



# DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHANDIGARH

Summative Assessment-I, Session 2014-15

Class : VIII, Subject : S.St. (Sample Paper)

Time : 3 hours

MM : 90

## General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Attempt the questions in the given sequence.
- Write the question number clearly in the margin

## Section - A (History)

Q.1 Choose the correct option: (4x1=4)

- He was known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'
  - Tipu Sultan
  - Hyder Ali
  - Mir Jafar
  - None of them
- He introduced the Permanent Settlement
  - Lord Cornwallis
  - Alexander Read
  - Thomas Munro
  - William Morris
- He was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II
  - Tantia Tope
  - Mangal Pandey
  - Nana Saheb
  - Bahadur Shah
- The East India Company faced a massive rebellion in
  - May 1857
  - April 1857
  - June 1857
  - July 1857

Q.2 Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (6x1=6)

- Why was Awadh annexed in 1856?
- Why did cloth dyers prefer indigo to woad?
- Name the two systems of Indigo cultivation.
- When was the law passed to make conversion to Christianity?
- From where did the 1857 mutiny start?
- Who was the leader of the revolt of 1857?

Q.3 Justify the following sentences by giving reasons for each. (5x2=10)

- British were furious at the rulers of Mysore.
- Subsidiary Alliance was beneficial to Britishers.
- There were problems with nij cultivation.
- Peasants and sepoys had their own reasons to revolt against Britishers in 1857.
- There were political reasons for the revolt of 1857.

Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail. (3x3=9)

- a) Write a note on the Permanent Settlement.
- b) Why was Sirajuddaulah furious at the Company?
- c) Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

While the revolt was spreading in India in 1857, a massive popular uprising was raging in the southern parts of China. It had started in 1850 and could be suppressed only by the mid-1860s. Thousands of labouring, poor people were led by Hong Xiuquan to fight for the establishment of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace. This was known as the Taiping Rebellion.

Hong Xiuquan was a convert to Christianity and was against the traditional religions practised in China such as Confucianism and Buddhism. The rebels of Taiping wanted to establish a kingdom where a form of Christianity was practised where no one held any private property, where there was no difference between social classes and between men and women, where consumption of opium, tobacco, alcohol, and activities like gambling, prostitution, slavery were prohibited.

The British and French armed forces operating in China helped the emperor of the Qing dynasty to put down the Taiping Rebellion.

- 1. Who was the leader of Taiping Rebellion?
- 2. Name two traditional religions of China.
- 3. Who helped the Emperor of China to suppress the Taiping Rebellion?

Q.5 Define: (4x1=4)

- a) Nabobs
- b) Bigha
- c) Slave
- d) Firangis

Q.6 On the political map of India mark the following. (2x1=2)

- a) Meerut
- b) Jhansi

### Section - B (Civics)

Q.7 Choose the correct option: (4x1=4)

- i) A group of around..... people became members of the Constituent Assembly
  - (a) 200
  - (b) 300
  - (c) 400
  - (d) 500
- ii) Year in which France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs.
  - (a) 2004
  - (b) 2005
  - (c) 2006
  - (d) 2007

- iii) The Lok Sabha is presided over by the  
 (a) Vice President (b) Speaker  
 (c) Prime Minister (d) President
- iv) Civil Rights Act was passed in the year  
 (a) 1960 (b) 1964  
 (c) 1969 (d) 1970

Q.8 Justify the given statements. (3x3=9)

- a) There are three objectives of Indian Secularism.  
 b) Parliament performs numerous functions.  
 c) Indian Constitution establishes 'Rule of Law'.

Q.9 Answer the following question. (3x2=6)

- a) What do you understand by 'Federalism'?  
 b) What is Question Hour and what is its importance?  
 c) Explain the Rowlatt Act of 1919.

Q.10 Define (1)

- a) Sovereign

### Section-C (Geography)

Q.11 Choose the correct option :- (3x1 = 3)

- i) An international agreement between the government to ensure the protection of wild animals and plants is:  
 a) National park (b) Vanamohatasava  
 c) CITES (d) None of them
- ii) Movement of the farmers can be found in:  
 a) Shifting cultivation (b) Nomadic herding  
 c) Mixed farming (d) Both (a) and (b)
- iii) Which country has low birth rate and death rate?  
 a) Japan (b) Kenya  
 c) India (d) None of them

Q.12 Fill in the blanks: (3x1 = 3)

- i) Land on which the crops are grown is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii) A graphical presentation of age and sex composition of population is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii) Distribution of natural resources depends upon \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.13 Answer the following in one word or one sentence.

- a) Define the following terms: 1x2=2
- i) Localised resources
  - ii) National park
- b) Brazil is famous for production which plantation crop? 1
- c) What is the average density of population of India and the world? 1

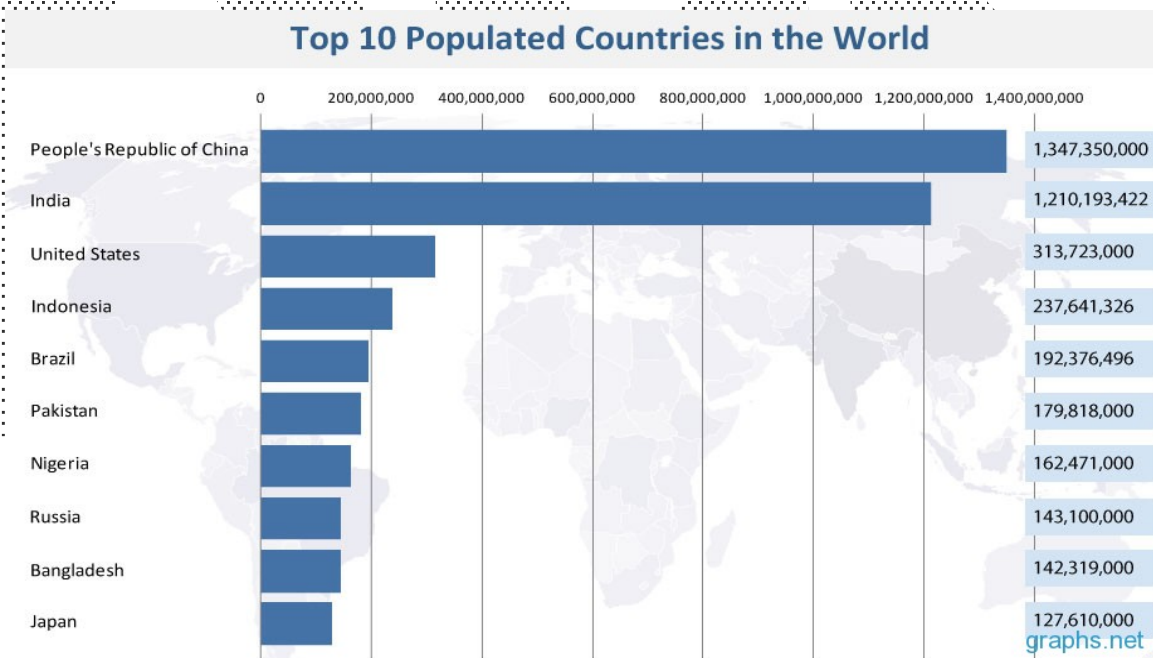
Q.14 Answer briefly: - (3x3=9)

- i) Explain the farm system.
- ii) Insects & microorganisms play an important role in the ecosystem. Justify the statement with 2 examples.
- iii) Classify and differentiate resources on the basis of their renewability.

Q.15 Answer in detail :- (4x2 = 8)

- i) What are the factors affecting distribution of population?
- ii) Explain characteristics of shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.

Q.16 Study the graph given below carefully and answer the following questions.



- a) Name the third populous country of the world. 1
- b) What is the rank of Japan according to the population in the world? 1
- c) Explain any two factors which determine distribution of population in the world. 2

Q.17 On the given map of India mark the following: (1 x 4 = 4)

- i) State with lowest literacy rate
- ii) State with highest sex ratio
- iii) State where tea is grown
- iv) Densely populated state