



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FIRST SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-2016-17

STD: VIII

Date: 27.09.2016

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- ❖ All the questions must be answered on the answer script provided.
- ❖ Indicate the different points of the answers with an asterisk (*)
- ❖ Please write only answers for Objective section. Write them with the correct question numbers.
- ❖ The question paper has 4 printed sides.

PART I
SECTION A- HISTORY

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

1. The highest rank that an Indian sepoy could rise in the British army was that of a _____.
2. _____ was the first Indian to pass the Indian Civil Service Examination.
3. The rural population of India was greatly impoverished by the introduction of the _____ system under the British.
4. Bahadur Shah was exiled to _____ where he died in 1862.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

1. This battle made the EEIC the undisputed masters of Bengal. _____
2. A place in Bihar, where the farmers were forced to grow Indigo. _____
3. The rebellion, which became the subject of the famous play Neel Darpan. _____
4. The irrigation system introduced by the British in Punjab. _____

III. MARK THE FOLLOWING CENTRES OF REVOLT OF 1857 IN THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP

OF INDIA:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

1. Mangal Pandey revolted from this place. _____
2. Rani Lakshmibai led the revolt in this place. _____
3. This was the seat of the last Mughal emperor. _____
4. Begum Hazrat Mahal took up the leadership of revolt from this area. _____

SECTION B -CIVICS

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANKS:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

1. The President can be removed by the parliament by the process called _____.
a. Adjournment motion b. Impeachment c. Calling Attention motion
2. The RTE Act came into force in _____.
a. 2010 b. 2012 c. 2009
3. The President of India can nominate two members from _____ community.
a. Schedule caste b. Anglo Indian c. Gurkha

PART II
SECTION A -HISTORY

IX. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *one* POINT EACH: (1 × 3 = 3 marks)

1. How did the British make it difficult for Indians to enter the Indian Civil Service?
2. “Famines in India were the outcome of the British administrative and economic policies” Justify the statement.
3. What was the impact of the Revolt of 1857?

X. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *two* POINTS EACH: (2 × 6 =12marks)

1. How was the system of dual government disastrous for the people of Bengal?
2. State any two features of the subsidiary alliance system.
3. What were the “Little Republics”?
4. How did irrigation improve under the British rule in India?
5. What was the role of Mangal Pandey in the Revolt of 1857?
6. Enumerate the acts of disrespect, shown by the EEIC officials towards Bahadur Shah Zafar.

XI. ANSWER IN *four* POINTS : (4 × 1 = 4marks)

1. A. ‘Though the Revolt sparked off a great deal of emotion in the people of the country, in the end it was crushed easily’. Give reasons.

OR

- B. Mention the demerits of the Ryotwari system introduced by the British in India.

SECTION B -CIVICS

XII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *one* POINT EACH: (1 × 2= 2 marks)

1. Name the four A’s identified by the United Nations, which makes the Right to Education meaningful.
2. Which house of the Parliament is more powerful and why?

XIII. ANSWER IN *Two* POINTS : (2 × 1= 2marks)

1. What are the steps initiated by our government to safeguard the provisions of the RTE Act?

XIV. ANSWER IN *four* POINTS : (4 × 1 = 4marks)

1. A. Write about the executive powers of the President of India.

OR

- B. What are the important functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha?

SECTION C -GEOGRAPHY

XV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *one* POINT:

(1 × 4 = 4 marks)

1. What has caused the change in the land-use pattern in the northern and north western parts of Rajasthan?
2. How do xerophytes survive in hot deserts?
3. Where do you find Tropical Evergreen Forest and what are the conditions that have favoured the growth of dense forest in these forests?
4. 'India has a tremendous potential for producing hydroelectricity'. Give reason.

XVI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN *two* POINTS EACH:

(2 × 3= 6marks)

1. 'The greatest and the most important resource of a country is its people'. Justify.
2. Mention some initiative on the part of the Indian Government to protect the wildlife.
3. Why do we need to conserve the conventional sources of energy?

XVII. ANSWER IN *four* POINTS EACH:

(4 × 2 = 8marks)

1. Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. Which one of these two energy sources is better? Why?
2. What are the measures that can be adopted to conserve our water resources?



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MIDDLE SECTION**

MAP WORK

NAME: _____ CLASS VIII SEC: __ ROLL NO: __ DATE: 27/09/2016

III. MARK THE FOLLOWING CENTRES OF REVOLT OF 1857 IN THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP

OF INDIA:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

1. Mangal Pandey revolted from this place. _____
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VIII. ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA NAME AND LOCATE:

($\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2.5$ marks)

1. A diamond mine in India. _____
2. A petroleum reserve in Assam. _____
3. The first iron and steel plant in India. _____
4. An offshore oilfield. _____
5. The most important centre, producing copper in India. _____

