

New Era Public School (2021)

Term 2nd Assignments

Subject: → S. Studies.

Class: → 5th.

Lesson no: → 8.

Topic: → Conquering Distances.

Word meanings at page no. 57.

Q1: → What is the importance of a highway?

Ans: → Highways are broad, straight and metalled roads that connects major cities. They reduce travel time and make journeys faster, comfortable and safer.

Q2: → What is transcontinental railway?

Ans: → In the USA and Canada, the cities located on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts are connected by railways. These railways are called the transcontinental railways.

Q3: → What are the advantages of air transport?

Ans: → The advantages of air transport are as follows: →

1. Air transport is the safe, quick and convenient mode of transport.

2. It carries goods and passengers through airways by using different aircrafts, like passenger aircraft, cargo aircraft, helicopters etc.

Q4: → When was the Suez canal opened?

Ans: → The Suez canal was opened to traffic in 1869.

Q5: → Which is the world's longest railway line?

Ans: → Trans-Siberian railway is the world's longest railway line running between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok in Russia.

Q6:→ What is the means of transport in Venice?

Ans:→ Gondolas are used as a means of transport in Venice.

Q7:→ How is the water transport helpful to us?

Ans:→ The water transport is helpful for transporting heavy and bulky goods, such as coal, iron ore, timber, machinery etc over long distances.

B. Fill in the blanks:→

1. Rural 2. Road system, railways system 3. France 4. Industries

5. gondolas.

C. Name the following:→

1. freeways 2. 1853 3. Trans Siberian Railway 4. Venice 5. Air India.

D. Tell me 'why':

1. Panama canal and Suez canal increased the usefulness of waterways.
It is because the construction of these canals reduced the travelling distance and time.

2. Increase in road traffic has created serious problems.

It is because roads become more crowded and there are more accidents and pollution.

3. Diesel and electric engines have replaced steam engines.

It is because diesel and electric engines made it possible for people to travel from one place to another more quickly and comfortably.

Q8. Re-write the following statements after correcting them.

1. Roads connect our country to other countries.

2. The railway system is important.

3. Suez canal was opened to traffic in 1869.

4. In Venice, people use gondolas to cross the canals.

5. Wright Brothers developed the first aeroplane.

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Lesson no. 16

Topic: → India's contribution to the United Nations

Word meanings on P no. 104.

Q1: → How is India helping in the functioning of the United Nations?

Ans: → India is the founding member of the United Nations. Our country sends its soldiers as part of peace-keeping forces, to different parts of the world to bring peace. Our country participates actively in all the activities of the United Nations and its agencies.

Q2: → Which Indian became the President of the General Assembly?

Ans: → Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit became the President of the General Assembly.

Q3: → What is Non-Aligned movement?

Ans: → The non-aligned movement is an international organization that believes in the philosophy of not associating with any super power in the world.

Q4: → Who were the three founder leaders of Non-Aligned-Movement?

Ans: → Pandit Jawahar-lal - Nehru, the first prime minister of our country, President Nasser of Egypt and President Tito of Yugoslavia, were the three founder leaders of the non-aligned movement.

Q5: → How does the United Nations help India?

Ans: → The United Nations help in the development of our country by providing better health care facilities and

and works for children's rights, their development, protection and survival.

Q6:→ What is India's greatest contribution to the United Nations?

Ans:→ India's greatest contribution to the United Nations is in Peace keeping operations. Our country sends its soldiers as part of peace keeping forces, to different parts of the World to bring peace.

B. Fill in the blanks:→

1. Peace-loving 2. Colonialism 3. agencies 4. Indian 5. development

6. founder 7. peace and development.

C. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. 1945 2. Egypt 3. Vijayalakshmi Pandit 4. World peace

5. Pandit - Jawaharlal Nehru.

D. Match the following:-

1. (iv) 2. (v) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iii)

E. Re-write the following statements after correcting them:

1. Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit was the president of the General Assembly.

2. India has always supported World peace.

3. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the idea of Non-Alignment.

4. The most important contribution of India towards World peace is Non-alignment movement.

5. The countries who joined NAM were not led by the then USSR.

6. India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia laid the foundation of Non-Aligned Movement.

Lesson no. → 17

Topic: → "The British Raj and the Revolt of 1857"

Word meanings on P.no. 109 and P.no. 110.

Q1: → Why did the Europeans come to India?

Ans: → The Europeans came to India as traders because Indian goods were in great demand in the Western Countries.

Q2: → Why was the Battle of Plassey fought? -

Ans: → The ruler of Bengal, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula ordered the British to close their forts, and asked them to remain as traders only. The British traders didn't follow the orders of the Nawab. This led to the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Q3: → Where did the revolt of 1857 begin?

Ans: → The revolt of 1857 began in Meerut.

Q4: → How did the British make India poor?

Ans: → The British made India poor by carrying immense wealth from our country to Britain.

Q5: → Who was the last Mughal Emperor? Where was he sent after his arrest?

Ans: → Bahadur-Shah-Zafar was the last Mughal Emperor. He was sent to Rangoon in Burma after his arrest.

Q6: → Mention the names of the people who fought against the British in the 1857 revolt?

Ans: → Bahadur Shah Zafar, Nana Sahab Peshwa, Jantia Jope, Balu Kunwar Singh, Rani Lami Bai of Jansi etc were the names of the people who fought against the British in the 1857 revolt.

Q7:→ What was the result of 1857 revolt? —

Ans:→ This revolt brought an end to the rule of the East-India Company. It was taken over by the British government. The British government took India under its direct control, but the condition of the people didn't improve. Indians were harassed and suppressed as before.

B. Fill in the blanks:→

1. Sepoy-mutiny 2. Rangoon 3. Sea-route 4. The East India Company
 5. divide and rule 6. Calicut 7. Governor General (Viceroy)

C. Tick the correct answer:→

1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (ii) 4. (ii) 5. (ii)

D. Match the following:→

1. (v) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)

E. Re-write the following statements after correcting them:→

1. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the leader of 1857 revolt.
2. India was a rich and prosperous country.
3. The East India Company was established in 1600 A.D.
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested and sent to Rangoon.
5. A Governor General (Viceroy) was appointed to rule over India as the British agent.
6. Indians fought the war against the British unitedly.
7. The revolt brought an end to the rule of the East India Company.

Lesson no. 18

Topic: "The beginning of the Freedom Struggle."

Word meanings on P.no. 116.

Q1: → Why did Indians help the British in the World War I?

Ans: → Indians helped the British in the World War I because they expected that after the war, the British would give freedom to them.

Q2: → What is the policy of "Divide and rule"?

Ans: → The British realised that if the people of India get united, they could easily throw them out. They tried to divide them on the basis of religion and this policy came to be known as "Divide and rule".

Q3: → What is Swadeshi movement?

Ans: → People in India pledged to boycott British goods and instead used goods made in their own country. This agitation was called the Swadeshi movement.

Q4: → Who were the revolutionaries?

Ans: → Some young people who believed in fighting against the British rule by using violent measures. These young people came to be known as revolutionaries.

Q5: → Why was Bengal divided?

Ans: → The British tried to create differences between Hindus and Muslims so they divided Bengal into two parts.

Q6:→ Why was the Indian National Congress founded?

Ans:→ The Indian national Congress was founded to find the solution to the problems faced by the Indians.

Q7:→ What was the contribution of thinkers and reformers to the society.

Ans:→ Many great thinkers and reformers of our country fought against the social evils prevalent in the society and tried to educate and make people aware of the evil practices in the name of Caste and religion.

B. Fill in the blanks:→

1. 1929 2. reformers 3. A.O.Hume 4. Uphadar party 5. Europe.

C. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii)

D. Match the following:→

1. (iv) 2. (v) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (iii)

E. Re-write the following statements after correcting them:→

1. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan was a great reformer.
2. The first President of Indian National Congress was W.C Banerjee.
3. Madam Cama published a newspaper "Vande Mataram."
4. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.
5. People boycotted the British goods during Swadeshi Movement.

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Topic → The Mahatma leads the Nation to freedom.

Lesson no. → 19

Word meanings on p.no.123.

Q1 to Q5 Deleted.

Q6: → What forced the British to leave India in 1947?

Ans: → After the World War II, the British government was unable to suppress the people's movement. They realised that they could no longer control India and left India in 1947.

Q7: → Why and when was INA formed?

Ans: → Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army in 1943 to overthrow the British from India.

Q8: → What slogans were given by Subhash Chandra Bose?

Ans: → He gave the slogans "Jai Hind" and "Dilli Chalo."

Q9: → Why was India partitioned?

Ans: → The India was partitioned on the demand of some Muslim leaders for a separate state for Muslims (Pakistan).

Q10: → Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

Ans: → Jawahar-lal-Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.

B. Fill in the blanks: →

1. 1915 2. Mahatma Gandhi 3. President 4. Satyagraha
5. Chauri-Chaura 6. C. Rajagopalachari 7. Indian National
8. Quit India 9. 1945 10. India; Pakistan.

C. Match the following:

- 1. (1915) 2. (1919) 3. (1928) 4. (1929) 5. (1930) 6. (1934)
- 7. (1939) 8. (1941) 9. (1943) 10. (1947)

D. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

- 1. (iii) 2. (ii) 3. (iii) 4. (iii) 5. (ii).

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