



Name: _____

Class-V

Date: 27.02.2025

Roll No. _____

Final-Term Test (2024-2025)

Subject Social Studies

Time: 2 hours 30mins

M.Marks:60

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper contains six sections.
2. Section A -Question number 1 to 15 are one-mark questions.
3. Section B -Question number 16 to 19 are two- mark questions.
4. Section C- Question 20-22 are three-mark questions.
5. Section D- Question 23-24 are four-mark questions.
6. Section E -Question 25-26 are five-mark questions
7. Section F- Question 27 Map based question of four marks. (Attach the map with answer sheet)

SECTION- A

1.	Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. (1 x 3= 3) The rule of the English East India company had come to an end after the Revolt of 1857. The administration of India had directly come under the control of the British Crown. Even though the Revolt of 1857 had failed, it succeeded in inculcating a spirit of nationalism among the Indians. At the same time, a number of educated Indians began to speak against the social evils that were prevalent. These reformers played a significant role in making India a more progressive nation. (a) Define – Revolt (b) Name any two social and religious reformers. (c) The feeling of nationalism grew stronger and resulted in the formation of the _____.
	Tick the correct option: (1 x 8= 8)
2.	Most of the grasslands are located in the_____. a) Torrid zone b) Frigid zone c) Temperate zone
3.	What is the other name of Central Government? a) National Government b) Union Government c) Indian Government
4.	The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was launched after _____ a) Salt March b) Partition of Bengal c) Quit India Movement
5.	Number of countries signed the UN charter in 1945 _____ a) 91 b) 193 c) 51
6.	Given below are two statements A and B. Read the statements and choose the correct option. A) Indian National Congress was formed by Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee. B) It's first session was held in Pune which was attended by 72 delegates. (a) Only statement A is true (b) Only statement B is true (c) Both A and B are true (d) Both A and B are false

19	What is meant by large scale map and small scale map?
SECTION – C	
	Answer the following questions: (3 × 3 = 9)
20	Explain in a few sentences on Indian judiciary.
21	Differentiate between Moderates and Radicals.
22	Write three reasons why the British were successful in suppressing the First War of Independence.

SECTION – D	
	Long answer questions : (4×2 =8)
23.	Distinguish between Central government and State government.
24.	Describe in detail about the Grasslands of North America.

SECTION – E	
	Long answer question : (Internal choice) (5×2=10)
25.	Explain the United Nations agencies. OR Pen down the six organs of the United Nations.
26.	Hitler was responsible for Second World War. Justify the statement.

SECTION – F (Map Based Question)	
	Mark UN member countries on the World Political map. (1×4=4)
27.	a) Saudi Arabia b) United Kingdom c) Japan d) Canada

SECTION- B

	Thinking based Question	(2×2=4)				
16	According to the British, the 1857 Revolt was a Sepoy Mutiny. Do you agree with the statement? Justify. Ans. No, it was just not a revolt by some sepoys or soldiers of the Indian army. The people of the country also participated in the revolt. Many rulers such as Rani Lakshmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Nana Sahib and Bhadur Shah Zafar and the people belonging to various sections of the society came together to fight against the oppressive rule of the English East India Company.					
17	Why are dairy farms and meat-processing factories well-developed in the Prairies? Ans. a) The Prairies are large, open grasslands suitable for cattle rearing. b) Cattle is reared for their milk and meat. c) As a result, dairy farms and meat-processing factories are well-developed here.					
	Answer the following questions:	(2×2=4)				
18	Why India fought on the side of Britain during the two World Wars? Ans. a) India was Britain's colony during the two World Wars. Since India was ruled by Britain. b) India supported Britain in the hope that Britain would grant her self-government after the War.					
19	What is meant by large scale map and small scale map? Ans.					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Small Scale Map</th> <th>Large Scale Map</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>It shows large area like a country or continent with few details.</td> <td>It indicates small area such as a locality or a colony in great detail.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Small Scale Map	Large Scale Map	It shows large area like a country or continent with few details.	It indicates small area such as a locality or a colony in great detail.	
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SECTION –C						
	Answer the following questions:	(3 ×3 =9)				
20	Explain in a few sentences on Indian judiciary. Ans. The constitution of India provides for an independent judiciary. <u>The Supreme court</u> The Supreme court in the New Delhi is the highest judicial body in the country. It gives final judgement in any legal case. There can be maximum of 34 judges in the Supreme Court. The highest judicial position is that of the Chief Justice of India. <u>The High court and The District court</u> The High court is the highest judicial body in the state. There are also lower courts in every state. Each district in the state, has its own court.					

21	Differentiate between Moderates and Radicals. Ans.								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Moderates</th> <th>Radicals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. The early leaders of the congress were known as moderates.</td> <td>1. A new group that rose within the Indian National congress were known as radicals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. The moderates were not in favour of using force but believed in pleading with the British government to bring about reforms.</td> <td>2. The radicals wanted to oppose the British strongly and they were in favour of strikes and boycotts .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Some moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.</td> <td>3. Some radical leaders were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Moderates	Radicals	1. The early leaders of the congress were known as moderates.	1. A new group that rose within the Indian National congress were known as radicals	2. The moderates were not in favour of using force but believed in pleading with the British government to bring about reforms.	2. The radicals wanted to oppose the British strongly and they were in favour of strikes and boycotts .	3. Some moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.	3. Some radical leaders were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.
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22	Write three reasons why the British were successful in suppressing the First War of Independence. Ans. The following reasons made it easier for the British to suppress the first war of Independence. 1. It did not spread to all parts of India. 2. Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapons. 3. The revolt was not organized properly.								

SECTION – D

	Long answer questions :	(4×2 =8)										
23.	Distinguish between Central government and State government. Ans.											
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24.	<p>Describe in detail about the Grasslands of North America.</p> <p>Ans. a) The Prairies are a vast stretch of gently sloping temperate grasslands in North America.</p> <p>b) It extends from Canada in the North to Mexico in the south and covers the whole central USA.</p> <p>c) Trees are rare in the Prairies, except along the rivers.</p> <p>d) The Prairies are called the ‘Wheat Basket of the World’.</p> <p>e) Mississippi and Missouri are the two main rivers of the Prairies.</p>
SECTION – E	
	<p>Long answer question : (Internal choice) (5×2=10)</p>
25.	<p>Explain the United Nations agencies.</p> <p>Ans. Agencies of the UN are –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>UNESCO</u>- (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)- It focuses on improving education worldwide. It also protects historical and cultural sites all over the world. 2. <u>UNICEF</u>- (The United Nations Children’s Fund) It works for children’s rights their development, protection and survival. 3. <u>WHO</u> – (The World Health Organization) It promotes the general health of the people of the world. 4. <u>FA O</u>- (The Food and Agriculture Organization) It works towards removing hunger from the world. 5. <u>ILO</u>- (The International Labour Organization) It works towards promoting opportunities that help people to find work. It also takes care of rights of people at work. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Pen down the six organs of the United Nations.</p> <p>Ans. There are six main organs of the UN -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>General Assembly</u>- Main organ of the UN. Meet every year in September to discuss and debate issues of peace and security. 2. <u>Security Council</u>- Responsible for maintaining international peace. 3. <u>Economic and Social Council</u>- Coordinates the network of agencies that work for the people of the world. Important issues dealt- human rights, equality of women, regulation of trades. 4. <u>Trusteeship Council</u>-Establish to supervise the administration of the trust territories that were not independent then. No more functional now. 5. <u>Secretariat</u>- Take care of day to day working of the UN. Looks after the policies and programmes laid down by the other organs of the UN. 6. <u>International Court of Justice</u>- Principal judicial organ of the UN. Settles disputes between countries and advises member states on matters of International law.

26.

Hitler was responsible for Second World War. Justify the statement.

- Ans. **a) Adolf Hitler was a German dictator. He became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933.**
- b) The heavy fine that Germany had to pay as per the terms of the Treaty of Versailles ruined the German economy.**
- c) Hitler promised to restore Germany's former glory.**
- d) He began to strengthen the military to expand the German empire.**
- e) This alarmed the other European powers who decided to take a combined stand against Hitler. Thus began the Second World War.**

SECTION – F (Map Based Question)

Mark UN member countries on the World Political map.

(1×4=4)

27.

a) Saudi Arabia

b) United Kingdom

c) Japan

d) Canada

