



MADHAV INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) - GU031/2014
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GRADE-5 SOCIAL STUDIES

CH:- 15 Towards Freedom

Short Question Answer

1) What made Indian weavers poor?

Ans Cheaper cloth imported from England made Indian weavers poor.

2) Where was the Revolt of 1857 started?

Ans Meerut

3) In which year rule of the English East India company ended?

Ans 1858

4) What was the aim of British government behind policy of divide and rule?

Ans To suppress nationalism.

5) Who introduced Modern Education in India?

Ans British

6) Name two cash crops grown by farmers.

Ans Cotton and Indigo.

7) Who was the last Mughal emperor?

Ans Bahadur Shah Zafar.

8) Who led the Revolt of Awadh?

Ans Begum Hazrat Mahal.

9) Who formed Indian National Congress?

Ans Allan Octavian Hume.

10) Who was the President of the first session of INC?

Ans Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

Long Question Answers

1) How was the trade with India profitable for the English East India Company?

Ans Britisher bought goods from India at cheaper rates and sold them to England and other countries at high prices resulted in huge profits to the company.

2) How did British exploit farmers?

Ans British made farmers to pay very high taxes even during floods and droughts. They forced them to grow Indigo and Cotton which were bought at very low rates and sold at very high rates in England and other countries.

3) Which factor sparked the First War of Independence?

Ans A new rifle called Enfield Rifle introduced in India by British. The rumour spread that grease used in wrapper of bullets made from fat of cows and pigs. Soldiers had to bite off the greased wrappers of bullet before loading rifle. It was against the religious sentiments of both Hindu and Muslim soldiers. So they refused to use these rifle and revolted.

4) What helped the British to suppress the First War of Independence?

Ans Following are the reasons made it easier for British to suppress the First War of Independence. It did not spread to all parts of India.

Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapon.

Revolt was not organized properly.

5) How did modern education lead to the rise of nationalism in India?

Ans Modern education awakened the spirit of unity among Indians. Educated Indian realized British wanted to keep India poor and backward. The realization united them. The feeling of nationalism grew stronger which resulted in the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.

CH: 16 India Wins Freedom

Short Question Answers

1) What the racist policy mean?

Ans Unfair treatment of a particular group or race of people.

2) What was the main objective of Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans Disobeying law peacefully.

3) Who led the Indian National Army?

Ans Subha Chandra Bose.

4) Who was the first President of Independent India?

Ans Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

5) When did the JallianwalaBagh Massacre take place?

Ans 13 April 1919.

6) When Non-Cooperation Movement started?

Ans 1920.

7) In which year Civil Disobedience Movement took place?

Ans 1929.

Long Question Answer.

1) How were the Moderates different from the Radicals?

Ans Moderates were not in favour of using force but believed in pleading with British government during bringing of reforms. Radicals were in favour of strike and boycotts to oppose the British.

2) Why did the British decide to partition Bengal?

Ans British decided to partition Bengal in an attempt to prevent Hindu and Muslims from uniting against the British.

3) Write a short note on the JallianwalaBagh Massacre.

Ans Public meeting was held on 13 April 1919 in JallianwalaBagh in Amritsar. General Dyer came to this place ordered his soldiers to fire at crowd. Hundreds of people killed and thousands were injured incident shocked the whole country national leaders strongly protested against the cruel Act.

4) Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Ans Gandhiji had asked people to disobey law peacefully. But at ChauriChaura in UP people set fire on police station resulted into death of 22 policeman. This act of violence made Gandhiji withdraw movement immediately.

5) What was the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose to our national movement?

Ans Subhas Chandra Bose was leader of Indian National Army. INA also known as Azad Hind Fauz. He fought against British and gave slogan "Jai Hind."

6) Gandhiji spent some time everyday spinning 'khadi' on the charkha. He encouraged the use of Khadi. What was his reason for doing this?

Ans Gandhiji wanted to revive the Indian handloom industry which was suffered due to unfair trade practices of the British. He popularized the use of Indian goods.

Ch: 17 Transport and Communication

Short Question Answers

1) What does land transport include?

Ans Roadways and Railways.

2) Which country has the World's largest railway network?

Ans USA.

3) Which Two seas does the Suez Canal join?

Ans Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea.

4) From where can we send a parcel through speed post?

Ans Post Office.

5) Who invented steam engine?

Ans James Watt.

6) Who invented Aeroplane ?

Ans Wright Brothers.

7) Who invented Telephone?

Ans Alexander Graham Bell.

8) Who invented Radio?

Ans Guglielmo Marconi.

9) Who invented Television?

Ans John Logie Baird.

Long Question Answers

1) Why do we need an efficient system of transport?

Ans To take people from one place to another. It also transport raw materials from farm to factory and factory to market the finished goods all over the world.

2) Why are waterways the cheapest mode of transport?

Ans It does not require roads tracks like railways and roadways. The ports are needed for loading and unloading. large amount of goods can be transported from one place to another.

3) How was the Suez Canal reduced travel time between Asia and Europe?

Ans Suez canal joins the Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea. This enabled ships to go from Asia to Europe easily without going around the Southern tip of Africa.

4) What do you need to denf or receive an E-mail?

Ans to send or receive an E-mail we need device such as a Desktop computer, a laptop, a tablet or a Smartphone, an email account and an Internet connection.

5) How are newspaper and magazines useful to us?

Ans It makes us aware about developments in different parts of our country and around the World.

6) Television and radio are more popular than magazines and newspaper. Why?

Ans Television is an audio visual medium. It uses both sound and sight to impart knowledge and provide entertainment. Radio is an audio medium can be carried easily everywhere impart education and information. Both devices are more in reach to people and quick effective and fast way of communication compared to newspaper and magazines.

Ch: 18 Governing Ourselves

Short Question Answers

1) What is lawmaking body in our country know as?

Ans Parliament.

2) How many members are there in LokSabha?

Ans 552 members.

3) For how much term Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam served as President?

Ans 2002-2007.

4) Who appoints the Judge of Supreme Court?

Ans President.

5) Which is the highest judicial body in the State?

Ans High court.

6) For how many years or term is the President elected?

Ans Five Years.

7) Which Sabha in the Parliament is Known as Lower House?

Ans LokSabha.

8) For how many term are the members of RajyaSabha elected?

Ans Six Years.

Long Question Answers

1) Which provision in the Constitution help in the proper governance of the Country?

Ans The Constitution provides for a government at the center and one in each state. The powers of the central and state government have been clearly written down in the constitution. There is proper distribution of authority and responsibility amongst each level.

2) Write three difference between the Loksabha and RajyaSabha.

Ans LokSabha

- It is the highest law making body in our country.
- It is also known as House of People or Lower House.
- The members are elected directly by people for the term of five years.
- The maximum 552 members are there.

Rajyasabha

- The 12 of its members are nominated by President.

- It is also known as upper house.
- The members are indirectly elected for term of 6years.
- The maximum 250 members are there.

3) How is central government formed?

Ans There are many political parties in our country. In a national election different parties select their candidates. People vote for the candidates. The party that gets maximum seats in the Lok Sabha forms the Central government. The president appoints the leaders of this party as the Prime minister. The PM forms the union Cabinet. The ministers of union Cabinet can be either from Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

4) What is a legislative assembly? How is it formed?

Ans Body that makes laws for the State is called Legislative Assembly. The members are elected for the term of five years by the people of the state those who are above 18 years of age. The member who gets highest votes become the representative.

5) Write short note on the Judiciary.

Ans The constitution of India provides for an independent judiciary. The Supreme court is the highest judicial body in country. It gives final judgment in any legal case. It has maximum 31 judges in supreme court all are appointed by President of India. The Chief Justice is the highest judicial position. The High court is the highest judicial body in the state. Lower court in every state has its own district court.

6) Manu has lost a case in the High court. However, he does not think of it as the final judgment. Why?

Ans Manu knows that he can appeal against the High court judgment in the supreme court. Supreme court gives the final judgment in any legal case.

Ch: 19 The United Nation

Short Question answers

1) When was United Nation formed?

Ans After the second world war on 24 October 1945.

2) In General Assembly of Un how many vote are there for each member?

Ans one vote.

3) When is United Nation Day celebrated?

Ans on 24 October.

4) Who is the head of Secretariat?

Ans The Secretary General.

5) Write the Full form UNESCO.

Ans United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

6) Which organization looked after the labour work and problems?

Ans ILO International Labour Organization.

7) Which organization promotes general health of the people of the world?

Ans FAO Food and Agriculture Organization.

8) Which organization promotes general health of the people of the world?

Ans WHO World Health Organization.

9) Where is the headquarter of the UN?

Ans New York (USA).

10) What is meant by charter?

Ans A written description of how an organization is to be formed and functions.

Long Question answers

1) When and why was the United Nations Formed?

Ans Second world war caused large destruction in the world. The country prayed and hoped for World Peace. The representatives of 51 countries met at San Francisco in USA. On 24 October 1945 they all signed the charter. This charter created new international organization termed as UNO United Nations Organization.

2) What are the objectives of Un?

Ans Following are the objectives of UN:

- To promote peace in the world.

- To promote cooperation among nations.
- To improve the social and economic conditions of the people.
- To protect human rights.

3) What are the achievements of the UN?

Ans The UN has been very successful in maintaining peace in the world. It helps in solving many international disputes and has prevented many conflicts from growing into major wars. It involved peace keeping operations. UN makes efforts to prevent misuse of destructive weapons. Better world created due to efforts of the UN.

4) Write a short note on India's association with the UN.

Ans India is one of the founder members of the UN. India actively involved in all the activities of the UN. India has given full support to the peacekeeping efforts of the UN. India actively participated in the relief operations of the UN agencies.

5) Which agency of the UN would be working when

(a) There is a severe famine in a country?

Ans FAO.

(b) Many historical monuments are lying neglected in a country and have to be preserved?

Ans UNESCO.

CH: 7 The Land of Snow

1) Greenland is also called as?

Ans Kalaallit Nunaat.

2) The Inuit wear clothes made from?

Ans The skin of Seals.

3) What is used by Inuit to go from one place to another on land?

Ans Sledge.

4) Where is Greenland located?

Ans North America.

Long Question Answers

1) Where is Greenland situated? Why is the island white?

Ans Greenland is located towards the north-east of North America. The island is white because more than two-third of the island is located in north of the arctic circle.

2) Write five sentences on the climate of Greenland?

Ans Greenland has an arctic type of climate. It is very cold throughout the year. The winters are long and cold with temperatures dropping below the freezing point. Summer is short and cool. The weather is bright and sunny, especially in the coastal areas.

3) What is the effect of the climate on the vegetation of Greenland?

Ans As it is very cold in Greenland, no crops can grow here. Mosses, lichens, grasses and bushes grow in the summer season. There are no forests in Greenland.

4) What kind of animals live in Greenland?

Ans Only animals with thick furry coats or those which can withstand extreme cold can survive on Greenland. Musk, oxen, polar bears, reindeers, whales and seals are some animals found in Greenland.

5) Write a short note on igloos.

Ans The Inuit live in igloos or snow houses in the winter season. These houses are made of large blocks of ice and are dome-shaped. A hole is made in the center of the dome to allow smoke and hot air to pass through. The floor is covered with skins and furs of animals.