



RAMESHA.M

GOVT HIGH SCHOOL G.K.HALLI

CHANNAGIRI TQ

DAVANAGERE DIST

ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೂಚನೆ: ಇದೊಂದು ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು
ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1

8TH STD

SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOTAL MARKS-40

I. CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWERS

2X 1 = 2

1. Who was the most famous king of the Amorites?

- A) Nebuchadnezzar B) Julius C) Hammurabi D) Augustus

2. The Father of Sociology is

- A) August Comte B) Emile Durkheim C) Max Weber D) Karl Marx

II. Answer the following questions in one sentence.

2X1=2

3. What are archaeological sources?

4. Give a definition of Political Science.

III. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences.

4X 2 = 8

5. How was 'Hwangho River' China's sorrow?

6. Explain the any two use of studying Political Science?

or

Mention the methods of acquiring citizenship

7. What are the methods of losing citizenship ?

8. How is man a social being?

or

Give examples of cultural diversity present in your neighbourhood

IV. Answer the following questions in 6-8 sentences.

5 X 3 = 15

9. Explain the importance of coins in the writing of history.

or

Describe the geographical features of India briefly.

10. Write a note on the great bath of Mohenjo-Daro.

11. Mention the difference between local time and standard time.

Or

Explain the three major layers of the interior of the Earth.

12. Why do we need to study Economics?

Or

What are Economic Activities? What are their categories?

13. Mention the services rendered by retail traders.

Or

What is the need of foreign trade to a country ?

V. Answer the following questions in 8-10 sentences.

2x 4 = 8

14. Explain the four skanda-s of Veda-s

Or

Write in detail about Mahaveera's life.

15. What is weathering? Name the three main types of weathering.

VI. 16. Draw a globe and mark these

1+4=5

A) 0° latitude-Equator B) 23^{1/2}° Tropic of Cancer

C) 90° North pole. D) 90° South pole

	Type of Questions	Questions	Marks
01	M.C.Q	02	02
02	1 M Q	02	02
03	2 M Q	04	08
04	3 Q M	05	15
05	4 Q M	02	08
06	MAP Q	01	05
	Total	16	40

		mc	1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	Questions	Marks
01	History	01	01	01	02	01	00	06	14
02	Political Science	00	01	02	00	00	00	03	05
03	Sociology	01	00	01	00	00	00	02	03
04	Geography	00	00	00	01	01	01	03	12
05	Economics	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	03
06	Business studies	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	03
	Total	02	02	04	05	02	01	16	40

S.L	UNITS	Knowledge					Understanding					Application					Skill					Total Q	Total M			
		mc	01	02	03	04	05	mc	01	02	03	04	05	mc	01	02	03	04	05	01	02			03	04	05
1	SOURCES									1(3)				1(1)											01	01
2	BHARATHAVARSHA									1(3)															01	03
3	SINDHU-SARASWATI CIVILIZATION									1(3)															01	03
4	PROMINENT CIVILIZATIONS OF THE WORLD	1(1)													1(2)										02	03
5	SANATANA DHARMA									1(4)															01	04
6	JAINISM AND BUDDHISM									1(4)																
7	MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE							1(1)							1(2)										01	01
8	CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP			1(2)											1(2)										02	04
9	MAN AND SOCIETY	1(1)								1(2)															01	01
10	MAN AND CULTURE									1(2)															01	02
11	THE EARTH-OUR LIVING PLANET																1(3)								01	03
12	LITHOSPHERE											1(4)					1(3)								01	04
13	ATMOSPHERE																						5*	01	05	
14	MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS										1(3)														01	03
15	BUSINESS STUDIES MEANING AND IMPORTANCE																1(3)								01	03
	Total			3(04)					7(20)					5(11)					1(5)						16	40

KEY ANSWERS

1)	C) Hammurabi
2)	A) August Comte
3)	Archaeological sources are the inscriptions, coins, monuments, pottery, and other artefacts that have been obtained during archaeological excavations.
4)	Political science is a study of origin and development of the state, the functions of government, rights and duties of citizens
5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was the Hwang Ho river. During the floods this river changed its course in an unpredictable manner and inundated houses and agricultural lands. • It would render all the canals useless. • This was the reason the people of that area referred to it as the ‘Symbol of Sorrow’.
6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Science provides knowledge about the Constitution and laws of the state. • Political Science helps to understand about the organs of the government i.e., Legislature, Executive and Judiciary and their functions. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. By Birth 2.Naturalisation:</p>
7)	1.Renunciation 2.Termination 3.Deprivation
8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He desires to live with others around him. • Society is necessary for the development of all of us, because social relationships are necessary for man’s existence. • That is the reason human society has been called a web of social relationships, and man, a social being. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trousers and shirts that we wear • A pluralistic culture consisting of hundreds of tribes, • Thousands of castes • Many races and hundreds of languages.
9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These play a significant role in re-constructing history. • They are valuable sources of information regarding the religion, culture, administration, social and economic aspects of the periods to which they belong. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India’s geographical features comprise the Himalayan range of mountains in the North, the Indo-Gangetic plain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Deccan Plateau in the South and the Coastal region. • The snow-capped mountains in the North include some of the tallest mountain peaks in the world. • They help to preserve the safety and security of India. • There have been a few intrusions into ancient India from the northern Himalayan region. • The attacks have been mainly from the north- western side through the valleys of Bolan and Khyber passes. • The flat Indo-Gangetic plains are an extremely fertile area. The ancient civilizations of Indus Valley and Vedic period flourished here
10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ground-level tank can be seen constructed in another town Mohenjo-Daro. • The experts have identified it as an open bath. • Built with bricks, precautions have been taken to ensure the structure was leak-proof. • Stairs are located at two sides of the tank which has rooms built all around. • Perhaps, the water to this tank was supplied from a nearby well, and the water was drained out after usage. • Prominent people of the town would be bathing in this bath, it is presumed
11)	<p>Local time : The time according to the longitude of a place or according to the position of Sun at that place is known as the Local time. This is based on the local meridian passing over that place. When the Sun is shining vertically over the longitude it is 12 noon at that place. All places situated on the same meridian have the same local time. Every longitude has its own local time.</p> <p>Standard time : As the local time varies from place to place, it would create considerable confusion if each place were to follow its own local time. In order to avoid confusion many countries follow uniform time throughout the country. Such uniform time is based on the central meridian of the country or the meridian on which the most important city is located. This uniform time which is followed throughout a country is called Standard Time of that country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earth's interior is classified into 3 main layers. They are the Crust, the Mantle and the Core. • The Crust: The crust is the uppermost layer of the earth, rich in Silica, Aluminium and Magnesium. The depth of this layer is around 60 kms from the surface. In the upper part of the crust only lighter materials are found.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mantle: The Mantle is the second and the middle layer of the earth. The depth of this layer is up to 2900 kms from the surface. • The Core: This is the innermost layer of the earth. The depth of this layer is up to 6371 kms from the surface. The most important materials of the core are Nickel and Ferrous
12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economics helps us to understand poverty, unemployment, economic inequality and other related problems that we get to see around us, and to find solutions for those problems. • When we attempt to satisfy our unlimited wants through our limited income, problems of choice crop up. Economics enables us to find solutions in such situations. • When producers want to create goods and services, they are faced with questions like – what to produce? How to produce? Whom to produce for? At what price to produce? Knowledge of economics guides them on such occasions. • Economics identifies the reasons for the rise and fall of prices, and the results of such fluctuations. It provides ideas to bring stability in prices. • Land, water, forests, minerals and other natural resources are limited in quantity. Economics suggests ways to make use of these limited resources with care and efficiency, and also pass them on to the next generation <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man makes use of his skills and labour to earn money, and satisfies his wants by utilizing that money. In order to earn money and wealth, and thereby to satisfy his wants, man engages himself in various activities. These activities are called economic activities. • Man’s economic activities can be classified into four different kinds • 1. Production Activities • 2. Consumption Activities • 3. Exchange Activities • 4. Distribution Activities
13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retailers carry out their trade at places where consumers live. • They buy goods from the whole salers and sell them to the consumers. • They render various services to the consumers. • Some of them are: they are the last connecting link in the distribution of goods. • They supply variety of goods produced by different producers to the consumers. • They store the goods to meet the demand of the consumers. • They take the risk of loss in business or loss of goods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They grade the goods and supply according to the tastes of the consumers <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No country in the world is self sufficient in all the natural resources. • Some countries have plenty of natural resources. Using the available natural resources they produce more goods than they require and the excess is exported to other countries. • In the same way some countries have deficit of some natural resources and depend on other countries for their requirement and import them. • Thus there is a great need for foreign trade. • The need for foreign trade is increasing day by day. • It also helps to foster friendship among the countries.
14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Veda is classified as Samhitas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishads • Samhita: Consists of hymns in praise of deities. These are hymns of praying the deities and fulfilling the aspirations through yajyna rituals. • Brahmana: That part of a Veda which describes system and order of conducting yajyna-s. Aranyaka: That part which describes the interdisciplinary meaning of hymns and rituals. • Upanishad: That part of Vedas which are philosophical writings that describe the ways of realising the ultimate supreme spirit. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vardhamana was born in Kundala grama in Vaishali, one of the republics. • His father was Siddhartha, the king of the Gnatika tribe. • His mother was Trishaladevi, the princess of the Republic of Licchavi. • At the age of 30 Vardhamana set out in search of truth and renounced his family and house. • He wandered for 12 years in this quest, and meditated. • He punished his body by fasting. At the age of 42, he achieved enlightenment (Kaivalya). Vardhamana controlled his senses and achieved power over comfort and pain. • Due to this achievement, he came to be known as ‘Mahaveer’ and became a ‘Jina’. A Jina was one who had over come his senses and become victorious. Thus his followers came to be called Jains. • Mahaveera spent thirty years, i.e., the rest of his life preaching his knowledge to the people around the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. • He travelled towards Western India preaching his thoughts. He attained nirvana in his 72nd year in Pavapuri of Bihar.

15

- **Weathering is the wearing away or breaking down or gradual disintegration of rocks by agents (Temperature, rainfall, wind etc)**
- **1.Mechanical weathering: When the rock is broken and disintegrated without any chemical alteration, the process is called Physical weathering or Mechanical weathering.**
- **2. Chemical weathering: Chemical weathering is mainly brought about by the action of substances dissolved in rainwater. This type of weathering results in changing the composition of minerals**
- **3. Biological weathering: Living organisms like plants, animals and human beings play a role in one way or another in the weathering of rocks**

16

