

CLASS VIII
SOCIAL SCIENCE
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I
DAV MODEL • Session: 2018
Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are 35 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Write the same question number as given in the question paper while answering.
5. Answers to 1-mark questions should be brief.
6. Answers to 3-mark questions should not exceed 60 words.
7. Answers to 5-mark questions should not exceed 120 words.
8. The map questions must be completed on the maps provided/attached with the answer book.

SECTION A — VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Questions 1–14 carry 1 mark each.

1. Which of the following is a human-made resource?
 - (a) Water
 - (b) Soil
 - (c) Road
 - (d) Forest
2. Which soil is formed by the deposition of sediments brought by rivers?
 - (a) Black soil
 - (b) Alluvial soil
 - (c) Laterite soil
 - (d) Red soil
3. Which type of vegetation is found in areas receiving very heavy rainfall?
 - (a) Tropical thorn forests
 - (b) Tropical evergreen forests
 - (c) Mountain vegetation
 - (d) Mangrove vegetation
4. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?
 - (a) James Mill
 - (b) William Jones
 - (c) Thomas Macaulay
 - (d) Warren Hastings
5. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal in:
 - (a) 1757
 - (b) 1773

- (c) 1793
 - (d) 1857
6. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
- (a) Lord Dalhousie
 - (b) Lord Wellesley
 - (c) Lord Cornwallis
 - (d) Warren Hastings
7. Who was the leader of the revolt at Jhansi in 1857?
- (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal
 - (b) Nana Sahib
 - (c) Rani Lakshmibai
 - (d) Kunwar Singh
8. The Indian Constitution came into effect on:
- (a) 15 August 1947
 - (b) 26 November 1949
 - (c) 26 January 1950
 - (d) 2 October 1950
9. Which Fundamental Right abolishes untouchability?
- (a) Right to Freedom
 - (b) Right to Equality
 - (c) Right against Exploitation
 - (d) Cultural and Educational Rights
10. What is the minimum voting age for Indian citizens?
- (a) 16 years
 - (b) 18 years
 - (c) 21 years
 - (d) 25 years
11. Which House of Parliament is known as the House of the People?
- (a) Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Lok Sabha
 - (c) Legislative Assembly
 - (d) Vidhan Parishad
12. Who is the constitutional head of India?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
13. Which institution is responsible for interpreting the Constitution?
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) Executive

(c) Judiciary

(d) Election Commission

14. What is meant by secularism?

(a) Rule by religious leaders

(b) Government of one religion

(c) Equal respect and freedom for all religions

(d) Ban on all religions

SECTION B — SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Questions 15–29 carry 3 marks each.

15. What is meant by resource conservation? Why is it necessary? (3)

16. Study the following information and answer the questions:

Country Cultivated Land Forests

Australia 6% 14%

India 57% 22%

Japan 12% 67%

U.K. 29% 10%

(i) Which country has the highest percentage of cultivated land?

(ii) Which country has the highest percentage of forest cover?

(iii) Mention one benefit of forests. (3)

17. Why is soil considered an important natural resource? Mention any two methods of soil conservation. (3)

18. Why are forests important for maintaining ecological balance? Give three reasons. (3)

19. What were the main reasons for the East India Company's interest in Indian territories? (3)

20. What was the Permanent Settlement? Mention two effects it had on peasants. (3)

21. What changes did British forest policies bring in the lives of tribal communities? (3)

22. Mention any three causes of the Revolt of 1857. (3)

23. What is the importance of a Constitution in a democratic country? Give three points. (3)

24. Explain any three Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. (3)

25. What is meant by secularism? Mention any two features of Indian secularism. (3)

26. Why do we need a Parliament? Give three reasons. (3)

27. What are the main functions of the Lok Sabha? Mention any three. (3)

28. What is the role of the judiciary in a democracy? Give three points. (3)

29. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources with suitable examples. (3)

SECTION C — LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Questions 30–32 carry 5 marks each.

30. Explain the major factors responsible for the formation of different types of natural vegetation in the world. Also mention the characteristics of tropical evergreen forests.

OR

What is meant by wildlife conservation? Explain any four measures taken to conserve forests and wildlife. (5)

31. Explain the major causes of the Revolt of 1857. How did the revolt spread to different parts of India?

OR

Explain how the East India Company established its political power in India after the Battle of Plassey. (5)

32. Explain the main features of the Indian Constitution. Why is the Constitution considered essential for a democratic country?

OR

Explain the composition and major functions of the Indian Parliament. (5)

SECTION D — MAP SKILLS

33. Geography Map Work (3 marks)

On the given outline map of the world:

- (a) Shade/identify one major region of tropical evergreen forests.
- (b) Locate the Sahara Desert.
- (c) Locate the Amazon Basin.

34. History Map Work (2 marks)

On the given outline map of India, locate and label:

- (a) Meerut — where the Revolt of 1857 began.
- (b) Jhansi — associated with Rani Lakshmibai.

35. Skill-Based Map/Identification (3 marks)

On the outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Kanpur
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Jhansi
- (e) Barrackpore

Note: Outline maps are to be provided/attached separately.