



ISSO
International Social Studies
Olympiad



Presented by:
SILVER ZONE
ISO 9001: 2000 Certified

Organized by:
Society of Science Education
New Delhi, India

**SILVER
ZONE**
FOUNDATION
NEW DELHI - INDIA

CLASS : 8 (SYLLABUS & SAMPLE QUESTIONS)

1. History: • Where, When, How • The Establishment of Company Power • Rural Life and Society: Colonial agrarian policies; their effect on peasants and landlords; Growth of commercial crops; Peasant Revolution • Colonialism and Tribal Societies: Chotanagpur and North-East; Changes within tribal economies and societies in the nineteenth century Tribal revolts- focus on Birsa Munda • Crafts and Industries: Decline of handicrafts in the nineteenth century; Brief reference to growth of industries in the twentieth century • The Revolt of 1857-58 • Education and British rule • Women and reform • Challenging the Caste System • Colonialism and Urban Change • Changes in the Arts: Painting, Literature, Architecture • The Nationalist Movement • India after Independence • Air – composition, structure of the atmosphere, elements of weather and climate – temperature, pressure, moisture and wind • Water – fresh and saline, distribution of major water bodies, ocean waters and their circulation • Natural vegetation and wild life • Human Environment: settlement, transport and communication • Human – Environment Interaction: life in desert regions – Sahara and Ladakh; life in tropical and subtropical regions – Amazon and Ganga-Brahmaputra; life in temperate regions – Prairies and Veldt

3. Social and Political Life: • Democracy: Historical as well as the key features that structure a democracy • Institutional Representation of Democracy: Universal Adult Franchise; Elections; Political parties and Coalition Governments • State Government: Its working and functioning • Understanding Media: Media and Democracy; Advertising • Unpacking Gender: Social Aspects; Economic Aspects • Markets Around Us: Retail markets; Wholesale markets; People's access to market

2. Geography: • Resources: resources and their types – natural and human • Natural resources: their distribution, utilisation and conservation, land and soil, water, natural vegetation, wildlife, mineral and power resources (world patterns with special reference to India) • Agriculture: types of farming, major crops, food crops, fibres, beverages, agricultural development • Industries: classification of industries based on size, raw material, ownership; major industries and distribution; infrastructure and development; Iron and Steel (a comparative study of Jamshedpur and a centre in USA e.g., Detroit); Textile Industry (Ahmedabad and Osaka); Information Technology (Bangalore and Silicon Valley) • Human Resources – composition, population change, distribution and density

3. Rule of Law and Social Justice: • The Constitution • Parliamentary Government • The Judiciary • Social Justice and the Marginalised • Economic Presence of the Government

The Actual Question Paper Contains 50 Questions. The Duration of the Test Paper is 60 Minutes.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Birsa was born in a family of:
(A) Santhals (B) Mundas
(C) Oraons (D) Bhils
(E) None of these</p> <hr/> <p>2. In which of the following years the government amended the Child Labour Prevention Act, banning children under 14 years of age from working as domestic servants or as workers in dhabas, restaurants, tea shops etc?
(A) October 2006 (B) June-July 2001
(C) March 2003 (D) December 2005
(E) None of these</p> | <p>3. Which of the following is an example of agro-based industry?
(A) Cotton textile
(B) Petroleum
(C) Information technology
(D) Railway coaches
(E) None of these</p> <hr/> <p>4. A field left uncultivated for a while so that the soil recovers fertility is called:
(A) Fallow (B) Follow
(C) Fallow (D) Fillow
(E) None of these</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

5. **Which of the following the government of India has to emphasise to ensure that every worker gets fair wages?**
 (A) Making of proper law.
 (B) Regular inspection of work sites.
 (C) Stringent punishment for violating the law.
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
 (E) None of these
6. **Who issued a 'farman' granting the East India Company the right to trade duty free ?**
 (A) Murshid Quli Khan
 (B) Aurangzeb
 (C) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 (D) Alivardi Khan
 (E) None of these
7. **Which of the following is true?**
 (A) India has a single judicial system for the entire country.
 (B) The High Court of a State in India does not have any appellate jurisdiction.
 (C) Police can keep a person in custody as long as they wish.
 (D) The Supreme Court of India acts as the guardian of our fundamental rights.
 (E) None of these
8. **The uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is mainly due to:**
 (A) Rugged topography
 (B) Varied characteristics of land
 (C) Vulnerability to water sources
 (D) Varied characteristics of climate
 (E) Both (B) and (D)
9. **Victoria Terminus, the famous railway station in Mumbai, was built in:**
 (A) Gothic style
 (B) Corinthian style
 (C) Classical Greco-Roman style
 (D) Dorian style
 (E) None of these
10. **Tipu Sultan was killed in:**
 (A) The Third Battle of Panipat
 (B) The Third Battle of Mysore
 (C) The Battle of Seringapatam
 (D) The Battle of Buxar
 (E) None of these
11. **An average urban Indian uses about ____ of water every day.**
 (A) 135 litres (B) 145 litres
 (C) 150 litres (D) 165 litres
 (E) None of these
12. **Which of the following is the most appropriate reason to separate the State and religion in democratic societies?**
 (A) So that the State cannot interfere into the religious practices of its citizens.
 (B) So that every religion gets an equal standing in the eye of law.
 (C) So that every festivals can be enjoyed by every one.
 (D) So that the tyranny of the majority and thereby the violation of Fundamental Rights may not occur.
 (E) None of these
13. **Which of the following is not a method of soil conservation?**
 (A) Contour barriers (B) Mulching
 (C) Contour ploughing (D) Intercropping
 (E) None of these
14. **James Mill, a Scottish economist and political philosopher, divided Indian history into three periods, namely:**
 (A) British, Muslim, Hindu
 (B) Hindu, Muslim, British
 (C) Muslim, British, Hindu
 (D) Muslim, Hindu, British
 (E) None of these
15. **What do you understand by sustainable development?**
 (A) Careful utilization of resources to meet the complete requirements of the present generation.
 (B) Careful conservation of resources for the future generations.
 (C) Careful utilization of resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present, it can take care of future generations as well.
 (D) All of these
 (E) None of these

ANSWERS

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. E
 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. D 13. E 14. B 15. C