

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM.**  
**UPPER PRIMARY SECTIONS, CLASS V**  
**ANNUAL EXAM WORK SHEETS (2018 – 2019)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ROLL NO:** \_\_\_\_\_ **SEC:** \_\_\_\_\_

**L -2 , PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS**

**I. Fill in the blanks :-**

1. The longest parallel on the surface of the globe is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word latitude originates from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ and the word meridian originates from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are also called as polar circles.
4. Parallels are drawn at an interval of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ parallels in all on the surface of the globe.
6. The imaginary lines from east to west on a globe are called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The imaginary lines from north to south on a globe are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Meridians cut the parallels at \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a network of parallels and meridians.
10. The meridian that passed through \_\_\_\_\_ was marked 0°.
11. An imaginary line passing through two extreme points on a sphere around which it spins is called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is taken as the starting line for all other meridians.
13. There are \_\_\_\_\_ meridians in all, on the surface of the globe.
14. To locate a place on a globe we must know its \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Lines of latitude, also called parallels, are drawn from \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ on the globe are used as two fixed points.
17. All \_\_\_\_\_ are complete circles, except for the North Pole and the South Pole.
18. The meridian of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is the same line.

**II. Write whether the following statements are True or False.**

1. All parallels are of the same length. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Tropic of Cancer lies in the Southern Hemisphere. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Parallels are used to measure distances in the north-south direction. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The distance between any two meridians decreases as we move away from the Equator towards the poles. \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Define the following :**

1. Axis - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Pole - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Prime Meridian - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Equator - \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Give Reason :**

1. The length of a parallel increases as we move away from the poles towards the Equator. Why?

**V. Answer the following :**

1. What is a parallel? Write three features of parallels.
2. How do we number parallels on a globe?
3. What is a meridian? Write three features of meridians.
4. How can we locate a place on a globe?
5. Differentiate between parallels and meridians.
6. Draw the important parallels on a globe and label them.

## L- 9 THE TREELESS GRASSLANDS

### I Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are large plains of grass.
2. The grasslands of North America are known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Prairies extend from \_\_\_\_\_ in the north to \_\_\_\_\_ in the South.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two big rivers that flow through the Prairies.
6. Animals are reared on large open areas called \_\_\_\_\_ in the Prairies.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important occupation in the Prairies.

### II Choose the correct answer :

1. In the Prairies, the farmers stay with their families in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. silos    b. homesteads    c. ranches
2. The Prairies are located in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Temperate Zone    b. Homesteads    c. Ranches
3. The longest river in North America is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Missouri    b. Mississippi    c. Amazon
4. The main crop cultivated in the eastern part of the Prairies is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. wheat    b. corn    c. barley

### III Match the following :

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| a. Asia          | : Velds    |
| b. South America | : Prairies |
| c. Australia     | : Pampas   |
| d. Africa        | : Downs    |
| e. USA           | : Steppes  |

### IV Give Reason :

1. The Prairies are one of the most industrialized regions in the world. How?

**V Answer the following :**

1. What are the crops grown in the Prairies?
2. Name any three minerals that are found in the Prairies?

**L-15 . TOWARDS FREEDOM**

**I Fill in the blanks :-**

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ came first to India for trade.
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as the most powerful among the people who came to India for trade.
- 3) The British traded with India through the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The farmers were forced to grow \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of most Indians led them to revolt.
- 6) The Revolt of 1857 spread to large parts of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ India.
- 7) The war of 1857 was called \_\_\_\_\_ Mutiny.
- 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ introduced modern education in India.
- 9) The Revolt of 1857 started at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) The rule of the English East India Company ended in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ was the last Mughal Emperor.
- 12) The Indian National Congress was formed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) The first session of Congress was held at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) The President of the first session of INC was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15) The British used the policy of \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the Hindus and the Muslims from uniting.
- 16) The Revolt of 1857 was led by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at Kanpur.
- 17) The new rifle introduced by the British was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18) The revolt of 1857 at Awadh was led by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 19) The Indian National Congress was formed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- 20) The first session of the Indian National Congress was attended by \_\_\_\_\_ delegates from all over India.

**II. Give one word for the following :-**

- 1) The improvement of something by removing faults - \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Love and devotion of ones own country- \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) An Indian soldier serving in British army - \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Custom of a widow burning herself in the funeral pyre of her husband - \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Division of people into groups based on birth - \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Short questions :-**

- 1) Name three social and religious reformers.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Why was the 'Revolt of 1857' called the 'Sepoy Mutiny'?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) When and where was the first revolt started?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) What was the aim of British government behind the policy of divide and rule?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5) What made the Indian weavers poorer?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Question and Answers:-**

- 1) How did the British exploit the farmers?
- 2) How did modern education lead to the rise of nationalism in India?
- 3) Which factor sparked the First War of Independence?
- 4) What helped the British to suppress the First War of Independence?

**V. Identify the personalities**



a) \_\_\_\_\_



b) \_\_\_\_\_

**L-16 INDIA WINS FREEDOM**

**I Fill in the blanks:-**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first President of India.
- 2) Gandhiji believed in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The early leaders of the Congress were called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) In 1920, Gandhiji launched the \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
- 5) Gandhiji asked the people to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ during Quit India Movement.
- 6) The second world war ended in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ were more powerful than moderates.
- 8) General Dyer fired at the people who gathered at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Swadeshi means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were the two groups within the Congress.
- 11) The \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ movement was launched in protest against the partition of Bengal.
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ movement was launched in 1942.
- 13) In the year \_\_\_\_\_, Bengal was partitioned.
- 14) The Indian National Army was led by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15) Indian National Army is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 16) Gandhiji and his followers walked from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ along the coast of Gujarat to break the Salt Law.
- 17) " There is no God higher than Truth" said by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18) The \_\_\_\_\_ were in favour of strikes and boycotts.

- 19) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
were moderates.
- 20) Gandhiji was born in Porbandar on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 21) Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 22) In South Africa ,Gandhiji fought against the \_\_\_\_\_ policy of the White Rulers.
- 23) In December 1929, the Congress demanded \_\_\_\_\_.
- 24) The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 25) Gandhiji's method of fighting was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 26) \_\_\_\_\_ gave us the slogan "Jai Hind".
- 27) Radicals were also called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 28) India became independent on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 29) \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were radicals.
- 30) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Prime Minister of Independent India.

**II Answer these questions :**

1) " Swaraj is my birthright , and I shall have it" . Who said this ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2)"Give me blood and I will give you freedom". Who said this ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3 ) Who sang " VandeMataram" before Pandit Nehru gave his "tryst with destiny" speech in the Parliament ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4) Who were the early revolutionaries ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Define the terms :-**

- 1) Satyagraha
- 2) Purna Swaraj
- 3) Revolutionary
- 4) Racist Policy
- 5) Boycott

**IV. Rewrite the events in the correct order. Also write the year.**

- 1) Partition of Bengal
- 2) Quit India Movement
- 3) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- 4) Civil Disobedience Movement
- 5) Non-Cooperation Movement
- 6) India gets freedom
- 7) Gandhiji's return to India

**V. Give Reasons :-**

- 1) Why did Congress boycott the Simon Commission ?
- 2) Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement ?
- 3) Why did the English decide to partition Bengal ?

**VI. Question and Answers:-**

- 1) How were the moderates different from radicals ?
- 2) Write a short note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre .
- 3) Write a short note on the Simon Commission .
- 4) Write a short note on the Quit India movement .

**VII. Identify the personalities :**

