

## IDEAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DOHA - QATAR

## ANNUAL EXAMINATION, MARCH 2024 SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: V SET 1 Max Marks: 80 Date:14.03.2024 Duration:3 hours.

## General Instructions:

- 1. Attempt all the questions.
- 2. The Question Paper contains 6 sections.
- 3. Section A Multiple Choice Questions (Q. No. 1 to 20) are of 1 mark each.
- 4. Section B Q. No. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
- 5. Section C Q. No. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
- 5. Section D Q No. 30 to 32 are source-based questions carrying 4 marks each.
- 6. Section E Q. No. 33 to 36 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
- 7. Section F Questions no. 37 is Map Work, carrying 5 marks. There is an additional sheet provided along with your question paper, it should be tied with your answer paper while submitting.

I.	SECTION - A	20X1=20
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS	
1.	The amount of moisture present in the air is called.	1
	a. Humidity c. Altitude b. Longitude d. All of these	
2.	Who invented the telephone?  a. G Marconi c. John Logie Baird b. Samuel Morse d. Alexander Graham Bell	1
3.	The condition of the atmosphere of a place over a short period of time is called	1
	<ul><li>a. Weather</li><li>b. Humidity</li><li>c. Climate</li><li>d. None of these</li></ul>	
4.	b. Humidity d. None of these  Who invented the Telegraph?  a. Johannes Gutenberg c. Rene laennec b. Samuel Morse d. All of these	1
5.	The height of a place above sea level is called	1
	a. Longitude c. Altitude b. Latitude d. Equator	

6.	Non-cooperation Movement was launched in	1
	a. 1920 c.1927	
	b. 1925 d. 1928	
7.	Which is the highest court of justice?	1
	a. Supreme Court c. District Court	
	b. High Court d. None of these	
8.	The agenda of this movement was not to cooperate with the British	1
	<ul><li>a. Non-Cooperation movement</li><li>b. Civil Disobedience movement</li><li>c. Quit India movement</li><li>d. All of these</li></ul>	
0	The has the highest authority in a state.	1
9.	a. President c. Prime Minister	
	b. Governor d. None of these	
10.	is known as the father of Surgery.	1
	a. Sushruta c. James Simpson	
	b. Wilhelm Roentgen d. Alexander Fleming	
11.	The is the law- making body.	1
	a. Legislature c. Executive	
	b. Judiciary d. None of these	
12.	Who invented the Stethoscope?	1
	<ul><li>a. Rene Laennec</li><li>b. Wilhelm Roentgen</li><li>c. Alexander Fleming</li><li>d. None of these</li></ul>	
13.	The new class of rich people, who were mainly the industrialists, was called	1
	a. Capitalists c. Revolutionist	
	b. Moderates d. Extremists	
14	The original inhabitants of Greenland were:	1
	a. Europeans c. Inuit b. Americans d. Indians	
15.	In which year, the railways were introduced in India?	1
15.		1
	a. 1835 b. 1836 c. 1853 d. 1863	
L	b. 1836 d. 1863	

16.	is the main hunting weapon of the Inuit	1
	a. Harpoon c. Umiak	
	b. Kayak d. None of these	
17.	Who founded the idea of modern communism?	1
	a. Karl Marx c. Samuel Morse	
	b. Socrates d. All of the above	
18.	The invention of the wheel by humans led to the development of newer	1
	means of transport.	
	a. TRUE b. FALSE	
19.	Roadways are the fastest means of travelling to far off places.	1
	a. TRUE b. FALSE	
20.	Identify the personality in the picture.	1
		1
	a) Countag	
	<ul><li>a) Socrates</li><li>b) Abraham Lincoln</li></ul>	
	c) Karl Marx	
	d) Martin Luther King	
II.	SECTION B	4X2=8
	VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	
21.	What was the Simon Commission?	2
22.	What are the roles and responsibilities of the Central Government?	2
23.	What is racial discrimination? Who ended it and how was he awarded?	2
24.	What are icebergs?	2
III.	SECTION C	5X3=15
	SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	
25.	How does latitude affect the climate of a place?	3
26.	Write a short note on internet and social networking.	3
1		1

27.	Explain the Socratic method. List some of Socrates main teachings.	3
28.	List some basic health care to prevent diseases and for living a healthy life.	3
29.	Write a short note on Inland Waterways.  OR  Write a short note on Ocean Transport.	3
IV.	SECTION D SOURCE- BASED QUESTIONS	3X4=12
30.	The first form of transport was the human foot. Early humans used to travel large distances on foot. With the invention of the automobile, there has been improvement in roads in different parts of the world. The network of roads connecting major cities of the country are called highways. The Grand trunk road, which connects India with Pakistan. The border roads organization maintains roads that serve as borders of India with its neighbouring countries. Railways are highly important means of transport, as they help to transport not only a large number of people but also heavy goods, over long distances.  The first steam operated railway operated in 1837 in Madras with the first passenger operating in 1853 between Bombay and Thane. In 1925, the first electric train ran in Bombay on DC traction. The first locomotive manufacturing unit was commissioned in 1950 at Chittaranjan with the first coach manufacturing unit set-up at Madras in 1955. Various companies operating railways across the country were re-organized into six regional zones in 1951, which were gradually expanded to 19 zones.	
i.	What are highways?	1
ii.	The road connects India with Pakistan.	1
iii.	The first passenger train service was inaugurated between	1
iv.	The first form of transport was the	1
31.	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahatma (from Sanskrit 'great-souled, venerable'), first applied to him in South Africa in 1914, is now used throughout the world.	

Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, and, above all, achieving swaraj or self-rule. Gandhi adopted the short dhoti woven with hand-spun yarn as a mark of identification with India's rural poor.

He began to live in a self-sufficient residential community, to eat simple

He began to live in a self-sufficient residential community, to eat simple food, and undertake long fasts as a means of both introspection and political protest. Bringing anti-colonial nationalism to the common Indians, Gandhi led them in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (250 mi) Dandi Salt March in 1930 and in calling for the British to quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned many times and for many years in both South Africa and India. With his book Hind Swaraj (1909) Gandhi, aged 40, declared that British rule was established in India with the co-operation of Indians and had survived only because of this co-operation. If Indians refused to co-operate, British rule would collapse and swaraj (Indian independence) would come.

	Quit India Movement was launched in	1
i.	10.12	
	a. 1942 c. 1943	
	b.1944 d. 1945	
	Who invented Salt Satyagraha?	1
ii.		
	Mahatma literally means	
iii.		1
	Which one of the following books is the work of Gandhiji?	
iv.		1
	a. Light of India c. Hind Swaraj	
	b. The discovery of India d. All of these	
32.	Communication has been fundamental to our history. The exchange of information by speaking, writing, or using gestures	
	is known as communication. Interpersonal communication is an	
	exchange of information between two people or amongst a few	
	people. It includes exchanging letters, talking over the	
	telephone, fax etc. The Indian post office was established in	
	1837. The highest post office in the world is in Hikrim, Himachal Pradesh. The telegraph is a device used for	
	transmitting and receiving messages over long distances in	
	a short duration of time. The telegraph service began in	
	1850.	
	The highest post office in the world is in	
i.		1

	T	
ii.	The is a device used for transmitting and receiving messages over long distances in short duration of time.	1
iii.	The Indian post office was established in	1
iv.	What is Communication?	1
V.	SECTION E LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	4X5=20
33.	What do you understand by  (a) vaccination (b) antibiotic	5
34.	Write a short note on Abraham Lincoln.  OR  How did Socrates die?	5
35.	What do you understand by the following ? i) Lok sabha ii) Rajya Sabha	5
36.	What are heat zones? Explain the three heat zones with the help of a diagram?  OR What is Global warming? What are its causes?	5
VI	SECTION F MAP BASED QUESTION	5X1=5
37.	Mark the following places on the given world map.  1. Asia 2. Europe 3. Greenland 4. Atlantic Ocean 5. Indian Ocean	5

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NAME CLASS & DIV -INVIGILATOR'S SIGN

