



**B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE**  
(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL,  
AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)  
**MID TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**MARKING SCHEME**



**CLASS: V**  
**Date: 23 /09 /2024**

**Duration: 3 Hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 80**

**SECTION-A**

**(1×20=20)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only planet which supports life. 1
  - a. Earth 1
2. A ----- shows the boundaries of countries, states and districts. 1
  - c. Political map
3. In the following image longitudes and latitudes intersect each other and form a network of lines. What do we call this network? 1
  - d. Grid
4. International Date Line is located on----- longitude. 1
  - a. 180 degree
5. Identify the dark line given in the following image. 1
  - b. Prime Meridian
6. Identify the name of a person in the following picture. 1
  - b. Mother Teresa
7. ----- was elected the first President of the United States. 1
  - b. George Washington
8. Substances which cause pollution are called----- 1
  - d. Pollutants
9. Development of industries in a country or an area is called----- 1
  - b. Industrialisation
10. Waste from cities and towns is dumped into----- 1
  - c. Landfills
11. Fill in the blank with correct answer from the option given below. 1

The government at the state is called -----	The government at the centre is called Union government
--	--
- b. State Government 1
12. The parliament consists of two houses called Rajya Sabha and----- 1
  - c. Lok Sabha
13. Which animal is shown in the following picture? 1

Ans- Artic tern
14. The capital city of Nuuk, previously known as ----- 1
  - d. Godthab
15. The native people of Greenland are called----- 1
  - c. Inuits
16. Preventing wasteful use of natural resources is called----- 1
  - a. Conserve
17. ----- is an artificial barrier built across a river to hold a water. 1
  - b. Dam
18. Hydroelectricity is generated using wind.

b. True

**19. Money which is paid to the government for a public service is called .....** 1

a. Tax

**20. -----was the last Mughal Emperor of India.** 1

c. Bahadur shah zafar

**SECTION-B** (4×2=8)

**21. Identify the person in the given picture. Write about him.** 2

Ans- Abraham Lincoln was the 16 th President of the United States of America. His father was a farmer. He fought the Civil War over the issue of slavery. He introduced the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, which freed the slaves. He was assassinated on 15 th April 1865.

**22. The increasing number of vehicles on road contributes to noise pollution. How?** 2

Ans-Unnecessary usage of horns.

Using loudspeakers either for religious functions or for political purposes on roads.

Unnecessary usage of fireworks.

Industrial noise.

Construction noise.

Noise from transportation such as railway and aircraft.

**OR**

**Suggest four steps to reduce noise pollution.**

Ans- For example: avoid very noisy leisure activities, opt for alternatives means of transport such as bicycles or electric vehicles over taking the car, do your housework at recommended times, insulate homes with noise-absorbing materials, etc.

**23. A school is planning to implement a new policy of uniform. How decision can be taken in a democratic way to involve all?** 2

Ans-Students, teachers, and parents can form a committee to discuss and vote on the policy, ensuring representation and equal say.( any Related answer)

**24. When and who discovered the sea route to India?** 2

Ans- Vasco-da-Gama a Portuguese explorer discovered the sea route to India In 1498. After sailing down the western coast of Africa and rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

**OR**

Which Mughal Emperor has permitted British to set up factories? Where the factories were set up?

Ans- Jahangir has permitted. Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were the places of factories.

**SECTION-C** (5×3=15)

**25. Where the equator exactly is and what features on a globe would help you?** 3

Ans- Equator is an imaginary line on 0o which passes from east to west. The Equator divides the Earth into two equal halves called hemispheres. On a globe we can show it for better understanding as globe represents the Earth.

**OR**

**Define maps? What are its types? Mention any one feature of a map?**

Ans- : A map is a flat drawing, representing the whole or a part of an area on a flat surface. Types of Maps 1. Political Maps 2. Physical Maps

Features of map

Title, scale, direction, grid system, signs and legend are the essential features of a map.

**26. Define what longitudes and latitudes are.** 3

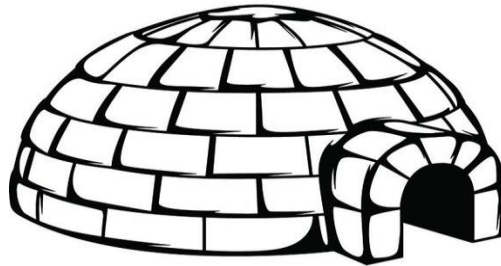
Ans- Latitudes: All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. Latitudes are measured in degrees.

Longitudes: The vertical lines running north-south, join the two poles. They are called the meridians of longitude. They are spaced farthest apart at the equator and converge at a point at each pole.

**27 Describe how forests play an important role in our life? .** 3

Ans- Forest not only provides balance but also provides different objects. These provide wood, honey, medicinal plants, firewood, etc. They also provide a balance between the levels of carbon dioxide and oxygen in nature. It helps in promoting rainfall.

**28. What is shown in the picture? What is it made of? Where they usually found?** 3



Ans- the Igloo house is shown in the picture. It is made up of snow. They are found in Greenland area. The native people live in it. It is dome shape house with a single opening.

**29. Write a note on Doctrine of Lapse.** 3

Ans- The policy was introduced by Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor- General of India from 1848- 1856. According to this policy, if an indian ruler died without an heir, their kingdom would come under the British. This policy did not recognise Adopted sons as heirs.

**OR**

**Indian farmers were unhappy with British. Provide minimum three reasons of it.**

Ans- Farmers were unhappy because Britishers forced them to grow cash crops. There was nothing for farmers to eat. Weavers and traders were in happy because British imposed huge amount of taxes on goods that were made in India whereas less tax was impose on thing imported from England.

### SECTION-D

(3×4=12)

#### **Case Based Questions:**

30. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

**1. What do we call the longest latitude?** 1

Ans- An Equator

**2. Why there are 181 latitudes in total?** 1

Ans- There are 181 latitudes by adding the equator in it.

**3. Which line marks the exact middle of the earth and what is the effect of it?** 1

Ans- The equator, it divides Earth into two equal halves or hemisphere called Northern and Southern.

**4. How latitudes are measured?** 1

Ans- Latitudes are measured in degrees.

31. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

**1. What is unique about Greenland's landscape?** 1

Ans- It is the world's largest island.

**2. A tourist visiting Greenland wants to know who the indigenous people of Greenland are. Can you help him by providing answer?** 1

Ans- the Greenland is home to the Inuits people, who have lived there for thousands of years.

**3. A conservationist wants to protect animals in Greenland. Which animals should he look out for?** 1

Ans- polar bears, musk oxen, and walruses.

**4. Mention the use of ice sheet of Greenland.** 1

Ans- Greenland's ice sheet helps in regulating the Earth's temperature and weather patterns.

32. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

**1. A political scientist is studying the rise of British rule in India. What battle he should study about in the beginning?** 1

Ans- The battle of Plassey of 1757.

**2. Who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daula?** 1

Ans- His own commander, Mir Jafar

**3. Name the commander who led company's forces?** 1

Ans- Robert Clive

**4. Mark the reason why did British forces win the war in spite of being smaller in size?** 1

Ans- they had better weapons and tactics. The ruler of Bengal was betrayed by his own commander, Mir Jafar, who joined forces with the British.

### SECTION-E

(4×5=20)

**33. Which world leader has inspired you from the chapter "Great World Leaders"? Why? Explain in your own words.** 5

Ans- Any leader student may answer. For example Nelson Mandela. He was a great pioneer who helped bring an end to apartheid in South Africa. Although he was imprisoned for 27 years due to his anti-apartheid actions, he was released and later became his country's first black president in 1994. Mandela inspired the world with his advocacy for peace, racial unity, social justice, and forgiveness. He was a champion of the people and spent 95 years building his legacy until he died in 2013.

OR

**Write a note on George Washington.**

Ans- George Washington (1732 – 1799) was the first president of the United States, serving two full terms of four years each. He was unanimously elected with the support of the Electoral College because of his accomplishments during the American Revolution.

His leadership forged a path for the United States as an independent, democratic nation. Many traditions he established continue to this day at the highest levels of government.

**34. Today there is a need to reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases among urban citizens.**

What kind of pollution is referred in this question? Can you mention its any four effects?

Ans-Air pollution refers to any physical, chemical or biological change in the air. It is the contamination of air by harmful gases, dust and smoke which affects plants, animals and humans drastically. Many Diseases, Global Warming, Acid Rain, Ozone Layer Depletion etc are effects of it. (Explanation in short of every point.)

**35. Nowadays due to our changing lifestyle. Natural resources are not used carefully. Can You suggest any five ways to conserve natural resources?** 5

Ans- Methods of conserving natural resources-

- 1) Switching off the electrical appliances when they are not in use.
- 2) Saving fuel by walking or using public transport.
- 3) Saving food by cooking limitedly or not wasting it.
- 4) Afforestation
- 5) Saving water etc. (A short explanation on each point.)

36. Distinguish between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in detail.

5

<b>Lok Sabha</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha</b>
Known as the People's House	Known as the Council of States.
It is dissolvable.	It is a permanent body since it cannot be dissolved.
Direct elections allow eligible voters to choose their representatives.	Comprised of elected legislators from the Assemblies of States and Union Territories who are indirectly elected.
Lok Sabha is headed by the Speaker	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is also the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
The lower house's strength is 552.	The upper house has strength of 250 members.
The Lok Sabha has the authority to reject a money bill.	The Rajya Sabha has the authority to defend the rights of states against the Union, but it cannot reject a money bill.

(Some other related points.)

**OR**

Elaborate the role of Indian judiciary.

Ans-The judiciary is that branch of the government that interprets the law, settles disputes and administers justice to all citizens. The judiciary is considered the watchdog of democracy, and also the guardian of the Constitution. They form a strict hierarchy of importance, in line with the order of the courts in which they sit, with the Supreme Court of India at the top, followed by High Courts of respective states with district judges sitting in District Courts and Magistrates of Second Class and Civil Judge (Junior Division) at the bottom.

(Some other related points.)

**SECTION-F**

(1×5=5)

**37. Map based question.**

**On the given outline map locate and label the following places.**

**5**

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Bay of Bengal Sea
- c. Thar Desert
- d. Place where the Supreme court of India is located
- e. Label the latitudinal line given in the map



**INDIA - STATES**