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INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FINALEXAMINATION 2017-18



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MWSS02/03

CLASS: V

Expected answers

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

.15.3.2018

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.**
4. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A

Qns

Marks

1. **NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS**

1x5=5

- a. A substance that is put into the blood and protects the body from an illness-
Vaccine
- b. Electricity produced by using the force of flowing water ,as in dams
Hydroelectricity
- c. Someone who wants to change and improve something in the society
Reformer
- d. A group of people chosen to do a particular job **Committee**
- e. A newspaper called Kesari was started by him:-**Bal GangadharTilak**

2. **FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORD/WORDS:**

1x5=5

- a. The first European to find a sea route to India was the Portuguese explorer
Vasco da Gama
- b. **Surgery/Operation** is a medical treatment that involves cutting open a part of the body.
- c. The British formed the **East** India Company in the year 1600 for trading in India.
- d. The **divide and rule** policy of the British had been successful in dividing the Hindus and the Muslims of India.
- e. **Mahathma Gandhi** introduced the method of satyagraha in India and we gained freedom.

3. **STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.**

1x5=5

- a. Patriotism is the strong feeling of love, respect and loyalty towards another

country-**False**




- b. In 1905, the British decided to divide Bengal into two based on religion.-
True
- c. India got her independence on 15th August 1948-**False**
- d. Under Rowlatt Act British could arrest anyone without a trial-**True**
- e. The Union government is also known as the central government-**True**

4. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS**

- a. Which of these is used to measure body temperature?
clinical thermometer, stethoscope, microscope
- b. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin?
Britain ,India, Germany
- c. Which source of energy does not cause pollution?
coal, petrol, **solar**
- d. The Indian soldier who started the revolt against the British was
Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb, **Mangal pandey**
- e. He ensures the smooth proceedings of Lok Sabha
President, Prime Minister, **Speaker**




5. **IDENTIFY THE PERSONALITIES AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1×3=3

		
a) Abraham Lincoln fought and won battle against slavery in U.S.A	b) Martin Luther King used Gandhijis non – violent methods of protest to win equality for the blacks in U.S.A	c) Mother Teresa is remembered for her selfless service to the poor people of Kolkata.

6. **OBSERVE THE EMBLEMS AND WRITE THE FULLFORM OF THE AGENCIES OF UN:**

1×3=3

		
a) UNICEF-United Nations Children's Fund/ United Nations International Children's emergency Fund	b) FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization	c) WHO_ World Health Organization

7. **ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF DRC, MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:** **1×4=4**

- a) Kinshasa b) Equator

8. **ON THE GIVEN MAP OF SAUDI ARABIA, MARK AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING:**

- a) Riyadh b) Tropic of Cancer

SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE)

9. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE POINT:** **1×13=13**

- a. What did Gandhiji do as soon as he came back to India?
 - As soon as Gandhiji came back to India, he travelled to the various parts of the Country to know more about the people.
- b. Write any one function of F.A.O.?
 - FAO helps nations to increase food production. **(any one)**
 - It provides them with help in getting better seeds, controlling crop and animal diseases, improving irrigation, etc.
- c. Who are extremists?
 - Leaders who preferred stronger and more active opposition to the British were called extremists.
- d. What is the meaning of 'Swadeshi'?
 - Swadeshi means 'own country'.
- e. What is Constitution?
 - Constitution is a set of rules according to which our country is run.
- f. What do you understand by Government?
 - A group of people who are responsible for ruling a country is known as Government.
- g. Why did the Arabs and Europeans trade with India?
 - India at that time was a very rich country, famous for its spices, gold, pearl and silk.
- h. Write any one reason which helped the British to crush the Revolt of 1857?
 - The British had superior weapons and greater military strength. **(any one)**
 - Many Indians also sided with the British.
- i. Explain the term 'Satyagraha'
 - 'Satyagraha' in Sanskrit means 'truth and firmness'. This is a non-violent method of protest.
- j. When and where was Mahatma Gandhi born?
 - Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat.
- k. How is Coal formed?
 - Coal is formed in nature from dead trees, but it takes millions of years to form.
- l. Why did Indians boycott Simon Commission?
 - Because there was no Indian, as a member in the Commission.
- m. What is Pasteurization?
 - The process of killing germs by boiling followed by rapid cooling, especially in milk is called Pasteurization.

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

2x7=14

- a. **How does a Stethoscope help the Doctors?**
 - The Doctor is able to listen to the sound of our heart and our breathing through the Stethoscope.
 - It helps him to find out what you are suffering from.
- b. **Write a short note on Gandhiji's Dandi March? (any two)**
 - He organized a peaceful march from the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmadabad to Dandi on the sea shore.
 - A large number of people took part in this march known as the Dandi March.
 - At Dandi, Gandhiji and his followers made salt by evaporating sea water. Gandhiji was arrested but the Civil Disobedience Movement spread throughout India.
- c. **What do you know about Martin Luther King's protest march in Alabama? (any two)**
 - 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.
- d. **Who were Revolutionaries?**
 - After the partition of Bengal, several young Indians started using more violent means to fight the British.
 - They formed groups and were willing to sacrifice their lives for the country. They were called the revolutionaries.
- e. **Write a short on Indian Parliament.**
 - It is the main law making body of the country.
 - The Parliament consists of two houses the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and the President.
- f. **Why is discovery of iron considered to be very important in the history of humans? (any two)**
 - Discovery of Iron was important because it was harder than copper and bronze.
 - It was used to make much better tools and weapons.
 - Iron tools were used to cut down trees and clear forests for agriculture.
 - Iron weapons also made it easier to hunt animals. Thus Iron helped humans to progress faster.
- g. **Describe the Injustice done by the British to the Indian weavers and handloom industry**
 - The mills cloth made by the British industries were sold in India,
 - The British goods were cheaper and of better quality than the cloth made by local weavers, so more and more people bought it, and so the handloom industry suffered.

11. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN THREE POINTS**

1x3=3

- a. **Write any three achievements of UN.**

- The U N has tried to prevent tension or war between countries.
- It has also played an important part in arms control, especially in preventing the use of nuclear weapons.
- The U N has been very successful in its fight against poverty, disease and illiteracy.

OR

What do you know about ECOSOC?

- The ECOSOC looks after those programmes of the U N which provide help to developing nations.
- It also looks after the programmes related to education, health and culture.
- It looks after the work of several agencies that work for the poor and needy.

12. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN FOUR POINTS**

4x5=20

A. Mention the reasons of discontent among the Indians during the East India Company rule.

- The officers of the East India Company used unfair means to get rich and they did so at the cost of the Indians.
- The farmers in India were forced to grow crops like indigo and cotton, which provided the British with raw materials for their factories.
- The British purchased these at very low price;
- The farmers became poorer while the British made huge profits.

B. British divided Bengal in 1905. Why?

- 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.
- One of the ways in which they could prevent Indians from uniting was to divide them on the basis of religion.
- At that time, the feeling of nationalism was the strongest in Bengal, so in 1905, they decided to divide Bengal into two parts- one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims.

C. Discuss Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- On 13th 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.

D. Write a short note on U.N. General Assembly?

- The General Assembly is the main organ of the U N.
- It is made up of all 193 member countries.
- It meets every year and each country has one vote.

- Discussions on all actions of the U N are held in the General Assembly.

OR

Discuss the functions of WHO?

- WHO aims to improve the health of the people worldwide.
- It provides help and training for health workers to fight against diseases.
- It promotes research in health and medicine.
- It also provides information about outbreaks of epidemics.

E. Briefly write about Mother Teresa.

- Mother Teresa set up a new order called 'Missionaries of Charity' and took a vow to serve the poor.
- She believed that serving the poor meant serving Christ himself.
- Over the years the Missionaries of Charity opened schools, orphanages, homes for lepers and homes for the dying poor in India and other countries.
- For her selfless service for the poor, Mother Teresa received many awards like the Bharat Ratna from the Indian government, the Magsaysay Award and the Nobel Peace Prize.

OR

Why did many people of Southern States dislike Abraham Lincoln?

- Slavery was common in the USA and people from Africa, who were called 'Negroes' or 'Blacks', were kept as slaves by the white people.
- They could be bought and sold in the market.
- They were treated badly, made to work long hours, and their living conditions were very bad.
- Lincoln was against slavery and this made him unpopular in the southern states of the USA where people favored slavery.