



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 8 th	SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1
SOCIAL SCIENCE	ASSIGNMENT
SYLLABUS	HIS – 1,2,3 GEO – 1,2,3 CIVICS – 1,2,3,4

❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

- 1) _____ was the last powerful Mughal ruler.
a. Akbar b. Jahangir c. Shahjahan **d. Aurangzeb**
- 2) Vasco-da-Gama explored India in _____.
a. 1498 b. 1500 c. 1499 d. 1501
- 3) _____ is a royal edict or a royal order.
a. Qazi b. Mehman **c. Farman** d. Kaman
- 4) _____ was the successor of Alivardi Khan.
a. Mir Qasim **b. Sirajuddaulah** c. Mir Jafar d. Murshid Quli Khan
- 5) The Battle of _____ was held in 1757.
a. Plassey b. Panipat c. Buxar d. Mysore
- 6) The process of annexation of Indian states by East India Company was from _____.
a. 1757 to 1857 b. 1755 to 1855 c. 1756 to 1856 d. 1754 to 1854
- 7) _____ is certainly about changes that occur over time.
a. History b. Geography c. Civics d. Economics
- 8) _____ rule represented all the forces of progress and civilisation
a. Indian **b. British** c. Muslim d. Afghan
- 9) Many _____ refer to the British period as colonial.
a. Historians b. Scholar c. Doctors d. Engineers
- 10) Popular booklets were sold in the _____.
a. Markets **b. Local bazaars** c. Roads d. Malls
- 11) History was experienced and lived by the _____ and _____.
a. Tribals and Peasants
b. Rich and Poor
c. Hindus and Muslims
d. British and troops
- 12) The Mughal emperor appointed the East India company as the Diwan of _____.
a. Bihar **b. Bengal** c. Odisha d. Mumbai
- 13) Company purchased goods in India by importing _____ and _____ from Britain.
a. gold and copper b. silver and tin **c. gold and silver** d. silver and copper
- 14) In 1770 a terrible famine killed _____ million people in Bengal.
a. five b. nine c. seven **d. ten**
- 15) The Mahalwari system was devised by an Englishman called _____.
a. Thomas Munro b. Charles Cornwallis **c. Holt Mackenzie** d. Wellesley
- 16) The company was trying to expand the cultivation of _____ and _____.
a. wheat and rice **b. opium and indigo** c. tea and sugarcane d. jute and cotton
- 17) By 1810, the indigo imported to Britain from India was _____ percent.

- 18) _____ is a unit of measurement of land.
 a. Litre **b. Bigha** c. Kilogram d. Millilitre
- 19) Which one of the following does not make substance a resources?
 a. Utility b. Value **c. Quantity** d. None of these
- 20) Which one of the following is a human-made resource?
a. Medicines to treat cancer
 b. Spring water
 c. Tropical forests
 d. None of these
- 21) Which one of the following is a nature resource?
 a. Building b. Airways **c. Wind** d. Railways
- 22) Coal and petroleum are examples of
a. Non-renewable resources
 b. Potential resources
 c. Actual resources
 d. Renewable resources
- 23) _____ resources are those resources, whose quantity is known.
 a. Potential b. Non-renewable c. Plants **d. Actual**
- 24) Which one of the following is not a factor of soil formation?
 (a) Time **(b) Soil texture** (c) Organic matter (d) None of these
- 25) This thing is piled up to slow down the flow of water.
 (a) Mulching **(b) Rock** (c) River (d) Sandstone
- 26) How many litres of water is wasted by dripping tap in a year?
 (a) 1000 **(b) 1200** (c) 1100 (d) 1300
- 27) Vegetation and wildlife are _____.
 (a) Human resources
(b) Valuable resources
 (c) Man-made resources
 (d) Invaluable resources
- 28) Which birds in Indian sub-continent were dying of kidney failure?
 (a) Eagle (b) Peacock **(c) Vulture** (d) Sparrow
- 29) This forest trees shed their leaves in a particular season is called
 (a) Evergreen (b) Grasslands **(c) Deciduous** (d) Thorny
- 30) _____ are the home to animals and plants.
 (a) Caves (b) Trees **(c) Forests** (d) Mountains
- 31) Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?
 a. Bolivia **b. Chile** c. Ghana d. Zimbabwe
- 32) Minerals occur in different types of
 a. water b. plateau **c. rocks** d. plain
- 33) Which country has no known mineral deposit in it?
 a. Canada b. India c. Europe **d. Switzerland**
- 34) _____ is the leading producer of iron-ore in the world.

- a. America b. Africa **c. Europe** d. Australia
- 35) A _____ diamond is the rarest diamond.
a. white b. blue c. red **d. green**
- 36) Petroleum is known as
a. White Gold b. Blue Gold c. Yellow Gold **d. Black Gold**
- 37)** In 2015 which country adopted an interim constitution?
a. Pakistan **b. Nepal** c. Sri Lanka d. Bhutan
- 38) This right prohibits human trafficking, forced labour and child labour.
a. Right to constitutional remedies
b. Cultural and educational rights
c. Right to freedom of religion
d. Right against exploitation
- 39) Which of the following is not an organ of government?
a. Legislature b. Judiciary c. Executive **d. Marxism**
- 40) Who was known as the father of the Indian constitution?
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Jawaharlal Nehru **c. B.R. Ambedkar** d. Lala Lajpat Rai
- 41) Which right guarantees equality to every person before law.
a. Right to freedom
b. Cultural and educational rights
c. Right to equality
d. None of these
- 42) Every state in India enjoys power and works under the
a. Monarchy **b. Central Government** c. Dictatorship d. None of these
- 43) Indian Constitution is:
(a) Flexible (b) Rigid (c) Constant (d) None of these
- 44) The Indian constitution guarantees:
(a) Food (b) Home **(c) Fundamental Rights** (d) Electricity
- 45) The most important aspect of secularism is its
(a) separation of religion from State power
(b) separation of politics from religion
(c) separation of one community from another
(d) mixing of religion with State power
- 46) The _____ is the supreme representative authority of the people:
(a) Parliament (b) Lok Sabha (c) Rajya Sabha (d) None of these
- 47) The leader of the Lok Sabha is the
(a) President (b) Vice-President **(c) Prime Minister** (d) Chief Minister
- 48) The democratic government is created with the decision of
(a) People (b) Women (c) Men (d) None of these
- 49) Abuse of the woman includes
a. Verbal abuse b. Sexual abuse c. Economic abuse **d. All of these**
- 50) The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in the year
a. 1919 **b. 2006** c. 2004 d. 2005
- 51) Which Act / Acts shows / show British arbitrariness?

- a. The Sedition Act of 1870
- b. The Rowlatt Act 1919
- c. Both (a) to (b)**
- d. None of the above

❖ **FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

- 1) **History** helps us understand what people of the country through their customs, languages, cultures and religious beliefs think.
- 2) The **British** believed surveys were important for effective administration.
- 3) In **1949** the colonial government in India was trying to put down a mutiny that broke out on the ships of Royal Indian Navy.
- 4) James Mill divided the Indian history into **three** parts.
- 5) **301** mutineers were under arrest in Karachi.
- 6) The British conquest of Bengal began with the battle of **Plassey**.
- 7) Local laws based on different schools of the **dharmashastra**.
- 8) The East India company was transformed from a Company to a **territorial** colonial power.
- 9) The people of **Awadh** joined the great revolt that broke out in 1857.
- 10) The third battle of Panipat was fought in **1761**.
- 11) Indigo cultivation was done under two main systems known as **nij** and **ryots**.
- 12) By the terms of the Permanent Settlement, the rajas and taluqdars were recognized as **Zamindars**.
- 13) **Thomas Munro** developed Ryotwari System which gradually extended all over south India.
- 14) The indigo villages were usually around indigo factories owned by **planters**.
- 15) The planters at times pressurised the village headmen to sign the **contract** on behalf of the ryots.
- 16) Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a **Resource**.
- 17) Some resources have **Economic** value, some do not.
- 18) **Time** and **Technology** are two important factors that can change substances into resources.
- 19) The discovery of **fire** led to the practice of cooking.
- 20) **Electricity** comes from water and coal.
- 21) **CITES** is an international agreement between governments.
- 22) **Plains** and **Rivers** offer suitable land for agriculture.
- 23) **Private land** and **Community land** is the classification of land on the basis of ownership.
- 24) There should be increase in the **vegetation cover** to arrest landslide.
- 25) The right mix of **minerals** and **organic matter** make the soil fertile.
- 26) **Biogas** is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting.
- 27) The first tidal energy station was built in **France**.
- 28) **USA** has the world's largest geothermal power plants.
- 29) Geothermal energy in the form of **hot spring** has been used for cooking.
- 30) **Thorium** is found in large quantities in the monozite sands of Kerala.
- 31) **Equality** means state being equal in all respects.
- 32) An agreement of all the people on an issue is called **Consensus**.
- 33) **Panchayati Raj** is the third tier of the government.
- 34) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
- 35) **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was the Deputy Prime Minister.
- 36) **India** is a country which gives fundamental rights to the citizen to practise their individual religion.

- 37) **Harmony** means peace and cooperation between individuals.
- 38) **The Legislature** cannot declare any religion as official religion.
- 39) Indian secularism works to prevent **religious domination** and **discrimination**.
- 40) Secularism is a freedom to live by an individual's religious **beliefs** and **practices**.
- 41) **Parliament** is the most important symbol of Indian democracy.
- 42) On 15th August 1947 India became **Independent**.
- 43) All the representatives' together control and guide the **Government**.
- 44) An MLA is the member of **Legislative** Assembly.
- 45) **Illegal** activities are done against the law.
- 46) Evolution is the process of **development** from a simple to complex form.
- 47) The Parliament is the **Institution** which makes the new rules.
- 48) The Court has the power of **judicial review** to modify or cancel laws.
- 49) Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew were **arrested** on 10 April 1919.
- 50) The Parliament consists of Rajya Sabha and **Lok Sabha**.

❖ **STATE WETHER THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE OR FALSE:**

- 1) James Mill divided Indian history into three periods – Hindu, Muslim, Christian.
- 2) Official documents help us understand what the people of the country think.
- 3) The British thought surveys were important for effective administration.
- 4) Newspapers provide accounts of the movements in different parts of the country.
- 5) In 1922, Lipton Tea was advertised. 6. Dates do not have importance to know our history.

Answers:

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. True	6. False
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- 1) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.
- 2) The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India.
- 3) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.
- 4) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.
- 5) Robert Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal in 1764.

Answers:

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. True
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- 1) Indigo could be cultivated only on fertile lands.
- 2) Indigo was easily available in Europe.
- 3) Thomas Munro was the Governor of Bengal during 1819-26.
- 4) The permanent Settlement created many problems.
- 5) The Bengal economy boomed after the Company was appointed as Diwan of than province.

Answers:

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. False
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- 1) 1. We should waste water since it is a renewable resource and we do not need to be careful in its use.
- 2) A resource always has the same economic value.
- 3) All natural sources of energy are renewable.
- 4) Resources need to be conserved for the future generations.
- 5) Sustainable development is a way to use resources carefully as well as saving them for future.

Answers:

1. False	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True
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- 1) 1. Ganga-Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region.
- 2) Water availability per person in India is declining.
- 3) Rows of trees planted in the coastal areas to check the wind movement is called intercropping.
- 4) Human interference and changes of climate can maintain the ecosystem.
- 5) Black buck also needs protection.

Answers:

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. True
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- 1) Power plays a vital role in our lives.
- 2) Minerals are equally distributed across the globe.
- 3) Non-metallic minerals do not have metals.
- 4) Mining, drilling and quarrying are processes of extracting minerals.
- 5) Iron is a non-metallic minerals.

Answers:

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False
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- 1) A secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
- 2) Religious freedom is provided to all the citizens of the country.
- 3) The directives Principles of State Policy are not a part of the Indian Constitution.
- 4) The universal adult franchise was adopted much before the independence of India.
- 5) Our Constitution guarantees rights of minorities against the majority.

Answers:

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. True
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- 1) In India, a Sikh youth does not have to wear a helmet as a mark of respect to their religion.
- 2) Indian constitution promotes Hinduism.

- 3) USA strictly separates itself from religions and does not intervene in the religious affairs.
- 4) Indian secularism follows a strategy of interference.
- 5) The Indian state is not ruled by a religious group.

Answers:

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. True
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- 1) The opposition parties play a crucial role in the healthy functioning of a democracy.
- 2) Railway budget is presented by finance minister.
- 3) There are 500 members in Lok Sabha.
- 4) The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.
- 5) The Rajya Sabha is primarily a representative of states of India.

Answers:

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True
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- 1) 1. Girls can inherit father's property.
- 2) The British government was good to the Indian people.
- 3) The Indian Constitution served the Indians with the laws which are equal to all without any discrimination.
- 4) The Parliament does not have any role in making laws.
- 5) People cannot criticise the unpopular laws.

Answers:

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. False
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❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SHORT:**

1) How important are dates?

Ans. Dates tell about the events, kings and their policies and battles which occurred at a particular time.

2) What is history?

Ans. History is a record of people, places and changes that occur over time.

3) Who was the first Governor-General of India?

Ans. The first Governor-General of India was Warren Hastings.

4) What do you mean by colonisation?

Ans. When the subjugation of one country by another leads to political economic, social and cultural changes, that is known as colonisation.

5) How did historians divide Indian history?

Ans. The historians divided Indian history into 'ancient', 'medieval' and 'modern'.

6) What attracted European trading companies to India?

Ans. The European trading companies were attracted to India because of fine quality of cotton and silk produced in India and Indian spices such as pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon.

7) Who explored India?

Ans. Vasco-da-Gama, a Portuguese explorer discovered the sea-route to India in 1498.

8) What was the first major victory of Britishers in India?

Ans. The Battle of Plassey became famous because it was the first major victory the company won in India.

9) Who was Mir Jafar?

Ans. Mir Jafar was the commander-in-chief of Nawab's army in Bengal.

10) Who was Tipu Sultan?

Ans. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Mysore. He was known as 'The Tiger of Mysore'.

11) What is indigo?

Ans. Indigo is a plant that produces rich blue colour which is used as a dye.

12) What is Kalamkari print?

Ans. Kalamkari print is created by weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India.

13) What is nij?

Ans. Nij was the cultivation on planter's own land.

14) Define natural resources.

Ans. Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.

15) Give five examples of natural resources.

Ans. The examples natural resources are soil, minerals, air, sun and water.

16) What is technology?

Ans. Technology is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.

17) What does resource conservation mean?

Ans. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.

18) What is patent?

Ans. Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

19) What is land?

Ans. Land is among the most important natural resources. Land covers about 29% of the total area of the earth's surface. It is made up of soil and rock.

20) Write the definition of soil.

Ans. Soil is the thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth. It is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the earth.

21) What is weathering?

Ans. The breaking up and decay of exposed rocks by temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals and human activity is called weathering.

22) Explain natural vegetation.

Ans. Natural Vegetation refers to the group of plants which grow in an area without the interference of human beings.

23) Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

Ans. Copper, iron and Salt are three common minerals used by every day.

24) Define minerals.

Ans. Minerals are naturally occurring substances that have a definite chemical composition.

25) Write the properties of minerals.

Ans. The properties of minerals are i. hardness ii. solubility iii. colour iv. Density

26) What do you mean by conventional sources?

Ans. Conventional source of energy are those sources which are likely to get exhausted very soon. For example: oil, gas and coal.

27) What are power resources?

Ans. Power resources are the resources which provide power or energy for industry, agriculture, transport, communication and defence.

28) What do you mean by constitution?

Ans. Constitution refers to a written document which contains the rules of governing a sovereign state.

29) Define fundamental rights.

Ans. Fundamental rights are the set of rights which ensure the life of dignity and honour to all who live in its jurisdiction.

30) What do you mean by federalism?

Ans. Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

31) What do you mean by secularism?

Ans. Secularism means a system under which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

32) Define right to equality.

Ans. Right to equality ensures that all persons are equal before the law. All persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country.

33) Explain the meaning of coercion.

Ans. Coercion means to force someone to do something.

34) What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. Universal Adult Franchise means all adult citizens of the country enjoy the right to vote.

35) What is Parliament?

Ans. The Parliament is the voice of the people and represents their needs and interests. The Parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

36) What is Rajya Sabha?

Ans. Rajya Sabha is known as the upper house. It is also known as the 'Council of States'. Its total membership is 245. It is chaired by the Vice President of India.

37) What is Lok Sabha?

Ans. Lok Sabha is known as lower house. It is also known as the 'House of the People'. Its total membership is 545.

38) What do you mean by rule of law?

Ans. Rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.

39) Describe the law in Ancient India.

Ans. In ancient India, there were innumerable and often overlapping local laws.

40) What are the different ways to criticise the unpopular laws?

Ans. The different ways to criticise the unpopular laws are-newspapers, TV, protests, meetings, etc.

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF:**

1) Why did the British preserve official documents?

Ans. i. The British preserved official documents because they believed that the act of writing was important. ii. Every document had to be clearly written up which could be properly studied and debated. iii. Specialised institutions like archives and museums were established to preserve important records.

2) How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?

Ans. The information that historians get from old newspapers were published in large number that served as the voice of the common man but what historians find in police reports are usually different and realistic.

3) Describe the Doctrine of Lapse.

Ans. Lord Dalhousie devised a policy known as Doctrine of Lapse. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would be 'lapsed', that is, it became part of Company territory.

4) What change occurred in the 18th century in Mughal army?

Ans. A change occurred in the 18th century when Mughal successor states like Awadh and Benaras started recruiting peasants into their armies and training them into professional soldiers.

5) Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.

Ans. The main features of Permanent Settlement are as following.

i. Rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars, who were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the company.

ii. The amount to be paid was fixed.

iii. The revenue that had been fixed was so high that the zamindars found it difficult to pay.

6) The British forced cultivators to produce which crops of Europe in India?

Ans. The British forced cultivators to produce crops in various parts of India and there were jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, sugarcane in United Provinces, wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab, rice in Madras.

7) Write the classification of natural resources.

Ans. The classification of natural resources depends upon: (i) Level of development and use. (ii) On the basis of their origin. (iii) On the basis of stock. (iv) On the basis of distribution.

8) Write a short note on biotic and abiotic resources.

Ans. Biotic resources: All the living things are included in biotic resources. Examples: Plants and animals. Abiotic resources: Abiotic resources are non-living things. Example: Soils, rocks and minerals.

9) Name any two steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.

Ans. The steps taken by the government to conserve plants and animals are:

(i) Establishment of natural parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves. (ii) Ban on killing animals and birds and cutting of trees.

10) Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Ans. Three ways to conserve water are: (i) Efficient use of water. (ii) Rainwater harvesting. (iii) Canals for irrigation should be checked for water losses through seepage and promoting sprinkler irrigation to check evaporation and seepage.

11) Explain 'Water Cycle'.

Ans. Water cycle includes three atmospheric processes which are evaporation condensation and precipitation of water from earth's surface. It is in constant motion, cycling through the oceans, the air, the land and back again, through the processes of evaporation, precipitation and run-off.

12) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

Ans. i. Use of biogas as cooking fuel. ii. For cooking, use of pressure cookers. iii. Switch off the light when not in use. iv. Using solar energy. v. Use of CNG instead of petroleum.

13) Describe the types of mining.

Ans. There are two types of mining: (i) Open cast mining, (ii) Shaft mining (i) Open cast mining: Minerals which lie at shallow depths are taken out by removing the surface layer. (ii) Shaft mining: Deep bores called shafts, are made to reach minerals deposits that lie at great depth.

14) Write a short note on right to freedom.

Ans. Right to freedom includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the rights to form associations, the rights to move freely and reside in any part of the country, and the right to practise any profession, occupation or business.

15) Describe the Indian National Movement.

Ans. The Indian National Movement emerged in the nineteenth century. India saw thousands of men and women coming together to fight the British rule, which culminated in India's independence in 1947.

16) Mention the two reasons why the separation between religion and state important.

Ans. The two reasons why the separation between religion and state is important are as follows: (i) To prevent the domination of one religion over another religion. (ii) To protect the freedom of individuals to come out of their religion and freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.

17) Indian secularism is different from American secularism. Give one reason.

Ans. Unlike the strict separation between religion and the state in American secularism, in Indian secularism, the state can intervene in religious affairs.

18) What the main functions of the Parliament?

Ans. The main functions of the parliament are: 1. Law making or legislation 2. Control over financial matters. 3. To select the national Government 4. To control, guide and inform the government. 5. Control over the executive.

19) Name the national parties of India.

Ans. 1. Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) 2. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) 3. Communist Party of India (CPM) (Marxist) 4. Communist Party of India (CPI) 5. Indian National Congress (INC) 6. Janta Dal (United) JD(U) 7. Samajwadi Party (SP)

20) What is the role of Rajya Sabha in the Parliament?

Ans. (i) The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament. (ii) It can also initiate legislation and a bill is required to pass through Rajya Sabha in order to become a law. (iii) It has an important role of reviewing, altering the laws initiated by the Lok Sabha.