

**QUESTION BANK 2026- 27**

**STD V**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1 PORTION**

**Chapter 1: Globe - A Model of the Earth**

**I. Word Power**

1. **Axis:** Imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
2. **Equator:** The largest parallel. It divides Earth into two equal hemispheres.
3. **Earth:** The Earth is roughly round in shape slightly flattened at the top and at the bottom.
4. **Latitudes:** Latitudes are imaginary lines that run parallel to the Equator.
5. **Longitudes:** Longitudes are semi-circles that join the North Pole to the South Pole.
6. **Northern Hemisphere:** The portion which is north of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere.
7. **Southern Hemisphere:** The portion which is south of the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere.

**II. Answer the Following Questions:-**

**Q1. What is the shape of the Earth?**

**Ans:** The Earth is roughly round in shape. It is slightly flattened at the top and the bottom.

**Q2. What is a globe? How is it useful to us?**

**Ans:** The globe is the model of the Earth. It helps to show the shape and location of different continents, oceans, and seas.

**Q3. What is the Prime Meridian?**

**Ans:** The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line of longitude. It is  $0^\circ$  longitude. It runs from North Pole to South Pole passing through Greenwich, London.

**Q4. Differentiate between latitudes and longitudes.**

<b>Latitudes</b>	<b>Longitudes</b>
(i) They run from East to West.	(i) They run from North to South.
(ii) They are also called parallels.	(ii) They are also called meridians.
(iii) The Equator is the important line of latitude.	(iii) The Prime Meridian is the important line of longitude.

**Q5. Why do we need a globe?**

**Ans.** We need the globe to know the correct position and location of all continents and oceans. We can also look for the countries on it.

**Q6. What is a grid ? How can we locate a place on the globe with the help of the grid ?**

**Ans.** The network of latitudes and longitudes that intersect each other at right angles is called a grid. To locate a place on the globe we must know the latitude and longitude of that place and then trace them on the globe.

**Q7. Write the names of four special latitudes that you have learnt?**

**Ans:** The names of four special latitudes are as follows:

(a) The Tropic of Cancer ( $23 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$  N)

(b) The Tropic of Capricorn ( $23 \frac{1}{2}^\circ$  S)

(c) Arctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N)

(d) Antarctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S)

**Q8. Which meridian divides the earth into two equal parts and how?**

Ans: The Prime Meridian divides the earth into two hemispheres: the Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere. The Eastern Hemisphere has  $180^{\circ}$  Eastern longitude and the Western Hemisphere has  $180^{\circ}$  Western longitude.

**Case Study based questions:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:-**

A globe is a spherical model of the Earth. It shows continents, oceans, countries, and important lines such as the Equator and the Prime Meridian. Unlike a flat map, a globe represents the Earth in its true shape. It helps us understand the location and position of different places on Earth.

**1. What is a globe?**

- a) A flat map of the Earth
- b) A spherical model of the Earth**
- c) A picture of a country
- d) A type of compass

**Answer: b) A spherical model of the Earth**

**2. Which of the following can be seen on a globe?**

- a) Continents and oceans**
- b) Only rivers
- c) Only mountains
- d) Only countries

**Answer: a) Continents and oceans**

**3. Why is a globe more accurate than a flat map?**

a) It is larger in size.

b) It shows only one country.

**c) It represents the Earth in its true shape.**

d) It is easier to draw.

**Answer: c) It represents the Earth in its true shape.**

**4. What does a globe help us to understand?**

a) The weather of a place

**b) The location of places on Earth**

c) The history of countries

d) The population of cities

**Answer: b) The location of places on Earth**

## Chp-2 Maps- Our Guide

### I. DEFINE:-

1. **Atlas** – A book of maps.
2. **Scale** – Ratio between the size of the map and the area shown.
3. **Map** – A drawing of the whole or a part of the Earth's surface on a flat surface.
4. **Cartographer** – A person who makes maps.
5. **Political maps** – Some maps that show different states in a country.

6. **Physical maps** – Some maps that show physical features such as mountains, rivers etc.
7. **Linear Scale** – A bar which is divided at regular divisions and each division represents a fixed distance on the ground.

## **II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:-**

### **1. What are the limitations of a globe?**

Ans- The limitations of a globe are:-

- i.It cannot be carried everywhere.
- ii.It occupies a lot of space.
- iii.It cannot show detailed information.

### **2. In what ways is a map more useful than a globe?**

Ans- (i) A map gives more specific and detailed information as compared to a globe.

(ii) A map is easy to carry.

(iii) It can be folded or rolled and carried everywhere.

### **3. What are Conventional Symbols?**

Ans- The colours and symbols used in the maps are universal. Every country in the world use the same sets of symbols and colours. These are called Conventional symbols.

### **4. How are directions usually shown in maps?**

Ans. The top of the map is the north, the bottom of the map is south. To your right is the east; to the left is your west.

### **5. Why should we have a scale for the map?**

Ans. Since we cannot make maps showing the actual size of the place. Hence, a scale is used. It is usually shown in a corner of the map, is used to represent the ratio between the size of the map and the areas shown.

**6. How is a map useful?**

Ans. Maps give more specific and detailed information. It is very handy to carry and can be folded and put in the pockets.

**7. Name the four sub directions.**

Ans. The four sub directions are North-West, North-East, South-West and South-East.

**8. Describe the three types of maps.**

Ans. The three types of maps are as follows

- i. **Physical map**- which shows the physical features like mountains, plains, plateau, rivers, oceans etc.
- ii. **Political map**- shows the boundaries of different countries and States.
- iii. **Thematic map**- shows the specific information like rainfall and vegetation etc.

**III. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-**

- a. Colour, symbols, directions and scale which helps us to understand maps is called **language** of the map.
- b. The ratio between the distance on the map and the ground is called the **scale** of the map.
- c. **Capital City** is represented on a map by a small circle enclosed within the bigger circle.
- d. **Metalled Road** is depicted by two straight lines.
- e. A map without a scale is called a **Sketch**.

#### **IV. TICK THE CORRECT OPTION: -**

Which direction does the top of most maps show?

- a) South
- b) East
- c) North**
- d) West

Which colour is usually used to show water bodies on a map?

- a) Green
- b) Blue**
- c) Yellow
- d) Brown

#### **V. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. A compass helps us find direction. **True**
2. A globe is a flat drawing of Earth. **False**

#### **Case Study based questions:-**

#### **Read the following passage and answer the questions:-**

A map is a drawing of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat sheet. Maps help us find the location of places and the direction to reach them. Different colours and symbols are used on maps to represent various features such as rivers, mountains, and roads. A map is an important tool for travellers, students, and geographers.

#### **1. What is a map?**

- a) A model of the Earth

**b) A drawing of the Earth's surface on a flat sheet**

c) A type of globe

d) A photograph of a place

**Answer: b) A drawing of the Earth's surface on a flat sheet**

2. Why do we use maps?

a) To measure temperature

**b) To find locations and directions**

c) To predict weather

d) To count population

**Answer: b) To find locations and directions**

3. What do symbols on a map represent?

a) Only cities

b) Only countries

**c) Different features like rivers, mountains, and roads**

d) Only oceans

**Answer: c) Different features like rivers, mountains, and roads**

4. Who can use maps?

a) Only travellers

b) Only students

c) Only geographers

**d) Travellers, students, and geographers**

**Answer: d) Travellers, students, and geographers**

**CHP 17 THE REVOLT OF 1857**

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**Tick the correct option:-**

1. Who were the first to set up trading centres in India?

**Ans. (b) Portugal**

2. The Battle of Plassey took place in

**Ans. (a) 1757**

3. The leader of the Revolt of 1857 was

**Ans. (a) Bahadur Shah Zafar**

4. Portuguese explorer who discovered the sea route to India was

**Ans. (c) Vasco Da Gama**

**(Inside)**

5. The Revolt of 1857 began at:

a) Delhi

**b) Meerut (✓)**

c) Kanpur

d) Lucknow

**Ans. (b) Meerut**

6. Who was the first soldier to revolt?

- a. Rani Lakshmbibai
- b. Tantia Tope
- c. Mangal Pandey (✓)
- d. Bahadur Shah Zafar

**Ans. (C) Mangal Pandey**

**Write True or False :-**

- 1. In the Battle of Plassey, the British defeated Sirajjudaullah. **True**
- 2. The British helped Indian farmers a lot. **False**
- 3. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the leader of the Revolt. **True**
- 4. After the revolt, a Governor – General was appointed to rule over India. **False**
- 5. The Revolt of 1857 can be called the India’s First War of Independence. **True**

**(Inside)**

- 6. The revolt was completely successful. **False**
- 7. Lack of unity was one reason for the failure of the revolt. **True**

**Define:-**

- 1. **Cartridge:** A small case containing an explosive material for a rifle is called cartridge.
- 2. **Exploit:** To selfishly take advantage of someone is called exploit.
- 3. **Annexation:** An act of taking over territory without right is called annexation.

**(Inside)**

4. **Sepoy**: An Indian soldier serving under British command.
5. **Rebellion**: An act of fighting against people in power.
6. **Unity**: When people come together to work for the same goal.
7. **Greased Cartridge**: The immediate cause of the 1857 revolt that hurt religious feelings.

### Fill in the Blanks:-

1. The **British** exploited the Indian farmers and traders.
2. Sirajuddaulah, the **Nawab** of Bengal, was defeated in the Battle of Plassey.
3. The farmers were forced to sell **indigo** to the British.
4. The revolt started on 10 May at **Meerut**.
5. Bahadur Shah Zafar was **exiled** to Burma.

### Match the Following:-

#### Column A

#### Column B

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. EEIC                | (d) English East India Company(3) |
| 2. Jahangir            | (b) Policy (4)                    |
| 3. Nawab Sirajuddaulah | (a) Bengal (2)                    |
| 4. Doctrine of Lapse   | (c) Mughal Emperor (1)            |
| 5. Begum Hazrat Mahal  | (e) Awadh. (5)                    |

### Answer These Questions

**Q1: Who discovered the sea route to India?**

A: In 1498, Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discovered the sea route to India.

**Q2: After which battle did British become very powerful in India?**

A: After the Battle of Plassey, the British became very powerful in India.

**Q3: Why were the farmers of Bihar and Bengal forced to grow Indigo?**

A: The British were interested only in making money. They forced the farmers of Bihar and Bengal to grow indigo, a plant used for making a blue dye. This dye was used in England for dying mill cloth.

**Q4: Give reasons for the Revolt of 1857.**

A: The revolt was started by the Indian soldiers in the British army. The reason for the revolt was the following incident:

- (i) A new rifle called Enfield was introduced. A rumour spread that these cartridges were greased with the fats of cows and pigs.
- (ii) The covering of these cartridges had to be bitten off before loading the gun.
- (iii) It hurt the religious sentiment of the soldiers which further led to the Revolt of 1857.

**Q5: Why is the Revolt of 1857 important to us?**

A: The Revolt of 1857 is important to us as it created an urge among the Indians to be free. They believed that if they fought unitedly they would be able to drive out the British from India.

**(Inside)**

**Q6. Why was the Revolt of 1857 called the ‘First War of Independence’?**

A: Because for the first time, people from different parts of India and different backgrounds fought together against British rule.

**Q7. Name two leaders of the Revolt.**

A: Nana Sahib and Tantia Tope.

### Case study based questions.

#### Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

British people wanted to rule over the country India. They forced people to do the work in British mills. They did not allow Indians to open their own mill. They wanted Indians to buy clothes from the British mills. But Indian people did not want this. Indian people wanted to oust the Britishers. Indian people wanted to get freedom and hence Revolt of 1857 took place.

1. For trading centre British fought with

a. Europe

b. America

**c. France**

2. Portuguese established political power over Goa.

**a. True**

b. False

c. Can't say

3. How many merchants formed British East India Company?

a. 100

**b. 200**

c. 500

4. Britishers dragged Indians into the world war.

**a. True**

b. False

c. Can't say