

## SA 2 Examination 2024-25

Class: 8<sup>Th</sup>

Subject: Social Science

Subject Code:85E

Time: 90 minutes

English Medium

Marks: 40

### QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

#### WEIGHTAGE TO THEMES

Sl no	Objectives	Marks	Percentage
1	Knowledge	06	15%
2	Understanding	20	50%
3	Applications	10	25%
4	skill	04	10%
5	Total	40	100%

### Score distribution according to the format of the questions

Sl no	Subjects	Multiple choice	1 mark	2 mark	3 mark	4 mark	4 mark	Total questions	Total marks
1	History	1	2	1c	1	1c	–	06	12
2	Political Science	1	–	1	1	–	–	03	06
3	Sociology	1	1	1	–	–	–	03	04
4	Geography	1	1	1	1c	–	1	05	11
5	Economics	–	–	–	–	1	–	01	04
6	Business Studies	–	–	–	1c	–	–	01	03
		4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (8)	4(12)	2(8)	1(4)	19	40

#### DIFFICULTY LEVEL

QUESTIONS	MARKS	%
EASY	12	30%
AVERAGE	20	50%
DIFFICULT	08	20%
TOTAL	40	100%

## Blue print

SL No	NAME OF THE LESSONS	MCQ (1Mark)	VSA (1Mark)	SA (2Marks)	LA (3Marks)	VLA (4Marks)	SKILL (2Marks)	QUESTIONS	TOTAL Marks
1	Mauryas and Kushans	1(1)		1*(2)				1	1
2	The Guptas and Vardhanas		1(1)					1	1
3	South Indian Dynasties : Shathavahana, Kadamba, Ganga			1(2)				1	2
4	The Chalukyas of Badami and the Pallavas of Kanchi				1(3)			1	3
5	The Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta and the chalukyas of Kalyana					1(4)		1	4
6	The Cholas and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra		1(1)			1*(4)		1	1
7	Democracy	1(1)		1(2)				2	3
8	Local Self Government				1(3)			1	3
9	Sociology in Daily Life	1(1)	1(1)					2	2
10	Kinds of Societies			1(2)				1	2
11	Hydrosphere			1(2)	1(3)			2	5
12	Biosphere	1(1)	1(1)		1*(3)		4Δ	3	6
13	Basic concepts of Economics					1(4)		1	4
14	Emergence of Different Business Organisations				1*(3)			-	-
15	Large Scale Business Organisations				1(3)			1	3
Total		4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (8)	4 (12)	2 (8)	1(4)	19	40

SL N O	Lessons name	Knowledge					Understanding					Application					skill	questions	marks
		O	1m	2m	3m	4m	O	1m	2m	3m	4m	O	1m	2m	3m	4m			
<b>HISTORY</b>																			
1	Mauryas and Kushans	1(1)																1	1
2	The Guptas and Vardhanas		1(1)						1*(2)									1	1
3	South Indian Dynasties : Shathavahana, Kadamba, Ganga								1(2)									1	2
4	The Chalukyas of Badami and the Pallavas of Kanchi														1(3)			1	3
5	The Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta and the chalukyas of Kalyana										1(4)							1	4
6	The Cholas and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra		1(1)								1*(4)							1	1
<b>POLITICAL SCIENCE</b>																			
7	Democracy	1(1)							1(2)									2	3
8	Local Self Government									1(3)								1	3
<b>SOCIOLOGY</b>																			
9	Sociology in Daily Life	1(1)											1(1)					2	2
10	Kinds of Societies								1(2)									1	2
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>																			
11	Hydrosphere									1 (3)				1(2)				2	5
12	Biosphere	1(1)						1(1)		1*(3)						Δ4		3	6
<b>ECONOMICS</b>																			
13	Basic concepts of Economics														1(4)			1	4
<b>BUSINESS STUDIES</b>																			
14	Emergence of Different Business Organisations														1*(3)			-	-
15	Large Scale Business Organisations									1(3)								1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>																			
		4(4)	2(2)					1(1)	3(6)	3(9)	1(4)		1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	1(4)			
		6(06)					8(20)					4(10)					1(4)	19	40

Preparatory Examination 2024-25

Class: 8<sup>Th</sup>  
90 minutes

Subject: Social Science  
English Medium

SubjectCode:85E Time:  
Marks: 40

I. Four choices are given for each incomplete statements / question. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 4x 1 = 4

1- The capital of the Mauryas was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Pataliputhra (B) Talagunda  
(C) Aihole (D)Hebbal

2- The minimum age to vote in India is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) 19 (B) 18  
(C) 21 (D) 24

3- We express our feelings through \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Book (B)Pen  
(C) Language (D)Action

4- The word Bios is derived from\_\_\_\_\_

- (A) England (B) Germany  
(C) France (D) Greek

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

4x1=4

5- Name the founder of Vardhana dynasty?

6- Name the poetic work written by Raghavanka?

7- The role of language is very important in the society. How?

8- What is Bio-diversity?

III. Answer the following questions in two sentences and four points each: 4x2=8

9- Name the great scientists of the Gupta Age.

“OR”

-- Name four literary works of the period of the Gangas.

10- List out the essential factors for the success of democracy

11- What are the kinds of societies?

12- Ocean currents and tides both are different how?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each:

4x3=12

13- The Pallavas encourage Sanskrit and Tamil language how?

14- What are the sources of income of local self-government?

15- How can we conserve the oceans?

“OR”

-- Write a short note on Biosphere

16- The sole trading concerns help the consumers. How?

“OR”

-- Mention the characteristics of co-operative societies.

V. Answer the following question in about eight sentences each:

2x4=8

17- How was the administrative system of the Rashtrakutas?

“OR”

-- Write a note on the significant features of the Chola administration.

18- labours role is very important in the society how?

VI.19. Draw the neat picture of Biosphere and mention the names. 4marks

## KEY ANSWERS

- 1- Pushyabhuti
- 2- Harishchandra A- Pataliputhra
- 3- B- 18
- 4- C- Language
- 5- D- Greek
- 6- Kavya
- 7- We learn the language that is suitable for our environment, or else it will be difficult to lead our lives. Sometimes we use a different kind of communication to satisfy our needs. If we do not know language, we cannot converse with anyone.
- 8- The variety of flora (plants) and fauna (animals) in a region is known as biodiversity.
- 9- Varahamihira, Bhaskara, Aryabhata, Charaka and Sushruta are the scientist of Gupta Age. “

“OR”

----- 1. Durvinita wrote the Sanskrit work Shabdavatara

2. Sreepurusha wrote Gajashastra.

3. Hemasena wrote Raghava Pandaviya in Kannada

4. Chavundaraya wrote Chavunda Purana.

10- Factors essential for the success of democracy are as follows.

(a) People should have an urge to protect democracy.

(b) People must always be vigilant.

(c) Tolerance is one of the basic qualities needed for the success of democracy.

They must work with the spirit of give and take.

(d) Success of democracy depends upon good leadership. He must possess the qualities of service. Patriotism and spirit of sacrifice.

(e) Efficient opposition party keeps the governments alert.

11- The different kinds of societies are

- (1) Hunting and food gathering society
- (2) cattle rearing society
- (3) Farming society
- (4) industrial society.

12- Ocean currents are the regular movement of ocean water from one region to another. Tides are the periodic rise and fall in the sea or ocean level.

13- The Pallavas encouraged both Sanskrit and Tamil

Kanchi was the Center of Sanskrit Literature.

Bharavi (the author of Kiratarjuniya) and Dandi (the author of Dashakumar Charita) were the poet in the Pallava court.

King Mahendravarma himself wrote a social drama 'Mattavilasa Prahasana' and a book Bhagavadujjuka.

14- The main sources of income of the local bodies are as follows:

- (a) Amount collected through water cess, health cess, education cess, library and reading room cess.
- (b) Amount collected through building tax, vacant land tax, taxes and business establishments, markets, entertainment houses and advertising bodies.
- (c) Taxes collected from the tourist spots.
- (d) Rental and lease amount collected on their properties.
- (e) Financial grants from the state government.

15- We can conserve oceans through following methods:

- (1) Oil transportation should be done through pipelines.
- (2) Nuclear waste should not be dumped into sea or ocean.
- (3) Petro-chemical industries in the coastal regions must avoid dumping effluents into the sea or ocean.
- (4) Dumping of any waste near the ports and harbours must be controlled.

(5) Ore deposition and mineral exploitation along the coast must be controlled.

(6) Exploitation and destruction of beaches must be controlled.

“OR”

----- Biosphere is a part of the earth where life exists.

It is the fourth component of the earth

and it is the totality of all living things on earth.

16- Sole trading concerns directly come into contact with the consumers.

They understand the likes and dislikes of the customers

and supply goods accordingly.

“OR”

----- 1. They are voluntary organizations.

2. The membership is open to all adults (above 18 years) irrespective of caste, religion, creed and gender inequality.

3. There is no upper limit for membership.

4. There is democratic management. All the members attend the General Body Meeting and each member has one vote irrespective of share of capital invested (not less than 6.25%) Profit is distributed in proportion to the share of their capital equally among all the members.

5. Their status and management are supervised by the

6. One portion of the profit is transferred to general fund.

17- The kingdom of Rashtrakutas was divided into Rashtra, Vishaya, Nadu and Grama for the purpose of administration.

The leader of the grama, gramapati was the leader of the village army too; He was assisted by the village accountant.

There were Grama Sabhas also, An officer called Nadagavunda looked after the nadus.

Similar officers looked after Vishayas and Rashtras.

“OR”

----- The significant quality of the Cholas administration was the development of the self-government of the village.

The grama sabhas were the first sabhas. Every Kurram had a village committee named Mahasabha.

This was also called perumgiri and its members' perumakkai.

The members were chosen through election. Only Sanskrit scholars and rich people were allowed to stand for election.

18- It is the innate quality of man to work hard to accomplish and to improve the standard of living. This effort might be physical or mental.

In developing nations the educated class will be more in number and they perform their work sincerely with concentration. Whether the task is physical or mental. There is dignity of labour. The society does not discriminate and both the class of workers receive equal respect.

-19

