

# VEDANT PUBLIC SCHOOL

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

Seat No. :  
બેઠક નંબર :

EXAM :  
પરીક્ષા :

DATE :  
તારીખ :

STD. / CLASS :  
ધોરણ / વર્ગ :

SUBJECT :  
વિષય :

MAIN  
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Supplements  
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Supervisor's Sign.  
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Ques. No.	Total Marks	Marks Obtain
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std 5<sup>th</sup>

2017-18

FA-4

Revision

S.S.

Part-A

→ Choose the correct options :-

1) Indian National Congress was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.

a) W.C. Banerjee    b) A.O. Hume

c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(1)  $\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$

2) When was "Bengal Partition proclaimed?"

- a) 16th Oct 1905      b) 19th Oct 1905  
c) 16th Oct 1805

3) The <sup>First</sup> ~~first~~ World War broke out in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1914      b) 1920      c) 1930

4) Khudiram Bose was hanged at the young age of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 30      b) 20      c) 15

5) The spread of modern education made the people aware of their \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) unity      b) strength      c) ~~sight~~

6) When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

- ~~a) May 1919~~      b) June 1919      c) March 1919

7) Who gave the famous slogans 'Delhi Chalo' and 'Jai Hind'?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi      c) Subhash Chandra Bose  
b) Bhagat Singh

8) When was the government cash looted from the train at Kankori?

- a) 1920                      b) 1922                      ~~c) 1925~~

9) Who adopted the policy of "Divide and Rule"?

- a) Lord Cornwallis      b) Robert Clive  
c) Lord Curzon

10) Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?

- a) Chennai      ~~b) Mumbai~~      c) Delhi

11) When did the people of Amritsar held a meeting at the Jallianwala Bagh?

- a) 13 April 1925      ~~b) 13 April 1919~~      c) 13 April 1920

12) When did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

- ~~a) 3rd Feb 1928~~      b) 1st Feb 1935  
c) 3rd Feb 1940

13) Who said that "Freedom is my birthright and I will have it?"

- a) Bhagat Singh      ~~b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak~~  
c) Lala Lajpat Rai

14.) Which military commander of Amritsar ordered indiscriminate shooting at Jallianwala Bagh?

- a) General Dyer    b) Lord Curzon  
c) Robert Clive

15.) The government arrested Gandhiji on \_\_\_\_\_, 1922.

- a) 10th March    b) 15th March    c) 25th March

16.) People started using \_\_\_\_\_ made on handlooms.

- a) Khadi    b) Cotton    c) Rayon

17.) India and Pakistan was divided on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Cast    b) Religion    c) Language

18.) Who brought out a newspaper 'Vande Mataram'?

- a) Narendra Nath    b) Madam Bhikaji Cama  
c) Maulana Barkatullah

19.) Who composed 'Vande Mataram' as our National Song?

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- a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
c) Bipin Chandra Pal.

20) Who became the first President of Indian Republic?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhi  
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

21) Who became the first Prime Minister of India?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Bhagat Singh  
c) Subhash Chandra Bose

### Part-B

Q1(a) Fill in the ~~blanks~~ blanks:-

- 1) Madam Bhikaji Cama brought out a newspaper Vande Mataram from Geneva.
- 2) According to Rowlatt act, any person could be sent to jail without a trial.
- 3) Chandra Shekhar Azad shot himself in the Alfred Park at Allahabad.
- 4) Abdul Gaffar Khan was popularly known as Frontier Gandhi.

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- 5.) Lord Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy in India.
- 6.) P. Rajgopalakshari became the Governor General of India after Mountbatten.
- 7.) Satyagraha means insistence on truth.
- 8.) Charkha became the symbol of this movement.
- 9.) Subhash Chandra led the Indian National Army across the Indo-Burmese border.

### Q1(b) True and False :-

- 1.) The extremists wanted full freedom from the British rule. [True]
- 2.) The Muslims were happy at the 'Partition of Bengal'. [False]
- 3.) Gandhiji became the first prime minister of India. [False]
- 4.) Subhash Chandra Bose believed that only force can drive the British out of India. [True]

(8)      (7)

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- 5) The famous slogan 'Jai Hind' was given by Gandhiji. [False]
- 6) The famous slogan 'Do or Die' was given by Subhash Chandra Bose. [False]
- 7) The power of British was reduced considerably after the Second World War. [True]
- 8) Cabinet Mission was sent to India to start the process of transferring power. [False]

Q2(a) Match the following:-

A	B
1) Rowlatt Act	a) 1919 (March)
2) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	b) 1919 (13th April)
3) Arrival of Simon Commission in India	c) 3rd February 1928
4) Dandi March	d) 1930
e) Kakori Conspiracy Case	e) 1925

6.) Quit India Movement	f.) 1942
7.) Chauri Chaura Incident	g.) 1922
8.) Government of India Act	h.) 1935

Q2 (b) Answer the following questions in brief:-

1.) What reason did Lord Curzon give for the 'Partition of Bengal'? What was his actual motive behind the 'Partition of Bengal'?

Ans. The reason which ~~had~~ Lord Curzon gave for the partition of Bengal was that it was necessary to divide Bengal into two provinces for the administrative convenience. His actual motive was to weaken the unity of Hindus and Muslims.

2.) Why was Khudi Ram Bose hanged?



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Ans: Khudi Ram Bose was hanged because one day he along with Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of a British judge who had given severe punishment to the swadeshi workers.

3) Why did the Indian soldiers take part in the First World War?

Ans: The Indian soldiers also took part in the First World War because they thought that if they will help the British, the British will grant the Indians freedom.

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4.) Which parts of India constituted Pakistan, when India was divided into two nations — India and Pakistan?

Ans. Baluchistan, Sindh, North West Frontier Province, West Punjab and East Bengal were the parts of India that constituted Pakistan after the partition of India.

5.) Why did Gandhiji start the Quit India Movement? How did the British government react to it?

Ans. Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement to force the British Government to free India with immediate effect. The British Government reacted ~~harshly~~ harshly to it.

Gandhiji and other prominent leaders were arrested on 9th August. Also the Congress was declared illegal.

6.) How did the people carry out the non-cooperation movement against the British?

Ans. People carry out the non-cooperation boycotted the British goods and clothes.

The Country joined in hartals (demonstration) and the burning of foreign goods. They boycotted the British legislatures, courts, educational institutions and goods. Also British titles and honours were renounced.

7) Who were sentenced to death under Kakori Conspiracy Case?

Ans: Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were sentenced to death under Kakori Conspiracy Case.