

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Annual Exam- (2022 – 2023)
Sample Paper

Class : V**MM: 80****Subject: Social Science****Time: 2 Hrs.**

Name: _____

Roll No.: _____

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)**General Instructions:****All questions are compulsory.****Marks are indicated in front of each question****Q1 Choose the correct answers**

i. Sense and Sensibility was written by _____. (1)

a William Shakespeare b Charles Dickens c Leo Tolstoy d Jane Austen

ii. Which peace-keeping body was formed after the first World War? (1)

a NATO b League of Nation c United Nations d Peace Keeping Organisation

iii. In which country is Versailles situated ? (1)

a Britain b Germany c USA d France

iv. The cheaper cloth imported from England made the India weavers. (1)

a Poor b rich c Prosperous d powerful

v. The British forced the farmers to grow _____. (1)

a Peanuts b Crops c Apple d Indigo

vi. Gandhiji's method of fighting was called _____. (1)

a Satyagraha b Anti-colonial c Untouchability d Religious Pluralism

vii. Who invented the aeroplane _____. (1)

a APJ Kalam b Wright Brothers c Alexander Graham Bell d James Watt

viii. Which country has the world's largest railway network? (1)

a India b USA c China d Russia

ix. The member of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of _____ years. (1)

a two b ten c six d. five

x. The Lok Sabha can have a maximum of _____. (1)

a 12 members b 552 members c 238 members d 250 members

xi. The Secretary-General is the head of the _____. (1)

a Security Council b General Assembly c Secretariat d trusteeship council

xii. The United Nations was formed after the _____ (1)

- a First World War b First war of Independence c Quit India Movement
d Second World War.

xiii The name ‘United Nations’ was given by _____. (1)

- a Thomas Jefferson b John Tyler c Warren Harding d Franklin D Roosevelt

xiv Opposition to the partition of Bengal led to the _____. (1)

- a Swadeshi and Boycott Movement b Jallianwala Bagh Massacre c Quit India Movement
d Non-Cooperation Movement

xv The President of the first session of the Indian National Congress was _____. (1)

- a Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee b Bhagat Singh c Chandra Shekhar Azad
d Lala Lajpat Rai

Q2 Short type of questions

- i Who was Sushruta ? What were his achievements? (1+2)
ii Why is Dhyan Chand famous? (3)
iii How was Japan finally forced to surrender? (1+2)
iv How did the British exploit the farmers? (3)
v Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement ? (3)
vi How has the Suez Canal reduced travel time between Asia and Europe? (3)
vii How is the central government formed ? (3)
viii What are the objectives of the UN ? (3)

Q3 Long type of questions

- i Which factor sparked the First War of Independence? (5)
ii Which incident led to the First World War? (5)
iii Which Provision in the Constitution help in the proper governance of the country? Manu has lost a case in the high Court. However ,he does not think of it as the final judgement. Why ? (3+2)
iv How are newspapers and magazines useful to us? What do you need to send or receive an email? (2+3)

Q4 Case based paragraph

There are many political parties in our country. This multiparty system is a very important part of our democracy. In a general election different parties field their candidates’ .People vote for the candidates. The party that gets the maximum seat in the lok sabha forms the government at the centre. The president appoints the leader of this party as the Prime minister.

She/He then forms the council of ministers. It consists of cabinet minister, ministers of state and deputy minister. The ministers must be members of the Parliament.

4.a Which party system tend to be most common parliamentary system in India? (1)

4.b Who is the head of central government in India? (1)

4.c What will be candidates do after winning maximum seats in lok sabha in India? (1)

4.d To be minister in central government minimum qualification according to paragraph. (1)

Q5 Case based paragraph

Railways are convenient for travelling and carrying goods. The British introduced railways in the India in the mid –nineteenth century. Today, India has the second largest railway network in Asia and the fourth largest in the world.

The USA has the largest railway network in the world. Russia ,China and Canada also have extensive railway networks. The longest train route in the world ,the Trans-Siberian railway, connects Moscow to Vladivostok, a distance of over 9,200 Km. The train running on this route covers this distance in 178 hours. Japan, China and France have designed some of the fastest trains in the world. The bullet train of Japan, the Maglev of China and the TGV of France can run at speeds of over 400 Km per hour.

5.a In which century British introduced railways in India? (1)

5.b Which is the longest train route in World? (1)

5.c Which country has second largest railway network in Asia? (1)

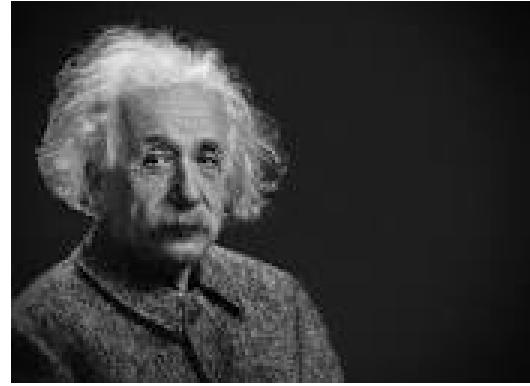
5.d Name the fastest train of China according to the paragraph. (1)

Q6 Identify the picture and write one sentence on it .

a) (2)



b) (2)



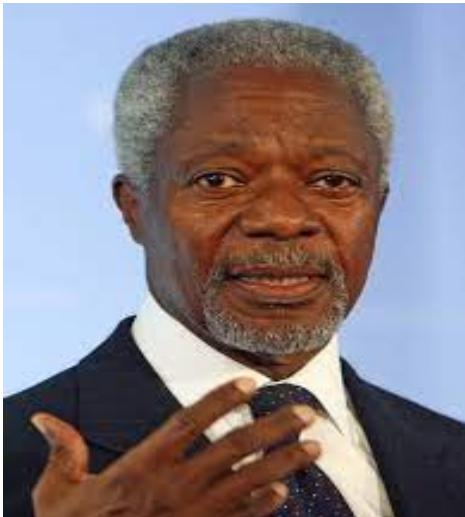
c)

(2)



d)

(2)



e)

(2)

A black and white portrait of a man wearing a white turban and a light-colored shirt, looking slightly to the side.

Q7 On the outline map of India mark the following locations (3)

a .Barrackpore

b .Jhansi

c .Kaveri

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