

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

SOCIAL STUDIES SA - 2 WORK SHEET CLASS – V 2016 -17

LESSON NO - 13 WE ARE PROUD OF THEM

FILL IN THE BANKS

1. _____ was the first women to be awarded a Nobel Prize.
2. Jonas Salk developed vaccine for Influenza and _____.
3. _____ is the only woman to receive Nobel Prize twice.
4. _____ was the first female judge of Iran.
5. _____ was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to improve the lives of African-Americans.
6. _____ ended Slavery in America.
7. _____ was known as the 'Iron Lady' of Israeli Politics.
8. Radium was used to develop _____.
9. Golda Meir was the Prime Minister of _____.
10. The Speech "I have a Dream" was delivered by _____.
11. 'War and Peace' is the most famous novel of _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The elements discovered by Marie Curie. _____.
2. The "Iron Lady" of Israel _____.
3. First woman Gymnast to score a perfect 10 in gymnastics event. _____.
4. The most popular Novel of Jane Austen _____.
5. Two famous novels of Leo Tolstoy _____.
6. The Person who Kept all important documents in his hat _____.
7. The President of the United States of America who ended slavery. _____.

TRUE OR FALSE

- 1 .Leo Tolstoy was an English Novelist.
2. Shirin Ebadi is a medical Scientist .
3. Nadia Comaneci won five Olympic Gold medals..
4. Golda Meir signed the Israeli Declaration of Independence.
5. Jonas Salk was a social Reformer.
6. Abraham Lincoln Was the 16th President of the U.S.A.
7. Pride and Prejudice portrays the life of Upper class in England.

LESSON - 15. Towards Freedom

I. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) The _____ were the first to come to India for trade.
- 2) The English traded through the _____ company.
- 3) The Revolt of 1857 started at _____.
- 4) The revolt was started by the _____ serving in the English Army.
- 5) The soldiers declared the Last Mughal Emperor, _____ as their leader.
- 6) The Indian National Congress was formed in the year _____ by _____.
- 7) The President of the first session of the Indian National Congress was _____.
- 8) The English used the policy of _____ to suppress nationalism.
- 9) The First War of Independence broke out in _____ at _____.
- 10) The Indian National Congress was formed in _____.
- 11) Modern education in India was introduced by the _____.
- 12) The rule of the English East India Company ended in _____.
- 13) _____ was the last Mughal Emperor.
- 14) The Revolt was led by _____ at Awadh.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:-

- 1) An Indian soldier serving in the British army. (_____)
- 2) The custom of a widow burning herself on the funeral pyre of her husband. _____
- 3) Division of people into groups based on birth. _____
- 4) To force a person to leave his country for political reasons. _____

- 5) Love and devotion for one's country. _____
- 6) The Policy adopted by the English to suppress nationalism. _____
- 7) The Company through which the English traded with India. _____
- 8) The first President of Indian National Congress . _____
- 9) The founder of Indian National Congress. _____
- 10) Name the rifle which was introduced by the English. _____

TRUE OR FALSE:-

1. The farmers had to pay high taxes to the British. _____
 2. The local rulers were very happy with the British. _____
 3. The Revolt was started by Indian craftsmen and traders. _____
 4. The British were defeated in the Revolt. _____
 5. The Arabs were the first to come to India for trade. _____
 6. The British exploited all sections of the society. _____
 7. The cheaper cloth imported from England made the Indian weavers poor. _____
 8. The rule of East India Company ended in 1858. _____
 9. The British government introduced the policy of divide and rule to suppress nationalism. _____
 10. The British forced the farmers to grow Indigo and Cotton. _____
- _____

LESSON – 16. India wins freedom.

Fill in the blanks:-

- 1) The _____ were in favour of strikes and boycotts.
- 2) Aurobindo Ghosh was a _____ leader.
- 3) Gandhiji's method of fighting was called _____.
- 4) General Dyer fired at the people gathered at _____.
- 5) Opposition to the partition of Bengal led to the _____.
- 6) Disobeying laws peacefully was the main objective of the _____ Movement.
- 7) The Indian National Army was led by _____.
- 8) The first President of independent India was _____.
- 9) India became free on _____.
- 10) The first Prime Minister of India was _____.
- 11) The National Anthem of India was composed by _____.
- 12) _____ is our National Song.
- 13) The Indian National Army was also called as _____.
- 14) The Quit India Movement was started in the year _____.
- 15) Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in the year _____.
- 16) Gandhiji's 'Satyagraha' was based on the principles of _____ and _____.
- 17) The Indians boycotted the _____ Commission in the year 1929.
- 18) Gandhiji asked the people to _____ during the Quit India Movement.
- 19) The _____ Movement was started under the leadership of Gandhiji in the year 1930.
- 20) The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the _____.
- 21) In August 1942, Gandhiji started the _____ Movement.
- 22) During the Quit India Movement, Gandhiji asked the people to _____.

23) In 1920, Gandhiji launched the _____
Movement.

Name the following:-

1) The method of fighting of Gandhiji _____

2) Place in Uttar Pradesh where 22 police men were killed by the Indians.

3) Incident at Amritsar in which thousands died.

4) One who believes in using force to bring about a change

5) The movement started in early 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji.

6) Name the leader of the Indian National Army.
_____.

7) Name the slogan given by Subhas Chandra Bose.
_____.

8) The Movement which started to protest against the partition of Bengal.

9) Refuse to buy or deal with _____.

10) Unfair treatment of a particular group or race of people.
_____.

11) The first Prime Minister of India.
_____.

12) The first President of India.
_____.

13) The Movement launched in 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi.
_____.

14) The Present Prime Minister of India. _____.

15) The Present President of India. _____.

16) The Movement launched in 1942 by Gandhiji. _____.

17) The author of Indian National Anthem. _____.

18) The National Song of India. _____.

WHO SAID THE FOLLOWING

1. "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it." __
2. "There is no God higher than truth" __
3. "Give me blood and I will give you freedom" __
4. "Do or Die"
5. Slogan "Jai Hind"

WRITE THE YEARS IN WHICH THESE EVENTS OCCURED.

1) Partition of Bengal _____.

2) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre _____.

3) Non- Cooperation Movement _____.

4) Civil Disobedience Movement _____.

5) Quit India Movement _____.

6) India gets freedom _____.

LESSON-17 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ has the largest railway network in the world.
2. Earliest means of water transport were _____ and _____.
3. _____ is used to send a copy of hand written or printed material etc.
4. The _____ road connects Kolkata and Peshawar.
5. The _____ introduced railways in India.
6. _____ is the longest train route in the world.
7. Trans-Siberian Railway connects Moscow to _____.
8. The _____ is the world's largest passenger aeroplane.
9. The _____ is the busiest sea route in the world.
10. The _____ canal joins the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
11. The Panama Canal joins the Atlantic Ocean and the _____ Ocean.
12. India has the second largest railway network in _____.
13. _____ has the fourth largest railway network in the world.
14. _____ services include Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram and Twitter.
15. We can send a parcel through Speed Post from a _____.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What does land transport include?
 - a) Roadways and airways
 - b) Waterways and railways
 - c) Roadways and railways

2. Who designed the efficient Steam Engine in 18 th century?

- a) James watt b) Thomas Edison c) John Logie Baird

3. Airbus A380, the world's largest passenger aeroplane can carry over

- a) 850 passengers b) 100 passengers c) 500 passengers

4. Which is the latest means of communication ?

- a) Internet b) Radio c) Television

5. Who invented television ?

- a) John Logie Baird b) Guglielmo Marconi c) Wright Brothers

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Many means of communication have made communication faster and easier.
2. Radio and television help us to keep in touch with people.
3. Email delivers message very late.
4. Waterways are the most expensive mode of transport .
5. Western Europe has a dense Network of air routes.
6. The Grand Trunk Road connects Kabul and New Delhi.
7. The Indian Ocean has the busiest sea routes in the world.
8. The development of printing made mass communication possible.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Devices that are used by people for communication. _____

2. The Electrical device that is used to connect people of different floor.

3. One Instant means of communication _____
4. The country with the largest railway network. _____
5. The Busiest Sea Route in the world. _____

6. The Canal which joins Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea. _____
7. The Canal which joins Pacific and Atlantic Ocean. _____
8. A flat boat made of pieces of wood tied together. _____
9. Wide roads with several lanes on which vehicles can travel fast. _____

10. A small computer which has a touch screen and is similar to a smartphone.

NAME THE INVENTORS

1. Steam Engine _____
2. Aeroplane _____
3. Telephone _____
4. Radio _____
5. Television _____
6. Printing Press _____

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS

a) Expressways:

b) Raft:

c) Tablet:

Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Grand Trunk Road | Red Sea with Mediterranean sea |
| 2. Trans-Siberian Railway | Atlantic and Pacific Ocean |
| 3. Suez Canal | Kolkata and Peshawar |
| 4. Panama Canal | Guglielmo Marconi |
| 5. Radio | Moscow and vladivostok |
| 6. Telephone | Alexander Graham Bell |

LESSON 18 - GOVERNING OURSELVES

Fill in the blanks

1. The _____ makes law for our country.
2. The _____ members are directly elected by the people.
3. The _____ is the head of the state.
4. The _____ of India is the head of our country.
5. The _____ of India is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
6. The _____ in New Delhi is the highest judicial body in our country.
7. The leader of the majority party becomes the _____ of the state.
8. India is divided into _____ states and _____ Union Territories.
9. The _____ makes laws for the state.
10. The _____ is the highest judicial body in a state.
11. The Governor of a state is elected for a term of _____.
12. The Governor of a state is appointed by the _____ of India.
13. The _____ is also known as the Lower House.
14. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the _____ of India.
15. The President of India is elected for a term of _____.
16. The Constitution of India was drafted by the _____ Assembly.
17. The Constitution of India came into force on _____.
18. The President appoints the leader of the majority party as the _____.
19. The powers of the central and state governments have been written down in the _____.
20. The _____ is the Upper House of the Parliament.
21. The Lok Sabha can have a maximum of _____ members.

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The Two houses of the Parliament a) _____ b) _____
2. The head of the country. _____
3. Lok Sabha is also known as _____
4. The law making body of India. _____
5. The upper house of the Parliament. _____
6. The Highest judicial body in the state _____.
7. Group of people having common aims and ideas _____.
8. The President of India. _____.

9. The Prime Minister of India. _____.
10. The Vice President of India. _____.
11. The highest Judicial Body of our country. _____.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Governor is appointed for a term of 10 years.
2. India has a multiparty system.
3. The Prime Minister is the head of our country.
4. Sir Edwin and Sir Herbert Baker designed the Parliament House.
5. The constitution of India was drafted by the Supreme Court.
6. The Parliament makes laws for our country.
7. The Rajya Sabha is the Lower House of the Parliament.

TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam served as the President from (**2002-2007/ 1997-2002**)
2. The Highest Judicial body in our country (**Supreme Court/ High Court**)
3. The leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha is appointed as the
(**President/Prime Minister**)
4. The Constitution of India was adopted on (**26 Jan1950 / 26 Nov 1949**)
