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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – TERM II, 2026–27

SOCIAL SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY (English Medium)

SET 1

Standard: VIII **Time: 1½ Hours**

Total Score: 40

These are scoring indicators. Award scores for relevant points written in the student's own words.

Q. No.	Answer / Scoring indicators	Score
1	B) a, b, d (Nana Sahib led at Kanpur; Begum Hazrat Mahal at Lucknow)	1
2	B) Second Plan	1
3	A) 42nd Amendment (1976)	1
4	A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii	1
5 A	The British aimed to divide Hindus and Muslims and weaken the national movement (divide and rule); it led to the Swadeshi and boycott movement (2)	2
5 B	The Moderates and Extremists reunited; the Congress and the Muslim League signed the Lucknow Pact and put forward joint demands (2)	2
6	Respect the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem; protect the environment; safeguard public property; promote harmony; develop scientific temper (any two) (2)	2
7	Development that meets the needs of the present without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (2)	2
8	Demanded entry for all castes into the Guruvayur temple; led by K. Kelappan with A. K. Gopalan as volunteer captain; spread the idea of social equality; prepared the ground for the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936 (3)	3
9	(A) Central uplands (B) Alpine mountain system (C) North European plain (any order) (3)	3
10	Availability of raw cotton and black soil; humid climate; ports for export and import; availability of labour and capital; good transport (any three) (3)	3
11 A	a. Tropic of Capricorn (23½° S) (1) b. Winter; the sun's rays fall slanting on the Northern Hemisphere and days are shorter (2)	3
11 B	The local time of a meridian chosen as the time for the whole country (1); to avoid confusion caused by different local times in railways, communication, offices, etc. (2)	3
12	Traditional media: slower, one-way communication, limited interaction, generally edited and more reliable. New media: very fast, global reach, two-way interaction, chances of fake news (4)	4
13 A	Executive is part of the legislature; Prime Minister is the real head and President the nominal head; council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha; government can be removed by a no-confidence motion (4)	4
13 B	Nation: a group of people with shared feelings of unity, history and culture. Nation-state: a nation with a defined territory, government and sovereignty. India is a nation-state with diversity (4)	4
14 A	Causes: exploitation by landlords, British repression, Khilafat and non-cooperation movements (2) Course: began in Ernad and Valluvanad; leaders like Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji and Ali Musliyar; British repression; Wagon Tragedy (3)	5

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14 B	Principles: equal treatment of equals; proportional justice; recognition of special needs (2) Examples: equal rights before law; reservation; reserved seats for the elderly and differently abled; scholarships (3)	5
15	Benefits: employment, income, use of resources, growth of towns (2) Problems: resource depletion, air, water and soil pollution, displacement, regional imbalance (2); conclusion – need for sustainable industrial growth (1)	5

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