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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
MID TERM EXAMINATION- 2018-19**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MWSS16

CLASS: V
07.03.2019

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. **All answers should be written in the answer sheet provided neatly**
4. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A

- | Qns | Marks |
|--|--------------|
| 1. <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS:</u> | 1×5=5 |
| a. The important latitude passing through Muscat <u>Tropic of Cancer</u> .
b. The first European to find a sea route to India <u>Vasco da Gama</u> .
c. The policy of the British that divided the Hindus and Muslims <u>Divide and rule Policy</u> .
d. The first person to make a small battery which could produce an electric current in a wire <u>Alessandro Volta</u> .
e. The highest mountain range of Oman <u>Jabal Al Akhdar</u> . | |
| 2. <u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER:</u> | 1×5=5 |
| a. The significant change from hand made goods to machine made goods which began in Britain in 18 th century is called <u>Industrial Revolution</u> .
b. The UN has <u>six</u> different organs or bodies.
c. The process of choosing a person by voting is known as <u>Election</u> .
d. The battle in which the Nawab of Bengal was defeated by the British in 1757 is the <u>Battle of Plassey</u> .
e. The extremists leader who declared, "Freedom is my birthright, and I shall have it" is <u>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</u> . | |
| 3. <u>STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:</u> | 1×5=5 |

- The farmers were forced to grow crops like indigo and cotton which provide raw materials for British factories – **True.**
- The discovery of bronze helped humans progress faster – **False.**
- The members of the State Legislative Assemblies are directly elected by the people of the state for five years – **True.**
- Some Indians were included in the Simon Commission – **False.**
- The movement launched by Gandhiji in August 1942 is Non Cooperation movement – **False.**

4. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS:

1×5=5

- The first metal to be discovered was
1) Iron 2) Bronze 3) **Copper**
- The house of the people in the democratic Indian Government
1) **Lok Sabha** 2) Rajya Sabha 3) Parliament
- A place in Oman known for its hot water springs
1) **Rustaq** 2) Sur 3) Nizwa
- The person who demanded a separate nation for the Muslims
1) Syed Ahmed Khan 2) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad 3) **Mohammad Ali Jinnah**
- Who among these fought against the practice of slavery
1) **Abraham Lincoln** 2) Mother Teresa 3) Martin Luther King

5. MATCH THE FOLLOWING BY CHOOSING THE CORRECT OPTIONS:

1×5=5

Sl.No	A	Sl.No.	B	ANSWERS
1.	Lok Sabha	a.	Extremists	1. c
2.	Revolt of 1857	b.	Moderates	2. d
3.	Dadabhai Naoroji	c.	Speaker	3. b
4.	Rajya Sabha	d.	Meerut	4. e
5.	Swaraj or Self rule	e.	Vice president	5. a

6. IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING PICTURE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1x2=2



a) An alternative source of energy is Wind Energy.



b) One of the influential revolutionaries of India's independence was Bhagat Singh.

7. ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF OMAN, MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:

1x3=3

- Capital city of Oman. Muscat
- The town that represent Oman as a sea faring nation. Sur
- The Strait that separates Iran from Oman. Strait of Hormuz

SECTION B

8. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE POINT:

11x11=
11

- When was UNO formed?
 - The UNO was formed in the year 1945, after the death and destruction caused by World War II.

OR

 - The UNO was formed in the year 1945.

OR

The UNO was formed after the death and destruction caused by World War II.
- What is hydroelectricity?
 - The electricity is generated by using the force of flowing water of rivers is known as Hydro-electricity.
- Define apartheid.
 - Apartheid is a policy of treating Blacks as people who are inferior to the whites.
- What do you mean by the term 'machine'?
 - A machine is a tool that makes our work easier.

OR

A machine is a device that makes our task easier.
- Why were the Indian soldiers unhappy with the new rifles?
 - To load the new rifles, the soldiers had to bite off the ends of greased cartridges which were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.
- What is Constitution?
 - The constitution is a set of rules according to which our country is run.
- What was the Swadeshi movement?
 - People pledge to use goods made in their own country and boycotted

British goods.

- h. Which is one of the most important sea port in Oman?(Any One)
- **Port Mina Al Sultan Qaboos in Muscat.**
 - **Port Raysut in Salalah and Port Sohar.**
- i. Name two prominent moderate leaders.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were the two prominent moderate leaders.(or W.C Banerjee)**
- j. Describe the dress of the people of Oman.(Any One)
- **The men wear long robes called ‘Dish dasha’ and caps (kumah) or turbans.**
 - **The women wear salwar kameez and Abaya. They also cover their head.**
- k. Define the term ‘revolt’
- **An uprising of the people that attempts to overthrow the Government is termed as revolt.**

9. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS:

5x2=10

- a. Why did Martin Luther King visited India?
- **Martin Luther King visited India in 1959 to understand Gandhiji’s Satyagraha Movement.**
 - **He used Gandhiji’s non-violent methods of protest, demanding equality for the Blacks in the USA and so he gained tremendous support among the Blacks.**
- b. 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.**
- c. 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.**
- d. What were some of the evil practices in Indian Society before the revolt of 1857?
- **Before the Revolt of 1857, some educated Indians realized that there were several social evils in the Indian society.**
 - **Practices like the caste system, killing of female babies, sati and child marriage were evils that divided the society and kept it backward.**
- e. 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.**

10. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE POINTS:**

3x3=9

- a. How did the early humans use the sail boats?
- **Early humans rowed the early rafts and boats.**
 - **They learnt to use the force of the wind and made sailboats.**
 - **They also learnt to make use of the force of moving water to run on simple machines they made.**
- b. List any three names of the special agencies of the UNO.(Any Three)
- **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**
 - **World Health Organisation**
 - **Food and Agricultural Organisation**
 - **International Labour Organisation**
 - **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation**
- c. "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

"Lincoln was unpopular in the Southern states of the USA". Give reason

- **Slavery was common in USA and people from Africa were kept as slaves who could be bought and sold in the market.**
- **They were treated badly, made to work for long hours, and their living conditions were very bad.**
- **Lincoln was against slavery and so this made him unpopular in the southern states of the USA where people favoured slavery.**

11. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS:**

4x5=20

- a. 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**
- b. Write a short note on the rise of Indian Nationalism.
- **The Revolt of 1857 made the people of India realized 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.**

- c. 'Mother Teresa is remembered for her selfless service to the poor people of Kolkata.' Give reason.
- **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.**
- d. 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

Why did the Revolt of 1857 failed?

- **The Revolt of 1857 was started on 10 th 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.**
- e. Write a short note on the JallianwalaBagh 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.**

OR

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.**

