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PHOENIX PUBLIC SCHOOL

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FA-4

EA

Revision

Std 5th

S.S. Part-A

→ Choose the correct options :-

1.) Indian National Congress was founded by _____.

a) W.C. Banerjee b) A O Hume c) Dada Bhai Naoroji

2.) Who adopted the policy of "Divide and Rule"?

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

3.) When was the first session of Indian National Congress held?

a) Chennai b) Delhi c) Mumbai

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4) When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

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

5) When was the government cash looted from the train at Kakori?

a) 1915 b) 1925 c) 1920

6) Which military Commander of Amritsar ordered indiscriminate shooting at Jallianwala Bagh?

a) General Dyer b) Lord Curzon c) None of them

7) When did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

a) 3rd Feb 1928 b) 3rd Feb 1940 c) 3rd March 1928

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

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

9) The first World War broke out in _____



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- a) 1914 b) 1816 c) 1910
- 10) Who has composed 'Vande Mataram' as our national song?
- a) Khudiram Bose b) Dadabhai Naoroji
c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
- 11) In 1911, King George visited _____.
- a) India b) Chennai c) Bengal.
- 12) Who became the first President of Indian Republic?
- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Bhagat Singh
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- 13) Who became the first Prime Minister of India?
- Dr.
a) Rajendra Prasad b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Subhash Chandra Bose

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

- a) 20 April 1915 b) 13 April 1925
c) 13 April 1919

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

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Lala Lajpat Rai
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Part-B

Q1(a) Fill in the blanks :-

- 1) The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay.
- 2) The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume.
- 3) Mahendra Pratap and Maulana Barkatullah guided the freedom struggle from Rabul.
- 4) Madam Bhikaji Cama brought out a newspaper Vande Matram from Geneva.
- 5) According to Rowlatt act, any person



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could be sent to jail without a trial.

- 6) Lala Lajpat Rai was lathi charged and soon died during the demonstration against the Simon Commission at Lahore.
- 7) On 8th April, 1929 Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw two bombs at the Central Legislative Assembly.
- 8) Chandra Shekhar Azad shot himself in the Alfred Park at Allahabad.

Q.1 [b] True or 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]

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Q2 [a] Answer the following questions in brief (09)

1) What are the main demands of the moderate leaders of the Congress?

Ans. The main demands of the moderate leaders of the Congress were:

- 1) They demanded that Indians should be appointed on the higher posts of the administration.
- 2) They demanded the representation of Indians in the legislatures on the basis of election.
- 3) They demanded reforms in the judicial system so that the same judicial laws and punishments are applied to Indians as well as Europeans.

2) Why was Khudi Ram Bose hanged?

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

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First World War because they thought that if they will help the British, the British will grant the Indians freedom.

4) 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 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.

5) What were the main provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935?

Ans. In 1935, Government of India Act was passed, according to this act, the country was divided into 11 provinces and in each province the representatives of the Indian people were to be elected.

6) 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

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India with immediate effect. The British Government reacted harshly to it.

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

7) 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.