



ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTOR – 9, DWARKA

SESSION 2015 -2016

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (I)

SET (A1) Answer key

Date:28.09.2015

Subject: Social Science

M.M: 60

Class: V Sec _____

Time: 2 Hrs

I. Multiple Choice Questions (choose the correct answer):-

(5)

1. The portion of the earth lying above the equator is called the -

- a. North Pole b. Northern Part **c. Northern Hemisphere** d. Northern Country

2. The Indian National Army was led by _____.

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Mahatma Gandhi c. Veer Savarkar **d. Subhash Chandra Bose**

3. They were the first to establish trade with India -

- a. Arabs** b. Dutch c. English d. Portuguese

4. The shallow water bodies in a map are shown using _____ colour.

- a. light blue** b. light green c. dark blue d. dark green

5. After the Revolt of 1857, a _____ was appointed to rule over India.

- a. Viceroy** b. King c. Prince d. Queen

II. Read the passage given below :-

(5)

Every independent nation is governed by a set of laws. These are written document stating a system for governance and powers and duties of the people. These laws form the constitution of a country. The citizens of a country are expected to follow them. The Constitution of India was framed by a committee of eight members headed by Dr. Ambedkar. It was passed on November 26, 1949 and came into effect on January 26, 1950.

Since then, we celebrate 26th January as Republic Day. The Indian Constitution is written in English and has been translated into our national language Hindi also. It guarantees certain rights to the people and assures justice, equality and liberty to its citizens. It declares India as a democratic, secular and socialist country. Every constitution has a preamble with which it begins. The Preamble of our Constitution reads as follows:

We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Our Constitution has provided six basic rights to every citizen. Rights literally mean those freedoms which are essential for the good of an individual as well as the community.

On the basis of your reading answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer:

1. The Constitution of India was passed on _____.
i. 26 January 1949 **ii. 26 November 1949** iii. 26 January 1950 iv. 26 November 1950
2. Every Constitution has _____ with which it begins.
i. Sovereign **ii. Preamble** iii. Republic iv. Secular
3. The committee of the framers of the Constitution of India had _____ members.
i. 6 ii. 4 **iii. 8** iv. 7
4. The Indian Constitution declares India as a democratic, secular and _____ country.
i. socialist ii. socialist iii. monarch iv. fraternity
5. The set of laws by which a nation is governed is known as the _____ of the country.
i. constitution ii. secular iii. sovereign iv. republic

III. Name These :-

(8)

- a) The longest written Constitution in the world **Constitution of India**
- b) An official group of people given some authority **commission**
- c) The process by which waste material is treated and reused is called **recycle**
- d) He declared "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- e) Imaginary line passing through two extreme points on a sphere **axis**
- f) Feeling of love for one's own country **Nationalism**
- g) The maximum distance between any two meridians is at this place **Equator**
- h) One who believes in using violent means to bring about a change **Revolutionary**

IV. Write definition for the following :-

(5)

- a. Coalition Government- **A government formed by many political parties**
- b. Grid – **A network of parallels and meridians formed on the globe is called grid**
- c. Boycott – **to refuse to buy or take part out of protest**
- d. Sati – **custom of widow burning herself alive on the funeral pyre of her husband.**
- e. Revolt- **an armed protest against the ruling authority**

V. Differentiate between the following : (2 points each)

(4)

- a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

	LOK SABHA	RAJYA SABHA
1	It is also called Lower House or House of People.	It is also called as Upper House.
2	It has maximum of 552 members.	It has maximum of 250 members.
3	The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.	The members of Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the people.
4	The membership qualification should be a citizen of India and must be 25 years or more of age.	The membership qualification should be a citizen of India and must be 30 years or more of age.
5	The members are elected for the term of 5 years.	The members are elected for the term of 6 years and 1/3 of members retire every two year.
6	It can be dissolved by the President.	It is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved.

b) Parallels and Meridians

	Parallels	Meridians
1	Parallels are drawn from east to west.	Meridians are drawn from north to south.
2	These lines are parallel to each other.	These lines meet at the poles.
3	There are 181 lines of latitude.	There are 360 lines of longitude.
4	All latitudes are drawn with reference to the equator.	All meridians are drawn with reference to the Prime Meridian.
5	Places located on the same latitude have same climate.	Places located on the same meridians have same time.
6	The equator is the longest latitude. The length decreases as we move towards the poles.	All longitudes are of same length.

VI. Put on your thinking cap and answer the following questions:

(4)

a) Simon Commission was also called 'All White Commission.'

Ans. Because no Indian was included in the commission. It was formed to review the law and order in India and no Indian was made a member of it.

b) President of India is called the head of the country.

Ans. President is called the head of the country because he act as the symbolic leader of the country, executes the laws, appoints key federal officials and grant pardons.

c) English adopted the policy of divide and rule.

Ans. Because the English did not want the Hindus and Muslims to unite against them.

d) The length of a parallel increases as we move away from the poles towards the equator.

Ans. Because the Earth is sphere shaped like a ball. As we move away from the poles towards the equator the earth becomes bigger. So the length of a parallel also increases.

VII. Correct and rewrite the following sentences:

(5)

a) The High Court is the highest judicial body in India.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in India.

The High Court is the highest judicial body in a state.

b) The Dandi March signaled the start of Quit India Movement.

The Dandi March signaled the start of Civil Disobedience Movement.

c) AO Hume was the first President of the Indian National Congress.

WC Banerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress.

d) The Prime Meridian passés through a place called Norwich.

The Prime Meridian passes through a place called Greenwich.

e) Highlands are shown in shades of blue in a map.

Highlands are shown in shades of dark brown.

Water bodies are shown in shades of blue in a map.

VIII. Answer the following questions in short :-

(6)

a. Why are all maps drawn to scale?

All maps are drawn to scale because all maps drawn are not as large as the area they depict.

b. Write two reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857.

The reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 were:

a. lack of unity

b. It did not spread to all parts of India.

c. All the people did not support it.

d. Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapons. On the other hand, the English soldiers were well equipped with money and modern weapons. They were well organized.

c. Why is the equator called the 'Great Circle'?

Equator is called the Great Circle because it is the longest of all the parallels. It divides the earth into two equal halves.

d. How did the English exploit the farmers? State any two points.

The English exploited the farmers by making them pay very high taxes even in times of natural disaster such as floods and droughts etc.

The farmers were forced to cultivate the crops which the English asked them to like cotton, indigo.

These raw materials were purchased by the company at low price and were sold at high rates in England and other countries.

e. What is democracy?

The government for the people, by the people and of the people is called democracy.

f. Which incident took place at Jallianwala Bagh and when?

On 13 April 1919 a massacre took place at Jallianwala Bagh. General Dyre ordered his soldiers to open fire at the unarmed crowd gathered for peaceful demonstration.

IX. Answer the following questions in detail :-

(10)

a. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non Co-operation Movement?

Gandhiji withdrew the Non Co- operation Movement because in Chauri Chaura (in Uttar Pradesh), some people set fire to a police station and 22 policemen died. Gandhiji was against violence and he withdrew the Movement immediately.

b. Why was India known as the Golden Bird in the ancient times?

India was known as the Golden Bird because of its wealth and prosperity. India was rich in spices, textiles, precious and semi precious stones, jewels of all kinds and pearls.

c. Write any two ways how as a student you can reuse your old things.

Accept all relevant and possible answers.

d. What was the Swadeshi Movement?

In 1905, the English decided to partition Bengal. In order to protest this congress launched the Swadeshi Movement. Swadeshi means ‘of one’s own country’. It was meant to popularize the use of Indian goods. People were asked to boycott all the foreign goods and use only goods made in India. As a result the Britishers were forced to reunite Bengal in 1911.

e. Name any two social reformers of India and the social evils they wanted to remove?

The social reformers were Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. They wanted reform the society. They wanted to remove caste system, killing of female infant, child marriage and sati pratha.

X. Answer the following questions:

(6)

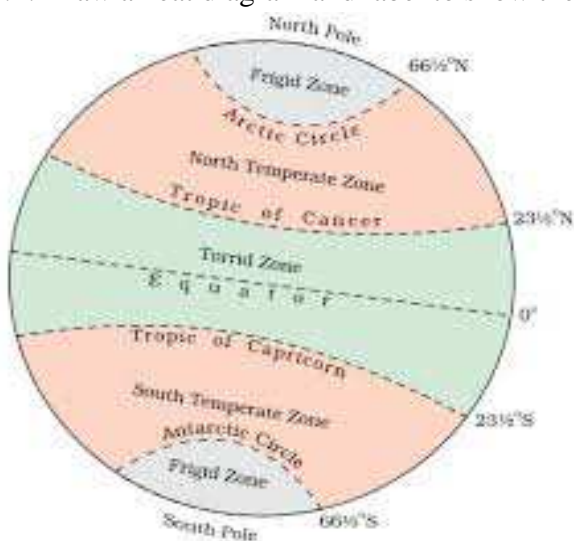
a. Write the events that took place in the following years:

i. 1929- **Simon Commission came to India.**

ii. 1942- **Quit India Movement started by Gandhi ji**

iii. 1905- **British partitioned Bengal.**

b. i. Draw a neat diagram and label to show the important parallels of latitude.



ii. Global warming is melting glaciers and posing a threat to life on the Earth. What are the things you can do as a student to prevent this?

Accept all valid and relevant answer for this question.

XI .Identify the rulers associated with the given places.

(2)

a) Kanpur – **Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope**

b) Jhansi - **Rani Lakshmi Bai**

