



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

**ANANDALAYA**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1**  
**Class :VIII**

Subject : Social Science  
Date : 16/09/2016

M.M : 50  
Time : 2 Hours

**General Instructions:**

Answer the 1 mark questions in about 30 words  
Answer the 3 marks questions in about 60 words  
Answer the 5 marks questions in about 120 words.

1. Name the Englishman who devised the policy of the Doctrine of Lapse (1)
2. Why does a democratic country need a “constitution”. (1)
3. Mention in what way Indian secularism differs from the secularism practiced in U.S.A. (1)
4. Name some of the common methods used to conserve land resources ( write any four points) (1)
5. “The future of our planet and its people is linked with our ability to maintain and preserve the life support system that provides.” (2)
  - a) Write our duties or activities that would help to maintain and preserve the life support system of the earth ( write any four points) (1)
  - b) Why Humans are called a special resource? ( write any two points)
6. Explain the impact of Blue Rebellion ( indigo) on the planters (any three) (3)
7. Which Fundamental Rights will the following situations violate: (3)
  - i.If Ram, who is 12 years old is working in a factory at Sivakasi manufacturing fireworks.
  - ii.If a group of people are not given permission to setup a Gujarati-medium school in West Bengal.
  - iii.If the union government decides not to promote an officer of the armed forces for being a woman.
8. Distinguish between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on the following points : (3)
  1. Total number of members
  2. Procedure of election of the members
  3. One function of each
9. Anandalaya school is secular in its approach. Support the statement with any three reasons to prove it. (3)
10. a) What is mining? Describe the two types of mining. (2)  
b) Define the term Non-conventional sources of energy and write two examples. (1)  
c) Describe any two advantages and two disadvantages of any one of the conventional sources of energy. (2)
11. Explain the new administrative system set up by the British in India from 1773. (5)

12. 'The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs control the government'. Illustrate the statement with proper evidences. (5)
13. a) Mention any four sources major contaminants of water (1)  
b) Explain any four water conservation methods. (4)
14. a) Distinguish between evergreen forest and Deciduous Forest. Write any two points. (1)  
b) Point out the following places on the outline map of the world: (2)  
i. A place of iron ore deposit in India  
ii. A place of copper deposit in North America  
iii. A place of mineral oil deposit in Africa  
iv. A place of coal deposit in Europe
15. On the outline map of India name and mark the nodal points of Revolt of 1857 (any three) (3)
16. Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

The Mughal aristocracy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries lived in grand mansions called havelis. A map of the mid-nineteenth century showed at least a hundred such havelis, which were large walled compounds with mansions, courtyards and fountains. A haveli housed many families. On entering the haveli through a beautiful gateway, you reached an open courtyard, surrounded by public rooms meant for visitors and business, used exclusively by males. The inner courtyard with its pavilions and rooms was meant for the women of the household. Rooms in the havelis had multiple uses, and very little by way of furniture. Even in the mid-nineteenth century Qamr-al-din Khan's haveli had several structures within it, and included housing for the cart drivers, tent pitchers, torchbearers, as well as for accountants, clerks and household servants. Many of the Mughal amirs were unable to maintain these large establishments under conditions of British rule. Havelis therefore began to be subdivided and sold. Often the street front of the havelis became shops or warehouses. Some havelis were taken over by the upcoming mercantile class, but many fell into decay and disuse. The colonial bungalow was quite different from the haveli. Meant for one nuclear family, it was a large singlestoreyed structure with a pitched roof, and usually set in one or two acres of open ground. It had separate living and dining rooms and bedrooms, and a wide veranda running in the front, and sometimes on three sides. Kitchens, stables and servants' quarters were in a separate space from the main house. The house was run by dozens of servants. The women of the household often sat on the verandas to supervise tailors or other tradesmen. (3)

- a. Think of the life of two young people – one growing up in a haveli and the other in a colonial bungalow. What would be the difference in their relationship with the family? (2)
- b. Which would you prefer to live in? Give two reasons for your choice.