

# SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II, 2014

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time - 3:00 hrs.

Class VIII

M.M. - 100

Date - 26.02.2014

### Section - A

**Q.1** Arrange the following events in chronological order.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ )

- a) Partition of Bengal
- b) The Simon commission
- c) Rowlatt Act
- d) Formation of INC
- e) Gandhiji set up Sabarmati Ashram
- f) Civil Disobedience Movement

**Q.2** Identify the following personalities and also write what they were fondly called as -

( $1 \times 3 = 3$ )

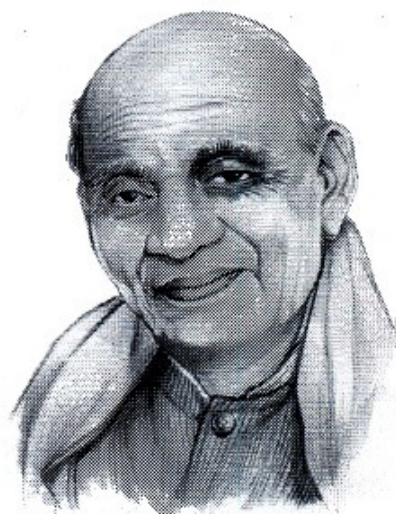
a)



He was called

\_\_\_\_\_

b)



He was often called the

\_\_\_\_\_

c)



He was fondly called the \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.3 Fill in the blanks.****(1×7=7)**

- a) The \_\_\_\_\_ advises the President on constitutional issues.
- b) PILs can be filed in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ courts.
- c) The police can arrest without warrant a person suspected of a \_\_\_\_\_ offence.
- d) The heat stored in the earth's interior is called \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
- e) The \_\_\_\_\_ method is associated with shifting agriculture.
- f) The \_\_\_\_\_ tribes of central India were iron smelters.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ established the Sharada Sadan in Pune to help widows.

**Q.4 Define the following.****(1×6=6)**

- |                         |                  |         |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|
| a) Wootz Steel          | b) Sati          | c) FIR  |
| d) Engineering industry | e) Mixed farming | f) Ores |

**Q.5 Match the following.****(1×6=6)**

- | <u>A</u>                                    | <u>B</u>                        |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a) 'Swaraj' as objective                    | i) Quit India Movement          |
| b) 'Purna Swaraj' as objective              | ii) Civil Disobedience Movement |
| c) 'Dilli Chalo' slogan                     | iii) Non-cooperation movement   |
| d) 'Do or die' slogan                       | iv) Subhas Chandra Bose         |
| e) Partition of Bengal                      | v) Lord Curzon                  |
| f) He introduced English education in India | vi) Khilafat Movement           |
|   | vii) Lord William Bentinck      |

**Q.6 Choose the correct option.****(1×5=5)**

- a) A judge of the supreme court or high court can be impeached by an order of the –
  - i) President
  - ii) Prime Minister
  - iii) Chief Minister
  - iv) Parliament
- b) Which of the following is a conventional source of power?
  - i) Uranium
  - ii) Petroleum
  - iii) Tidal energy
  - iv) Geothermal energy
- c) Keeping bees for honey is called –
  - i) Sericulture
  - ii) Viticulture
  - iii) Apiculture
  - iv) Horticulture
- d) The industry which is preferably located near sources of raw materials is-
  - i) Cotton textile industry
  - ii) IT industry
  - iii) Shipbuilding industry
  - iv) Iron and steel industry

- e) The most important factor that helped TISCO to flourish during the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was –
- i) the relaxation of laws on mining licences
  - ii) the leadership of Jamsetji Tata
  - iii) the outbreak of the First World War
  - iv) the discovery of iron ore deposits in Chhattisgarh

**Q.7 Name the following. (1×7=7)**

- a) The type of economy India has adopted.
- b) Two institutions established to promote national education.
- c) The ore from which aluminium is extracted.
- d) Two fibre crops
- e) A type of tertiary industry
- f) The article under which the right to life is guaranteed
- g) The American company which was responsible for the Bhopal gas disaster of December, 1984.

**Q.8 Correct the statements. (1×3=3)**

- a) Privatisation of the public water supply led to riots in the city of Cochabamba in Belgrade.
- b) The calico fabric was named after its weaving technique.
- c) The Silicon Valley (USA) has its root in the Cambridge University.

### Section – B

**Q.9 Answer the following in not more than 20 words. (Any four) (2×4=8)**

- a) Where does the money for maintaining Sulabh public toilets usually come from?
- b) How did Potti Sriramulu die? What was the effect of his death?
- c) What does the term Satyagraha mean? What is its basic principle?
- d) What were children taught to do in the elementary schools of 19<sup>th</sup> century India?
- e) Why was the Sarda Act passed?

**Q.10 Give reasons for the following. (Any three) (2×3=6)**

- a) The Anglicists and Orientalists disagreed.
- b) Many survivors of the Bhopal disaster feel that they have not got justice.
- c) The congress did not want to create linguistic states.
- d) Gandhiji decided to break the salt law.

**Q.11 Distinguish between. (Any three) (3×3=9)**

- a) Subsistence and Commercial agriculture

- b) Civil and Criminal cases
- c) Metallic and Non Metallic minerals
- d) Silicon Valley and Bangalore as centres of the IT industry

**Q.12 Answer the following in not more than 40 words. (Any four) (3×4=12)**

- a) Why did iron smelting in India decline under British rule?
- b) Mention three steps that can be taken to reduce the damages caused by industrial accidents.
- c) What are the main aims of the SAARC.
- d) What is meant by Jamdani? Where was it made?
- e) Mention any two features of Indian democracy. Discuss the weaknesses of Indian democracy in two points.

**Q.13 Answer the following in not more than 100 words. (Any five) (5×5=25)**

- a) What is organic farming? Compare the conditions required for growing rice and wheat.
- b) Why are petroleum and natural gas popular sources of energy? Write in three points how are they useful?
- c) Write a short note on Jyotirao Govindrao & Periyar's efforts to social reform.
- d) When was the Muslim League established? Write briefly about swadeshi and boycott.
- e) Mention one way in which Western education helped the Indians. In what ways did the British hope to benefit by giving the Indian Western education?
- f) Name the highest court in India and the highest court in a state. Write briefly about the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- g) What does a charge sheet contain? When is such a document prepared? Mention any three rights of an arrested person.

