

1st Term Worksheet

Subject – Social Studies

Class – V

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 2

[Iron Age]

[Stop to answer]

[A] Find out, what were the advantages of iron over copper and bronze. [21]

[New words]

Civilization :

Extensively :

Sophisticated :

[Exercise]

[A] Write true or false: [24-25]

1. The rivers helped in transporting goods and people to different places. _____
2. The mahajanapadas developed in the Bronze Age. _____
3. Iron tools and weapons helped man to clear dense forest. _____
4. Aryans at first settled in the region of the five rivers. _____
5. The Painted Grey Ware pottery belonged to the Neolithic Age. _____

[B] Fill in the blanks: [25]

1. The river valley civilizations developed in the _____.
2. The original homeland of the Aryans was in _____.
3. The Vedic Age is divided into _____ and _____.
4. *Rig Veda* was composed during the _____.
5. _____ mahajanapadas developed in the sixth century BCE.

[C] Answer the following questions: [25]

1. Why did the earliest civilizations develop along river banks?

Ans.

2. How did the use of iron help in the growth of civilizations?

Ans.

3. Describe the Early Vedic and the Later Vedic Age.

Ans.

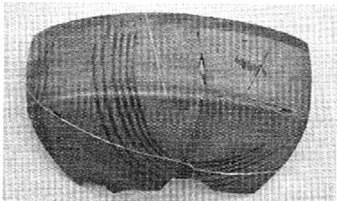
4. Discuss some features of the Iron Age.

Ans.

5. Write a brief note about the mahajanapadas.

Ans.

[D] Picture Study:



[25]

1. What is this style of pottery called?

Ans.

2. To which age does this kind of pottery belong?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 3
[Evolution of Transport]
[Stop to answer]

[A] Find out which state has the longest coastline. [29]

[New words]

Passenger : _____
Cargo : _____
Rescue : _____
Impetus : _____

[Exercise]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [31]

- 1. The invention of wheel/cart revolutionised the way of human living and made transportation easy.
- 2. The voyage of Vasco da Gama/Ferdinand Magellan established that the Earth is round in shape.
- 3. Land/Water transport is categorized as rail transport and road transport.
- 4. Inland/Oceanic water transport includes natural modes such as navigable rivers and artificial modes such as canals.
- 5. Big air crafts /Helicopters are used to transport a large number of people to long distances.

[B] Write true or false: [31]

- 1. Early humans travelled by car. _____
- 2. Invention of the wheel is estimated to have taken place in the Neolithic Age. _____
- 3. In India, the railway system is the main artery of the country's inland transport.

- 4. Water transport is the fastest mode of transport. _____
- 5. Helicopters help in rescue operations in flood affected areas. _____

[C] Answer the following questions: [31]

- 1. Write briefly about the evolution of transport through the ages.
- Ans. _____

2. Write a short note on land transport.

Ans.

3. Why are airways important for us?

Ans.

4. Classify Indian roads.

Ans.

5. What are the advantages of water transport?

Ans.

[D] Picture Study:

[31]



1. Identify the means of transport in the given picture.

Ans. _____

2. When was it first used in India?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 4
[Evolution of Communication]
[Stop to answer]

[A] How do modern communication system help in the field of education?

[35]

[New words]

Transmit : _____

Telecommunication : _____

Innovation : _____

Communication: _____

Runner : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Write true or false:

[36]

1. Telegram was the physical transmission of messages by paper from one person to another. _____
2. Landlines and walkie-talkies have almost been replaced by mobile phones and smart phones. _____
3. Social networks are a result of globalization. _____

4. The world today can barely function without the internet as a means of communication as it is used in business, education and our daily lives. _____
5. The telecom revolution was a result of government initiatives in India. _____

[B] Fill in the blanks: [31]

1. _____ is the electronic version of letters.
2. Talking over the phone is an example of _____ communication.
3. The technology of communication through electronic messages is called _____.
4. The telephone was invented by _____ in 1878.
5. Bengaluru is called the _____ of India.

[C] Answer the following questions: [37]

1. What is communication?

Ans. _____

2. How were letters delivered before the development of the transportation system?

Ans. _____

3. How is SMS helpful for communication?

Ans. _____

4. How does the modern technology benefit us in our household needs?

Ans. _____

5. Name some government initiatives which were a result of the telecom revolution.

Ans. _____

6. Describe the two different forms of communication with examples.

Ans. _____

7. Discuss any four modern methods of communication.

Ans. _____

8. What are some of the uses of modern communication systems?

Ans. _____

9. What are the two major outcomes of the modernisation of the communication system in India?

Ans. _____

10. Write a short note on telegraphy.

Ans. _____

[D] Picture Study:

[37]



1. Identify the object in the picture.

Ans. _____

2. Who invented it?

Ans. _____

3. When did it become operational?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 5
[The Constitution of India]
[Stop to answer]

[A] Name the two forms of citizenship.

[39]

[B] State two features of the Indian Constitution.

[New words]

Constitution : _____

Caste : _____

Gender : _____

Exploitation : _____

Remedies : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct option:

[42]

1. India got independence from _____.

- a. Mughal rule b. British rule c. American rule

2. _____ is the supreme law of India.
- a. Constitution b. Parliament c. Supreme Court
3. 26 January is celebrated as _____.
- a. Independence Day b. Republic Day c. United Nations Day
4. Indian Constitution has _____.
- a. single citizenship b. dual citizenship c. multiple citizenship
5. Fundamental Rights are written in _____.
- a. Part II b. Part IV c. Part III

[B] Write true or false: [42]

1. The Constitution Assembly made the Constitution of India. _____
2. The Constitution of India came into effect in 1947. _____
3. India has a presidential form of government. _____
4. Fundamental Rights are protected by the Constitution of India. _____
5. Foreigners have to stay in India for nine years in order. _____

[C] Fill in the blanks: [42]

1. Indian Constitution is the _____ written Constitution in the world.
2. The Indian Constitution borrowed features from _____, _____ and many other countries.
3. _____ has an unwritten Constitution.
4. USA has a _____ form of government.
5. The Indian Constitution came into effect on _____.

[D] Answer the following questions: [42-43]

1. Who can become citizens of India by birth?

Ans. _____

2. What is a federal of government?

Ans. _____

3. What does dual citizenship mean?

Ans. _____

4. Which Fundamental Right enables us to choose our own religion?

Ans. _____

5. How is parliamentary form of government different from presidential form of government?

Ans. _____

6. What do you mean by the Right of Equality?

Ans. _____

7. What do the Right to Freedom and Cultural and Educational Rights state?

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study:



[43]

1. Who is this person?

Ans. _____

2. What was his contribution to our country?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 6
[India Democracy]
[Stop to answer]

[A] What are elections? [45]

[B] Who are eligible to vote in elections?

[C] What is canvassing?

[New words]

Election	:	<hr/>
Agenda	:	<hr/>
Canvassing	:	<hr/>
		<hr/>
Indelible	:	<hr/>
Candidate	:	<hr/>
Voter ID card	:	<hr/>
		<hr/>
Opposition	:	<hr/>
		<hr/>
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

[Exercises]

[A] Write true or false: [48]

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | India is a democratic country. | <hr/> |
| 2. | In a democracy the citizens have the power of elect their leaders. | <hr/> |
| 3. | Elections in India are held every four years. | <hr/> |
| 4. | There is one political party in India. | <hr/> |
| 5. | All people aged 18 or above have the right to vote. | <hr/> |

[B] Write true or false: [48]

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | In a _____ country leaders are chosen by the process of elections. |
| 2. | _____ of a country choose the leaders of the country. |
| 3. | In India, we choose our leader by _____. |

- 4. _____ Machines are used to cast votes in India.
- 5. Every political party has an independent _____.

[C] Name the following: [48]

- 1. Largest democracy

- 2. Process of electing leaders

- 3. A body that conducts elections

- 4. The process of promoting a candidate in elections

- 5. Voting machine

[D] Match the words of column A to the words of column B: [48]

Column A	Column B
1. Voting machines	a. free and fair
2. Candidate	b. EVMs
3. Right to vote	c. the party which comes second
4. Opposition	d. political parties
5. Elections	e. 18 years and above

[E] Answer the following questions: [49]

- 1. What is a democracy?
Ans. _____

- 2. How often are elections held in India?
Ans. _____

- 3. Why do political parties have symbols?
Ans. _____

- 4. What happens after the results of the election are announced?
Ans. _____

5. What is a Voter's ID card?

Ans. _____

6. What are elections?

Ans. _____

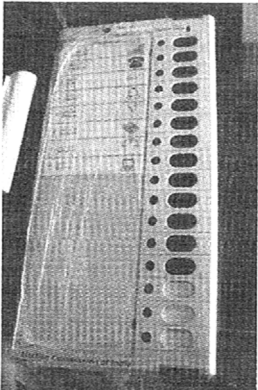
7. Why is voting important?

Ans. _____

8. Describe the role of the Election Commission of India.

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study:



[49]

1. Can you identify the machine?

Ans. _____

2. What is it used for?

Ans. _____

Chapter – 7
[Latitudes and Longitudes]
[Stop to answer]

[A] What do you think is Indian Standard Time? [55]

[B] How is it related to the Greenwich Meridian?

[New words]

Axis : _____

Poles : _____

Parallels of latitude : _____

Meridians of longitude : _____

Grid system : _____

Equidistant : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Write true or false: [56]

1. Length of all the parallels of latitude is equal. _____
2. All meridians are full circles. _____
3. Places on the same meridian will have noon at same time. _____
4. Temperature decreases as we go away from the Equator. _____
5. The parallel of latitude at 66½°S is called the Arctic Circle. _____
6. There are total 360 meridians of longitude on Earth. _____

[B] Fill in the blanks: [56]

1. The _____ divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
2. A set of lines running parallel to the Equator are called _____.
3. The network of imaginary lines that criss-cross the Earth's surface is called _____.
4. The 23½°N is known as _____.

- 5. _____ region of the Earth is very cold.
- 6. The _____ divides the Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

[C] Name the following: [57]

- 1. This latitude is also known as 'Great Circle'

- 2. The horizontal lines drawn from East to West

- 3. The vertical imaginary lines drawn from North to South

- 4. This is the southernmost limit of the overhead Sun

- 5. The northern end of the axis of the Earth

- 6. The longitude of 0° value

[D] Answer the following in 2-3 sentences: [57]

- 1. What do you mean by parallels of latitudes?
Ans. _____

- 2. What do you know about meridians of longitude?
Ans. _____

- 3. Name the three heat zones of the Earth.
Ans. _____

- 4. What is Equator?
Ans. _____

- 5. What does the word 'meridian' mean?
Ans. _____

6. What are Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

Ans. _____

7. What are Eastern and Western Hemispheres?

Ans. _____

[E] Answer the following in 4-5 sentences: [57]

1. Define the four important parallels of latitude.

Ans. _____

2. What is the International Date line?

Ans. _____

3. Write two important features of lines of latitude.

Ans. _____

4. How are latitudes and longitudes helpful?

Ans. _____

[51]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

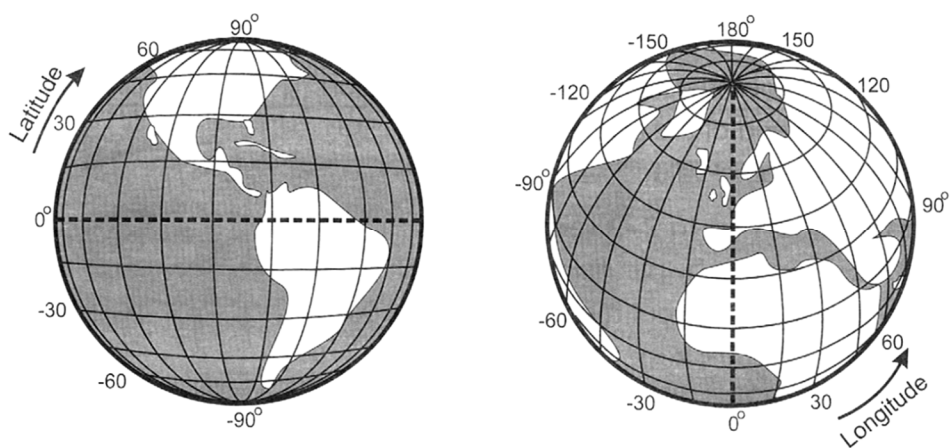
4. Distinguish between parallel of latitude and meridians of longitude.

Ans.

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[E] Picture Study:

[49]



Mark the following:

1. Equator
2. Prime meridian
3. Frigid zone
4. Torrid zone
5. North Pole and South Pole

