SYNERGY SCHOLARS SOCIAL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD

CLASS VIII – SSSO SYLLABUS FRAMEWORK & SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Maximum Marks: 50 | Duration: 60 Minutes | Total Sections: 5

1. EXAMINATION FRAMEWORK

Subject / Area	Syllabus Coverage	Marks
History	Modern India; Reshaping India's Political Map; The Colonial Era in India; The Revolt of 1857–58; India's Freedom Struggle; Natural Resources and Their Use; Tapestry of the Past	10
Geography	Natural Resources in India; Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources; Agriculture and Industries	10
Indian Polity / Civics	Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System; The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive	10
Economics	Factors of Production; Economic Presence of the Government	10
Synergy Challenge	Integrated Social Science; application, interpretation, reasoning, HOTS and multi-concept problem solving	10

CLASS VIII SSSO – SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Which statement best describes an important feature of colonial rule in India?

A. Indian rulers gained complete control over foreign trade.
B. Political control and economic policies increasingly served colonial interests.
C. Traditional industries were protected from all competition.
D. Indian states became completely independent of British influence.

2. Why is the Revolt of 1857–58 considered significant?
A. It was limited to one military camp.
B. It reflected opposition to British rule across several regions and sections of society.
C. It immediately ended British rule in India. D. It was only a dispute about trade.

3. A movement asks people to boycott foreign goods and encourage locally produced goods. Which idea does this represent?
A. Economic self-reliance as part of the national movement. B. Expansion of colonial trade.
C. Dependence on imported goods. D. Withdrawal from all economic activity.

4. A region has forests, rivers and fertile soil, but excessive exploitation is causing environmental degradation. Which approach is most appropriate?

A. Use resources as quickly as possible. B. Stop using all natural resources permanently.
C. Use resources carefully while conserving them for the future.
D. Replace all natural resources with imported resources.

5. Soil degradation caused by heavy rainfall leading to the leaching of topsoil nutrients is most commonly associated with which process

A. Desertification B. Sheet and gully erosion C Afforestation (D. Terrace cultivation

6. In the Indian Parliamentary System, who holds the executive authority as the Constitutional Head of State?

A. The Prime Minister of India B. The Chief Justice of India

C. The President of India D. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

7**.** Adult citizens are given the right to vote without discrimination based on wealth, caste, religion or gender. What principle is this?

A.. Universal adult franchise B. Limited franchise C. Hereditary government D. Military government

8**.** In a parliamentary system, the government is expected to remain accountable to elected representatives. Which institution plays a central role?

A. Legislature B. Private companies C. Foreign governments D. Local markets

9. A farmer uses land, labour, tools and money to produce crops. Which statement best describes the situation?

A. Production uses different factors of production. B. Only land is required for production.
C. Labour has no role in production. D. Capital cannot contribute to production.

10. An irrigation project may increase farm production and employment, but could affect forests, wildlife and communities. What is the best approach?

A. Build it without studying effects.
B. Reject every development project automatically.
C. Assess economic benefits, environmental effects and community interests before deciding.
D. Consider only increased agricultural production.

SAMPLE ANSWER KEY

1 – B	**2 – B**	**3 – A**	**4 – C**	**5 – B**	**6 – C**	**7 – A**	**8 – A**	**9 – A**	**10 – C**