

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

F.A.-1 MODEL PAPER

CLASS: VIII

MARKS: 40

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

DURATION: 90 minutes

General Instructions:

- i) The question paper has **16** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- iii) Questions from serial no. **1** to **6** are multiple choice questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- iv) Questions from serial no. **7** to **12** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **60** words each.
- v) Questions from serial no. **13** to **15** are **4** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- vi) Question no. **16** is a map question of **4** marks. Attached the filled up map inside your answer book.

- 1) The first Governor general of India was: 1m
- a) Lord Dalhousie
 - b) Lord Mount Batten
 - c) Lord William Bentinck
 - d) Warren Hastings

पहले भारत के गवर्नर जनरल का नाम क्या था?

- a) लॉर्ड डलहौसी
- b) लॉर्ड माउंट बैटन
- c) लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिन्क
- d) वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स

- 2) The types of resources on the basis of origin are: 1m
- a) Ubiquitous and localized
 - b) Actual and potential
 - c) Renewable and non-renewable
 - d) Abiotic and biotic

संसाधनों के प्रकारों में से मूल आधार पर किसे कहा जाता है?

- a) xÉuÉiurÉÉmÉMü AÉæU xjÉÉIÉoÉkÉ
- b) uÉÉxiÉìuÉMü AÉæU xÉÇpÉÉìuÉiÉ
- c) AæÉrÉ AÉæU aÉæU AæÉrÉ
- d) eÉæìuÉMü AÉæU AeÉæuÉ

3) The President of the Constituent Assembly was:

1m

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

xÉÇìuÉkÉÉiÉ xÉpÉÉ Mâü AkrÉæÉ MüÉæIÉ jÉå?

- a) eÉuÉÉWûUsÉÉsÉ IÉâWûÂ
- b) UÉeÉâI Sì mÉëxÉÉS
- c) oÉÉoÉÉxÉÉWâûoÉ AqoÉâQûMüU
- d) qÉWûÉiqÉÉ aÉÉîlkÉ

4) Which of the following physical features are best suited for living?

1m

- a) Plains and river valleys
- b) Mountains
- c) Deserts
- d) Lakes and rivers

ìlÉqIÉÍsÉîZÉiÉ qÉå xÉå MüÉæIÉ xÉÉ pÉÉæliÉMü xÉÑìuÉkÉÉAÉåÇ MüÉ xÉoÉxÉå AcNûÉ UWûIÉå Mâü ÍsÉL EmÉrÉÑ£ü WæûÇ?

- a) qÉæSÉIÉ AÉæU IÉSî bÉÉìOûrÉÉÆ
- b) mÉuÉîiÉ
- c) qÉÂxjÉsÉ
- d) fÉîsÉ AÉæU IÉSî

5) Which one of the following method is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steep slopes?

1m

- a) Shelter belts
- b) Mulching
- c) Terrace cultivation
- d) None of the above

ìlÉqIÉÍsÉîZÉiÉ ìuÉÍkÉ qÉå xÉå LMü ZÉÄQûî RûsÉÉIÉ mÉU ÍqÉîOèOû MüÉ MüOûÉuÉ MüÐ eÉÉÇcÉ MüUIÉå Mâü ÍsÉL xÉoÉxÉå EmÉrÉÑ£ü Wæû

- a) vÉåSOûU oÉåSOû
- b) qÉsÉÍcÉIÉÇaÉ (mÉsÉuÉÉU MüUIÉÉ)

- c) xÉĬÄRÛĬSÉU ZÉâiÉĬ
d) ClÉ qÉâ xÉâ MÑÛNÛ pÉĬ IÉWÛĬ

- 6) Census operations are held: 1m
a) Every 10 years
b) Every 5 years
c) Every 7 years
d) Every 12 years

eÉÍEaÉhÉÍÉÉ xÉÇcÉÉsÉÍÉ MüoÉ AÉrÉÉâĭeÉiÉ WûÉâiÉÉ Wæû?

- a) mÉëĭiÉ 10 uÉwÉĬ
b) mÉëĭiÉ 5 uÉwÉĬ
c) mÉëĭiÉ 7 uÉwÉĬ
d) mÉëĭiÉ 12 uÉwÉĬ

- 7) Why did the British preserve official documents? 3m
ĭoÉëĭOûvÉ xÉUMüÉUĬ SxiÉÉuÉâeÉÉâÇ MüÉâ xÉÇUĭæÉiÉ YrÉÉâÇ UZÉiÉâ jÉâ?

- 8) Why are human resources important? 3m
qÉÉÍÉuÉ xÉÇxÉÉkÉÍÉ YrÉÉâ qÉWûiuÉmÉÔhÉĬ Wæû?

- 9) Explain the terms resource conservation and sustainable development. 3m
' xÉÇxÉÉkÉÍÉ xÉÇUæÉhÉ' AÉæU 'xÉiÉiÉ ĭuÉMüÉxÉ' vÉoSÉâÇ MüÐ urÉÉZrÉÉ ĭMüĭeÉL

- 10) What attracted European trading companies to India? 3m
rÉÔUÉâmÉ MüÐ urÉÉmÉÉU MüÇmÉĭĭErÉÉ pÉÉUiÉ Mâü mÉëĭiÉ YrÉÉâ AÉMüĭwÉĭiÉ WÔûL?

- 11) Give two problems which arose with the new Munro System of fixing revenue. 3m
UÉeÉxuÉ ĬÄTûĬYxÉÇaÉ Mâü IÉL qÉÑiÉUÉâ mÉëhÉÉsÉĬ Mâü xÉÉjÉ mÉæSÉ WÔûD eÉÉâ SÉâ xÉqÉxrÉÉL ĭsÉĬZÉL |

- 12) Why does a democratic country need a constitution? 3m
YrÉÉâÇ LMü sÉÉâMüiÉÉÇĭŞÉMü SâvÉ LMü xÉÇĭuÉkÉÉÍÉ MüÐ eÉĬUiÉ Wæû?

- 13) Describe the main features of Permanent Settlement. 4m

Or

Why were the ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

- i) qÉSiÉxÉ
- ii) ÌSssÉİ
- iii) oÉÍÉÉUxÉ
- iv) sÉÉWûÉæU

SOCIAL SCIENCE

FA-I

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: VIII

MARKS: 40 M

- 1) D 6M
- 2) D
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) (i) The British believed that by preserving official documents it would be easier for them or any other to know about the decisions taken in the past 3M
(ii) One can study the notes and reports that were prepared in the past.
(iii) So they set up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions. Specialised institutions like archives and museums were also established to preserve important records.
- 8) (i) Human resources are important because they have an intelligent mind which can make best use of nature to create more resources. 3M
(ii) Had humans not been there, different substances would not have been resources.
(iii) Their utility can only be realised by human beings.
- 9) (i) Resource conservation is the concept of using resources carefully so that they do not end up quickly. 3M
(ii) They future generations also need the resources, but if we keep using them at a fast pace, they may end up, thus posing problems for the future.
(iii) We should use resources in such a balanced way that we satisfy our needs as well as conserve them for future. This concept is called sustainable development.
- 10)(i) The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. 3M
(ii) Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand.
- 11) Two problems: 3M
(i) Revenue officials fixed a very high revenue demand and peasants were unable to pay it
(ii) Ryots fled the countryside and villages became deserted in many regions.
- 12) (i) Constitution lays certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as Citizens aspire to live in 3M
(ii) A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.
(iii) In a Democratic country there is always the possibility that the leaders might misuse their power. A Constitution provides safeguards against this.

13) (i) The amount of revenue was fixed permanently, i.e., it was not to be increased ever 4M
In future.

(ii) The Zamindars were given the charge of collecting the revenue from the peasants and paying it to the company.

(iii) It was felt that this would ensure a regular flow of revenue into the company's coffers and at the same time encourage the Zamindars to invest in improving the land.

(iv) The system proved oppressive for the cultivators.

(v) This system was introduced in the year 1793 by Lord Charles Cornwallis.

OR

(i) The price they got for the Indigo they produced was very low and the cycle of loans never ended.

(ii) The planters usually insisted that indigo would be cultivated on the best soils in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice.

(iii) Moreover, Indigo had deep roots and it exhausted the soil rapidly.

(iv) After an indigo harvest the land could not be sown with rice.

14) The key features of Indian Constitution are: 4M

(i) Federalism: This means that we have government at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of the government.

(ii) Parliamentary form of government: The people of India elect their representatives who govern the country. These representatives are accountable to the people.

(iii) Fundamental Rights: These rights protect the individuals against the absolute exercise of power by the state. They guarantee the rights of individuals against the state as well as against other individuals. Example: Right to Equality.

(iv) Secularism: A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

(Any other relevant point)

15) (i) Land is an important resource because it provides surface for agriculture, living, forestry, industries, construction etc. 4M

(ii) Most activities takes place on land.

(iii) Reasons for land degradation are:

(a) Destruction of forest cover.

(b) Ever growing demand of the growing population.

16) Map- 4M