

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION**

**Summative Assessment - II**

**Session - 2015-16**

**Blue Print**

**Subject - Social Science**

**Class - VIII**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>MCQ</b>	<b>VSA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>LA/Map</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>History</b>	1 (2)	2 (2)	3(4)	-	18
<b>Geography</b>	1(2)	2(2)	3(3)	2(1)	17
<b>Civics</b>	1(2)	2(2)	3(3)	-	15
<b>OTBA</b>	-	-	-	-	10
<b>Total</b>					60

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - (2015-16)**  
**SUBJECT: - SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: - VIII**

**Time: - 2 ½ hrs**

**M.M: - 50**

**General Instructions: -**

**सामान्य निर्देश: -**

1. Attempt all the Questions  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं |
2. This Question Paper has 23 Questions  
इस प्रश्न - पत्र में कुल 23 प्रश्न हैं |
3. Marks are indicated against each Question  
सभी प्रश्न के सामने अंक दिये हुए हैं |
4. Question No. 16 is a map Question of 2 Marks, attach filled Maps in your answer book.  
प्रश्न 16 मानचित्र से संबंधित 2 अंक का है | भरे हुए मानचित्रों को उत्तर पुस्तिका में संलग्न करें |

- Q.1 Who was the first Prime Minister of India? 1
- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
b) J. L Nehru  
c) Dr. B. R. Ambdekar
- भारत के प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री कौन थे ?
- अ) सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल  
ब) जे. एल. नेहरू  
स) डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर
- Q.2 Bengal was partitioned in 1
- a) 1900  
b) 1948  
c) 1905
- बंगाल का विभाजन \_\_\_\_\_ में हुआ
- अ) 1900  
ब) 1948  
स) 1905
- Q.3 What is Jamdani ? What kinds of clothe had a large market in Europe? 3
- जामदानी क्या है ? यूरोप के बाजार में किस तरह के वस्त्रों को बेचा जाता था ?

Q.4 Match the following: -

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

Column - A

Column - B

- i. William Jones
- ii. Rabindranath Tagore
- iii. Thomas Macaulay
- iv. Mahatma Gandhi
- v. Path Salas
- vi. Woods dispatch

- a) Promotion of English education
- b) Respect for ancient cultures
- c) Gurus
- d) Learning in a natural environment
- e) 1854
- f) Critics of English education

निम्नलिखित को जोड़े बनाएँ : -

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) विलियम जोन्स      | a) अंग्रेजी शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन |
| ii) रविंद्रनाथ टैगोर | b) प्राचीन संस्कृतियों का सम्मान |
| iii) टॉमस मैकाले     | c) गुरु                          |
| iv) महात्मा गाँधी    | d) प्राकृतिक परिवेश में शिक्षा   |
| v) पाठशाला           | e) 1854                          |
| vi) बुड्स डिस्पैच    | f) अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के आलोचक      |

Q.5 What was the contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in empowering the women in India? Write any two. 2

महिला सशक्तिकरण में महिलाओं का क्या योगदान था? कोई दो लिखें ।

Q.6 What economic impact did the first world war have on India? Write its impact. 2  
प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के भारत पर कौन से आर्थिक प्रभाव पड़े? कोई दो प्रभावों को लिखें ?

Q.7 Why do you think some Artist wanted to develop a national style of art? Name two such artists . 3  
कुछ कलाकार राष्ट्रीय चित्रशैली को विकसित करना चाहते थे, क्यों ? ऐसे दो कलाकारों के नाम बताएँ।

Q.8 What was the role of planning commission in India after Independence? Why English continued to be used in India after Independence? 3

भारत में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद योजना आयोग की मुख्य भूमिका क्या थी? स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भी भारत में अंग्रेजी भाषा को क्यों व्यवहार में लाया गया?

Q.9 Golden fibre refers to

- a) Tea
- b) Cotton
- c) Jute

1

सुनहरा रेशा किस फसल को कहा जाता है

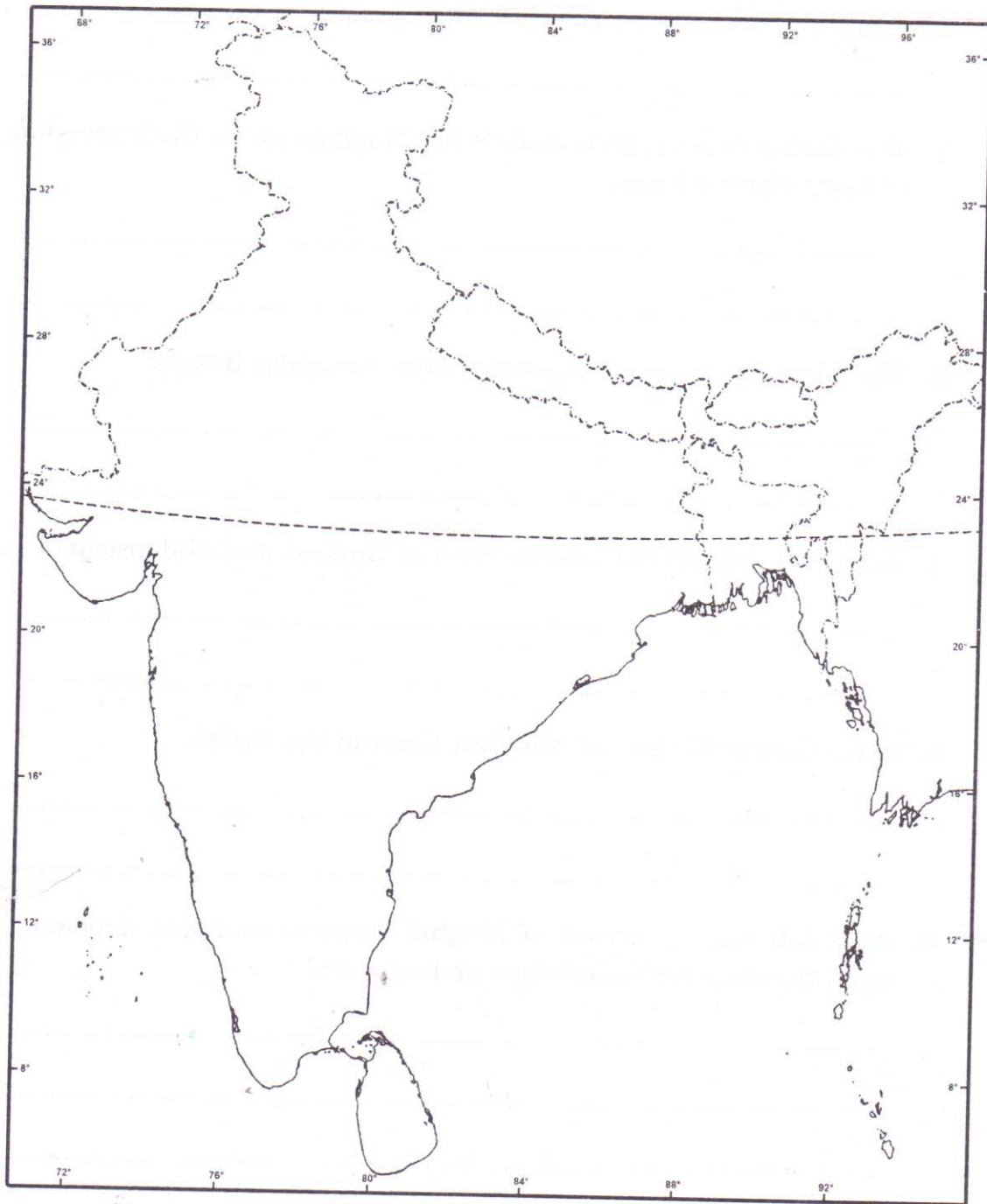
अ) चाय

ब) कपास

स) जूट

- Q.10 Silicon Valley is located in  
a) Bangalore  
b) California  
c) Ahmadabad  
सिलिकॉन घाटी अवस्थित है -  
अ) बंगलोर में  
ब) कैलिफोर्निया में  
स) अहमदाबाद में 1
- Q.11 What is plantation Agriculture? write with example.  
रोपण कृषि किसे कहते हैं? उदाहारण सहित लिखें | 3
- Q.12 What is sericulture? Name the factors influencing agriculture?  
सेरीकल्चर क्या है? कृषि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों के नाम लिखें| 2
- Q.13 Distinguish between private sector and public sector industries with example.  
निजी क्षेत्रक और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उद्योगों को उदाहरण सहित अंतर स्पष्ट करें| 3
- Q.14 What is Population Composition? How does it help us?  
जनसंख्या संरचना किसे कहते हैं? यह हमारी मदद कैसे करता है? 3
- Q.15 What are the Causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world? Write any two causes.  
विश्व में जनसंख्या के असमान वितरण पाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं? कोई दो कारणों को लिखें | 2
- Q.16 On the outline map of India show the following places.  
Coffee Producing state  
Ahmadabad  
भारत के मानचित्र पर निम्न स्थानों को दर्शाइये: -  
एक कॉफ़ी उत्पादाक राज्य  
अहमदाबाद 2

Map for Q. No. 16



Q.17 \_\_\_\_\_ operate for profit in the market

- a) Government
- b) Private Companies
- c) Cooperative Societies

\_\_\_\_\_ बाजार में लाभ के लिये काम करती है?

- अ) सरकार
- ब) निजी कंपनियाँ

स) सहकारी समितियाँ

- Q.18 Article 21 of the constitution guarantees the - 1  
a) Right to food  
b) Right to pollution free environment  
c) Right to life  
संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 आश्वासन देता है -  
अ) भोजन का अधिकार  
ब) स्वच्छ पर्यावरण का अधिकार  
स) जीवन का अधिकार
- Q.19 What is FIR? What is the role of Judge? Write any two. 2  
एफ.ई.आर क्या है? जज की क्या भूमिका होती है? कोई दो लिखें |
- Q.20 What do you mean by term 'Dalit' ? State one reason why reservation play an important role in providing social justice to Dalits? 2  
'दलित' किसे कहते हैं? कोई एक कारण बतायें कि क्यों आरक्षण दलितों को सामाजिक न्याय दिलाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं ?
- Q.21 Explain the different provisions in the 1989 Act? 3  
1989 के कानून के विविध प्रावधानों का वर्णन करें।
- Q.22 Why do you think there are few cases on private water supply in the world? From where does the government get money for public facilities? 3  
विश्व में निजी जल वितरण बहुत कम क्यों किये जाते हैं | सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं के लिए सरकार को पैसे कहाँ से आते हैं?
- Q.23 What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India? 3  
विदेशी कंपनियों को भारत में अपने कारखाने खोलने से क्या लाभ है?
- Q. 24. What do you mean by gender discrimination? What is the role of literacy to reduce gender discrimination in our society? 5  
आप लैंगिक भेदभाव से क्या समझते हैं ? हमारे समाज में लैंगिक भेदभाव को कम करने में साक्षरता का क्या योगदान है?
- Q. 24. What are the reasons responsible for the gender discrimination in our country? 5  
हमारे देश में लैंगिक भेदभाव के लिये कौन-कौन से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं?

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION

Error Analysis (Class – VIII)

Session – 2015-16

Subject – Social Science

Name

Section: -

Roll No.

Subject	History								Geography								Political Science						OTBA		Total	
Chapter Number	11	12	7	8	9	11	10	12	4	5	4	4	5	6	6	Map	9	6	6	7	8	9	10			
Question No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Marks Allotted	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	60
Marks obtained																										

Signature of Subject Teacher

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**SESSION – 2015-16**

**SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS – VIII**

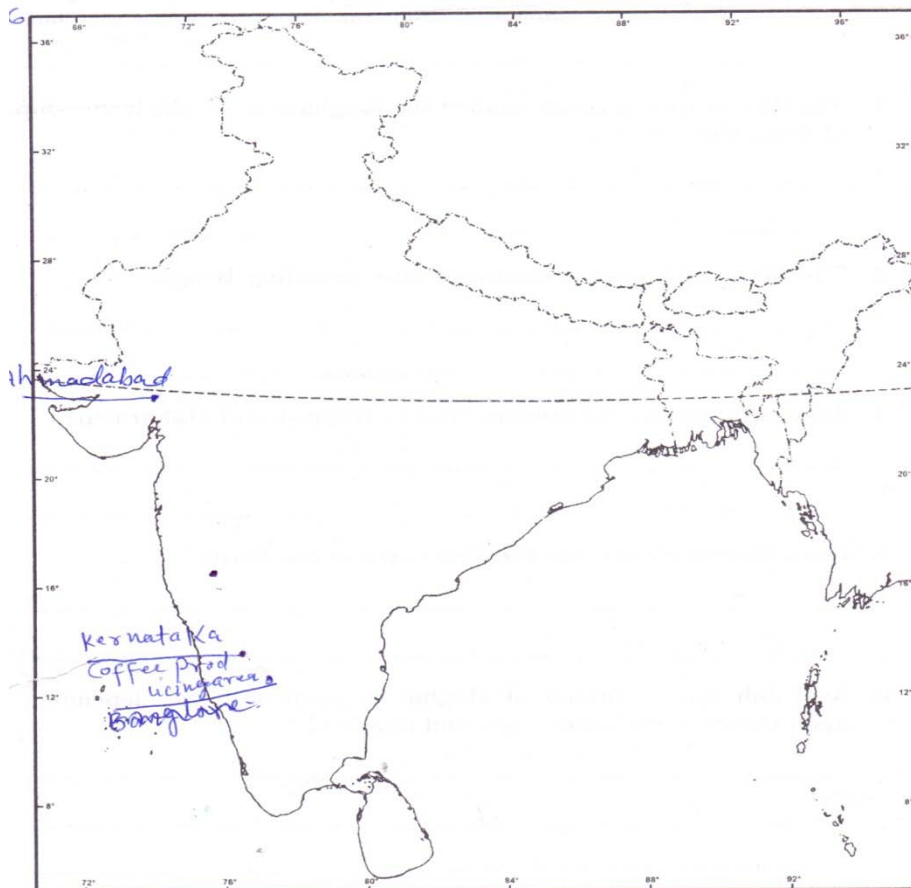
Time: - 2 ½ Hours

M. M: - 60

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. Jamdani refers to fine muslin on which decorative motifs or designs are woven in the loom  
Indian silk and cotton had a large market in Europe. 3
4. i) b) 3  
ii) d)  
iii) a)  
iv) f)  
v) c)  
vi) e)
5. Contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in empowering the women in India: 2
  - Regarding girls education he advocated education to girls and women.
  - He promoted for widow remarriage
  - Several schools were set up by him for girls educations.(Any two)
6. Economic impact during First World War in India - 2
  - It led a huge rise in the defense expenditure of the government of India.
  - Business groups reaped fabulous profits from the war and caused a decline of imports from other countries in to India.
  - Indian Industries expanded during the war.
7. Some Artist wanted to develop a national style of art because: - 2
  - They felt that genuine Indian style of painting had to draw inspiration from non-western art traditions and try to capture the spiritual essence of the east.
  - Raja Ravi Verma and Abanindranath Tagore.
8. Planning Commission played an important role in designing and executing suitable policies for economic development. It adopted a model of mixed economy in both public and private sector to increase production and generating Jobs. 3
9. (c) 1
10. (b) 1
11. Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where single Crop in grown, Large amount of labour and capital are required, e.g. – Tea, Coffee, Rubber, banana etc. 3



12. Commercial rearing of silk worms is sericulture. The factors influencing agriculture is – Favorable topography of soil and climate. 2
13. 3
- **Private sector** industry is owned and managed by the individuals or group of individual.
  - The main aim of private sector is to earn profit
  - Private sector leads to the beginning of capitalist system in Industry. e.g. – TISCO, Reliance .
  - **Public Sector** is managed by the government
  - The main aim of this sector is firstly welfare than profit.
  - It leads to the beginning of socialism in Industry e.g. – HAL – Hindustan Aeronautic Limited.
14. Population Composition refers to the structure of the population. 3
- It helps us to know how many males and females,
  - Which age group they belong to
  - How enacted they are and what type of occupations they are employed in
15. Important Causes for the universe distribution of population in the world- 3
- i) Topography ii) Climate iii) Soil iv) mineral deposits v) Social and economic factors.
- 16.



17. (b)
18. (c)
19. The FIR means First information Report. It is registered at the Police Station. 2
- Role of Judge.
  - He/ She Conducts the trial impartially and in an open court
  - The Judges hears all the witnesses
  - The Judges only decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the presented evidence
- (Any two)
20. The term Dalit means broken or excluded, 2  
Reservation plays an important role in providing social Justice to Dalits because in this way we can uplift them and assist them in learning new skills and vocations
21. The Act. 1989 Set up to punish anyone who wrong fully occupies or cultivates any land owns by or allotted to the members of SC and ST. 3
- Abolish of ill treatment and humiliation of Dalits and Tribal groups.
  - The Act ensures Advises traditional rights of possession
  - The Act. of 1989 is concerned with the prevention of atrocities on the SC and ST.
22. There are very few cases of private water supply in the world because:- 3  
Under the private water supply there are chances of a steep rise in the price of water and making it uncomfortable for many people.  
**The main sources of revenue** for the government is the taxes collected from the people and uses them for public facilities.
23. Advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India - 3
- Availability of cheap labour
  - At lower wages, companies can get longer hours of works.
  - Additional expenses such as for housing facilities for workers are also less.
  - Thus companies can do cost cutting and earn higher profits.
24. OTBA - 5
25. OTBA 5