

CLASS VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2018)

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into different sections.
3. Read each question carefully before answering.
4. Marks are indicated against each question.
5. Answer the questions in the space provided/appropriate length.

SECTION A – HISTORY

Answer all questions.

Q1. Choose the correct option. (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal?
 - a) James Mill
 - b) William Jones
 - c) Warren Hastings
 - d) Thomas Macaulay
2. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal in:
 - a) 1757
 - b) 1773
 - c) 1793
 - d) 1857
3. Who was the last Mughal emperor?
 - a) Akbar II
 - b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 - c) Shah Alam II
 - d) Aurangzeb
4. The Revolt of 1857 began at:
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Kanpur
 - c) Meerut
 - d) Lucknow
5. The Indian National Congress was founded in:
 - a) 1857
 - b) 1885
 - c) 1905
 - d) 1919

Q2. Answer the following in 2–3 sentences. (2 × 3 = 6)

1. Why did the British preserve official records?

2. Why did the British introduce the Permanent Settlement?

3. What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?

Q3. Answer the following. (3 × 3 = 9)

1. Explain any three problems faced by the peasants under British revenue policies.

2. Explain three major changes introduced by the British in the education system.

3. Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail? Give three reasons.

Q4. Answer the following in detail. (5 × 2 = 10)

1. Describe the main causes of the Revolt of 1857.

OR

2. Explain how the British East India Company gradually established its political control over India.

SECTION B – GEOGRAPHY

Answer all questions.

Q5. Choose the correct option. (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Which of the following is a natural resource?

- a) Road
- b) Machine
- c) Water
- d) Building

2. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton?

- a) Black soil
- b) Laterite soil
- c) Mountain soil
- d) Red soil

3. Which one is a conventional source of energy?

- a) Solar energy
- b) Wind energy
- c) Coal
- d) Tidal energy

4. Which mineral is used for making aluminium?

- a) Iron ore
- b) Bauxite
- c) Mica
- d) Limestone

5. Which of the following is a human-made resource?

- a) Forest
- b) Water
- c) Roads
- d) Minerals

Q6. Answer the following in 2–3 sentences. (2 × 3 = 6)

1. What is meant by sustainable development?

2. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.

3. Why should natural resources be conserved?

Q7. Answer the following. (3 × 3 = 9)

1. Explain any three factors that affect the distribution of natural resources.

2. Explain the importance of minerals in our daily life.

3. What are the major causes of land degradation? Suggest measures to control it.

Q8. Answer the following in detail. (5 × 2 = 10)

1. Explain the different types of natural vegetation found in India and the factors affecting their distribution.

OR

2. Describe the major types of resources on the basis of their origin, exhaustibility and ownership.

SECTION C – CIVICS

Answer all questions.

Q9. Choose the correct option. (1 × 5 = 5)

1. The Indian Constitution guarantees equality before:

- a) Parliament
- b) Law
- c) Government
- d) Society

2. Which institution is responsible for making laws in India?

- a) Judiciary
- b) Legislature
- c) Police
- d) Election Commission

3. The Supreme Court is the highest court of:

- a) A state
- b) A district
- c) India
- d) A village

4. Untouchability is prohibited under:

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 21

5. The Right to Equality is a:

- a) Fundamental Right
- b) Directive Principle
- c) Fundamental Duty
- d) Legal convention

Q10. Answer the following in 2–3 sentences. (2 × 3 = 6)

1. What is meant by equality before the law?

2. Why is an independent judiciary important in a democracy?

3. What is the role of the Parliament?

Q11. Answer the following. (3 × 3 = 9)

1. Explain three forms of inequality that exist in society.

2. Explain the importance of the Fundamental Rights.

3. How does the judiciary protect the rights of citizens?

Q12. Answer the following in detail. (5 × 2 = 10)

1. Explain how the Indian Constitution promotes equality and prevents discrimination.

OR

2. Describe the structure and major functions of the Indian Parliament.

SECTION D – MAP / SKILL-BASED QUESTION

Q13. On an outline map of India, locate and label the following: (5 marks)

1. Meerut – important centre of the Revolt of 1857

2. Delhi – important centre of the Revolt of 1857

3. Kanpur – important centre of the Revolt of 1857

4. Lucknow – important centre of the Revolt of 1857

5. Jhansi – important centre of the Revolt of 1857

Map outline to be provided separately with the question paper.