the year ahead.