

B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE
(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)



MID TERM EXAMINATION, 2023-24
SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: V
Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Admission No: -----

DATE: 21/10/2023
Maximum Marks: 80
Roll No: -----

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

SECTION-A

MCQs (1×20=20)

1. _____ a Portuguese explorer, led an expedition to prove that the Earth was round.
a. Ferdinand Magellan b. Vasco-De-Gama c. Christopher Columbus d. Sir Francis Drake
2. The ratio between the actual distance of a place on the ground and the distance of the place on a map is called _____
a. Scale b. Equator c. Density d. Size
3. The 180° is known as _____
a. International Date Line b. Indian Date Line c. Greenwich Date Line d. None of these
4. When longitudes & latitudes intersect each other they form a network of lines called a _____.
a. Grid b. Grill c. Globe d. Greed
5. Which longitude divides the earth into two equal hemispheres?
a. Tropic of cancer b. Equator c. Tropic of Capricorn d. None of these
6. Name the longitude which passes through this place?



SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

(2×4=8)

21. Show the main directions and sub-directs with the help of a figure given below.

2



22. Define the term Global warming and write any two effects it.

2

Or

What do you think of when you hear the term pollution?

23. Who is the head of (a) our country, (b) the Central Government?

2

24. Explain what icebergs are? In what ways are they dangerous?

2

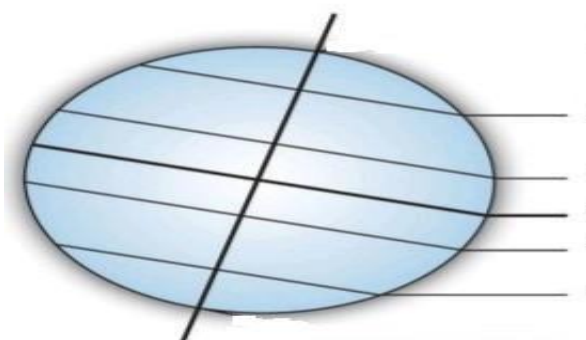
SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS

(3×5=15)

25. Draw this figure of a globe and label it with important parallels of Latitude and their values in degrees.

3



26. Write about the policies of Doctrine of lapse and Subsidiary Alliance

3

Or

Imagine India being victorious in the revolt of 1857. What would be the current picture in India today?

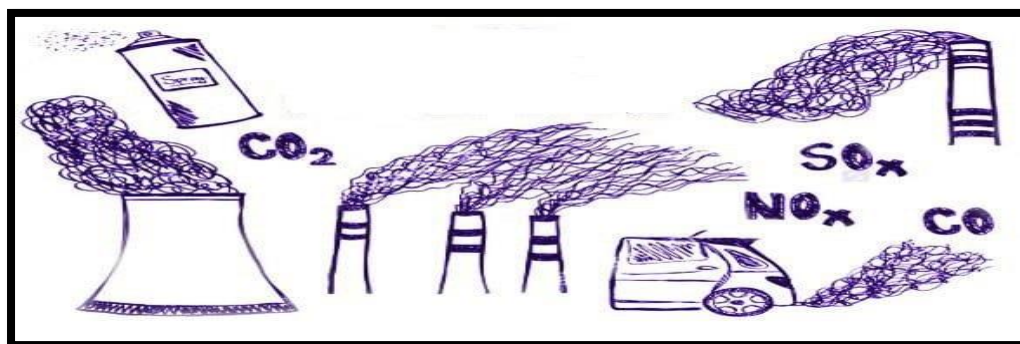
27. Think of any three ways by which you can reduce the wastage of water in your home.

3

28. Study the drawing below and answer the questions.

3

a. What do you observe in the drawing? b. Can you suggest some measures to control this problem?



29. Why is Greenland also called the 'Land of the midnight sun'?

3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS

(5×4=20)

30. List the differences between latitudes & longitudes.

Or

How do we find the location of a place on Earth?

31. How can natural resources be conserved? List any five ways

5

Or

Do you agree that the increase in population has increased the demand for natural resources? Give reasons

5

32. Imagine that you are an Election Commissioner of India. What would be your responsibilities?

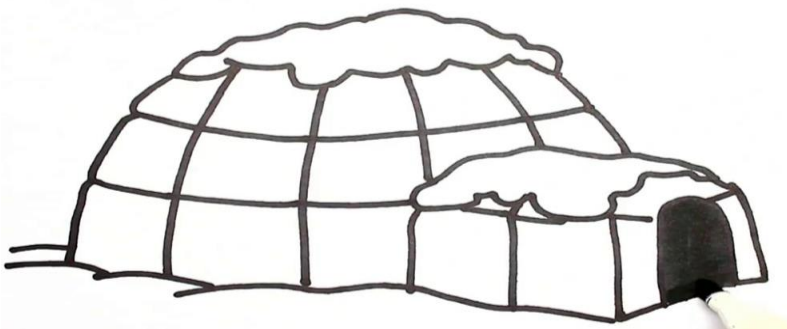
5

Or

What is the role of the Judicial System?

33. Observe the picture and answer the questions:

5



What is shown in the picture? How is it made? In which heat zone are they usually found? Name the people who stay into it.

Or

Why is the Climate of Greenland so cold? How does it affect the vegetation?

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

(4×3=12)

34 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow

Maps

Maps are drawings of a part or the whole of the Earth on a flat surface. They are used to represent a small area, Such as a city or town, a country, a continent or the entire world.

Maps that depict small areas have greater detail, while maps which show large areas generally depict only important locations or places.

Types of maps

There are two types of maps- political & physical. A political map shows the boundaries of countries and districts. A physical map shows the physical features such as mountains, plains, plateaus, valleys, rivers, seas and Oceans.

Apart from political and physical maps, there are that maps show rainfall, vegetation, transport, natural resources, minerals, soil, Railways and roadways.

1. What are maps? 1
2. A book of Map is called an_____ 1
3. Differentiate between political & physical map. 2

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow

India was an agricultural country. Almost its entire population depended on agriculture. The British wanted to collect as much wealth as they could and so they forced the farmers to grow cash crops like opium and indigo. These crops were then bought at a very low price by the British and sold in foreign lands at high prices. To make matters worse, the farmers had to pay heavy taxes. As a result, the Indian farmers became very poor.

The Indian handloom industry suffered the same fate as Indian agriculture. It was completely destroyed due to the policies of the British. Silk and cotton growers were forced to sell their products to the British at low prices. These were then sent to Britain where cloth was manufactured and sent back to India or sale at high prices. This was a major setback for the Indian textile industry. The Indian cotton growers and weavers were left unemployed.

1. What was the main occupation of Indians? 1
2. Mention the crops Indians were forced to grow by the Britishers. 1
3. Which policies of the British completely destroyed the Indian Handloom Industry? 2

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow

The native or original inhabitants of Greenland are called the Inuits. They used to live in snow houses called igloos.

Igloos are dome-shaped houses with a single opening. In summer, they live in tents made of animal skin. These tents are called tou pigs.

The south-western coast of Greenland is the warmest part and therefore, the most populous part of the country.

The people of Greenland use harpoons to hunt seals, walruses and whales. They also catch fish. Fish forms an important part of their diet. It is exported as well. They import a number of other food items also.

As Greenland is an extremely cold place, people wear clothes made of fur to which hoods are attached. They keep their hands covered with mittens and wear large boots made of seal skin.

The Inuits use kayaks and umiaks to travel on water bodies. Sledges are also used for transportation in places which receive a lot of snowfall.

The life of the people of Greenland has changed over the years. Many of them work in mines and oilfields. The people live in permanent houses. They use rifles instead of harpoons for hunting and motorboats for fishing. Many people have migrated to towns for better educational facilities and for medical treatment. Travelling outside Greenland is now easier as some places are connected to Europe and North America by air.

1. Which clothes are worn by people in Greenland? Why? 1
2. Mention the sources of transportation used by Inuits. 1
3. Is it now easy travelling outside Greenland? How? 2

SECTION F

37. Map Work

(1×5=05)

Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- i. Beginning of revolt of 1857 1
- ii. First trading centre of East India Company 1

On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.

- i. Tropic of cancer 1
- ii. Arabian sea 1
- iii. A place where Supreme Court of India is located 1

