

**LITTLE FLOWER SCHOOL, RAPTI NAGAR, GORAKHPUR**  
**FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2020-2021**

**Class: V**  
**Social Studies**

**Time: 2 Hours**  
**Max Marks: 100**

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-** **[10×1=10]**

1. Homosapiens are also called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Early humans used stones, animal bones and wood to make \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Early humans learnt to grow their food in the \_\_\_\_\_ Age.
4. Iron was first used in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, unlike iron, was not available in plenty.
6. The first electric train ran in the late \_\_\_\_\_ century.
7. Early humans made \_\_\_\_\_ from fallen trees.
8. Early humans used \_\_\_\_\_ for words and sounds.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ came into effect on 26 January 1950.
10. There are six \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER:-** **[5×1=5]**

1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Telegraph,                      b) Telephone,
2. The Iron Age began in India in about \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1000 BCE,                      b) 500 BCE
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Tools could be sharpened if they became blunt.  
a) Bronze,                      b) Iron
4. The potter's wheel came to be used during this age.  
a) Neolithic,                      b) Chalcolithic
5. Stone tools of this age are called microliths.  
a) Neolithic,                      b) Mesolithic

**III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE:-** **[10×1=10]**

1. The earliest tools were made of copper.
2. The discovery of fire did not help early humans.
3. It is believed that humans evolved from hominins.
4. Cave paintings have been found in India.
5. The wheel was first used to make pots.
6. The first trains used steam locomotives.
7. Homing Pigeons were used before the use of postal services.
8. The Constitution of India is the fundamental law of our country.
9. The National Assembly framed the Constitution of India.
10. It is our Fundamental Duty to take care of public property.

**IV. NAME THE FOLLOWING:-** [5×1=5]

1. The Palaeolithic Age is also called.
2. A person who discovers new lands.
3. Samuel Morse invented.
4. The guidelines that ask the government to ensure the welfare of the people are called.
5. The introductory part of the Indian Constitution that states its purpose and objectives.

**V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:-** [10×1=10]

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Radio                            | printing press                 |
| 2. Human made satellites            | Person riding in a vehicles    |
| 3. Gutenberg                        | Middle Stone Age               |
| 4. Voyage                           | the first cereals to be grown  |
| 5. Passenger                        | Bahamas                        |
| 6. Mesolithic                       | came before the television     |
| 7. Neolithic                        | receive signals from the Earth |
| 8. Wheat and barley                 | a long journey by sea          |
| 9. Christopher Columbus reached the | James Watt                     |
| 10. Steam engine was invented by    | New stone Age                  |

**VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN SHORT:-** [4×4=16]

1. What does the Iron Age refer to?
2. Write two factors that helped develop transportation over the years.
3. How did early humans communicate?
4. What are Directive Principles of State Policy? Write any two.

**VII. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:-** [9×4=36]

1. What do you understand by the words 'socialist' and 'secular'?
2. Who invented the telephone? How did it help in communication?
3. Who became the first European to reach India by sea? What was the impact of his discovery?
4. Write two features of the Mesolithic Age.
5. List three important features of the Neolithic Age. Write about any one feature.
6. Differentiate between Australopithecus and the Neanderthals.
7. What changes did the internet bring about?
8. What are Fundamental Rights? What do you understand by 'the right to equality'?
9. Write a short note on Christopher Columbus.

**VIII. DRAW AND LABELLED THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM.** [2×4=8]

Any two means of communication.