



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



## PERIODIC TEST 2 (2025-26) SOCIAL SCIENCE Answer Key

Class: V  
Date : 7/11/2025  
Admission no:

Time: 1hr  
Max Marks: 25  
Roll no:

### SECTION-A

(1×5=5)

Choose the correct option

1. Which Fundamental Right says that everyone should be treated the same, no matter who they are?

- a. Right to Freedom
- b. **Right to Equality**
- c. Right to Education
- d. Right against Exploitation

2. Which British law did Gandhi oppose by leading the Dandi March?

- a. A law banning education for Indians
- b. A law restricting Indian religious festivals
- c. A law stopping Indians from making clothes
- d. **A law taxing salt production by Indians**

3. Which value of our Constitution ensures equal access to resources like schools and water?

- a. **Socialism**
- b. Secularism
- c. Sovereignty
- d. Democracy

4. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty of Indian citizens?

- a. To watch television everyday
- b. **To respect the national symbols**
- c. To eat healthy food
- d. To play sports

5. When did we start following the Constitution of India?

- a. 26 January 1949
- b. 26 November 1949
- c. **26 January 1950**
- d. 26 November 1950

### SECTION-B

(3×3=6)

6. What is the Constitution of India? Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee?

Ans : It is a big book of rules and principles that guide us how the country is governed and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.

7. What are Fundamental Duties? List any two Fundamental Duties.

Ans : Fundamental Duties are the responsibilities that every citizen must follow towards the country.

- (i) To respect the national flag and anthem
- (ii) To protect public property

8. All the students in a village attend a free government school. During a school assembly, students express their opinions and suggestions about the school. Which Fundamental Rights are they exercising?

Ans: The rights they are exercising are:

- 1) Right to education (All children have the right to free and compulsory education.)
- 2) The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. (Students expressing their opinions and suggestions in the assembly.)

### SECTION-C

(2×3=6)

9. Explain the events that led to the partition of India. Mention any three points.

The events that led to the Partition of India are as follows:

- (i) Since the time of the partition of Bengal, the British had been trying to divide Hindus and Muslims.
- (ii) Over time, some Muslim leaders began to feel that Muslims needed their own separate country.
- (iii) The demand for a separate country grew stronger.
- (iv) Violent fights broke out in many parts of India, and many people were hurt.
- (v) After much thought and discussions, it was decided to divide the country into two parts: India and Pakistan

10. Riya noticed that some children in her neighbourhood were not allowed to go to school. She wanted to help them.

**Which Fundamental Right of the Indian Constitution supports Riya's action? Name any two other Fundamental Rights that protect citizens' freedoms.**

Ans The Fundamental Right that supports Riya's action is:

- Right to Education – ensures that every child has the right to free and compulsory education.

Two other Fundamental Rights that protect citizens' freedoms are:

- 1. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19) – allows citizens to express their thoughts freely.
- 2. Right to Equality (Article 14) – ensures that all citizens are treated equally and without discrimination.

### SECTION-D

(2×4= 8)

11. Case Study

Riya saw a very big book in her school library. Her teacher told her that this book is called the Constitution of India. It has all the rules and laws that help our country run smoothly. Riya also read the Preamble, which says that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.

1. Why is the Constitution called the “big book” of our country?

Ans: The Constitution is called the “big book” of our country because it contains all the important rules and laws that guide how India is governed.

2. Name two values mentioned in the Preamble that make India a democratic country.

Ans: Two values from the Preamble that make India democratic are:

- Liberty (freedom of thought, speech, and actions)
- Equality (everyone is treated equally under the law)

12. During the Indian National Congress meetings in the late 19th and early 20th century, some leaders believed in petitioning the British government politely and waiting for reforms, while others wanted immediate action, protests, and boycotts to demand rights.

1. Some leaders wanted to petition the British government politely. Describe from which group do they belong to?

The leaders who wanted to petition the British government politely belonged to the Moderates. They believed in achieving reforms through peaceful methods, such as speeches, petitions, and discussions, rather than protests or violence. Their approach was gradual and patient, aiming to convince the British to make changes willingly.

2. Compare the approaches of the Moderates and Radicals in two points.

Aspect	Moderates	Radicals
Method	Used <b>peaceful methods</b> like petitions, speeches, and discussions to seek reforms.	Used <b>direct action</b> like protests, strikes, and boycotts to demand immediate rights.
Approach to Freedom	Believed in <b>gradual change</b> and cooperation with the British.	Wanted <b>quick and strong action</b> to achieve freedom without delay.