



B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE
(SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS)
(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-25)
SOCIAL SCIENCE



CLASS: V
Date: 10/03/2025
Name: _____

Duration: 3 Hrs.
Max. Marks: 80
Exam No: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D, E & F) with 37 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-20 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
4. Question numbers 21 to 24 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 20-30 words each.
5. Question numbers 25 to 29 are of 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
6. Question numbers 30 to 32 are case study question of 4 marks each.
7. Question numbers 33 to 36 are 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80-100 words each.
8. Question number 37 is a map question of 5 marks.

SECTION-A

(1×20=20)

1. The Dandi March started from_____.
a. Bengal b. Amritsar c. Ahmedabad d. Delhi
2. Indian National army was formed by-----.
a. Subhash Chandra Bose b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Dadabhai Naoroji d. None of these
3. To protest against the Bengal partition----- movement was launched by Congress.
a. Dandi b. Swadeshi c. Civil d. Quit India
4. Rani Lakshibai was born in-----
a. Patna b. Varanasi c. Gwalior d. Surat
5. Identify the leader given in the following picture.



- a. Tagore b. Mahatma Gadhi
c. Kalidas d. Jawaharlal Nehru
6. Gitanjali , a collection of poem was written by-----.
a. Rabindranath Tagore b. Kalidas
c. Charaka d. Sushruta

7. The moisture or water vapour present in the air is called as-----.

- a. Vapour b. Humidity c. Cold d. None of these

8. The Earth is divided into----- heat zones.

- a. Six b. Two c. Four d. Three

9. A group or chain of mountains is called a-----.

- a. Plains b. Range c. Desert d. None of these

10. The ----- Delta in India is formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra.

- a. sand dunes b. Sunderban c. Sahara d. Plateau

11. A-----is a large natural stream of water.

- a. River b. Lake c. Sea d. None of these

12. The Arabian and ----- deserts in Asia are some deserts of the world.

- a. Sahara b. Kalahari c. Thar d. None of these

13. -----is the capital of Saudi Arabia.

- a. Riyadh b. Dammam c. Dhahran d. Jeddah

14. The----- is one of the largest sand deserts in the world, lies in the southern part of Saudi Arabia.

- a. Rub' al Khali b. Jeddah
c. Riyadh d. None of these

15. -----is the fastest means of communication.

- a. Magazine b. Telegraph c. Fax d. Internet

16. Telegraph is invented by -----.

- a. Right Bandu b. Samuel Morse c. Graham Bell d. All of these

17. Hwang Ho is a river in-----.

- a. Korea b. Indonesia c. China d. Japan

18. A----- is used to measure the intensity of an earthquake.

- a. Focus b. Richter Scale c. Rifts d. None of these

19. What do you see in the picture?



- a. Earthquake b. Drought c. Cyclone d. Flood

20. A hill or a mountain with an opening or a vent is called a volcano.
a. Not sure b. True c. False d. None of these

SECTION-B

(4×2=8)

21. What is natural disaster?
22. Name the animal shown in the picture? Where is it found? Describe the climate of this Place.

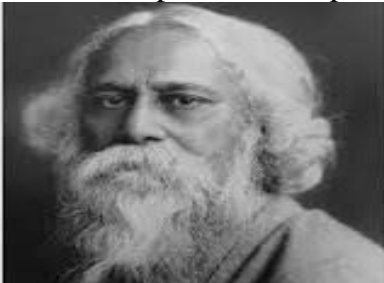


23. What is a delta?
24. List the factors that determine the climate of a place.

SECTION-C

(5×3=15)

25. Why was the Simon commission boycotted?
26. What safety measures will you take in the earthquake prone areas?
27. Who were Bedouins? Explain about their life.
28. Who is the person in the picture? Write about him.



29. Explain the usage of Internet.

SECTION-D

(3×4=12)

Case Based Questions:

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

Workers, too, had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. For plantation, workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

1. Explain the understanding of swaraj for plantation workers in Assam. 1
2. Name the Act that was a barrier to freedom of plantation workers. 1
3. Mention the outcome of participation of workers in non-cooperation movement. 2

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

The economy of Saudi Arabia is based on oil. It is the largest exporter of petroleum products in the world. The country is also rich in minerals such as gold, silver, copper and zinc. It also exports platinum, chrome, titanium and precious stones.

Agriculture practised in a very limited area as only a small part of the country is suitable for growing crops. There are no rivers or lakes in the country and there is very little rainfall. Therefore water for irrigation and domestic purposes is obtained by desalting sea water.

1. Why Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of petroleum in the world? 1
2. Name the minerals found in Saudi Arabia. 1
3. Why there is a need of desalting sea water in Saudi Arabia? 2

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

The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami

On December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake occurred off the coast of Indonesia, triggering a massive tsunami that affected several countries in Southeast Asia, including Thailand, Sri Lanka, and India. The tsunami waves reached as high as 30 meters (100 feet) and travelled at speeds of up to 500 miles per hour.

The impact was devastating, with entire communities swept away, and thousands of people killed or injured. The disaster also had a significant economic impact, with widespread destruction of infrastructure, homes, and businesses.

1. What triggered the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami? 1
2. How high did the tsunami waves reach? 1
3. Which countries were affected by the Tsunami? 2

SECTION-E

(4×5=20)

33. Who was Sushruta? Write about his contribution.
34. Describe the three stages of river.
35. Explain the different means of personal communication.
36. Explain the main types of volcanoes found on Earth.

OR

What are the causes of floods?

SECTION-F

(1×5=5)

37. Map based question.

On the given outline map of India locate the following places:

- a. Kolkata b. Gujrat c. Varanasi d. Delhi e. Arabian Sea

All the Best

