INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
UPPER PRIMARY SECTION
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 2 (MARCH– 2014)

SOCIAL STUDIES- CLASS V  Time: 1Hr

Name: ___________________________ Marks: Orals: _______/5

Roll No: ___________ Written: _____/25

Section: _______________ Total: _______/30

Instructions:

1. Part A to be done in the Question Paper itself.
2. Part B to be done in the Answer Sheet provided.
3. Read the questions carefully and attempt all.
4. Read your paper thoroughly before submission.

PART- A

I. Circle the correct answer:  \( \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2} \) marks

1) The Lok Sabha can have a maximum of
   (a) 552 members  (b) 238 members  (c) 543 members

2) The Great Revolt of 1857 started at
   (a) Jhansi  (b) Meerut  (c) Kanpur

3) The Partition of Bengal was in
   (a) 1911  (b) 1905  (c) 1811

4) The highest law making body in the country is
   (a) Supreme Court  (b) Rajya Sabha  (c) Lok Sabha

5) Who among the following is not a ‘Revolutionary’?
   (a) Maulana Azad  (b) Ajit Singh  (c) Chandrashekhar Azad  
   \[ 2 \frac{1}{2} \]
II. Fill in the blanks: $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ marks}\right)$

1) The English government introduced the policy of ____________________ to suppress Nationalism.
2) The leader of the Indian National Army was ____________________
3) Any Indian citizen who is ________ years or above can contest the elections to the Lok Sabha.
4) The ____________________ of India provides for an independent Judiciary.
5) Lala Lajpat Rai was a popular ____________________ leader.

III. Name the following: $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ marks}\right)$

1) The chairman of the Rajya Sabha ____________________
2) Name a moderate leader ____________________
3) The leader of the First War of Independence ____________________
4) The highest court in a state ____________________
5) The first President of India ____________________

IV. Write True or False: $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2 \text{ marks}\right)$

1) In 1915, Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. ________
2) Division of people into groups of different social status is known as racist policy. ________
3) The members of the upper house of parliament are not elected directly by the people. ________
4) Indian National Army is also called Azad Hind Fauj. ________
V. Match the following:  

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
1 & Dandi & Amritsar \\
2 & Chauri Chaura & Surat \\
3 & Sabarmati & Uttar Pradesh \\
4 & Jallianwala Bagh & Ahmedabad \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{\(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2\text{ marks}\)}
\]

VI. Identify the following pictures and fill in the blanks:  
\[
\text{\(\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}\text{ marks}\)}
\]

1. __________________________
   in New Delhi.
2. __________________________
   led the Great Revolt of 1857
   at __________________________.

VII. Write the event or the year in which it took place:  
\[
\text{\(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1\text{ mark}\)}
\]

1. 1920 : __________________________

2. _____ : Quit India Movement

\[
4\frac{1}{2}
\]

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VIII. Who said the following quotes: \( (\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1 \text{mark}) \)

1. _______________________________ said "At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom."

2. _______________________________ asked the people to "Do or Die" during the Quit India Movement.

PART- B

I Answer the following questions in one or two sentences: \( (1 \times 3 = 3 \text{marks}) \)

1) Who elects the President of India?
2) How did the English exploit Indian traders?
3) Explain the term Satyagraha.

II Give Reasons: \( (1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 3 \text{marks}) \)

1) The Indian National Congress had limited success during its early years.

III Answer any two of the following questions: \( (2 \times 2 = 4 \text{marks}) \)

1) How is the government formed?
2) What factors helped the English to suppress the First War of Independence?
3) Write a short note on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.