

## DETAILED ANSWER KEY

### Std 8 – Social Science

#### Second Summative Assessment – Model Question Paper 2

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##### Section A

(1 score each)

1. b) Magna Carta
  2. a) a–ii, b–i, c–iii, d–iv
  3. c) Wind
  4. b) Sharing unverified information
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##### Section B

(2 scores each)

5. (A)

The child's Right to Education and Right against Exploitation are violated. Children below 14 years have the fundamental right to free and compulsory education. Child labour is prohibited under the Indian Constitution.

OR

5. (B)

The Right to Equality ensures equality before law and equal protection of law to all citizens.

It prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, sex, or place of birth and ensures equal opportunities.

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6. (A)

Renewable resources are resources that can be reused and do not get exhausted, such as wind and solar energy.

Non-renewable resources are limited in quantity and get depleted with use, such as coal and petroleum.

OR

6. (B)

Metallic minerals contain metals and are usually hard and shiny, for example iron and gold.

Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals and include minerals like coal, clay, and graphite.

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7.

- a) Broadcast Media
  - b) Digital Media
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### Section C

(3 scores each)

8. (A)

A mixed economy is an economic system where both government and private sectors function together.

In this system, essential services are controlled by the government while individuals are allowed to do business. India follows a mixed economy.

OR

8. (B)

In a capitalist economy, production is owned by private individuals and profit is the main aim.

In a socialist economy, production is owned and controlled by the government for public welfare.

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9.

India adopted democracy because it ensures equality, freedom, and justice to all citizens.

Democracy gives people the right to choose their representatives and participate in governance.

It also protects the fundamental rights of the people.

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10. (A)

Digital etiquette refers to respectful and responsible behaviour while using digital platforms.

It includes respecting privacy, avoiding abusive language, and being careful while sharing information online.

OR

10. (B)

Technology has helped media reach people quickly and widely.  
Digital platforms, social media, and online news are results of technological development.  
Technology has increased public interaction and information sharing.

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11. (A)

Labour-intensive technique uses more human labour and less machinery, providing more employment.  
Capital-intensive technique uses more machines and less labour, increasing production speed.

OR

11. (B)

Amartya Sen was the first Indian economist to receive the Nobel Prize in Economics.  
His ideas focus on human welfare, freedom, and development as real economic progress.

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#### **Section D**

(4 scores each)

12. (A)

Air pollution is caused by smoke from industries and vehicles.  
Water pollution occurs due to discharge of industrial waste into water bodies.  
Soil pollution happens due to waste dumping and chemicals.  
Noise pollution affects mental and physical health.

OR

12. (B)

Manufacturing industries are classified as:

- Agro-based industries – cotton, sugar
  - Mineral-based industries – iron and steel
  - Chemical industries – petrochemicals
  - Forest-based industries – paper industry
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13. (A)

Direct democracy allows people to participate directly in decision-making.  
Examples include referendum, initiative, and recall.  
These devices still exist in modern democracies.

OR

13. (B)

In a Parliamentary system, the executive is responsible to the legislature.  
In a Presidential system, the president is the head of government and legislature  
and judiciary are separate.

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14. (A)

Resource conservation ensures resources are available for future generations.  
It helps maintain environmental balance and supports sustainable development.  
Recycling, reusing, and reducing resource use are methods of conservation.

OR

14. (B)

Industrialisation causes pollution, resource depletion, and regional imbalance.  
It also leads to migration and urbanisation, creating social and environmental  
problems.

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Section E

(6 scores)

15. (A)

Fundamental Rights ensure individual freedom and dignity.  
Directive Principles guide the government to promote social welfare.  
Fundamental Duties remind citizens of their responsibilities.  
Together, they create a balanced and democratic society.

OR

15. (B)

Media helps in spreading information and forming public opinion.  
It highlights social issues and promotes awareness.  
Media plays a key role in shaping society and democracy.