



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2025-26)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marking Scheme, SET-II

Class: V
Date: 12/03/2026
Admission no:

Time: 3Hrs.
Max Marks: 80
Roll no:

SECTION-A

Choose the correct option

1. By what other name is International Labour Day known? 1
a. Workers' Day b. **May Day** c. Peace Day d. Earth Day
2. When did we start following the constitution of India? 1
a. 26 January 1949 b. 26 November 1949
c. **26 January 1950** d. 26 November 1950
3. Which of these is caused by global warming? 1
a. Droughts b. Floods
c. Heatwaves d. **All of these**
4. The process by which we choose our leaders is called: 1
a. Selection b. promoting
c. **Election** d. Appointment
5. Which of the following is part of our Right to Freedom? 1
a. **Freedom to choose our job** b. Freedom to make children work in shops
c. Freedom to break rules if we feel like it d. Freedom to hurt people we do not like
6. What was the slogan used during the Quit India Movement? 1
a. Unite for India b. Quit and Act c. **Do or Die** d. Freedom Now
7. What is the place under the ground where an earthquake begins? 1
a. Epicentre b. **Focus** c. Landslide d. Magnitude .
8. State true or false. 0.5X6=3
a. Sarojini Naidu wrote the National anthem of India. (F)
b. **Modern wars use simple weapons that don't cause much damage.- False**
c. The Radicals wanted Indians to govern themselves — **True (T)**
d. **Droughts can cause food shortages.(T)**
e. **The Constitution of India was written by a single person..(F)**
f. **In India, people can celebrate any festival according to their religion. .(T)**

9. Match the following:

0.5X4=2

A

- a. Democracy iv
- b. 1942 iii
- c. Ruling Party i
- d. WHO ii

B

- i. Party that wins the majority of seats
- ii. UN agency
- iii. **Quit India Movement,**
- iv. Government chosen by people

10. Name the following

- a. The main place where the United Nations has its headquarters.- New York, USA 1
- b. The machine used by voters to select their choice in Indian elections. EVM 1
- c. The year the United Nations was formed. 1945 1
- d. The first page of the Indian Constitution.-The Preamble 1

11. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

a.



i) Identify the monument . What type of material heritage is it? 1

This is the **Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib)** in Amritsar..It is a **material heritage**

ii) Write one thing the government does to protect this piece of heritage and one thing you can do to help protect it. 1

One thing the government does: The government maintains and protects the Taj Mahal as a heritage site and controls pollution around it.

One thing we can do: We can keep the place clean and avoid littering or damaging the monument.

b.



i) **Which great thinker is shown in this image? Which social evil did he work to end?** 1

He is a great thinker Raja Ram Mohan Roy who worked to end **Sati**.

ii) **Which organisation did Raja Ram Mohan Roy start?**

1

He started the **Brahmo Samaj**.

SECTION-B

Answer the questions.

12. What is a natural disaster? Name any two examples of natural disasters. 3

Natural disasters are sudden and powerful events in nature that can harm people, animals, and places. Examples of natural disasters are as follows: (i) Earthquakes (ii) Landslides (iii) Floods (iv) Droughts

13. How did Rabindranath Tagore contribute to the education of Indians? Mention any three points.

3

Answer: Rabindranath Tagore contributed to education in the following ways:

- (i) He believed that education should be fun and should help children learn about nature and creativity, instead of only studying in strict classroom settings.**
- (ii) He started a special school called Shantiniketan in West Bengal to follow these ideas.**
- (iii) At Shantiniketan, classes were held outdoors under trees, rather than in traditional classrooms.**
- (iv) Today, the school is known as Visva Bharati University, and Tagore's ideas about education still inspires people.**

OR

Write a brief note on how Subhash Chandra Bose helped in the freedom movement.

Subhash Chandra Bose was a brave and patriotic leader of the Indian freedom movement. He believed that India should gain freedom by strong action and not only through peaceful methods. He formed the Indian National Army (INA) to fight against the British. He gave the powerful slogan "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom." Bose inspired thousands of Indians to join the struggle for independence and worked tirelessly for the nation's freedom.

14. Give reasons why elections are needed in a democratic country. Explain it briefly.

3

Elections are needed because:

- They give us the power to choose the leaders who will form our government.**
- They ensure that all people get to choose whom they want as a leader. Everyone who is above the age of 18 can vote in elections.**
- They give us the choice to change the leaders in the government if they are not working for the welfare of the people.**

15. What are two examples of basic needs that some people in the world struggle to get?

3

The two examples of basic needs that some people in the world struggle to get are:

- Food: Some people don't have enough food to eat, which makes it hard for them to stay healthy and strong.**
- Clean water: Many people struggle to get clean water to drink, which is very important for staying healthy**

16. When and why do we celebrate International Yoga Day?

3

We celebrate International Yoga Day on June 21st. We celebrate it because yoga helps keep both our body and mind healthy by making us strong, flexible, and calm. It also helps to improve our focus.

SECTION-C

Long answer questions.

17. Mention two differences between the Moderates and the Radicals

4

Two differences between the Moderates and Radicals were:

- Where Moderates wanted more Indians in the government with the British, Radicals wanted Indians to govern themselves without the British.
- Moderates used peaceful methods like letters and meetings, but Radicals used stronger methods like protests and boycotts.

OR

Describe any four features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

It was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. Gandhiji led the Dandi (Salt) March to protest against the salt tax. People refused to follow unfair British laws. Many Indians, including women and farmers, joined the movement peacefully. People peacefully broke unfair British laws instead of following them. Many Indians, including women, farmers, and workers, actively joined the movement.

18. Look at the picture and answer the following questions:



1. What is the process of choosing leaders called? 1

The process of choosing leaders is called elections.

2. Who can stand in this queue? 1

Citizens above 18 years

3. What place is shown in the picture? 1

People go to a voting booth / polling station to cast their vote.

4. Who conducts elections in India? 1

The Election Commission of India (ECI) conducts elections in India.

19. "Freedom did not come easily to India." Explain this with reference to the contributions of great leaders. 4

Freedom did not come easily to India because our country was under British rule for many years. Many great leaders worked hard and made great sacrifices to free India. Mahatma Gandhi led peaceful movements based on truth and non-violence, such as the Salt March and Quit India Movement. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army and encouraged people to fight bravely for freedom. Rani Lakshmi Bai fought courageously in the Revolt of 1857 to defend her kingdom. Leaders like Raja Ram

Mohan Roy also created awareness and brought social reforms. Thus, India gained freedom due to the united efforts and sacrifices of many great leaders.

OR

Write a short note on the role of women freedom fighters in India's freedom struggle.

Women freedom fighters played a very important role in India's freedom struggle. They participated actively in protests, movements, and campaigns against British rule. Leaders like **Rani Lakshmbai** fought bravely on the battlefield and became a symbol of courage and patriotism. **Sarojini Naidu** inspired people through her powerful speeches and writings. Many women also joined movements like the Non-Cooperation and Quit India Movement, organised marches, and spread awareness among people. Their courage, determination, and sacrifice greatly contributed to India's independence.

20. Explain the meaning of material heritage. Describe its types and give reasons for its protection. 4

Material heritage includes all those things made by people in the past that we can see and touch today. These objects help us understand our history, culture, and way of life of earlier people.

There are different types of material heritage:

- **Monuments** such as forts, temples, mosques, and palaces.
- Paintings and sculptures** which show the art and culture of past times.
- Coins and inscriptions** that give us information about rulers and trade.
- Other objects** like old tools, pots, toys, and utensils used by people in the past.

It is important to protect material heritage because it connects us to our past, helps us learn about our history, and preserves our culture for future generations. It also promotes tourism and helps us take pride in our heritage.

21. **Explain the different types of global challenges with examples.** 4

Ans: Global challenges are problems that affect people all over the world. They can be divided into three main types:

1. **Challenges in meeting basic needs** – Many people do not get enough food, clean water, shelter, and education. This leads to poverty, hunger, and poor health.
2. **Environmental challenges** – These are problems caused by changes in the environment, such as climate change, floods, droughts, and heatwaves. They affect humans, plants, and animals.
3. **Challenges caused by big events** – These include wars and natural disasters like earthquakes and tsunamis, which cause large-scale destruction and suffering.

SECTION-D

22. Draw and label any two Sustainable Development Goals symbols and explain their importance 5

Symbol: A globe (Earth) with leaves or protective hands around it.

Importance:

The aim of Climate Action is to protect the Earth from climate change. It is important because climate change causes floods, droughts, heatwaves, and affects humans, plants, and animals. Taking action helps in reducing pollution, saving energy, and protecting life on Earth.



Symbol: Trees, birds, and animals on land.

Importance:

The aim of Life on Land is to protect forests, plants, animals, and nature. It is important because forests give us oxygen, animals maintain balance in nature, and land provides food and shelter to living beings. Protecting land helps in maintaining a healthy environment for future generations.

SECTION-E

Case Study:

23. Shweta reads the newspaper every day and expresses her views freely in class. She also takes care of school furniture and keeps the playground clean.

Answer the questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Which Fundamental Right allows Shweta to express her views freely? | 1 |
| 2. Why is this Fundamental Right important? | 1 |
| 3. Name any two Fundamental Duties shown by Shweta | 2 |

Ans

1 .Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

2.This Right is important because it allows citizens to express their opinions freely.

3. Shweta is following these two Fundamental Duties:

Taking care of school property

Keeping the playground clean

24. The Constitution of India is a big book of rules and principles that tells us how a country is run. It guides the government, protects our rights, includes shared values, and ensures fairness. It was prepared by the Constituent Assembly and came into effect on 26 January 1950.

Based on this, answer the following questions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. What is a Constitution? | 1 |
| 2 Why do we need a Constitution? | 1 |

3. **Name the body that wrote the Constitution of India.** 1
 4. **Mention any one value of the Indian Constitution.** 1

Ans

1. A Constitution is a big book of rules and principles that tells us how a country is run.
2. We need a Constitution because it:
 - Guides the government
 - Protects our rights
3. The Constitution of India was written by the **Constituent Assembly** and came into effect on **26 January 1950**
4. Any one: **Sovereign / Socialist / Secular / Democratic / Republic**

25. Class 5 students went on a visit to the National Museum. The teacher explained that museum objects are very old and must be protected carefully. She told the students to behave responsibly so that the artifacts remain safe for future generations.

Answer the questions

1. Why should museum objects be protected? 1
2. Mention any **one thing** students should avoid doing inside a museum. 1
3. List **two things** you should do to help protect the objects in the museum. 2

Answers:

1. Museum objects should be protected because they are old, valuable, and part of our heritage.
2. Students should avoid:
 - Touching the objects
 - Running or making noise inside the museum
3. Three things to do to protect objects:
 - Follow all museum rules
 - Do not touch the exhibits
 - Walk quietly and carefully inside the museum

26. Students of Green Valley School planted trees, picked up litter around their school, and switched off unnecessary lights. Their teacher told them that this activity was connected to a special day celebrated in April.

Based on the passage above, answer the following questions:

1. Which day is related to this activity? 1
2. On which date is this day celebrated? 1
3. Why do we celebrate this day? 1
4. Write one way people observe this day. 1

Answers:

1. **International Earth Day**
2. 22 April

3. To raise awareness about environmental protection
4. Planting trees / saving energy / picking up litter (any one)

27. The United Nations is an important international organization that works for peace, development, and cooperation among countries. It also works in areas like health, education, and helping people during disasters. Many countries, including India, are members of this organization.

- a) Why do you think countries need an organization like the United Nations? 1
- b) Name any one organ of the United Nations. 1
- c) Give one example of how the UN helps people during emergencies. 1
- d) Why is it important for India to be a member of the United Nations? 1

Answers:

- a) Countries need an organization like the United Nations so that they can work together to solve common problems, maintain peace, and help each other during difficult times instead of fighting.
- b) Security Council / General Assembly / International Court of Justice (any one)
- c) The UN provides food, medicine, and shelter to people affected by wars, floods, or earthquakes.
- d) It is important because India can take part in global decision-making, get international support during disasters, and work with other countries for peace and development.

ALL THE BEST