

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

SUMMATIVE – I 2012-13

CLASS : VIII

MAX MARKS : 90

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

DURATION : 3 HOURS

SET - A

Part I

General Instructions:

Read the questions carefully and write the question number correctly

Marks are indicated against each question

I. Choose the correct answer.

1 x 22 = 22 marks

1. The science of fixing the dates of historical events in the order of occurrence is called _____.

- a) Chronology
- b) Census
- c) Cartography
- d) Survey

2. What is known as the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things?

- a) Time
- b) Technology
- c) Energy
- d) None of these

3. A goal or a principle in its most excellent or perfect form is _____.

- a) Sovereign
- b) Tyranny
- c) Polity
- d) Ideal

4. In dry regions, with high rates of evaporation _____ irrigation is very useful.

- a) Drip
- b) Water harvesting
- c) Rain harvesting
- d) Intercropping

5. The first Governor General of India was _____.

- a) Lord Mount Batten
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Warren Hastings
- d) James Mill

6. Who has the power to modify or cancel a law if it doesn't adhere to the constitution?

- a) Loksabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Citizens
- d) Courts

7. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of _____.

8. The country which has no mineral deposit in it

- a) Sweden
- b) United States
- c) Switzerland
- d) Canada

9. When a new law is being passed, at its every stage of process, the voice of _____ is a crucial element.

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Citizen
- c) Women
- d) None of these

10. The city in Saurashtra region that is completely dependent on purchasing water from the nearby talukas.

- a) Baroda
- b) Bangalore
- c) Ahmedabad
- d) Amreli

11. _____ led an Anti-British resistance movement in Kitoor, Karnataka.

- a) Nana Phadnis
- b) Rani Channamma
- c) Rayanna
- d) Haider Ali

12. _____ tells us what the fundamental nature of our society is

- a) Constitution
- b) Judiciary
- c) Secularism
- d) Legislature

13. The site of world's first solar and wind powered bus shelter is in _____.

- a) Denmark
- b) Germany
- c) Netherlands
- d) Scotland

14. The policy of 'Paramountcy' was introduced by _____.

- a) Lord Hastings
- b) Lord Mount batten
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Lord Wellesley

15. _____ discovered the new sea route to India.

- a) Magellan
- b) Robert Clive
- c) Vasco da Gama
- d) Edmund Burke

16. Citizens finding fault with the functioning of Government is _____.

- a) Criticise
- b) Sedition
- c) Evolution
- d) Repressive

17. Amount of resources available for use is known as _____.

- a) Ample resources
- b) Limited resources

18. _____ was the Commander of Bengal who cheated Sirajuddaulah.

- a) Murshid Quli Khan
- b) Mir Atif
- c) Mir Qasim
- d) Mir Jafar

19. The types of resources on the basis of origin are _____.

- a) actual and potential
- b) abiotic or biotic
- c) ubiquitous or localised
- d) renewable and non- renewable

20. _____ is responsible for administering and enforcing laws

- a) Government
- b) People
- c) Constitution
- d) Legislature

21. Which of the following is not a characteristic of minerals?

- a) They are created by natural process
- b) They have a definite chemical composition
- c) They are inexhaustible
- d) Their distribution is uneven.

22. Battle of Buxar was fought in the year _____.

- a) 1764
- b) 1770
- c) 1774
- d) 1769

Part II

Answer the following

1. Into what period have historians divided Indian history? Why do many historians refer the rule under British as colonial? (2 + 1) marks

2. What do you mean by 'Doctrine of Lapse'? Who devised it? List the Kingdoms which were annexed under it. (1+1+1) marks

3. What were the sources of Indian history? Name the specialised institutions where the important records were preserved during British administration. (2 +1) marks.

4. What is a resource? Explain how resources are classified on the basis of distribution? (1+2) marks

5. What is meant a secular state? Distinguish between State and Government. (1+2) marks

6. Suggest 3 ways to conserve water. 3 marks

7. Explain the system of subsidiary alliance. 3 marks

OR

How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

8. Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy 3 marks

OR

9. How can unpopular and controversial laws be changed?

marks

OR

Describe Jallianwalla Bagh massacre

Part III

10. What were the causes of Battle of Plassey?

4 marks

11. What were the administrative changes introduced by the British in Indian Presidencies?

4 marks

12. What is sustainable development? Write **any 3** principles of sustainable development.

(1+3) marks

13. What are minerals? Explain **the 3** different ways by which minerals are extracted.

(1+3) marks

14. What do you understand by the rule of law? How are new laws formed?

(3+1) marks

15. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the Rule of law in India.

Give 2 examples of arbitrariness of British laws in India.

(2+2) marks

16. What is a land slide? Explain the methods to mitigate land slide and the destruction associated with it.

(1+3) marks

OR

Write **any 4** methods of soil conservation.

4 marks

17. What were the different types of surveys? Why were the surveys conducted in the early nineteenth century?

(2+2) marks

OR

Who became the Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan? What were the causes of rivalry between the English East India Company and the Nawabs of Bengal?

(1+3) marks

18. Explain briefly **any 4** key features of the Indian constitution.

4 marks

OR

Mention **any 4** fundamental rights that are guaranteed to the citizens of India.

4 marks

Part IV

(World map to be attached with the answer sheet).

5 marks

On the outline map of the world **name and locate** any one country where the following minerals are found.

a) Iron

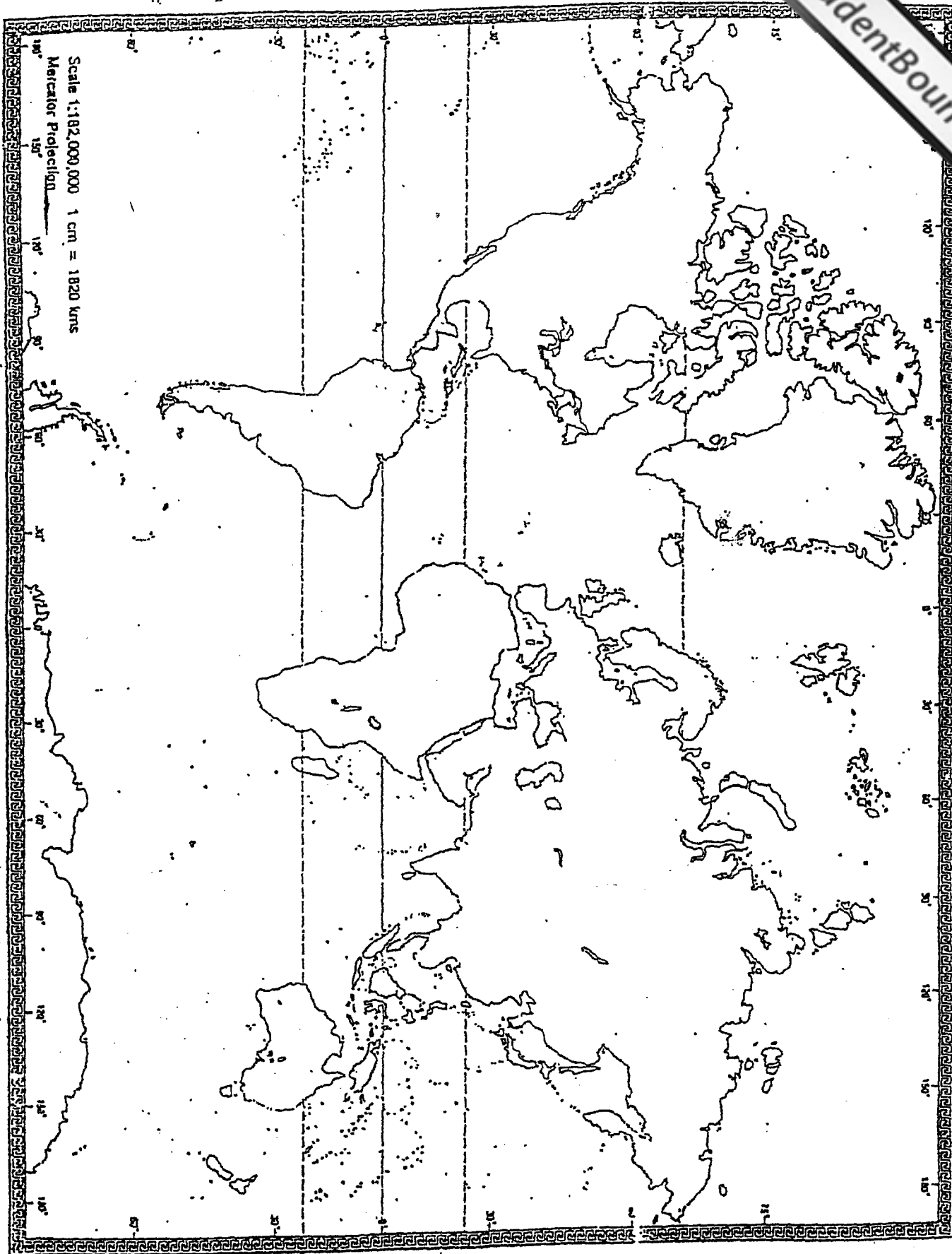
b) Copper

c) Bauxite

d) Mineral oil

e) Coal

WORLD



NAME _____

CLASS _____

R: NO _____