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



SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MSSV14

SET B

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>CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS:</u> | 1×5=5 |
| | a. The important latitude which passes through Oman
1) Tropic of Capricorn 2) Equator 3) <u>Tropic of Cancer.</u> | |
| | b. 'The law making body of each state.
1) Lok Sabha 2) Rajya Sabha 3) <u>State Legislative Assembly</u> | |
| | c. The first metal to be discovered.
1) <u>Copper</u> 2) Iron 3) Bronze | |
| | d. The leaders who wanted Swaraj or self -rule for the Indians.
1) Social Reformers 2) <u>Extremists</u> 3) Revolutionaries | |
| | e. This Movement involved the Indians to burn the British goods.
1) Non-Cooperation 2) <u>Swadeshi</u> 3) Civil Disobedience | |
| 2. | <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS:</u> | 1×6=6 |

- a. The first European country to find a sea route to India. **Vasco da Gama**

- b. The movement launched by Gandhiji in August 1942- **Quit India movement**
- c. E. coli bacteria cause this diseases. **Diarrhoea**
- d. Any citizen of India can approach the court for justice if they feels it's being denied. **fundamental rights**
- e. The person who presides over the Lok Sabha. **Speaker**
- f. The force of flowing rivers used to generate electricity. **Hydroelectricity**

3.

1×5=5

STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:

- 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.

1×6=6

MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

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

5. **FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:** **1×5=5**
- a. Gandhiji launched the Satyagraha Movement in **Bihar**.
 - b. The faster means of transport became possible with the invention of the **steam engine**.
 - c. The head of the Secretariat is the Secretary-General
 - d. The Revolt of 1857 was also known as **The First war Of Independence**.
 - e. The British were worried about the growing feeling of **nationalism** among the Indians.

6. **ON THE GIVEN MAP OF OMAN, MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:** **1×3=3**
- a) Kuria Muria islands
 - b) Salalah
 - c) Sur

SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE)

7. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE POINT:** **1×11=11**
- a. Which crops were the Indian farmers forced 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. Name the three tiers of Panchayati Raj.
Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat.
 - 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. What angered the Indian soldiers in the British army and started the Revolt of 1857?

- **The rumour of use of fat of cows and pigs to grease the cartridges of the new rifles.**
- **The hanging of Mangal Pandey on 8th April 1857.**

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. State the use of a Stethoscope? Why does the doctor examine your chest

and back with a stethoscope?

- The doctor is able to listen to the sound of your heart and your breathing through the instrument.
- It helps him to find out what you are suffering from.

e. What is the structure of the UNO?

- **The UNO has six different organs or bodies.**
- **These include the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Economic and social Council, the international Court of Justice, and the Trusteeship Council.**

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

3x3=9

a. Describe Martin Luther king's protest march in Alabama.

- **In Alabama, some white officials prevented Blacks from voting in the elections.**
- **The people joining Martin Luther King's protest march were beaten by the police but the protest continued.**
- **Soon a law was passed which ensured that the Blacks could not be stopped from voting.**

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. Write a short note on Subhash Chandra Bose.

- **Subhash Chandra Bose had been elected President of the Indian National Congress twice and was lovingly called 'Netaji'.**
- **He was convinced that the British would never leave India peacefully so he went to Japan from where he organized an army of 40,000 Indian soldiers.**
- **He called it the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army.**
- **The Indian National Army fought against the British on the north-east borders of India but finally, the British defeated the Indian national Army.**

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.