

FIRST TERM MODEL QUESTION PAPER 2024 WITH ANSWER KEY SET 2
SOCIAL SCIENCE - Standard V

Time: 2 hours

(Prepared by www.educationobserver.com)

Activity 1: Life in Villages

a. Imagine you are preparing for a trip to a rural village.

- What items would you pack for the trip, and why are they important?
- How do you think village life differs from city life?

b. Reflect on your experience visiting a village.

- What aspects of village life did you find most interesting?
- How do the people in the village live and work differently from those in a city?

Activity 2: Early Human Settlements

a. Think about the early human settlements.

- What were some reasons early humans chose specific locations for their settlements?
- How did the availability of resources influence the development of these settlements?

b. Discuss the transition from nomadic life to settled communities.

- What were the main factors that led early humans to start living in permanent settlements?
- How did the development of agriculture change the structure of these early communities?

Activity 3: Historical Changes

a. Consider how early humans lived.

- What were some early methods humans used to obtain food?
- How did the discovery of fire and other advancements change human life?

b. Think about social movements in history.

- What can social movements tell us about the society at that time?
- How have such movements contributed to changes in society?

Activity 4: Environmental Stewardship

a. Natural resources are vital for our survival.

- Identify three types of natural resources and explain their importance in daily life.
- What are some of the consequences of overusing these resources?

b. Water is a crucial resource.

- Discuss why it is important to conserve water in our daily lives.

- What simple actions can help in water conservation?

Activity 5: Local Markets and Trade

a. Markets are essential in both rural and urban areas.

- Describe the role of local markets in a community.
- What are the benefits of buying and selling goods in these markets?

b. Trade has evolved over time.

- Explain how the barter system worked in ancient times.
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of bartering compared to using money?

Activity 6: Food and Society

a. Food is a fundamental part of human history.

- How did early humans transition from hunting and gathering to farming?
- What were some of the first crops cultivated by humans?

b. Social issues related to food have existed throughout history.

- How have people historically addressed issues of food inequality?
- What can we do today to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient food?

Activity 7: Employment and Economy

a. Employment plays a key role in society.

- List different types of jobs and explain how they contribute to the economy.
- What is the difference between jobs related to agriculture and those in other sectors?

b. Self-employment is an important part of the economy.

- What are the benefits of self-employment for individuals and communities?
- Can you provide examples of successful self-employment ventures?

Activity 8: Traditional Clothing

a. Clothing has evolved over time.

- What materials did ancient people use for clothing?
- How did the development of weaving and dyeing techniques change the way people dressed?

b. Clothing has played a role in social movements.

- How has clothing been used as a symbol in social and political movements?
- Why is it important to understand the historical significance of traditional clothing?

Answer Key

Activity 1: Life in Villages

a.

- **Items Packed:** Comfortable clothes, sturdy shoes, first-aid kit, and a notebook for observations. These are important for practical reasons like comfort, safety, and the ability to document the experience.
- **Differences:** Village life is often slower-paced, with closer community ties and more interaction with nature, compared to the fast-paced, technology-driven life in cities.

b.

- **Interesting Aspects:** The simplicity of life, the connection to nature, and the strong sense of community.
- **Differences in Work:** Villagers often engage in farming, handicrafts, and other manual labor, while city dwellers are more likely to work in offices, shops, or industries.

Activity 2: Early Human Settlements

a.

- **Reasons for Settlements:** Early humans chose locations near water sources, fertile land, and areas that provided protection from predators and harsh weather.
- **Influence of Resources:** The availability of water, fertile soil, and natural resources like wood and stone influenced where settlements were established and how they developed.

b.

- **Transition to Settled Communities:** The development of agriculture and the domestication of animals allowed humans to settle in one place, leading to the growth of villages and towns.
- **Impact of Agriculture:** Agriculture provided a stable food supply, which supported larger populations and led to the development of more complex social structures.

Activity 3: Historical Changes

a.

- **Early Methods:** Humans initially relied on gathering wild fruits, nuts, and hunting animals. As they developed tools and discovered fire, they began cooking food, which led to a significant shift in their lifestyle.
- **Advancements:** The discovery of fire provided warmth, protection, and the ability to cook food, which improved health and survival rates.

b.

- **Social Movements:** Movements such as the fight for equality highlight the challenges faced by certain groups and the efforts to overcome these challenges.

- Impact: These movements have often led to significant social changes, such as the abolition of unjust practices and the promotion of human rights.

Activity 4: Environmental Stewardship

a.

- Natural Resources:
 - Water: Essential for drinking, agriculture, and industry.
 - Forests: Provide oxygen, timber, and habitat for wildlife.
 - Minerals: Used in manufacturing and energy production.
- Consequences: Overuse can lead to resource depletion, environmental degradation, and loss of biodiversity.

b.

- Importance of Conservation: Water is essential for all forms of life, and conserving it ensures that future generations will have access to this critical resource.
- Conservation Actions: Fixing leaks, using water-saving devices, and practicing mindful water usage in daily activities.

Activity 5: Local Markets and Trade

a.

- Role of Markets: Local markets serve as a hub for buying and selling goods, providing income for vendors and access to fresh, locally-produced items for buyers.
- Benefits: They support the local economy, reduce the need for long-distance transport, and promote social interactions.

b.

- Barter System: In ancient times, people exchanged goods and services directly without using money. For example, a farmer might trade grain for tools made by a blacksmith.
- Advantages and Disadvantages: Bartering allows for direct exchange without money, but it can be inefficient if the needs of the parties involved do not match.

Activity 6: Food and Society

a.

- Transition to Farming: Early humans began to domesticate plants and animals, leading to the development of agriculture. This allowed them to settle in one place and form communities.
- First Crops: Early crops included grains like wheat and barley, which were easy to store and provided a stable food source.

b.

- Addressing Food Inequality: Throughout history, various social movements have fought for equal access to food, challenging systems that deprived certain groups of adequate nutrition.

- Modern Solutions: Today, we can address food inequality by supporting food distribution programs, reducing food waste, and promoting sustainable agriculture.

Activity 7: Employment and Economy

a.

- Types of Jobs:
 - Agriculture: Farming and animal husbandry provide food and raw materials.
 - Industry: Manufacturing goods for domestic use and export.
 - Services: Healthcare, education, and retail contribute to the economy by meeting the needs of the population.
- Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural: Agricultural jobs involve working directly with natural resources like crops and livestock, while non-agricultural jobs include manufacturing, services, and technology.

b.

- Benefits of Self-Employment: Provides financial independence, allows individuals to pursue their passions, and contributes to local economies by creating jobs.
- Examples: Small businesses like tailoring shops, food stalls, or online services started by individuals.

Activity 8: Traditional Clothing

a.

- Ancient Materials: Early clothing was made from natural materials like animal skins, tree bark, and leaves. As societies developed, they began weaving fabrics from cotton, wool, and flax.
- Impact of Weaving and Dyeing: The development of these techniques allowed for the creation of more durable and colorful clothing, reflecting social status and cultural identity.

b.

- Clothing in Movements: Clothing has been used as a symbol in movements like India's freedom struggle, where khadi became a symbol of resistance against British rule.
- Historical Significance: Understanding traditional clothing helps us appreciate the cultural and political contexts in which these garments were worn, and how they continue to influence fashion today.