



ITL PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTOR – 9, DWARKA

SESSION 2015 -2016
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (I)

Class: V Sec _____
Time: 2 Hrs
Student's Name: _____
No. of Pages: 4

Date: 28.09.2015
Subject: Social Science
M.M: 60
Roll No. : _____
Invigilator's Signature: _____

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General Instructions:

*Read the question paper carefully.
This paper contains 11 questions in 4 pages.
All the questions are mandatory.
Write the question number properly.*

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. socilist 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 _____
- b) An official group of people given some authority _____
- c) The process by which waste material is treated and reused is called _____
- d) He declared "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" _____
- e) Imaginary line passing through two extreme points on a sphere _____
- f) Feeling of love for one's own country _____
- g) The maximum distance between any two meridians is at this place _____
- h) One who believes in using violent means to bring about a change _____

IV. Write definition for the following :-

(5)

- a. Coalition Government
- b. Grid
- c. Boycott
- d. Sati

e. Revolt

V. Differentiate between the following: (2 points each) (4)

- a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- b) Parallels and Meridians

VI. Put on your thinking cap and answer the following questions: (4)

- a) Simon Commission was also called 'All White Commission.'
- b) President of India is called the head of the country.
- c) English adopted the policy of divide and rule.
- d) The length of a parallel increases as we move away from the poles towards the equator.

VII. Correct and rewrite the following sentences: (5)

- a) The High Court is the highest judicial body in India.
- b) The Dandi March signalled the start of Quit India Movement.
- c) AO Hume was the first President of the Indian National Congress.
- d) The Prime Meridian passes through a place called Norwich.
- e) Highlands 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?
- b. Write two reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857.
- c. Why is the equator called the 'Great Circle'?
- d. How did the English exploit the farmers? State any two points.
- e. What is democracy?
- f. Which incident took place at Jallianwala Bagh and when?

IX. Answer the following questions in detail :- (10)

- a. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non Co-operation Movement?
- b. Why was India known as the Golden Bird in the ancient times?
- c. Write any two ways how as a student you can reuse your old things.

- d. What was the Swadeshi Movement?
- e. Name any two social reformers of India and the social evils they wanted to remove?

X. Answer the following questions: (6)

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

- i. 1929-
- ii. 1942-
- iii. 1905-

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?

XI .Identify the rulers associated with the given places. (2)

- a) Kanpur
- b) Jhansi

