



VEDANT PUBLIC SCHOOL
ISANPUR, AHMEDABAD - 382443.

Seat No. :
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EXAM :
પરીક્ષા :

SA-2

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દોરણ / વર્ગ :

5th

SUBJECT :
વિષય :

SS Revision

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Revision

Part-A

S-S.

→ Choose the correct options:-

1) How many organs are there of United Nations ?

a) 2

b) 4

c) 6

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

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a) 1910 b) 1919 c) 1925

3) When did First World War broke out?

a) 1920 b) 1910 c) 1914

4) When was the United Nations formed?

a) 24th Oct 1945 b) 24th August 1945 c) 24th March 1945

5) Where is the headquarter of General Assembly situated?

a) China b) England c) New York

6) How many ~~reg.~~ countries are the permanent members of the Security Council?

a) Five b) Six c) Seven

7) When did the Second World War broke out?

a) 1939 b) 1945 c) 1942

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

a) China b) America c) England

9) Which organ of UN had taken the decisions on the matter of world peace?

- a) General Assembly ~~b) The Security Council~~
c) Trusteeship Council

10) Where is the headquarter of UNESCO situated?

- a) China ~~b) India~~ c) Paris

11) When was the League of Nations formed?

- a) 10th January 1915 ~~b) 10 January 1918~~
c) 10th January 1920

12) When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

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

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

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

14) Indian National Congress was founded by _____.

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

15) When was "Bengal Partition proclaimed?"

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

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

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

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

- a) 1920 b) 1922 c) 1925

18) Where was the first session of ^{National} Indian Congress held?

- a) Chennai b) Mumbai c) Delhi

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

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

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

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

21) When did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

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

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

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

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

- a) 15 Aug. 1940
- b) 15 Aug 1947
- c) 15 Aug 1950

24) The great revolt of 1857 started from _____.

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

25) What was the Abraham Lincoln's father?

- a) An accountant
- b) A poet
- c) A farmer

26) What was the full name of Mahatma Gandhi?

- a) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- b) Mohan Lal Karamchand Gandhi

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c) Mohan Lal Karam Singh Gandhi

27) India was under the British rule for about _____

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

28) When was Mangal Pandey hanged?

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

29) When was Karl Marx born?

- a) In 1615 b) In 1520 c) In 1818

30) When did Abraham Lincoln become the President of the USA?

- a) 1961 b) 1861 c) 1761

31) The first war for Independence started in _____

- a) 1857 b) 1757 c) 1657

32) Khudki Ram Bose was hanged at the young age of _____

- a) 15 b) 20 c) 25

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33) In the beginning, the United Nations had _____ members.

- a) 31 b) 41 c) 51

34) _____ of Norway was elected as the first Secretary General of the United Nations.

- a) Trygve Lie b) Lord Curzon c) Robert Clare

35) The spread of modern education made the people aware of their _____.

- a) Unity b) strength c) right

36) The government arrested Gandhiji on _____, 1922.

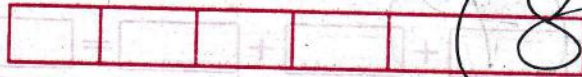
- a) 10th March b) 15th March c) 25th March

37) People started using _____ made on handlooms.

- a) Khadi b) Cotton c) Rayon

38) India and Pakistan was divided on the basis of _____.

- a) Caste b) Religion c) Language



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39) Who bought out a newspaper 'Vande Mataram'?

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

40) Who composed 'Vande Mataram' as our National Song?

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

41) Who became the first President of Indian Republic?

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

42) Who became the first Prime Minister of India?

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

43) _____ is celebrated as the UN Day all over the ~~part~~ world.

- a) 24th October
- b) 24th November
- c) 24th Dec

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Part-B

Q1(a) Fill in the blanks :-

- The Economic and Social Council has 54 members.
- Every member nation can send five representatives to the General Assembly.
- The headquarters of the United Nations is at New York.
- The United Nations was set up on 24th October 1945.

- 5) According to Rowlatt act, any person could be sent to jail without a trial.
- 6) The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume.
- 7) The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay (Mumbai).
- 8) Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon.
- 9) Jantya Tope was the loyal military leader of Nana Sahib.
- 10) Socrates was a great scholar of Greece.
- 11) Mahatma Gandhi gave the new name Harijans to the so called untouchables.
- 12) The Secretary General of the United Nations is appointed for a term of 5 years.
- 13) At the time of its formation 50 countries signed the Charter.

14) The problem of child labour is still there in many countries.

15) The United Nation has so far been successful in preventing the Third World War.

Q1(b) True and False :-

1) Abraham Lincoln was the first President of America. [False]

2) Karl Marx was born in Russia. [False]

3) Smallpox has now been fully eradicated from the world. [True]

4) The main function of the Security Council is to prevent war. [True]

5) There have been no wars at all after the UN was formed. [True]

6) The United Nations was created after the First World War. [False]

7) The United Nations has ~~been~~ supported the policy of social discrimination. [False]

□ + □ + □ + □ = □

- 8) The United States is helping the poor countries in their socio-economic development. [True]
- 9) Gandhiji became the first prime minister of India. [False]
- 10) The extremists wanted full freedom from the British rule. [True]
- 11) The Muslims were happy at the 'Partition of Bengal'. [~~True~~ False]
- 12) No civilians were killed in the revolt of 1857. [False]
- 13) The revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British. [True]
- 14) Cabinet Mission was sent to India to start the process of transferring power. [False]
- 15) The famous slogan 'Jai Hind' was given by Gandhiji. [False]

Q1(c) Write full forms of:-

1-) UNICEF :- The United Nations

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International Children's Emergency Fund.

2.) UNESCO :- The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

3.) IMF :- International Monetary Fund

4.) IBRD :- International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

5.) WHO :- World Health Organization

6.) FAO :- The Food and Agricultural Organization.

7.) ILO :- The International Labour Organization.

8.) UPU :- Universal Postal Union

Q2(a) Answer the following Questions :-

1.) 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.

2) What is the main function of FAO?

Ans The main function of FAO is to supply food to those countries which are suffering from food shortage. It ~~has urged~~ ^{helped} its member nations to use modern scientific methods of agriculture so that they can increase their agriculture production.

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

Ans The main objectives of the United Nations are:-

- 1) ~~To~~ 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.

4) 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 each province the representatives of the Indian people were to be elected.

5) 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 Indian's freedom.

6) 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.

7) Why was there a great 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.

8) What was the similarity between the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King?

Ans. Both Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King ~~also~~ chose the path of non-violence to oppose discrimination on the basis of colour of the skin, race, caste or wealth.

9.) Why was Socrates sentenced to death?

Ans. Socrates was sentenced to death because he advised people not to believe anything blindly and question in order to find out the truth.

10.) What is the main function of ILO?

Ans. The main function of ILO is to make labour laws so that the



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labourers are not exploited by their employers.

11) What is the main functions of the International Court of justice?

Ans The main functions of the International Court of justice is to settle international disputes.

12) Which socio-economic problems are being faced by most of the poor and developing countries?

Ans Many types of socio-economic problems

are being faced by most of the poor and developing countries:-

- a) Many developing countries are facing the problems of illiteracy, unemployment and exploitation.
- b) Many poor countries are not able to provide education, proper health facilities, basic necessities of life to all their citizens.

Q2(b) Write Short Notes ON:-

(1) Dandi March

To control the 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 4 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 Fauj)

Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Azad Hind Fauj (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 Fauj.