
Class-V**Subject: Social**Student Name: _____ Sec _____ Roll No. _____ Date: _____

Chapter 14 The English come to India(objective)**I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. India had trade with _____ countries for many centuries.
2. _____ and _____ were controlling the trade through west Asia.
3. _____ was the first Portuguese to travel to Asia.
4. _____ explorers wanted to find a sea route to India.
5. The first train ran in 1853 between Bombay and _____
6. The British introduced _____ language in India.
7. Raja Rammohun Roy worked hard to remove the custom of _____ in Hindu religion.
8. In Delhi the _____ went to the Red fort.
9. _____ translated Sanskrit works into English.
10. The first complete map of India was drawn by _____.

II Pick the odd one out and give reason

1. Revolts , 19th century , Arabs, British
2. Europeans, turks , trade, Tribal people.
3. Raja RammohunRoy, England Sanskrit, India

III Give two examples.

1. Unhappy people during British period: _____, _____
2. People influenced by questioning attitude: _____, _____
3. Things happened in 19th century : _____, _____
4. Material heritage: _____, _____

IV. Very short answers.

1. Why were the European settlements along the coast?

Ans: _____

2. What are the non material heritage you have learnt in the chapter?

Ans: _____

Chapter 15 FREEDOM

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Bal GangadharTilak was also called as _____
2. Gandhiji started a non violence struggle called _____
3. In the early years, the congress told people about their programmes through _____
4. In 1920 the _____ movement was started.
5. The first prime minister of India was _____.
6. _____ was the leader of Indian National Army.
7. _____ was the nationalist leader from Punjab.
8. _____ was also known as Nightingale of India.
9. _____ means refuse to do something as a way of protest.

II Give two examples

1. Things happened in 1905 _____, _____
2. Weapons used by Gandhiji _____, _____.

II Name the following

1. A tribal leader who was also known as Frontier Gandhi

Ans _____.

2. Subhash Chandra Bose was also called with this name

Ans _____

III Pick the odd one out and give reason.

1. Satyagraha, Ahimsa BhagatsinghGandhiji

Ans _____

IV. Very short answer.

1. Who started the Satyagraha, Ahimsa and Non Cooperation movement?

Ans _____

2. Who was the leader of Indian National congress?

Ans _____

V Short answer

1. Which is the best way to honour and remember the sacrifices of these great people?

Ans: _____

2. Why have the bullet marks been preserved at the JallianwalaBagh?

Ans: _____

Chapter 16 They fought against inequality(objective)

I Fill in the blanks

1. _____ led the movement for women’s vote.
2. _____ was one of the best president of USA.
3. _____ was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi’s ideas
4. Africans were tied together and taken to America as _____.
5. _____ was the first country to give women the right to vote.
6. Ishwar Chandra was also known as _____
7. _____ taught his wife to read and write.

II Pick the odd one out and give reasons

1. Dr B.R. Ambedkar women’s right untouchability home of inequality
Ans _____
2. Brahmans shudras gender dalits
Ans _____
3. SavitribaiPhule girl’s education JotiraoPhule race
Ans _____

III Name the following

1. Who wrote our Indian constitution?

Ans _____

2. Who opened many schools for poor children and girls education?

Ans _____

3. Who fought for the women’s right to vote?

Ans _____

IV Complete the following table

1. Believed in women’s rights and education for all, so allowed non-Brahmans to enter college
2. Believed that all Indians should be treated equally.
3. Fought for the right of widows to remarry
4. Believed in equality for women and oppressed people

5. Opened many schools for girls and poor
6. Was the first person to use the term Dalit

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| JotiraoPhule | Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar |
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Chapter 17 What influences history

I Fill in the blanks

1. The _____ have an impact on the climate of Indian sub continent
2. India has a long _____
3. _____ discovered America.
4. _____ was the first president of USA.
5. French revolution began in the year _____
6. _____ became major religion in India for many centuries
7. The power of _____ led to the invention of many machines during the industrial revolution.

II Give two examples

1. Revolutions that had impact on world history _____ , _____
2. Ideas which influenced Indian history _____ , _____
3. Geography _____ , _____
4. Slogans of French revolution _____ , _____
5. Buddhism religion followed in these countries _____ , _____.

III Very short answer

1. Which revolution started in 1789?

Ans _____

2. Who found Buddhism religion?

Ans _____

IV Short answer

1. Why was freedom so important?

Ans

V Long Answer

1. Write three ways in which the industrial revolution had an effect.

Ans

Chapter 18 The constitution of India

I Fill in the blanks

1. In 1946 a special assembly called _____ was formed.
2. The constitution of India was written by _____.
3. We have _____ Fundamental rights in our constitution.
4. Constitution says that all Indian citizens are _____
5. Right to _____ means a person's life and freedom is protected.

II Give two examples

1. Fundamental Rights Right to equality Right to freedom
2. Parts of constitution Fundamental Rights Fundamental Duties

III Very short answer

1. Who was the chairman of constitution committee?

Ans

2. How many members were there in the constitution committee?

Ans

IV Short answer

1. Give two reasons why the Fundamental rights are important for all citizens.

Ans

V Long Answer

1.a) Why was the work of the Constituent Assembly important for India?

Ans _____

b) Why do citizens of India need to understand what the Preamble means?

Ans _____

Chapter 19 India's Democratic Government

I Fill in the blanks

1. The _____ makes the law.
2. The _____ makes policies, which must follow the Directive Principles.
3. Union Government has its office at _____.
4. The _____ of India is the head of the country.
5. The _____ is the head of a state.
6. The central legislature is also called as _____.
7. The state legislatures approve the state _____.
8. The head of the Central Government is _____.
9. The first Prime Minister of India was _____.
10. Governments plan and present laws for discussion and approval to the _____.

II Give two examples

1. Houses of Parliament. _____, _____
2. Governments in India. _____, _____
3. Courts in India. _____, _____

III Short answer

1. Why are the powers of the state given to three different branches? What could happen if all the powers of the state were with one branch or one person?

Ans.

2. The people of a state elect the state government. State governments have been given several powers by the Constitution. Why is this important in a huge country like India?

Ans

IV Long Answer

1. What should the role of the people be in a democracy?

Ans.

Chapter 20 Elections in India(objective)

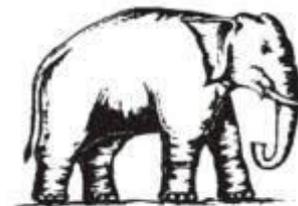
I Fill in the blanks

1. The person who wins the election becomes the _____ of the people of that constituency.
2. The _____ is an organization that supervises elections in the country.
3. A person who is 18 years or above has the right to _____.
4. _____ contains the names of all registered voters.
5. Opposition political parties that are in a legislature, but are not part of the _____.

6. The first election in independent India took place in _____.
7. The party symbol for TRS party is _____

II Identify and write name of the political party.





III Choose the correct answer

- _____ is the person who stands for election.
a) Person b) candidate c) policeman
- _____ is issued by the Election commission of India.

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- a) Adhaar card b) food security card c) voter ID card
3. The system of voting is called _____
- a) Ballot b) constituency c) opposition

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Chapter 21 The United Nations

I Fill in the blanks

1. The UN has its headquarters in _____
2. _____ is the head of the secretariat.
3. UN has _____ official languages
4. The security council has _____ permanent members.
5. In general assembly of UN, each country has one _____
6. Secretariat oversees the functioning of _____
7. _____ is an active member of UN

II Write the full form for the following

1. UNICEF: _____
2. UNESCO: _____
3. FAO: _____
4. ILO: _____
5. WHO: _____

III Short answer

1. Are any aims in the UN charter similar to some aspects of the preamble of the Indian Constitution?

Ans:

2. What are the two aspects of UN?

Ans

IV Long answer

1. Why is peace important for all? How can you make sure that things are peaceful around you?

Ans
