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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2019-20**



SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MSSV14

SET A

CLASS: V
08-03-2020

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.
Max .Marks: 80

General Instructions.

1. The question paper comprises of **two Sections, A and B**. You have to attempt both the sections.
2. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
3. **Marks** are indicated against each question.
4. **All answers should be written in the answer sheet provided neatly.**
5. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A (OBJECTIVE)

- | Qns | | Marks |
|-----|--|--------------|
| 1. | <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS:</u> | 1×6=6 |
| | a. The first European country to start trading with India. <u>Portuguese</u> | |
| | b. The movement launched by Gandhiji in August 1942- <u>Quit India movement</u> | |
| | c. E. coli bacteria cause this diseases. <u>Diarrhoea</u> | |
| | d. Any citizen of India can approach the court for justice if they feels it's being denied. <u>fundamental rights</u> | |
| | e. The set of rules according to which our country is run. <u>Constitution</u> | |
| | f. The force of flowing rivers used to generate electricity. <u>Hydroelectricity</u> | |
| 2. | <u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:</u> | 1×5=5 |
| | a. Gandhiji launched the Satyagraha Movement in <u>Bihar</u> . | |
| | b. The faster means of transport became possible with the invention of the <u>steam engine</u> . | |
| | c. The <u>Security Council</u> is the most powerful organ of the UN. | |

- d. The **Revolt of 1857** marked the beginning of the Indian freedom struggle.
- e. Social reformers fought against the **evil practices** that divided the Indian society.

3. **STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:** **1×5=5**

- a. The wealth taken to Britain was funded for the industrial revolution. **True**
- b. 'Harijans' means 'for the people'. **False**
- c. Vaccination helps to reduce deaths due to infections. **False**
- d. The main law making body of our country is Rajya Sabha. **False**.
- e. Mother Teresa was awarded the Bharat Ratna from the Indian Government. **True**

4. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS:** **1×5=5**

- a. The important latitude which passes through Oman
1) Tropic of Capricorn 2) Equator 3) **Tropic of Cancer.**
- b. 'The House of the People' in the democratic Indian Government.
1) **Lok Sabha** 2) Rajya Sabha 3) Parliament
- c. The first metal to be discovered.
1) **Copper** 2) Iron 3) Bronze
- d. The leaders who wanted Swaraj or self -rule for the Indians.
1) Social Reformers 2) **Extremists** 3) Revolutionaries
- e. This Movement involved the Indians to refuse to pay salt taxes.
1) Non-Cooperation 2) Swadeshi 3) **Civil Disobedience**

5. **ON THE GIVEN MAP OF Oman, MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:** **1×3=3**

- a) Masirah islands
- b) The Capital of Oman
- c) Arabian Sea

6. **MATCH THE FOLLOWING:**

1×6=6

Sl. No	A	Sl. No	B	Ans
1.	Microscope	a.	The Highest Mountain range of Oman.	1 f
2.	Jabal Al-Akhdar	b.	Love of and pride in one's own country	2 a
3.	Stethoscope	c.	The peak of Oman.	3 d
4.	Jabal Al- Shams	d.	It is used to examine the chest and back when you are ill.	4 c
5.	Nationalism	e.	Strong love respect and loyalty towards one's country	5 b
6	Patriotism	f.	Magnifies a tiny object and makes it look much larger	6 e

SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE)

7. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE POINT:**

1×11=11

- a. Which crops were the Indian farmers force to grow for British factories?
Indigo and cotton
- b. What do you understand by Pasteurization?
The process of killing germs by boiling followed by rapid cooling.
- c. What do you know about the Clinical thermometer?
It measures the temperature of the body in degree Celsius or degree Fahrenheit.
- d. Name the two places in Oman where the hot water springs are found.
Rustaq and Nakhal
- e. What grows in the coastal plains and hills of Dhofar?
Coconut palm and frankincense.
- f. How is the government formed?
After the general election the political party that gets maximum number of votes.
- g. How are the sources of energy useful?
They are developed to reduce the pollution caused by burning of fossil fuels.
- h. Why did the British want to divide Bengal?
 - **The British were worried about the growing feeling of nationalism among the Indians.**

- They realized that if the people of India got united, they could easily throw the British out.
- To prevent Indians from uniting, the British decided to divide them on the basis of religion.

i. Name the evil practices in Indian society before the revolt of 1857.

- Practices like killing of female babies, sati and child marriage were also the evils that divided the society and kept it backward.

j. What is the aim of ILO?

The aim of the ILO is to improve the working conditions and living standards of the working class.

k. What is apartheid?

The policy to separate the Black and the White race.

8. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO POINTS:**

2x5=10

a. Which British law made the Kings and Nawabs dissatisfied and unhappy?

- The British made unjust laws to take control of more and more kingdoms in India.
- If a ruler died without a child, his kingdom would be taken over by the British.

b. Describe the Rowlatt Act.

- In 1919, the British passed a new law called the Rowlatt Acts.
- Under these laws they could arrest anyone without trial.

c. What was the Swadeshi Movement?

- Swadeshi means 'own country'.
- People pledge to use goods made in their own country and boycotted British goods.
- Bonfires of British goods, especially clothes, were made at several places.

d. Describe Scanners.

- Scanners produce pictures which show more details than an X-ray photograph.
- With the help of these machines, doctors can see images of bones and internal organs and find out the disease a patient is suffering from.

e. When was UNO formed? Why was it formed?

- The UNO was formed in the year 1945, after the death and destruction caused by World War II.
- It was formed to prevent war, to safeguard human rights, improve living standards, fight diseases and preserve the environment.

9. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN THREE POINTS:**

3x3=9

a. Gandhiji is remembered throughout the world as a great soul.' Give reason.

- Gandhiji was against the practice of untouchability in India.
- He did a lot for the 'untouchables', whom he called 'harijans' or 'people of

God'.

- He also worked for Hindu-Muslim unity in India, and was heartbroken when India was partitioned into India and Pakistan.

OR

a. What led to the American Civil War?

- After Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA, many states in the south broke away from the USA and announced that they would form a separate nation.
- This led to a war between the northern and southern states which lasted for four years. It is called the American Civil War.
- The war was won by the northern states backed by Lincoln, and thus, USA remained a united country

b. Write a short note on the function of the UNESCO.

- UNESCO was established by the UN in 1946.
- Its aim is to encourage nations to work together in the areas of education, science and culture.
- It aims to spread scientific knowledge, teacher-training and cultural exchange of students and teachers between countries.

OR

b. List any three names of the special agencies of the UNO?

- United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
- World Health Organisation
- Food and Agricultural Organisation
- International Labour Organisation

c. What do you know about the Simon Commission?

- The British wanted to make some changes in the way India was governed so in 1928, a committee under Sir Simon, called Simon Commission, began working on this.
- There was no Indian in the Commission and this angered the Indians.
- They decided to boycott the Commission and staged demonstrations and shouted the slogan 'Simon go back'.

OR

c. Write a short note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- On 13 April 1919, a public meeting was held in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- It was attended by about 10,000 men, women and children.
- On the orders of General Dyer, the British soldiers blocked the only exit from the park, and fired for 10 minutes into the unarmed crowd. Thousands were killed or injured.

10. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN FOUR POINTS:**

4x5=20

a. How did Gandhiji fight against the injustice done to the Blacks of Africa and the Indians living in South Africa?

- Gandhiji developed his own method of fighting against the injustice.
- He opposed injustice by using non-violent methods of protest and this method was called Satyagraha.
- Satyagraha in Sanskrit means 'truth and firmness.'
- His methods were successful, and he became very well known in South Africa and India.

OR

- a. 'Mother Teresa is remembered for her selfless service to the poor people of Kolkata.' Discuss.
- **Mother Teresa was sent to India to teach at a convent in Kolkata. Later, she left the convent and moved into the slums of Kolkata.**
 - **She started to look after the poor and needy children.**
 - **In 1950, she and the people working with her set up a new order called 'Missionaries of Charity'**
 - **They took a vow to serve the poor. She believed that serving the poor meant serving Christ himself.**
- b. What led to the widespread anger and discontent among Indians during the British rule?
- **The officers of the East India Company used unfair means to get rich.**
 - **The farmers were forced to grow crops like indigo and cotton to provide raw materials for British factories.**
 - **Local weavers and traders suffered because of the cheaper and better quality goods coming from Britain.**
 - **The British made unjust laws and took control of more and more kingdoms in India.**

OR

- b. Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail?
- **The Revolt of 1857 was started on 10th May 1857 in Meerut by the Indian soldiers serving in the British army.**
 - **Bahadur Shah Zafar was made the leader of the revolt followed by different leaders in different parts of India.**
 - **The British had superior weapons and larger military.**
 - **Many Indians also sided with the British.**
- c. Write a short note on the rise of Indian nationalism?
- **The Revolt of 1857 made the people of India realize the injustice of British rule, and the value of freedom.**
 - **The people most affected by this thinking were the educated Indians.**
 - **They became more and more dissatisfied with the British rule.**
 - **They came together in 1885 and formed the Indian National Congress.**

OR

- c. What was the difference between the moderates and the extremists?
- **Moderates: The early leaders of the congress were known as the moderates.**
 - **Their main demand was to bring reforms so that Indians could lead a better life.**

- **Extremists: Another group of the congress were called the extremists and they didn't believe in soft approach.**
- **They preferred a stronger and more active opposition to the British and wanted Swaraj or self-rule for the Indians.**

d. Describe the Non- Cooperation Movement.

- **Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement and asked the people of India not to cooperate with the British.**
- **Indians working for the British Government resigned, lawyers boycotted the courts, and Indian children were withdrawn from British government schools.**
- **Throughout the country, men, women and children sat on the streets and blocked them.**
- **They refused to rise even when beaten by the police.**

OR

d. Explain the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- **In 1930, Gandhiji launched a massive Civil Disobedience Movement and called on Indians to refuse to pay taxes, especially the tax on salt to the British Government.**
- **The 'Salt Law' passed by the British forbade Indians from making salt so Gandhiji decided to start the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the unjust law.**
- **He organised a peaceful march from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi on the sea shore.**
- **A large number of people took part in this march, known as the Dandi March.**

e. Describe the National flag of Oman.

- **The National flag of Oman consists of three stripes white, green and red with a red bar at the left that contains the emblem of Oman. (Two crossed swords and a khanjar).**
- **The white stands for peace and prosperity.**
- **The green for tranquility and the green mountains.**
- **The red for the battles against the foreign invaders**

OR

e. Name the countries and the water bodies that border Oman.

- **Saudi Arabia and UAE to the west.**
- **Republic of Yemen to the south.**
- **Arabian Sea to the east.**
- **Strait of Hormuz to the north.**

End of the question paper.