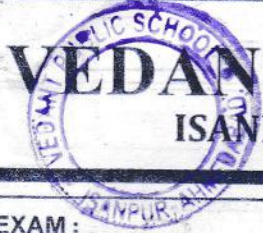


1



VEDANT PUBLIC SCHOOL

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

Seat No. :
૭૯૬ નંબર :
1

EXAM :
પરીક્ષા :
S.A. 2

DATE :
તારીખ :
Revision

STD. / CLASS :
ધોરણ / વર્ગ :
5th

SUBJECT :
વિષય :
S.S.

MAIN મુખ્ય પુસ્તકો 1 + Supplements પુસ્તક પુસ્તકો _____ = TOTAL કુલ _____

Supervisor's Sign.
નિરીક્ષકની સહી

Examiner's Sign.
પરીક્ષકની સહી

Ques. No.	Total Marks	Marks Obtain
1		
2		
3		
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TOTAL		

Write From Here / અહીંથી લખવું.

Revision of S.A. 2.
[2018-19]

class -> 5th

Sub -> S.S.

Q. 1) M.C.Qs.

1) When was the Dandi March launched ?
a) 1920 (b) 1930 (c) 1940

2) Who became the first Prime Minister of India ?

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

Handwritten notes in the top left corner.

Mathematical equation: $\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$. Above the first three boxes is a circled '2'. Above the fourth box is a '5'. Above the final box is a circled '2'.

3) Where did Vasco-da-Gama belong to?
a) Portugal b) Britain c) Spain

4) Where did the British send Bahadur Shah Zafar?
a) Rangoon (Myanmar) b) China
c) Sri Lanka

5) Which of these was the first metal to be discovered?
a) Copper b) iron c) tin

6) What helps us to watch 'live events' on television?
a) satellite b) radio c) sun

7) Through which of these can we send an e-mail?
a) Radio b) Newspaper c) Computer

8) Who invented the stethoscope?
a) G. D. Fahrenheit b) Rene Laennec
c) Edward Jenner

9) Where was Karl Marx born?
a) England b) China c) Germany

10) When did Gandhiji launch the Quit India Movement?
a) 1920 b) 1932 c) 1942

3

3

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

11) When is the Human Rights Day observed?

- a) 10th December b) 15th October
c) 24th October

12) When was the first World War started?

- a) 1914 b) 1814 c) 1916

13) When is the UN Day celebrated?

- a) 24th December b) 24th October
c) 24th March

14) Where are the headquarters of the UNICEF located?

- a) New York b) Paris c) Geneva

15) When did the first World War break out?

- a) 1912 b) 1913 c) 1914

16) Who founded the Indian National Congress?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) A.O. Hume
c) W.C. Banerjee

17) Who founded the Gadar Party?

- a) Madam Cama b) Maulana Barakatullah
c) Lala Hardayal

18) When was the Battle of Plassey fought?

- a) In 1750 b) In 1757 c) In 1787

244
21/11/21
6:15

(1)

(4) 5

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

- 19.) Marshal Tito was the President of _____.
- a.) China b.) Sri Lanka c.) Yugoslavia
- 20.) Which Indian Prime Minister contributed a lot in the formation of NAM?
- a.) Indira Gandhi b.) Lal Bahadur Shastri
c.) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 21.) Who among the following was not a moderate?
- a.) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b.) Dadabhai Naoroji c.) W.C. Banerjee
- 22.) When did India become a member of the UN?
- a.) 1945 b.) 1950 c.) 1960
- 23.) The UNESCO was established in _____.
- a.) 1945 b.) 1946 c.) 1948
- 24.) How many main organs does the UN have?
- a.) five b.) six c.) seven
- 25.) Which of the following countries does not have veto power?
- a.) China b.) France c.) Japan

5

5

+ + + + =

26) Which country dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

- a) USA b) China c) Russia

27) Who among these went to Switzerland and started a paper called Vande Mataram?

- a) Madam Cama b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c) Mahatma Gandhi

28) Jallianwala Bagh is located in _____.

- a) Amritsar b) Chandigarh
c) Karnal

29) Who among these is considered the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
c) Subhash Chandra Bose

30) Who among these encouraged Abraham to read and write?

- a) His sister b) His brother
c) His step mother

31) Who among these invented steam engine?

- a) George Stephenson b) Rudolf Diesel
c) James Watt

+ + + + =

32) George Stephenson invented the rail engine in _____

- a) 1812 b) 1814 c) 1820

33) Benjamin Franklin discovered _____

- a) electricity b) car engine
c) hydroelectricity

34) Who invented the diesel engine?

- a) Rudolf Diesel b) James Watt
c) George Stephenson

35) A clinical thermometer is used to measure _____

- a) temperature b) volume
c) angle

36) In which year was Doordarshan introduced in India?

- a) 1959 b) 1960 c) 1980

37) Who invented the telephone?

- a) Alexander Graham Bell
b) Samuel Morse
c) Guglielmo Marconi

38) Which of these was discovered by Joseph Lister?

- a) Antiseptics b) vaccine
c) Antibiotics

7

7

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

39) The first drug to be used for an anaesthesia was _____.

- a) streptomycin b) chloroform
 c) tetracycline

40) Which of these did Alexander Fleming discover?

- a) penicillin b) insulin
 c) microscope

Q.2) Fill in the blanks.

1) The policy of apartheid was practised by the South African government.

2) Initially, the NAM had only 25 members.

3) The Congress put its demand for Purna Swaraj Lahore.

4) This revolutionary was hanged at the age of 15 years Khudiram Bose.

5) The headquarters of the UN New York.

6) Penicillin was once called the 'Wonder Drug'.

7) The five principles of the NAM are jointly called Panchsheel.

8) The first meeting of the NAM was held in Belgrade.

9) India has always promoted non-violence through the UN.

10) Mangal Pandey was hanged on 8th April, 1857.

$$\square + \square + \overset{8}{\square} + \square + \square = \overset{5}{\square}$$

Q.3) Write 'T' for true and 'F' for False statements.

- 1) The Revolt of 1857 started in Meerut. T
- 2) The province of Bengal was partitioned into two parts. T
- 3) The headquarters of the International Court of Justice are in New York. F
- 4) The General Assembly meets twice a year. F
- 5) 24th October is celebrated as the UN Day. T
- 6) The Charter of the United Nations was initially signed by 10 countries. F
- 7) The First World War ended in 1918. T
- 8) The Doctrine of Lapse made the Indian kings and Nawabs very happy. F
- 9) The Congress put the demand for Purna Swaraj in 1924. F
- 10) The Simon Commission faced a huge protest in India. T

Q.4) Match the following columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) UNESCO | Queen of England (3) |
| 2) Mangal Pandey | Paris (1) |
| 3) Victoria | Young Indian Soldier (2) |
| 4) Bhagat Singh | 1857 (6) |
| 5) Subhash Chandra Bose | Joseph Lister (7) |

9

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Seat No. :
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9 5

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SUBJECT :
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MAIN
મુખ્ય પુસ્તકો 1 +

Supplements
પુસ્તક પુસ્તકો

TOTAL
કુલ

Supervisor's Sign.
નિરીક્ષકની સહી

Examiner's Sign.
પરીક્ષકની સહી

Ques. No.	Total Marks	Marks Obtain
1		
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5		
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8		
TOTAL		

Write From Here / અહીંથી લખવું.

6) Petroleum

7) Antiseptics

8) Microscope

9) Penicillin

10) Bahadur shah Zafar

Mughal Emperor (10)

Alexander Fleming (9)

Galileo (8)

formed Indian National Army (5)

threw bombs in the
Assembly Hall (4)

Q.5) Name the following.

1) Founder of the Indian National Congress.
→ A. O. Hume.

2) He returned to India from South Africa and led the freedom struggle.
→ Mahatma Gandhi

3) Sabarmati Ashram is located.
→ Ahmedabad.

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

10

10⁵

- 4.) People killed 22 policemen in Gorakhpur
→ Chauri chaura.
- 5.) Founding fathers of the NAM.
→ Nehru, Nasser and Tito.
- 6.) The first President of the Indian National Congress.
→ Womesh Chandra Banerjee.
- 7.) Gandhiji started his famous Dandi March.
→ Sabarmati Ashram.

Q.6.) Answer the following questions.

1.) What did Gandhiji mean by calling the untouchables as Harijans?

Ans. → The people of God.

2.) Write the six main organs of the UN.

Ans. → The six main organs of the UN are ⇒

- (i) The General Assembly.
- (ii) The Security Council
- (iii) The Secretariat
- (iv) The Economic and Social Council
- (v) The International Court of Justice.
- (vi) The Trusteeship Council.

3.) What was the main contribution of Karl Marx?

11

11



Ans → Karl Marx thought out an idea that the workers should have a share in the ownership and profits of the factories.

4.) Why did Grandhiji call off the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans → In 1922 when the people became violent at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur and killed 22 policemen, Grandhiji called off the non-cooperation movement.

5.) Why did the Indians help the British in the first world war?

Ans → The Indians helped the British in the first world war because the British Government announced that it would grant freedom to India after the world war.

6.) What did the 'Doctrine of Lapse' state?

Ans → The Doctrine of Lapse stated that if a ruler died without a child, his kingdom would be taken over by the British.

7.) Name the leaders who contributed a lot to form NAM.

Ans → Nehru, Naseer and Tito contributed a lot to form NAM.

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12^s

8) Which countries are the permanent members of the Security Council?

Ans. → The permanent members of the Security Council are the United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Russia and China.

9) Which is the only UN agency that works for the welfare of the children?

Ans. → UNICEF is the only UN agency that works for the welfare of the children.

10) Which battle is considered as the starting point of the British Raj in India?

Ans. → The Battle of Plassey is considered as the starting point of the British Raj in India.

11) Who was the first European to discover a sea route to India?

Ans. → Vasco-da-Gama was the first European to discover a sea route to India.

Q. 7) Answer the following questions in Brief.

1) What was the main difference between the moderates and the extremists?

Ans. → Moderates were those leaders who put their demands through peaceful methods. Dadabhai

13

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

13 5

Naoriji, W.C. Banerjee, etc. were moderates.

Extremists were those leaders who did not support the soft approach towards the British rule. 'Lal, Pal, Bal' were extremists.

2) What were the most significant effects of the 1857 Revolt?

Ans → In 1858, the rule of the East India Company came to an end. The British Government took control of India. Queen Victoria of England was declared the Empress of India. India became a colony of the British Empire. The British Government appointed a Viceroy to rule over India. The Revolt of 1857 inspired Indians to continue their struggle and fight for independence.

3) What was the main reason behind the first world war?

Ans → Many European countries began to produce goods in bulk after the Industrial Revolution. They needed raw materials at cheaper rate and big market to sell their goods. To fulfil these objectives, they started capturing poor countries of Asia and Africa.

To establish their monopoly on foreign trade, all these European countries started fighting among themselves.

It came to be known as the First World War.

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square$$

4) Write the major achievements of the UN.

Ans. → The credit for maintaining peace and order in the world since the second world war goes to the UN.

The UN has been very successful in arms control, especially in preventing the use of nuclear weapons. It has also achieved its aims of reducing poverty, illiteracy and diseases in many parts of the world.

5) What was the Jalianwala Bagh Massacre?

Ans. → A peaceful meeting was being held at Jalianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13th April, 1919. It was attended by about 10,000 men, women and children. General Dyer ordered the British soldiers to block the only entrance to the park and open fire on the public. Thousands of men, women and children were either killed or injured as they could not escape from the park.

6) How has India helped the UN?

Ans. → (a) India sent its peace keeping forces to many places like Korea, Zaire, Egypt, Sudan, Cyprus and Sri Lanka to maintain peace.

(b) India has put forward resources that all the countries under foreign rule should be freed as soon as possible.

(c) India has contributed a lot to the UN by advocating the policy of non-alignment.

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7) Why did the leaders form the League of Nations?

Ans → First world war forced the prominent leaders of the world to sit together and think how they could prevent such destructive war. They decided to form an organisation called the League of Nations.

8) How did Edward Jenner discover smallpox vaccine?

Ans → Jenner injected Phipps with smallpox germs. He kept Phipps under observation for many days. But Phipps did not suffer from smallpox. Jenner then tried this experiment on other people. He successfully prevented those people from getting smallpox. This led to the development of the smallpox vaccine.

9) What do you understand by Industrial Revolution?

Ans → Many big factories equipped with large machines were set up in the cities. People from villages started moving towards these cities to work in the factories. The significant change in the mode and quantity of production of goods is known as the Industrial Revolution.

10) What was the immediate cause of the 1857 Revolt?

$$\boxed{2} + \boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} + \boxed{16} + \boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{16}^5$$

Ans → The immediate cause of the 1857 revolt was the introduction of the new Enfield rifles in the army. To load the rifles, the soldiers had to bite off the ends of greased cartridges. A rumour spread that the cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. The Hindus regard cows as sacred and the Muslims regard pigs as unclean. Therefore, both the Hindu and the Muslims soldiers refused to use these cartridges.

11 → Why did the civil war break out in the USA ?

Ans → The USA was divided into two parts on the question of slavery. The Northern states of the USA supported Lincoln in his mission of abolition of slavery. But the Southern states were in favour of slavery. Soon a civil war broke out,

← xxx →