

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, HYDERABAD REGION

COMMON FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I (FA-I)

CLASS –VIII

SOCIAL SCIENCE

TIME 90 MTS

MARKS: 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper has 14 questions in all.
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. Marks are indicated against each question.
 4. Questions from Srl. No. 1 -4 are MCQ. Each question carries 1 mark.
 5. Questions from Srl.No. 5-10 are 3 marks questions. Answers for these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
 6. Questions from Srl.No. 11 – 13 are 5 marks questions. Answers for these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
 7. Question No 14 Is a map questions of 3 marks..
 8. After completion attach the map inside the answer book.
-

Multiple Choice Questions:

1 x 4 = 4 marks

1. Who among the following was the First Governor-General of British India in 1773?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Lord Dalhousie | b) Lord Mountbatten |
| c) Warren Hastings | d) Lord Curzon |

भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन का पहला प्रशासनिक प्रमुख कौन था?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) लॉर्ड डलहौसी | b)लॉर्ड माउंट बॅटन |
| c) वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स | d)क्रज़न |

2. The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of

- a) Plassey b) Buxar c) Panipet d) Waterloo

बंगाल पर अंग्रेज़ों की जीत की जंग किस लड़ाई से शुरू हुई थी?

- a) प्लासी b)बक्सर c)पानीपत d)वॉटरलू

3. Which of the following is a human made Resource?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Spring Water | b) Medicines to treat Cancer |
| c) Tropical Forest | d) River |

निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा मानव निर्मित संसाधन है?

a)झरने का जल

b)कैंन्सर उपचार की औषधियाँ

c)उष्ण कटिबंधीय वन

d)नदी

4. Nepal adopted an Interim Constitution in the year?

a) 2002

b) 2005

c) 2007

d) 2009

नेपाल मे अंतरिम संविधान कब लागू किया गया था?

a) 2002

b) 2005

c) 2007

d) 2009

5. Distinguish between Potential and Actual Resource?

3 marks

संभाव्य संसाधन और वास्तविक संसाधन के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिये?

6. Explain the following terms

3 marks

a) Resource Conservation

b) Sustainable development

a) संसाधन संरक्षण किसे कहते हैं? b)सतत पोषणीय विकास क्या है?

7. Why did the British preserve the official documents?

3 marks

अंग्रेजों ने सरकारी दस्तावेजों को किस तरह सुरक्षित रखा?

8. What attracted European Trading Companies to India?

3 marks

यूरोपीय व्यापारिक कम्पनियाँ भारत की तरफ क्यों आकर्षित हो रही थी?

9. Why does a Democratic Country need a Constitution?

3 marks

किसी लोकतांत्रिक देश को संविधान की ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ती है?

10. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the Power of the Elected Representatives?

3 marks

अगर निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की शक्ति पर कोई अंकुश न हो तो क्या होता है?

11. What is a Resource? Why are human resources important?

5 marks

संसाधन किसे कहते हैं? मानव संसाधन महत्वपूर्ण क्यों है?

12. Explain the System of "Subsidiary Alliance"?

5 marks

सहायक सन्धि व्यवस्था का वर्णन कीजिये?

OR

In what way was the Administration of the Company different from that of the Indian Rulers?

कंपनी का शासन भारतीय राजाओं के शासन से किस तरह अलग था?

13. List the 6 Fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

भारतीय संविधान के 6 मौलिक अधिकारों की सूची बनाइये? 5 marks

14. Colour in the following countries in the given map 1 x 3 3 marks

- a) Colour India in Red
- b) Colour Nepal in Green
- c) Colour Bangladesh in Yellow

दिये गए नक्शे में निम्नलिखित देशों पर रंग भरें:-

- a) भारत को लाल रंग से भरें
- b) नेपाल को हरे रंग से भरें
- c) बांग्लादेश को पीले रंग से भरें



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, HYDERABAD REGION

SCORING KEY FOR COMMON FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS VIII

MARK 40

M.C.Q. 1 X 4 = 4

1. c. Warren Hastings
2. a. Plassey
3. d. Medicines to treat cancer
4. c. 2007

5.	POTENTIAL RESOURCES	ACTUAL RESOURCES 3 marks
	1. Resources whose quantities may not be known	Resources whose quantity is known
	2. Could be used in the future	Are being used in the present
	3. Ex. Uranium in Ladak	Ex. Coal in Ruhr region

6 A. RESOURCE CONSERVATION 3 marks

Using resources carefully and giving time to get renewed.

Reusing, reducing consumption, recycling.

B. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Balancing the need to use resources and to conserve them for future without

Damaging the environment

7. It would be easier and to know the decisions taken in the past. 3 marks

One can study the notes, reports prepared in the past.

Art of writing become important

. Archives and Museums were established

8. Fine quality of cotton and silks produced in India. 3 marks

Pepper, cloves, cardomon and cinnamon were in great demand

To buy at cheaper rate and earn more profit.

9. The constitution lays out certain ideal that form the basis of the country. 3 marks

It is a set of rules and principles according to which a country is governed.

It guards against the misuse of power.

It is fundamental nature of our society.

10. They may misuse their power and try to become tyrant. 3 marks

The three organs of the government check each of these organs to ensure the balance of power between all the three organs.

There would be anarchy

11. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource.

It has utility and value

Human resources are important because people make the best use of the nature to create more resources.

Have knowledge. Skill and technology

Education, health help in making a valuable resource.

Utility can be realised only by human being.

12. 6 Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the consitutiton 5 marks

- Right to Equality
- Right to to freedom
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of religion
- Cultural and educational rights
- Right to constitutional remedy

13. Subsidiary Alliance 5 marks

- Introduced by Lord Wellesley Governor General of India
- Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces
- They were to be protected by the Company but pay for the services.
- If they fail to pay part of their territory was taken away as penalty. For Ex. The Nawab of Awadh was forced to give half of his territory to the company.

OR

- The company divided its administrative units called Presidencies- Bengal, Madras and Bombay ruled by Governor..
- In India Districts were the main administrative units ruled by a Collector
- The supreme head of the administration of the company was Governor General.
- In India the head of the administration was the King.
- The main job of the governor general was to introduce administrative reforms while the job of the collector was to collect revenue and taxes and maintain Law and Order.

14. Map

3 marks

END

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