



ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTOR – 9, DWARKA

SESSION 2014 -2015
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (I)
(Answer key)

Class: V Sec _____
Time: 2 hrs

Subject: Social Studies
M.M: 60

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

(1x5=5)

- a) Art of making a map is called _____.
- i. **Cartography**
 - ii. Bibliography
 - iii. Mimeograph
 - iv. Seismology
- i
- b) Lines on a globe running from east to west are _____.
- i. **Parallels**
 - ii. Longitude
 - iii. Northern hemisphere
 - iv. Pole
- i
- c) In the villages people dispose of their household waste in _____.
- i. **Compost Pit**
 - ii. Landfills
 - iii. Disposal Pits
 - iv. Open areas
- i
- d) Violent storm with very strong wind is called _____.
- i. Earthquake
 - ii. Cyclone
 - iii. **Typhoons**
 - iv. Tsaunami
- iii
- e) Which of this lies in the Southern Hemisphere _____?
- i. Tropic of Cancer
 - ii. Equator
 - iii. Prime Meridian
 - iv. **Tropic of Capricorn**
- iv

II. Read the comprehension given below :-

(1x5=5)

Martin Luther King (Jr.) was born on 15 January 1929 at Atlanta, the southern state of Georgia in USA. Martin Luther King was highly influenced by Gandhiji's principle of non violent agitation. He visited India in 1959 to pay homage to Gandhiji and to understand the meaning of Satyagraha Movement. He adopted Gandhiji's non violent methods of protest and demanded equality for the Blacks in USA. Blacks gave him tremendous support. In August 1963, they joined him on his march to Washington. The government had to finally stop discrimination in education, employment and public places. A year later in 1964, he received the Nobel Prize for peace. In 1968, he was

assassinated by a white American. But in his short span of 39 years of life he was able to give a whole race of people to live with dignity.

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

- a) Martin Luther King was highly influenced by Gandhiji's principle of _____ agitation.
- Violent
 - Non –violent**
 - Struggle ii
 - poor
- b) Martin Luther King (Jr.) was assassinated by a _____.
- White American**
 - Blacks
 - Gandhiji i
 - Bhagat Singh
- c) In 1964, Martin Luther King (Jr.) received the _____ for peace.
- Oscar
 - Nobel Prize**
 - Padam Bhushan ii
 - Independent Spirit Award
- d) Many _____ joined Martin on his march to Washington.
- Whites
 - Indians
 - Peasants iv
 - Blacks**
- e) In year _____ Martin Luther understood the meaning of Satyagraha.
- 1920
 - 1947
 - 1959** iii
 - 1950

III. Name These :-

(0.5x12=6)

- I am a company that was set up by the British traders – **East India Company**
- I am caused due to lack of water - **Drought**
- The ratio between the actual distance on the Earth and the distance on the map is known as a - **Scale**
- Another name of Revolt of 1857 – **The First War of Independence / The Sepoy Mutiny**
- Tropic of Cancer can also be written as -**23 ½°N**.
- Acute scarcity of food leads to this - **Famine**
- ++++ symbol stands for-**Railway**
- I am the largest continent--**Asia**
- These people say that we should live in harmony with the environment.- **Environmentalist**
- A lot of earthquake in India occur in these ranges – **Himalayan Ranges**
- An examples of bio-degradable waste – **fruits, vegetables, paper**
- This is an act of cutting down and burning tree - **Deforestation**

IV. Give a definition for the following :-

(1x4=4)

- Environment-**includes all living and non- living things. Whatever we can see on earth is our environment.**
- Revolutionary-**when who believes in using violent means to bring about change.**
- Democracy-**is the government for the people, by the people and of the people.**
- Grid-**The parallels or lines of latitude and meridians or lines of longitude form a network on the globe. It is called a grid**

V. Complete the Verdict of Gandhiji :-

(0.5x6=3)

In 1915 I returned to India from **South Africa**. I fought against **racism** over there. After coming to India, I was touched by the poor condition of the common people. I decided to fight & oust the **British** but my method was different. I chose **Satyagraha & Ahimsa** which means using truth & **non-violence** to fight injustice. I appealed to the people to resist all wrong openly, peacefully & fearlessly.

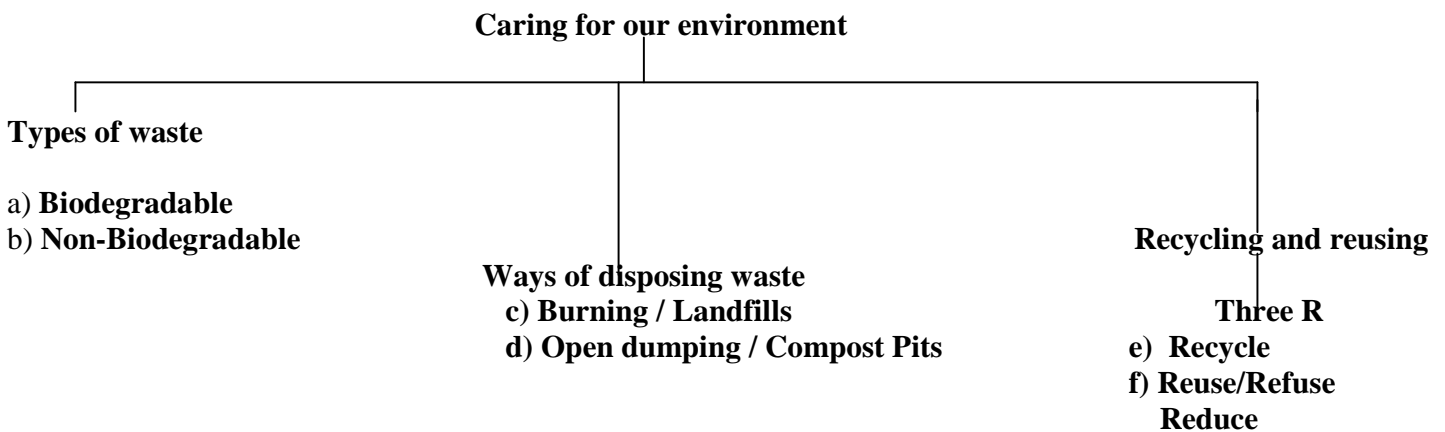
VI. Name the major events of the freedom struggle in India :-

(0.5x6=3)

- a) 13 April 1919: **The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**
- b) 1905 : **Partition of Bengal**
- c) 1920 : **The Non Cooperation Movement**
- d) 1942 :**The Quit India Movement**
- e) 1929 : **The Simon Commission**
- f) 1930 : **The Civil Disobedience Movement**

VII. Complete the flow chart :-

(0.5x6=3)



VIII. Put on your thinking caps and support your answer :-

(2x3=6)

- a. The length of the parallel increases as we move away from the poles towards the Equator? Why.
The length of the parallel increases as we move away from the poles towards the Equator because the Earth is spherical in shape and the circumference of the earth increases as we move towards the Equator.
- b. Indian farmers & weavers were unhappy with the company Raj.
Indian farmers & weavers were unhappy with the company Raj because they were forced to grow crops that would be used as a raw material in English Factories. These raw materials were purchased by the company at very low prices. Moreover the farmers were not allowed to grow food crops as a result, many farmers and their families starved. The Indian handloom industry suffered because the cloth manufactured in England was cheap as it was produced in bulk in the mills. Hand-made cloth was expensive. Lacks of weavers became unemployed.
- c. Priya has lost a case in the High Court. However, she does not think of its final judgment? Why?
Priya has lost a case in the High Court. However, she does not think of it as a final judgment because if we lost a case in the High Court we can file the case in the Supreme Court as it is the highest judicial body of our country.

IX. Give a brief description to your answer: -

(1x6=6)

- a. Is a map more convenient to use than Globe? Support your answer.
Yes, map is more convenient to use than a globe because it shows the specific details of a place. It can be carried easily. It can show a part of the earth. It is drawn on a flat surface to show continents, countries, cities etc.
- b. What is a natural disaster?
Natural disasters show the destructive powers of the nature or things that happen beyond our control.
- c. I am caused due to excess of water in an area. List any two ways to prevent me.
Flood is caused due to excess of water in an area.
Prevention-
- **Plant more trees.**
 - **Areas getting a lot of rainfall should have proper drainage systems.**
- d. Write any 2 reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857.
2 reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 were-
- **The British were organized and many Indians sided with them**
 - **The British had superior weapons and greater military strength.**
 - **Indians lacked unity and strong leadership.**
- e. From where we got the word 'Globe' & what does that mean?
We got the word globe from the Latin word Globus, meaning a round mass or sphere.
- f. India fought many wars to attain freedom .What does freedom mean to you?
(As this a value based question accept all the possible answers)

X. Answer in detail :-

(2x6=12)

- a. A map is difficult to understand without its language. Name the languages & explain anyone.
In order to understand the information given on a map, we must know its language.

Direction

Scale

Colours

Symbols

Direction- There are four main directions- north, south, east and west. There are four sub-directions – north-east, south-east, north-west and south-west. The directions on the map are also shown by an arrow which marked 'N'. This indicates the north directions, once we know where the north lies. All maps follow the same method to show directions.

Scale: All maps are drawn on scale. This is because all maps drawn are not as large as the area they depict.

Colours: Maps show many colours. Each colour shows a particular thing on a map. Usually maps follow a common scheme of colours. The colours scheme is used for maps all over the world.

Symbols: Every map has a key. This key consists of symbols and colours used in a map and what they depict. A map is not large enough to show mountains, lakes, rivers, bridges, temples and railway tracks. Various signs and symbols are used to give information.

- b. Compare & contrast Parallel & Meridians.(Mention any 2 points)

	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.

- c. Why does an earthquake occur & how is its intensity measured?
Earthquake occurs because of the sudden movement under the Earth' surface which causes vibration on the surface of the earth. It is measured with the help of an instrument called seismograph.
- d. What was the Swadeshi Movement?
In 1905, English partitioned 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 good. People were asked to boycott all the foreign goods and use only goods made in India.
- e. What is coalition Government?
Some times in election when no single party gets the majority then many parties come together and form the Government. This is called a Coalition Government.
- f. Why did Indian soldiers refuse to use Lee Enfield rifle.
Soldiers refused to use Lee Enfield rifle because in order to load the rifle, the soldier had to bite off the ends of the greased cartridges which were greased with the fats of cows and pigs. This was against the religion of Hindu and Muslims.

XI. Long Questions

(2x3=6)

- a) What do you understand by INC. Explain it in 30-40 words?
The Indian National Congress (INC) was a group of educated Indians. It is interesting to know that it was started by an Englishman, named AO Hume, in 1885. The first meeting was held at Bombay (now Mumbai). It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India. WC Banerjee was the first President. AO Hume remained as its General Secretary for many years. Therefore, the INC had yearly meets in different parts of India. Thereafter, the INC had yearly meets in different parts of India. Under the able leadership of people like Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Surendra Nath Banerjee, the Congress became popular and strong. It awakened the feeling of love for one's nation in the minds of the common people.
- b) Write 3 differences between Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha?

Rajya Sabha	Lok Sabha
It is also called Upper House of the parliament	It is also called Lower House of the Parliament or House of the People.

Its members are not elected directly by the people. They are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies.	Its members are elected directly by the people
The members of Rajya Sabha are elected for the term of 6 years	The members of Lok Sabha are elected for the term of 5 years
The Rajya Sabha has 250 members.238 are elected members and 12 members are nominated by the President of India	The Lok Sabha can have maximum of 552 members.
The Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved it is a permanent body.	The Lok Sabha can be dissolved. It is not a permanent body.
The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a period of six years.	The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a period of five years.

XII .Identify the rulers associated with the given places.

(0.5x2=1)

- a) Kanpur-**TantiaTope, Nana Sahib**
- b) Jhansi-**Rani Laxmi Bai**