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PHOENIX PUBLIC SCHOOL

ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

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Revision

SA-2 (2016-2017)

Std 5th

S-S.

→ Choose the correct option :

- 1) What was Abraham Lincoln's father?
 - a) An engineer
 - b) A poet
 - c) A farmer
- 2) When was Karl Marx born?
 - a) In 1615
 - b) In 1520
 - c) In 1818
- 3) When did Abraham Lincoln become the President of the USA?
 - a) 1961
 - b) 1861
 - c) 1761
- 4) What was the full name of Mahatma Gandhi?
 - a) Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi

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- b) Mohan Lal Karamchand Gandhi
- c) Mohan Lal Karam Singh Gandhi

5) India was under the British rule for about _____.

- a) 100 years
- b) 150 years
- c) 200 years

6) When did India become independent from the British rule?

- a) 15 August 1935
- b) 15 August 1940
- c) 15 August 1947

7) The first war of independence started in _____.

- a) 1857
- b) 1757
- c) 1657

8) When was Mangal Pandey hanged?

- a) March 29, 1857
- b) April 25, 1857
- c) May 29, 1857

9) The great revolt of 1857 started from _____.

- a) Jhansi
- b) Meerut
- c) Delhi

10) Indian National Congress was founded by _____.

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

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

a) Mumbai b) Chennai c) Delhi

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

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c) Bhagat Singh

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

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

14) When was "Bengal Partition proclaimed?"

a) 16th October 1905 b) 16th October 1805 c) None of them

15) When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

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

(14)

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16) 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

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

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

18) When did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

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

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

a) 1925 b) 1915 c) 1920

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

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

21) When did First World War break out?

a) 1920 b) 1914 c) 1910



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- 22) When was the League of Nations formed?
a) 10th January 1915 b) 10th January 1920
c) 10th January 1910
- 23) Which country dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
a) China b) America c) England
- 24) When did the Second World War break out?
a) 1945 b) 1942 c) 1939
- 25) When was the United Nations formed?
a) 24th April 1945 b) 24th August 1945 c) 24th October 1945
- 26) How many Organs are there of United Nations?
a) 2 b) 4 c) 6
- 27) Where is the headquarter of General

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Assembly situated?

- a) Japan b) New York c) China

28) Which organ of UN taken the decisions of matters of world peace?

- a) General Assembly b) The Security Council
c) ~~The Secretariat~~ Trustship Council

29) How many countries are the permanent members of the Security Council?

- a) Six b) Seven c) Five

30) Where is the headquarter of UNESCO situated?

- a) America b) China c) Paris

31) When was the ILO created by the United Nations?

- a) 1910 b) 1925 c) 1919

32) Mahatma Gandhi was born on _____

- a) 6th October b) 8th October c) 2nd October

33) Who helped and encouraged Abraham Lincoln to study?

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- a) mother b) father c) sister

34) Lord Curzon was the first _____ of India.

- a) Governor b) Governor General c) Home Minister

35) Who has composed 'Vande Mataram' as our National Song?

- a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee b) Dadabhai Naoroji
c) Khudiram Bose

36) Who became the first Prime Minister of India

- a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru b) ^{Dr} Rajendra Prasad
c) Subhash Chandra Bose.

37) Who became the first President of Indian Republic?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Bhagat Singh c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

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38) United Nations Charter was signed at _____.

- a) San Francisco b) France c) Italy

39) In the beginning, the United Nations had _____ members including India -

- a) 21 b) 51 c) 31

40) In 1911, King George visited _____.

- a) India b) Chennai c) Bengal

Part - B

Q1(a) Fill in the blanks :-

- 1) Socrates was a great scholar of Greece.
- 2) Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon.
- 3) The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume.
- 4) According to Rowlatt act, any person could be sent to jail without a trial.

(4)

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- 5) Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement due to the violent incident held at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur.
- 6) At the ^{time} of its formation 50 countries signed the charter.
- 7) Trygve of Norway was appointed the first Secretary General of the United Nations.
- 8) The headquarters of the United Nations is at New York.
- 9) At present there are 191 members of the United Nations.
- 10) Every member nation can send five representatives to the General Assembly.
- 11) The Economic and Social Council has 54 members.
- 12) 'Das Capital' was written by Karl Marx.

Q1. [b] True or False :-

- 1.) Karl Marx was born in Russia. [False]
- 2.) No civilians were killed in the revolt of

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1857. [False]

- 3) The extremists wanted full freedom from the British rule. [True]
- 4) The Muslims were happy at the Partition of Bengal. [False]
- 5) Gandhiji became the first prime minister of India. [False]
- 6) The famous slogan 'Jai Hind' was given by Gandhiji. [False]
- 7) Subhash Chandra Bose believed that only force can drive the British out of India. [True]
- 8) Second World War was more disastrous than the First World War. [True]
- 9) The United Nations ~~are~~ ^{was} created after the First World War. [False]
- 10) Smallpox has now been fully eradicated from the world. [True]
- 11) The main function of the Security Council is to prevent war. [True]
- 12) There have been no wars at all after the UN was formed. [True]

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Q2 [a] Match the following :-

A	B
1) Dandi March	a) 1930
2) Rowlatt Act	b) 1919 (March)
3) Quit India Movement	c) 1942
4) Government of India Act	d) 1935
5) "Father of the Nation"	e) Mahatma Gandhi
6) Independence Day	f) 15 th August 1947
7) Governor General	g) Lord Canning
8) Lawyer	h) Abraham Lincoln
9) Chauri Chaura Incident	i) 1922
10) Kakori Conspiracy Case	j) 1925

Q2 [b] Write the full form of :-

- 1) UNICEF → The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

(12)

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- 2) UNESCO → The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- 3) IMF → International Monetary Fund
- 4) IBRD → International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.
- 5) ILO → The International Labour Organization
- 6) FAO → The Food and Agricultural Organization.
- 7) WHO → The World Health Organization
- 8) UPU → Universal Postal Union

Q3(a) Answer the following questions in brief :-

1) What is the main function of ILO?

Ans The main function of ILO is to make Labour Laws so that the labourers are not exploited by the employers.

2) What are the main objectives of the United Nations?

Ans The main objectives of the United Nations are as follows :-

- 1) To maintain world peace and security.
- 2) To develop friendly relations and cooperation between different nations of the world.
- 3) To solve the social, economic and cultural problems of the world.
- 4) To protect the freedom and human rights.
- 5) To remove the discrimination based on race, religion and sex.

3) Which parts of India constituted Pakistan, when India was divided into two nations - India and Pakistan?

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

4) 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.

5) 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

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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.

6) 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.

7) Why is the revolt of 1857 called the 'First War of Independence' by some historians?

Ans. The revolt of 1857 is called the 'First War of Independence' by some historians as it laid the foundation of a planned freedom struggle which ultimately succeeded and India gained independence.

8) Why was there a great ~~dissati~~ dissatisfaction among most of the people of India against the British rule?

Ans The policies of the British government created a great dissatisfaction among various sections of the Indian society as well as the Indian soldiers in the British army.

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9) Why was Socrates sentenced to death?

Ans: Socrates, ^{were} sentenced to death because he advised people not to believe anything blindly and question in order to find out the truth.

10.) What was the main ideology of Karl Marx?

Ans: The main ideology of Karl Marx was that all human beings are equal. He said that all the means of production should be owned by the whole society and not very few people.

11.) Which movements did Mahatma Gandhi launch against the British rule?

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi launched the following movements against the British rule:
a) Non-cooperation Movement b) Civil disobedience Movement c) Quit India Movement

12.) What is the main function of WHO?

Ans: The main function of the WHO is, to make the world free from certain fatal diseases by distributing medicines and vaccines to the developing countries.

Q3 [b] Write Short Note ON :-

(16)

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(1)

Dandi March

To control the ~~in~~ trade in salt in India. The British had introduced a tax on salt production. In 1930, Gandhiji led a movement to produce salt without paying the tax. He organised the salt Satyagraha March, popularly known as the Dandi March.

(2)

Chauri Chaura Incident

On 4th February, 1922 the police fired upon a peaceful procession of non-cooperation activities at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, U.P. The activists turned violent and set the police station on fire killing 22 policemen.

(3)

Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz)

Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Azad Hind Fauz (also known as the Indian National Army) which was composed at first of Indian soldiers who had been captured as prisoners of war by Japan. Later many volunteers joined the Azad Hind Fauz.