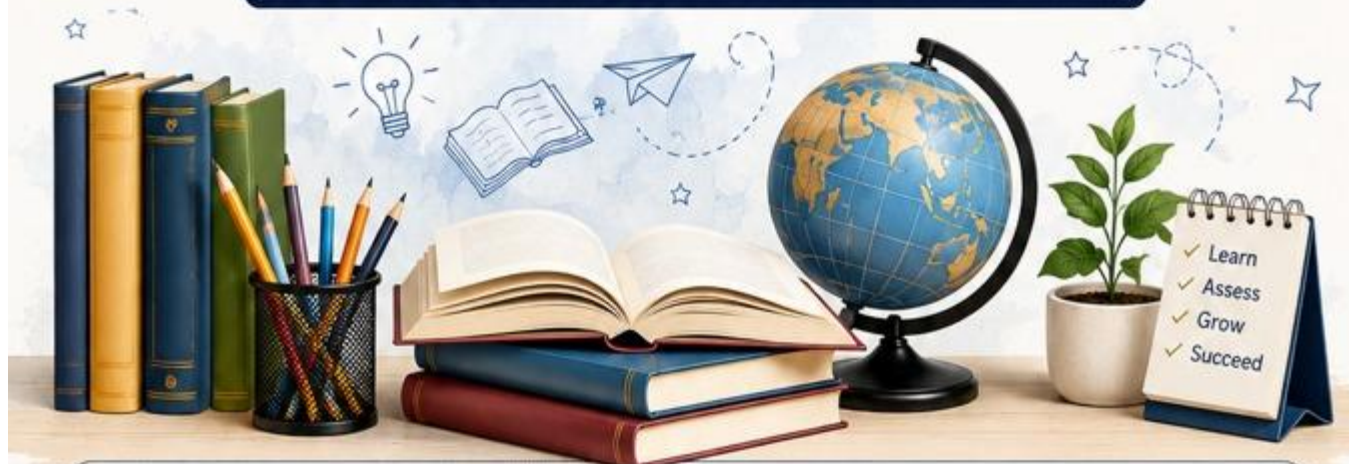


Goa State Council of Educational Research and Training (GSCERT)

Porvorim, Goa

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION 2026-27

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER



MARKS



TIME



TOTAL SECTIONS



TOTAL QUESTIONS



INSTRUCTIONS

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	 Blue Print	_____
2	 Question Paper	_____
3	 Answer Key	_____



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Porvorim, Goa



A competency-based assessment aligned
with NEP 2020 and the State Curriculum Framework.

Summative Evaluation – 1
2026-2027

Grade : 8
Subject Code : 8SOCSCIENG

Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE
Marks : 50

1. Weightage to the Content

Sr. No.	Chapter / Component	Marks
1	Natural Resources and their Use	6
2	Reshaping India's Political Map	11
3	The Rise of the Marathas	8
4	The Colonial Era in India	8
5	Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System	7
6	The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive	6
7	Factors of Production	4
	Total	50

2. Weightage to the cognitive level as per Revised Bloom's Taxonomy

Bloom's level	Marks	Percentage
Remember	6	12%
Understand	10	20%
Apply	6	12%
Analyse	11	22%
Evaluate	9	18%
Create	8	16%
Total	50	100%

3. Weightage to the difficulty level

Difficulty level	Marks	Percentage
Easy	15	30 %
Average	20	40 %
Difficult	15	30 %
Total	50	100

4. Weightage to the question form

Question Form	Marks	Percentage	Suggested item
MCQ/VSA	20 (20×1)	40 %	Multiple-choice questions.
SA	12 (6×2)	24 %	Brief explanation, steps, inference or reason.
LA	18 (6×3)	36 %	Case, passage, problem, data, judgment or creation.
Total	50	100	

5. Weightage to the assessment style

Assessment style	Marks	Percentage	Requirement
Competitive-style competency-based	25	50 %	All items should be mapped to CG/Competency and unfamiliar, integrative or high discrimination formats should be used.
Regular competency-based	25	50 %	All items should be application-oriented, age-appropriate and mapped to the assessed competency.
Total	50	100 %	

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION-1

2026-27

Grade: 8 – English Medium

Subject: Social Science

Duration: 120 mins

Marks: 50 Marks

Subject Code: 8SOCSCIENG

No. of Questions: 32

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper contains 32 questions.
3. Q. 1 to Q. 20 are MCQ questions of 1 mark each and are to be marked on the OMR sheet.
4. Q. 21 to Q. 26 are short answer questions of 2 marks each.
5. Q. 27 to Q. 32 are long answer questions of 3 marks each.

Select the most correct option from those given below each statement and mark your responses

in the OMR sheet.

(20×1 Mark = 20 Mark)

1. Village faces water shortage in summer. How can rainwater harvesting help?
A. It increases runoff
B. It stores rainwater for future use
C. It increases evaporation
D. It reduces rainfall
2. A timeline shows that a major kingdom was established in southern India in 1336, with Hampi becoming its important centre. Which kingdom was it?
A. Vijayanagara Empire
B. Maratha Empire
C. Sikh Empire
D. Ahom Kingdom
3. At which fort was Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj crowned in 1674, marking the formal beginning of the Maratha Empire?
A. Raigad
B. Devagiri
C. Pratapgad
D. Sinhagad
4. A historian is preparing a map of 13th-century Maharashtra before the rise of Maratha power. Which city should be marked as the capital of the Yadava dynasty?
A. Pune
B. Devagiri
C. Pratapgad
D. Raigad

5. The arrival of European powers in India was mainly driven by their interest in _____.
A. spreading religion
B. finding jobs
C. trading in spices and textiles
D. learning Indian culture
6. After pressing the button on an EVM, a voter checks the VVPAT slip displayed for a few seconds. What is the voter verifying?
A. That the electronic vote has been recorded for the preferred candidate
B. That the final election result has already been declared
C. That the voter's name has been removed from the electoral roll
D. That the candidate has won the constituency
7. Why was the support of the Bhils especially useful to Maharana Pratap in his resistance?
A. They provided skilled archers and knowledge of the local terrain.
B. They supplied European artillery to the Mughals.
C. They helped him accept Mughal suzerainty.
D. They controlled the imperial treasury.
8. Why were forts described as the 'core of the state' in the Maratha system?
A. They controlled routes and protected the army.
B. They were mainly used for farming.
C. They stopped trade with neighbors.
D. They were used only for ceremonies.
9. "The British colonial education system intentionally prioritised teaching western literature and science in English while cutting off funds for traditional institution". Why do you feel so?
A. To empower Indian citizens to demand immediate self-governance and freedom.
B. To train local farmers in advanced organic agriculture techniques.
C. To preserve the distinct regional oral histories of tribal communities.
D. None of the above.
10. Two volunteers are helping first-time voters. Volunteer P explains the voting procedure and secrecy of the ballot without mentioning any candidate. Volunteer Q tells voters which candidate they should support. Which conclusion is correct?
A. Only P supports a free and fair electoral process.
B. Only Q supports a free and fair electoral process.
C. Both P and Q are equally appropriate.
D. Neither voter needs any procedural guidance.
11. A polling officer treats every voter equally regardless of gender. This reflects _____.
A. Equality and fairness
B. Partiality
C. Favouritism
D. Discrimination

12. During an election, all voters are allowed to choose their candidate freely and cast their vote in secret. How should this election be judged?

- A. Free and fair
- B. Unfair and biased
- C. Controlled by candidates
- D. Limited to a few voters

13. The Rajya Sabha represents the states at the Union level and helps balance national unity with state interests. This arrangement reflects the principle of _____.

- A. Monarchy
- B. Secularism
- C. Federalism
- D. Socialism

14. A textile company treats its wastewater and supports skill training for local women. How would you evaluate the company's action?

- A. It shows responsible business practices.
- B. It focuses only on increasing production.
- C. It ignores the needs of the community.
- D. It benefits only the company's owners.

15. A company provides scholarships to needy students and improves facilities in nearby schools. What aspect of Corporate Social Responsibility does this show?

- A. Community development
- B. Product advertising
- C. Profit maximisation
- D. Market competition

16. After a farm introduces machines, fewer workers are needed for some tasks while production increases. What does this situation show?

- A. Technology can change the proportion in which factors of production are used.
- B. Land is no longer required for farming.
- C. Entrepreneurship has no role in production.
- D. All factors of production always remain unchanged.

17. A Maratha army has to fight a larger enemy force in a hilly region. Which strategy should it apply?

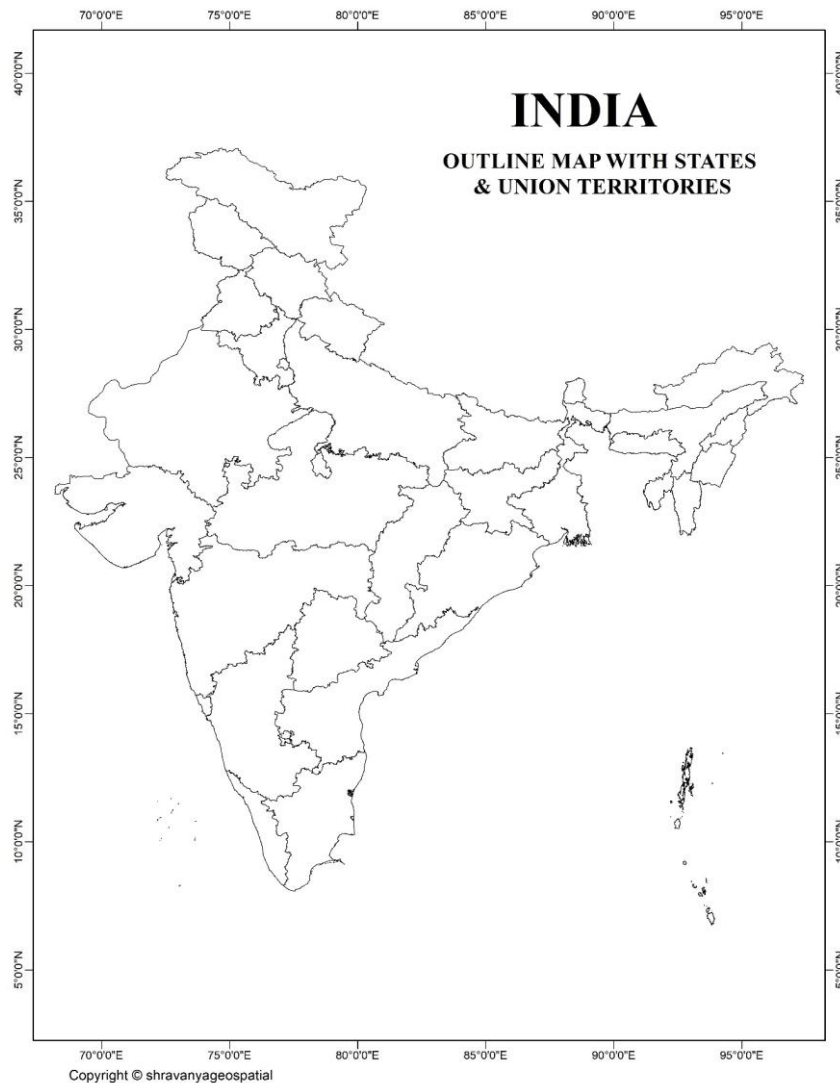
- A. Use forts, hilly terrain and surprise attacks.
- B. Fight only in open fields.
- C. Leave the forts and retreat.
- D. Depend only on a large army.

18. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built and strengthened forts at strategically important locations. What was the main advantage of this policy?
- A. It helped control important routes and strengthen defence.
 - B. It prevented all agricultural activity.
 - C. It ended trade with neighbouring regions.
 - D. It made an army unnecessary.
19. A construction firm must design an earthquake-resistant school. Which decision best strengthens the human capital needed for this task?
- A. Use only untrained workers.
 - B. Hire qualified engineers and trained workers.
 - C. Buy more land instead of training.
 - D. Replace skilled workers with raw materials.
20. During an election, a voter chooses a candidate independently without pressure from family, community or political workers. Which democratic principle is best reflected?
- A. Free choice of the voter
 - B. Rule by a few people
 - C. Unequal voting rights
 - D. Compulsory support for a candidate

Answer the following questions .

(6 x 2 = 12 Marks)

21. Analyse how Parliament holds the Executive accountable. Briefly explain the role of any two mechanisms.
22. The rulers of some regional kingdoms were able to resist much larger invading armies. Explain any two geographical or military advantages that helped such kingdoms defend themselves.
23. A visitor scratches their name on the wall of a historic Maratha fort. Evaluate this action. Give two reasons for your judgement.
24. A proposal says that citizens with higher income or education should receive two votes while other adults receive one. Evaluate this proposal using the principle of universal adult franchise. Give two reasons.
25. Your school is organising a study visit to a Maratha fort. Suggest any two activities that would help students understand the importance of forts in Maratha military strategy.
26. On the outline map of India, mark and label:
- a. One coal producing region of India.
 - b. One major bauxite-producing region of India.



Answer the following questions

(6 x 3 = 18 Marks)

27. State any three main functions of Parliament discussed in the chapter 'The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive'.
28. A mining company continuously extracts minerals without restoring the land. Analyse any three long-term effects this may have on the environment and local communities.
29. Explain any three reasons why the Ahoms were able to successfully resist repeated attacks on their kingdom.
30. Cheap British machine-made goods reduced the demand for locally made products. Suggest any three ways Indian artisans could adapt to continue earning a livelihood.
31. A coastal ruler is considering three policies for a foreign trading company:
 - Policy A: Allow unrestricted trading posts, fortifications and a private army.
 - Policy B: Permit trade but strictly regulate fortifications and military power.
 - Policy C: Stop all overseas trade.
 Which policy best balances the benefits of trade with protection from colonial expansion? Give two reasons for your judgement.
32. Prepare a timeline of any three important events from the chapter “Reshaping India’s Political Map.” Write the year/date and one point about the importance of each event.

***** End of Question Paper *****

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION - I 2026-2027**GRADE 8 - SOCIAL SCIENCE****Answer Key**

Q.	Answer	Correct Option / Key
1	B	It stores rainwater for future use
2	A	Vijayanagara Empire
3	A	Raigad
4	B	Devagiri
5	C	Trading in spices and textiles
6	A	The electronic vote has been recorded for the preferred candidate
7	A	Skilled archers and knowledge of the local terrain
8	A	They controlled routes and protected the army
9	D	None of the above
10	A	Only P supports a free and fair electoral process
11	A	Equality and fairness
12	A	Free and fair
13	C	Federalism
14	A	Responsible business practices
15	A	Community development
16	A	Technology can change the proportion in which factors of production are used
17	A	Use forts, hilly terrain and surprise attacks
18	A	It helped control important routes and strengthen defence.
19	B	Hire qualified engineers and trained workers
20	A	Free choice of the voter

Answer the following questions .**(6 x 2 = 12 Marks)**

21. Parliament holds the Executive accountable through Question Hour, where ministers answer questions, and through Parliamentary Committees, which examine the work of ministries and seek explanations.

22. They used hills, forests, rivers and difficult terrain to slow down or disadvantage larger invading armies. They built and used forts at strategic locations for defence, shelter and control of important routes.

23. The action is wrong because scratching damages and defaces a historic fort. Such forts are part of our heritage and should be preserved for future generations.
24. The proposal should be rejected. Universal adult franchise means every eligible adult has one vote of equal value, regardless of income or education.
25. Students may observe the fort's location, hills and routes to understand its strategic importance. They may also study gates, walls and other defensive features used in Maratha warfare.
26. Coal-producing region: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Korba, etc. bauxite-producing region : Koraput, Katni, Amarkantak or another correctly located shown in the textbook map.

Answer the following questions

(6 x 3 = 18 Marks)

27. Parliament makes laws, holds the Executive accountable and approves government expenditure through the Budget. It also performs certain constitutional functions.
28. Continuous mining may deplete mineral resources, damage land and vegetation, and cause air, soil or water pollution. It may also affect the livelihoods of local communities.
29. The Ahoms used the paik system to mobilise manpower, knew the local forests and rivers well, and used effective guerrilla and river-warfare tactics. Strong leaders such as Lachit Borphukan also helped them resist attacks.
30. Indian artisans could produce specialised handmade goods, learn new skills and diversify their occupations. They could also search for new local or regional markets for their products.
31. **Policy B** is the best choice. It allows the ruler to benefit from overseas trade while restricting forts and private armies, thereby reducing the risk of colonial political or military control.
32. Any three correctly dated events with their importance may be accepted. Examples: 1206 – Delhi Sultanate established; 1336 – Vijayanagara Empire established; 1671 – Ahoms defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Saraighat.

END
