

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಂಡಲ

ಕೆಎಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಎಸಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560003.

KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD

KSQAAC, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru-560003.

ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ - ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2023 - ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

Assessment - March 2023 Model Paper

Class : 8

Subject : Social Science

Marks : 40

Medium : English

Time : 2 Hours

Information to be filled by the Student

Name of the Student : _____

Student SATS No :

Signature
of the Student : _____

Information to be filled by the Room Invigilator

School DISE Code :

School Name : _____

Cluster : _____ Block : _____ District : _____

School Type : Govt. Aided Un-aided

(Put "✓" mark for applicable information)

Signature of the Room Invigilator : _____

Information to be filled by the Evaluator at the time of evaluation

Question Number	Obtained marks	Question Number	Obtained marks	Question Number	Obtained marks
1		11		21	
2		12		22	
3		13		23	
4		14		24	
5		15		25	
6		16		26	
7		17		27	
8		18		28	
9		19		-	
10		20		-	
Total marks		Total marks		Total marks	
				Grand Total	

Total marks obtained (in words) : _____

Signature of the Evaluator : _____

Name of the Evaluator : _____

7. The main objective of establishment of the "Ghatikas" during the period of Gangas was

- A. Supply of Irrigation
- B. Higher Education
- C. Primary Education
- D. Village Administration

Answer: **B. Higher Education**

8. **Assertion (A)** : Gangas were followers of Jainism.

Reason (R) : Gangas installed Gomateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola.

- A. Assertion (A) is false
- B. Reason (R) is true
- C. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true
- D. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are falls

Answer: **C. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true**

9. Pulikeshi - II was titled as "Dakshina patheshwara" because he,

- A. Encouraged the religious tolerance
- B. Defeated the Harshavardhan of North India
- C. Encouraged the art and architecture
- D. Defeated the Hiuen Tsang

Answer: **B. Defeated the Harshavardhan of North India**

10. The founder of Rashtrakuta Dynasty was

- A. Govinda
- B. Simuka
- C. Mayura Varma
- D. Danti Durga

Answer: **D. Danti Durga**

11. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option

- i. Defeat of karka -II
- ii. Chalukya vikrama Era was began
- iii. Social revolution by Basaveshwara
- iv. The administration of Bijjala was began

- A. iii, ii, i, iv
- B. i, ii, iv, iii
- C. iv, i, ii, iii
- D. ii, i, iii, iv

Answer: **B. i, ii, iv, iii**

12. The temple given in the picture is,



- A. Keshava temple
B. Virupaksha temple
C. Madhukeshwara temple
D. Hoysaleshwara temple

Answer: **D. Hoysaleshwara temple**

13. The important feature found in the temples of Hoysala is,

- A. Manastambhas
B. Raaya Gopuram
C. Domes
D. Star-shaped Sanctum

Answer: **D. Star-shaped Sanctum**

14. The Panchayat Development Officer is appointed to maintain the administration of,

- A. Village Panchayat
B. Taluk Panchayat
C. Zilla Panchayat
D. City Municipal

Answer: **A. Village Panchayat**

15. The best example for rural local government is,

- A. City Municipal
B. Mahanagara Palika
C. Town Municipal
D. Taluk Panchayat

Answer: **D. Taluk Panchayat**

16. "Bruhat Mahanagara Palike" is found in this city,

- A. Mangalore
B. Bangalore
C. Mysore
D. Kolar

Answer: **B. Bangalore**

17. The "Guyots" are found in this part of the ocean floor.

- A. Continental shelf
- C. The deep sea plain

- B. Continental slope
- D. The ocean deep

Answer: **C. The deep sea plain**

18. The best example for Ocean trench is,

- A. Tonga
- C. Java

- B. Suez
- D. Panama

Answer: **A. Tonga**

19. The effect of Air pollution is,

- A. Flood
- C. Land slide

- B. Ozone depletion
- D. Destruction of aquatic creatures

Answer: **B. Ozone depletion**

20. Sewage treatment of water, represents which of the following.

- A. Controlling Air pollution
- B. Controlling Sound pollution
- C. Controlling Radiation pollution
- D. Controlling Water pollution

Answer: **D. Controlling Water pollution**

II. Answer questions 21 to 28 in the space provided.

21. Mention the effects of the battle of Kalinga.

2 Marks

Answer * Ashoka conquered Kalinga.

*150000 soldiers were captured in this battle.

*1,00,000 people died during the battle.

*Seeing death and suffering the battle had caused,

* Ashoka experienced deep regret and, inspired by 'Dhamma', advocated peace.

Or

Mention the religious achievements of Kanishka.

Answer:

- Due to the patronage given by Kanishka,
- Buddhism could prosper much more than before.

- We get to see many Buddhist scholars like Nagarjuna, Aswagosa, Vasumitra, Sangaraksha and others at this time.
- The fourth Buddhist conference was held at Kashmir under the leadership of Kanishka.
- Like Ashoka, even Kanishka sent missionaries to Central Asia and China to spread Buddhism.

22. Write about Kailasanatha temple (Ellora).

2 Marks

Answer:

- The Kailashnath temple at Ellora built by Krishna I is a monolithic wonder.
- This temple has been carved from a rock 100 feet high, 276 feet long and 154 feet wide.

Or

Why should we preserve lakes?

Answer:

- Proper lake function can ease the impact of floods and droughts by storing large amounts of water and releasing it during shortages.
- Lakes also work to replenish groundwater, positively influence water quality of downstream watercourses, and
- preserve the biodiversity and habitat of the area.

23. "Cholas had good village administration system." -Justify the statement.

2 Marks

Answer:

- The kingdom had been divided into mandalam, kotwangi, nadu, kurram or community of villages and tara-kurram.
- There was a committee of villagers called Ur in every village.
- The foremost quality of the Chola administration was the development of the self-governance of the village.
- The grama sabhas were the first sabhas.
- Tara-kurram was a village.
- Every kurram had a village committee named mahasabha.
- This was also called perumguri and its members perumakkal.
- The members were chosen through election.
- Only Sanskrit scholars and rich people were allowed to stand for election.

Or

"We should preserve historical monuments." - Justify the statement.

Answer:

- Monuments remind us of our heritage.
- They are like a treasure for a nation and symbol of pride of their civilization.
- They help us to appreciate our past and the level of development, knowledge and thoughts.
- In a way, they provide life to our past.

24. List out the facilities provided by City Municipals.

2 Marks

Answer:

- To prepare the budget and to get the approval of the council.
- To look after the overall administration of the town or city.
- To prepare a good town planning system and to implement it.
- To provide good roads, transportation, water supply, electricity, education, market and health facilities.
- To maintain cleanliness by providing good sewage system and disposal of urban waste.

Or

List out the facilities provided by Grama Panchayatas.

Answer:

- To maintain and protect the panchayat property.
- To prepare the annual budget of the local body.
- To undertake health and family welfare programmes.
- To plan and undertake the developmental works like laying of roads, electrification, housing and supply of drinking water, etc.
- To encourage and implement the primary, secondary, adult and informal education programmes.
 - To maintain cleanliness and sanitation of the area.

25. Mention the types of environmental pollution.

2 Marks

Answer:

1. Air pollution,
2. Water pollution,
3. Soil pollution and
4. Noise pollution.

Or

a) Name the waterfall given in this picture.

Answer: Jog Falls



b) Which river forms this waterfall?

Answer: Sharavathi

26. What are the contributions of the Guptas in the field of literature?

3 Marks

Answer:

- The famous Sanskrit poet and dramatist, Kalidasa, belonged to this age.
- Meghadoota, Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava and
- Ritu Samhara are his lyrical contributions.
- Abhijnana Shakuntala is one of his noteworthy plays.
- Sudraka's Mricchakatika and
- Vishakadatta's Mudrarakshasa are the other literary works of this period.

Or

Explain the administrative system of Vardhanas.

Answer:

- The king's rule was assisted by the council of ministers.
- The bureaucracy consisted of the Mahasandhivigraha (the negotiator), Mahabaladhikruta (military general), Bhogapati (tax official) and Doota.
- The kingdom had been divided into provinces. Land tax was the major source of income for the kingdom.
- Feudatory chiefs paid tribute to the king.
- Land grants were given to other communities and religious people.

27. Which are the temples built during the period of Chalukyas of Badami?

3 Marks

Answer:

- They built beautiful temples at Badami, Aihole and Pattadakallu.

- The best temples in the Chalukya style are in Aihole and Pattadakallu.
- Aihole was one of the cradles of temple architecture.
- Evolution of the series of temples architecture was first experimented here.
- This style found its full experssion at Pattadakallu.
- Thus we see the famous temples of Lokeshwara (Virupaksha) and Trilokeshwara (Mallikarjuna) here.
- We get conclusive proof of the Chalukyas' artistic achievement in the towering sculptures of Vishnu, Varaha, Harihara and Ardhanarishwara in the caves of Badami.

Or

What are the sources of Noise pollution?

Answer:

- The important sources of noise pollution are
- **Natural:** Thunder, cyclones, heavy rainfall, hailstorms, waterfalls, ocean waves etc.
- **Man-made:** Industrial noise, automobiles, air crafts, domestic noise, mining etc.

28. Draw an outline map of South India and mark the following places.

4 Marks

- Banavasi.
- Shravanabelagola.
- Talakadu.



Or

Draw an outline map of India and mark the following places.

- a) Nasik.
- b) Broach.
- c) Bhatkal.

