

Name of the School: _____

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I (2026–27)

Class VIII — SOCIAL STUDIES

English Medium

Model Question Paper — Set A

Time: 2 Hours 45 Minutes

Max. Marks: 80

Name of the Student: _____ Roll No.: _____

Syllabus covered: Theme I (Diversity on the Earth) – Reading and Analysis of Maps; Energy from the Sun; Earth Movements and Seasons; The Polar Regions; Forests: Uses and Protection; Minerals and Mining. Theme II (Production, Exchange and Livelihoods) – Money and Banking; Impact of Technology on Livelihoods; Public Health and the Government. Theme III (Political Systems and Governance) – Landlords and Tenants under the British and the Nizam; National Movement: The Early Phase (1885–1919); National Movement: The Last Phase (1919–1947); Freedom Movement in Hyderabad State; The Indian Constitution; Parliament and Central Government

Instructions:

1. Part A (60 marks) is to be answered in the answer booklet within the first 2 hours 15 minutes.
2. Section I: Q.1–6 — answer all, 2 marks each. Section II: Q.7–12 — answer all, 4 marks each.
3. Section III: Q.13–16 — each question has internal choice; answer (a) or (b). 6 marks each.
4. Outline maps of India and the World will be supplied for Q.16. Attach them to the answer booklet.
5. Part B (20 marks) is to be answered on the question paper itself in the last 30 minutes.

PART – A

Time: 2 Hours 15 Minutes Marks: 60

SECTION – I

Note: Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 2 marks. ($6 \times 2 = 12$)

1. What is the scale of a map? Name its types.
2. What is insolation?
3. What is a leap year? Why do we have a leap year?
4. Name any two minerals mined in Telangana.
5. What was the barter system? Mention one difficulty in it.
6. When and where was the Indian National Congress founded?

SECTION – II

Note: Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 4 marks. ($6 \times 4 = 24$)

7. Explain any four uses of forests.
8. Describe the life of the Inuit people in the Arctic region.
9. How has technology changed the way farming is done? Mention its effects on farm labourers.
10. Explain any four functions of the Parliament.

11. What happened at Jallianwala Bagh in 1919? How did it affect the national movement?

In many villages, people once had to travel more than ten kilometres to see a doctor. Today a Primary Health Centre (PHC) in the mandal gives free treatment, medicines and vaccines, and ASHA workers visit homes to check on pregnant women and small children. Yet many PHCs still face a shortage of doctors, and poor families often end up paying high fees at private hospitals for serious illnesses.

12. Read the paragraph given above and comment on it: Why is it important for the government to provide public health services? What more can be done to improve them?

SECTION – III

Note: Answer ONE question (a or b) from each of Q.13 to 16. Each question carries 6 marks. (4 × 6 = 24)

13. (a) Explain the rotation and revolution of the Earth. How are seasons caused? Mention the dates of the solstices and equinoxes.

OR

- (b) Explain the factors that affect the distribution of temperature on the Earth.

14. (a) What is a bank? Explain the functions of banks and the different types of bank deposits.

OR

- (b) Describe the conditions of peasants and tenants under the landlords (deshmukhs and jagirdars) in the Nizam's rule. What was vetti?

15. (a) Explain the causes, course and importance of the Quit India Movement of 1942.

OR

- (b) Describe the freedom movement in Hyderabad State and the events that led to its merger with the Indian Union in 1948.

16. (a) Locate the following on the outline map of India: (i) Delhi (ii) Hyderabad (iii) Amritsar (iv) Champaran (v) Dandi (vi) Kolkata

OR

- (b) Locate the following on the outline map of the World: (i) Arctic Ocean (ii) Antarctica (iii) Greenland (iv) Equator (v) Tropic of Cancer (vi) Prime Meridian

PART – B

Time: 30 Minutes

Marks: 20

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the bracket. ($10 \times 1 = 10$)

1. On most maps, the top of the map shows the direction []
(A) South (B) East (C) North (D) West
2. The Earth's axis is tilted from the vertical by []
(A) $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (B) $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (C) 90° (D) 45°
3. The day on which day and night are equal all over the world is called []
(A) solstice (B) equinox (C) leap day (D) eclipse
4. India's research station in Antarctica is []
(A) Maitri (B) Himadri (C) Aryabhata (D) Chandrayaan
5. Singareni Collieries in Telangana mines []
(A) iron ore (B) coal (C) gold (D) mica
6. The Reserve Bank of India was established in []
(A) 1935 (B) 1947 (C) 1950 (D) 1969
7. Forced, unpaid labour taken from villagers by landlords in Telangana was called []
(A) vetti (B) zamindari (C) ryotwari (D) jagir
8. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at []
(A) Calcutta (B) Bombay (C) Madras (D) Lahore
9. Gandhiji's Dandi March took place in []
(A) 1920 (B) 1930 (C) 1942 (D) 1947
10. The Constitution of India came into force on []
(A) 15 August 1947 (B) 26 November 1949 (C) 26 January 1950 (D) 2 October 1950

II. Fill in the Blanks

($5 \times 1 = 5$)

11. Lines on a map joining places of equal height are called _____.
12. The longest day in the Northern Hemisphere is _____.
13. Coal and petroleum are called _____ fuels.
14. Hyderabad State was merged with the Indian Union on _____.
15. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was _____.

III. Match the Following

Write the correct letter from Group B in the bracket. ($5 \times 1 = 5$)

No.	Group A		Group B
16.	Equinox ()	A.	Equal day and night
17.	Tundra ()	B.	Vegetation of polar regions
18.	ATM ()	C.	Automated Teller Machine
19.	Salt Satyagraha ()	D.	Mahatma Gandhi
20.	Lok Sabha ()	E.	House of the People
		F.	Council of States

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