



# पुर्णा International School

## Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 8 <sup>th</sup>	SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II
SOCIAL SCIENCE	ASSIGNMENT
SYLLABUS	<b>HIS – 4,5    GEO – 4,5,6    CIVICS – 5,6,9</b>

### (Q-1) Multiple choice questions:

- 1) Complete the following with respect to the tribals of India  
The British officers saw settled tribal groups like the \_\_\_\_\_ and Santhals as more civilized than hunter gatherers or shifting cultivators.
  - a. Kols
  - b. Mundas
  - c. Gonds**
  - d. Kandhas
- 2) To which tribe did Birsa belong to?
  - a. Kols
  - b. Mundas**
  - c. Oreons
  - d. Santhals
- 3) How did the tribals react to the Forest Laws?
  - a. They tribal chiefs discussed and advised the British to change the laws.
  - b. They accepted the new rules and did not rebel.
  - c. They helped the British to destruct their livelihood.
  - d. They disobeyed the new rules , continued with practices that were declared illegal and at times rebelled**
- 4) From the seeds of Sal and Mahua, the tribal extract oil to cook. What exactly is Mahua?
  - a. Stem of a tree
  - b. A flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol**
  - c. Root of a tree
  - d. Leaves of a tree
- 5) A few reasons for the failure of the revolt of 1857 are given below. Suggest the one that is not considered as a reason for the failure.
  - a. The Hindus and Muslims fought together even though the British tried to keep them divided.**
  - b. They used outdated weapons
  - c. The leaders were neither organized and united , nor properly trained.
  - d. The educated class of the Indians were loyal to the British due to their selfish intentions.
- 6) In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced the death of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Rani Laxmi Bai
  - b. Bahadur Shah Zafar**
  - c. Nana Saheb
  - d. Tantiya Tope
- 7) What was the new amendment in the law in 1856 passed by the East India Company?
- a. Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to pay a tax and
  - b. Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army will be paid only a low salary
  - c. Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required.**
  - d. Every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to collect the revenues set by the British.
- 8) A few important changes in the Indian army are given below after the revolt of 1857. Choose the one that is not TRUE.
- a. The army was reorganised and strengthened
  - b. Very few soldiers were recruited from Awadh, Bihar, Central and South India
  - c. More number of soldiers were recruited from Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans
  - d. The number of Indian soldiers were increased and Europeans soldiers reduced.**
- 9) Recognise this able personality from Awadh who led the revolt from Lucknow along with Maulvi Ahmadullah.



- a. Jhalkaribhai
  - b. Rani Laxmi Bai
  - c. Begum Hazrat Mahal**
  - d. Kittur Chennamma
- 10) Which among the following are fibre crops?
- a. Millets and Maize
  - b. Jute and cotton**
  - c. Tea and Coffee
  - d. Rice and Wheat

- 11) Name the type of farming practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family?
- Commercial Farming
  - Mixed Farming
  - Plantation agriculture
  - Subsistence Farming**
- 12) Which crop is also known as the Golden Fibre.
- Wheat
  - Millets
  - Jute**
  - Maize
- 13) The efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population is called \_\_\_\_\_
- Agricultural Quotient
  - Agricultural Degeneration
  - Agricultural development**
  - Agricultural Index
- 14) From where did the Silicon Valley get its name?
- Got its name from the meaning of the word silicon.
  - Got its name from particular computer software.
  - Got its name from a valley by the same name that existed in California, US.
  - Got its name from the silicon that was used to make chips for computers**
- 15) Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are all examples of
- Small scale industries
  - Medium scale industries
  - Cottage industries**
  - Large scale industries
- 16) Name the major industry which provides the primary needs of humans like clothing.
- Chemical industry
  - Transport industry
  - Textile industry**
  - Iron and Steel industry
- 17) What is the output of iron and steel industry?
- All of these
  - Iron ore
  - Pig iron
  - Steel**

18) Which industries are also known as village or household industries?

- a) Large Scale industries
- b) Cottage industries**
- c) Small Scale industries
- d) None of the above

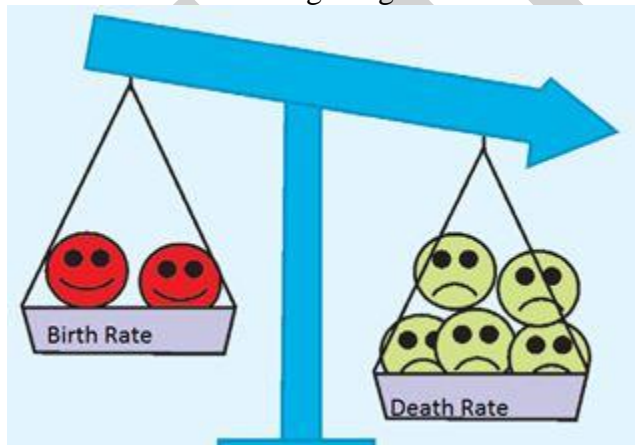
19) If the birth rate is high and the death rate is low in a country then the population pyramid will

- a) Narrow at the base
- b) Not narrow at the base
- c) Not narrow rapidly towards the top**
- d) Narrow rapidly towards the top

20) Human resources differ from one another in respect of

- a) educational level
- b) All of these**
- c) age
- d) sex

21) What does the following image infer?



- a) All of the above
- b) Decrease in population**
- c) Increase in population
- d) Balanced population

22) Most of the people usually prefer to live in this region:

- a) Equatorial forest area
- b) High altitude areas
- c) High mountains
- d) Plains**

23) In India, in how many years once is Census is taken?

- a) 25
- b) 15
- c) **10**
- d) 20

24) The courts through which most people interact with are called:

- a) National courts
- b) **Subordinate courts**
- c) High courts
- d) Supreme courts

25) Judiciary play an important role because it is

- a) **Independent**
- b) Dependent on lawyers
- c) Dependent on government
- d) Dependent on minister

26) Which of the following is false regarding criminal law?

- a) If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined
- b) Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences
- c) **A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only**
- d) For example theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry and murder

27) The subordinate court is more commonly known by many different names except which of the following:

- a) **Apex court**
- b) Additional Sessions Judge
- c) Trial Court or the Court of the District Judge
- d) Chief Judicial Magistrate

28) In court, the Public Prosecutor represents the interests of the.....

- a) All of these
- b) **State**
- c) Citizens
- d) Small children

29) Police file a charge sheet in the court \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) If police arrest a person
- b) If a person is suspected for anything

- c) If a person commits a crime
- d) **If investigation proved the person is accused**

30) The chief justice gets retired at the age of:

- a) 40 years
- b) 56 years
- c) **65 years**
- d) 58 years

31) Which one of the following is a function of Defence lawyer?

- a) Arrest the accused
- b) **Cross-examination**
- c) Investigation
- d) Pass the sentence

32) Identify the figure below, which pollution is caused by this



- a) Soil
- b) Noise
- c) **Air**
- d) Water

33) An individual who buys goods for personal use and not for resale is

- a) Owners
- b) **Consumer**
- c) Producer
- d) Investors

34) Identify what is shown in the figure



- a) textile mill in Jaipur
- b) textile mill in Jamshedpur
- c) **textile mill in Ahmadabad**
- d) textile mill in Raipur

35) Equity in the schooling facilities available to all children is an important aspect of

- a) Right to safety
- b. Right to life
- c. **Right to education**
- d. Right to school

36) Mumbai's suburban railway is well-functioning public transport system. It is the densest route in the world, attending to \_\_\_\_\_ passengers daily

- a) 45 lakh
- b) **65 lakh**
- c) 20 lakh
- d) 57 lakh

**(Q-2) Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) The British described the tribal people as **wild and savage.**
- 2) The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as **broadcast.**
- 3) The tribal chiefs got **land** titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- 4) Tribals went to work in the **tea plantation** of Assam and the **coal mines** in Bihar.
- 5) **Jhum** cultivation is also known as shifting cultivation.
- 6) **Bakhe Khan** was a soldier from Bareilly.
- 7) **Sepoys** and **peasants** gathered forces for the revolt that spread across the plains of north India in 1857.
- 8) The British regained control of the country in the year **1859.**
- 9) The Revolt of 1857 began from **Meerut.**
- 10) **Rice** is the staple diet of tropical and sub-tropical regions.

- 11) Wheat is grown in **winter** season in India.
- 12) **Sericulture** means commercial rearing of silk worms.
- 13) **Horticulture** includes growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.
- 14) The river that provides sufficient water to Osaka's textile industry is **Yodo**.
- 15) The process of smelting is done in a **Blast Furnace**.
- 16) The first cotton textile mill was established in Ahmedabad in **1859**.
- 17) Silicon Valley is located near the **Rocky** Mountain.
- 18) **Human Resource** is the ultimate resource.
- 19) **Osaka** in Japan and **Mumbai** in India are two densely populated areas.
- 20) Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican city are some examples of **religious or cultural** factors.
- 21) In 1999, less than 30 years later, the population doubled to **6** billion.
- 22) A mechanism of Public Interest Litigation was devised in the early **1986**.
- 23) The **courts** play a significant role in protecting our Fundamental Rights.
- 24) Each state has a **High Court** which is the highest court of that state.
- 25) The decisions made by the **Supreme Court** are binding on all other courts in India.
- 26) The Judiciary is the final interpreter of the **Constitution**.
- 27) **Offence** refers to any act that the law defines as a crime.
- 28) **Article 21** of the Constitution guarantees a fair trial to every citizen.
- 29) Mumbai's suburban railway is well functioning **Public** transport system.
- 30) In rural areas water is needed both for human use and for use by the **Cattle**.
- 31) It is the responsibility of the government to provide **Public facilities** to everyone.

**(Q-3) Match the following:**

1)

i. Khonds	(a) A tree
ii. Bakarwals	(b) Orissa (now Odisha)
iii. Sal	(c) Chhotanagpur
iv. Birsa	(d) Goats

**Answers:    i).b                    ii).d                    iii).a                    iv).c**



2)

i. Mangal Pandey	(a) Sovereign Paramount
ii. British Queen	(b) Rani Avantibai Lodhi
iii. Madhya Pradesh	(c) A Maulvi
iv. Ahmadullah Shah	(d) Barrackpore

**Answers: i).d ii).a iii).b iv).c**

3)

(i) Golden fibre	(a) Wheat
(ii) China	(b) Jute
(iii) Loamy soil	(c) Millets
(iv) Sandy soil	(d) Rice

**Answers: i).b ii).d iii).a iv).c**

4)

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
(i) Silicon Plateau	(a) Osaka
(ii) Manchester of India	(b) Deccan Plateau
(iii) Manchester of Japan	(c) Bhopal
(iv) Industrial disaster 3rd December 1984	(d) Ahmedabad

**Answers: i).b ii).d Iii).a Iv).c**

5)

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
(i) Migration	(a) Movement of people to other countries
(ii) Emigration	(b) Geographical factor
(iii) Life expectancy	(c) The movement of people in and out of an area
(iv) Climate	(d) The number of years for which an average man expects to live.

**Answers: i).c ii).a Iii).d Iv).b**

6)

Column A	Column B
(i) Judiciary	(a) Dispute between the Centre and the States
(ii) Supreme Court	(b) Criminal law cases
(iii) Separation of Powers	(c) Uphold the law of the land
(iv) FIR	(d) Key feature of the Constitution

Answers: i).c      ii).a      Iii).d      iv).b

7)

Column A	Column B
(i) Detention	(a) Crime
(ii) Offence	(b) Shanti's lawyer
(iii) Impartial	(c) Keeping in illegal custody
(iv) Advocate Roy	(d) Public view
(v) Open court	(e) Fair

Answers: (i)(c), (ii)(a), (iii)(e), (iv)(b), (v)(d).

8)

Column A	Column B
(i) Polio	(a) Public facilities
(ii) Cholera	(b) Sulabh
(iii) Basic Needs	(c) Water-borne disease
(iv) Sanitation	(d) Preventable disease

Answers: i).d      ii).c      iii).a      iv).b

**(Q-4) True or False:**

- 1) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds. **False**
- 2) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times of the purchase price. **True**
- 3) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery. **True**

- 4) People were allowed to move freely in reserved forests. **False**
- 5) Meerut was one of the last areas to be recaptured by the British. **False**
- 6) The British were very happy after the 1857 revolt. **False**
- 7) After the revolt was quelled, the powers of the East India Company to govern India were transferred to Queen Victoria. **True**
- 8) Rani Lakshmbai was defeated and killed in April 1857. **False**
- 9) Manufacturing wool is a tertiary activity. **False**
- 10) Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture. **True**
- 11) Cotton and jute are beverage crops. **False**
- 12) Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize. **False**
- 13) Osaka is known as 'Manchester of Japan'. **True**
- 14) IT industry is called knowledge industry. **True**
- 15) Coal mining industry is marine-based. **False**
- 16) Forest based industries utilise forest produce as raw materials. **True**
- 17) The most dynamic aspect of the geographic study of population is migration. **False**
- 18) Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the total population. **True**
- 19) The age group of 0-14 years considered as an unproductive group. **True**
- 20) Literacy means the ability to read, write and understand. **True**
- 21) The seven North-Eastern states have a common High Court. **False**
- 22) A citizen can appeal against a decision made by the Supreme Court. **False**
- 23) The President appoints the Chief Justice of India. **True**
- 24) There is only one Supreme Court in India. **True**
- 25) It is the duty of the police to decide whether a person is guilty or innocent. **False**
- 26) The Public Prosecutor plays a role in the investigation of a crime. **False**
- 27) The Indian Constitution does not guarantee any Fundamental Right to arrested persons.  
**False**
- 28) If a police officer comes to know about a cognizable offence, he/she can file an FIR on his/her own. **True**

**(Q-5) Answer the following questions in short:**

- 1) **Which tribal groups were found more civilised by the British officials?**

- The British officials found settled tribal group like Gonds and Santhals as more civilised than hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators.
- 2) From where did forest people get their supplies of rice and other grains?**
- The forest people exchanged goods and got what they needed in return for their valuable forest produce.
- 3) Who were hunters and gatherers?**
- Hunters and gatherers were tribal groups who lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce.
- 4) Write the names of areas where shifting cultivators were found.**
- Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India.
- 5) Who was Birsa Munda?**
- Birsa belonged to a family of Mundas, a tribal group that lived in Chhotanagpur.
- 6) Who were affected by the policies of the East India Company?**
- Kings, queens, peasants, landlords, tribals and soldiers were all affected in different ways by the policies of the East India Company.
- 7) Who imposed Subsidiary Alliance on Awadh and Jhansi?**
- The Governor-General Dalhousie imposed Subsidiary Alliance on Awadh and Jhansi.
- 8) Why were the India sepoys unhappy?**
- The Indian sepoys were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.
- 9) Who was Rani Lakshmbai?**
- Rani Lakshmbai was the queen of Jhansi.
- 10) What do you mean by Mutiny?**
- When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the army it is known as Mutiny.
- 11) Which places were the nodal points of the regiments?**
- The nodal points of regiments were at Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow.
- 12) What is agriculture?**
- The primary activity that involves cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock is called agriculture.
- 13) Name the factors influencing agriculture.**
- The factors influencing agriculture are: (i) Topography of soil (ii) Climate
- 14) What do you mean by agriculture?**
- Agriculture means cultivation on field. The term ‘agriculture’ is derived from Latin words ‘ager’ or ‘agri’ meaning soil and ‘culture’ meaning cultivation.
- 15) What is primary activity?**
- Primary activities are those activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources like agriculture, fishing, etc.
- 16) 1. What is meant by the term ‘industry’?**
- Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals and provision of services.
- 17) 2. Which are the main factors influencing the location of an industry?**
- The availability of new material, land, water labour, power, capital, transport and market are the main factors which influence the location of an industry.
- 18) 3. Which industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and why?**

- Iron and steel industry is referred to as the backbone of modern industry, because it provides basis to many other industries.
- 19) 4. Why cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai?**
- Cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai because of favourable humid climate, easy availability of raw materials and skilled labour.
- 20) What is human resource?**
- Human resource is the ultimate resource. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements.
- 21) The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?**
- Development in medical science has caused decrease in death rate, so the world population has grown very rapidly.
- 22) What do you mean by population?**
- Population refers to the number of people living in a particular region.
- 23) What is pattern of population distribution?**
- The distribution of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface is called population change.
- 24) What do you mean by population change?**
- The change in the number of people during a specific time is called population change.
- 25) What is Judiciary?**
- Judiciary is the organ of the government which settles disputes through interpretation of laws.
- 26) What do you mean by violation?**
- Violation means breaking a law or encroaching someone's Fundamental Rights.
- 27) Explain the appellate system?**
- Appellate system means that a person can appeal to a higher court if she/he is not satisfied with the judgement passed by the lower court.
- 28) What does 'to appeal' refer to?**
- To appeal means to file a petition before a higher court.
- 29) Describe civil law and criminal law.**
- Civil law deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals while criminal law deals with the cases of theft, harassing, murder, etc.
- 30) Write a short note on Sulabh.**
- Sulabh is a non-government organisation that has been working for three decades to address the problems of sanitation being faced by low-caste, low income people in India.
- 31) Mention public facilities?**
- Healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport, schools and colleges, etc. are known as public facilities.
- 32) What is government's role?**
- One of the most important functions of the government is to ensure that the public facilities are made available to everyone.
- 33) Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?**
- Private hospitals and private schools are located in major cities because their service

**(Q-6) Answer the following in brief:**

**1) Write the variety of activities of the tribal people in different parts of India.**

- Some of the tribal people were jhum cultivators while some were hunters and gatherers. Some of them herded animals and some took to settled cultivation.

**2) Where and how was Jhum cultivation done?**

- Jhum cultivation or shifting cultivation was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests. ii. Once the crop was ready and harvested, they left the field fallow for several years and moved to another field.

**3) 4. Write the names of pastoralists which are found in different parts of India.**

- The Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills. ii. The Labadis of Andhra Pradesh. iii. The Gaddis of Kulu. iv. The Bakarwals of Kashmir.

**4) What was the demand of Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?**

- Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi wanted the company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. The company confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down her plea.

**5) What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to**

**use?**

- The Sepoys refused to do the army drill and objected to used the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with fat of cows and pigs.

**6) What did Governor-General Canning decide for Bahadur Shah Zafar?**

- In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings. They would just be called princes.

**7) How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?**

- The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment in Rangoon with his wife. He died there after four years in 1862.

**8) What climatic conditions are needed for rice production?**

- Rice is the staple diet of the tropical and subtropical region. (ii) Rice needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. (iii) It grows best in alluvial clayey soils which can retain water.

**9) What conditions are required for wheat production?**

- Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season. (ii) It needs bright sunshine at the time of harvest. (iii) It thrives best in well drained loamy soil.

**10) Why cotton is suitably grown in India?**

- Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. (ii) It grows best on back and alluvial soil. (iii) It is one of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry.

**11) What are the similarities between information technology industry in Bengaluru and California?**

- The similarities are: (i) Environment of both Bengaluru and Silicon valley have low levels of pollution. (ii) Both have educational institutions IT colleges and technological institutions.

**12) 4. Briefly explain industries system.**

- An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and output. Raw materials, labour and land, transport, power are inputs. Conversion of the raw materials into finished products is processing. Outputs refer to the end product and income earned from it.

**13) What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world?**

- The causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world are climatic conditions, topography, soil, availability of water, mineral deposits, social factors, economic factors and cultural factors.

**14) What is meant by population composition?**

- The structure of the population defined by various aspects as sex, age, marital status, sex, literacy, occupation, health status is known as population composition.

**15) 4. What is population pyramid?**

- Population pyramid is the distribution of various age groups in human population as shown by the age structure diagram.

**16) Describe Public Interest Litigation.**

- Public Interest Litigation or PIL is a mechanism to increase access to justice. It allows any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights are being violated.

**17) What is the role of Supreme Court?**

- The Supreme Court of India has laid down specific requirements and procedures that the police and other agencies have to follow during arrest, detention, and interrogation of any person.

**18) What is the importance of the Public Prosecutor?**

- In court, it is the Public Prosecutor who represents the interests of the state. He has to do his duty faithfully and must present full materials, facts, witnesses and evidence before the court to enable the court to decide the case.

**19) 4. Explain the role of police.**

- The police plays an important role to maintain law and order, enforcement of law, investigation of crime, detention of criminals, collection of evidence and convictions. The police are not allowed to torture, beat or shoot anyone during investigation.

**20) Do you think water in Chennai is available and affordable by all? Discuss.**

- No, water in Chennai, is not available and affordable by all. Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of the people of city on an average. Poor people suffer the most at the time of shortage of water supply.

**21) How water is taken away from farmers?**

- Every month the water dealers pay farmers an advance for the rights to exploit water sources on their land. (ii) This is water taken away not just from agriculture but also from the drinking water supplies of the villagers. (iii) Ground water level has dropped drastically in all these towns and villages as a result.
-