



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

POST MID TERM TEST (2025-26) SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class: V
Date : 8/01/2026
Admission no:

MARKING SCHEME

Time: 1hr
Max Marks: 25
Roll no:

SECTION-A

(1×5=5)

Choose the correct option

1. Which of these is a type of painting that uses special pens on cloth?

- a. Cave paintings
- b. Kalamkari paintings
- c. Miniature paintings
- d. Wall murals

2. Why was Sarojini Naidu known as the 'Nightingale of India'?

- a. Because she had a beautiful voice and wrote songs about nature.
- b. Because she wrote sweet and musical poems about the nation
- c. Because she led patriotic singing groups during the freedom movement
- d. Because she started an institute that taught music to students

3. What is the main reason the government builds and runs museums?

- a. To sell old objects to tourists
- b. To display only new inventions
- c. To keep objects from the past safe
- d. To store food and water

4. Why are elections an important part of a democracy?

- a. They allow people to vote for their favourite sports.
- b. They help citizens choose their leaders.
- c. They are only for the rich and powerful.
- d. They create famous celebrities.

5. Rani Lakshmibai was the queen of _____

- a. Delhi
- b. Jhansi
- c. Agra
- d. Mysore

SECTION-B

(2×3=6)

6. “Our material heritage is like a treasure chest from the past.”

Questions:

1. Why can material heritage be compared to a “treasure chest from the past”?

Material heritage is like a treasure chest because it contains valuable objects that help us learn about the way people lived in earlier times. These items give us clues about history, culture, and traditions.

2. Name any **two** objects that can be part of our material heritage.

Examples:

1. Old coins
2. Traditional lamps, tools, jewellery, pottery, paintings, etc.

7. Write a short note about any two freedom fighters who contributed to India’s struggle for freedom.

Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi was a brave freedom fighter who fought against the British during the Revolt of 1857. She showed great courage, led her army fearlessly, and became a symbol of bravery and patriotism for all Indians.

Subhash Chandra Bose: He formed the Indian National Army (INA) and inspired people with the slogan “Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.”

8. What are our responsibilities to protect our material heritage?

Be respectful: When you visit monuments or old buildings, do not touch, write on, or damage them.

- Keep it clean: Do not litter around heritage sites. Always use dustbins.
- Follow rules: Obey the instructions written on boards and given by guides.
- Do not harm: Do not break, scratch, or spoil walls, statues, or carvings.
- Spread awareness: Tell others the importance of protecting our heritage

SECTION-C

(3×2=6)

9. Why do we need elections?

There are many reasons why we need elections.

- Elections give us the power to choose the leaders who will form our government.
- Elections ensure that all people get to choose whom they want as a leader. It does not matter if you are rich or poor, or man or woman. Everyone who is above the age of 18 can vote in elections.
- Elections give us the choice to change the leaders in the government if they are not working for the welfare of the people.

10. Explain any three types of material heritage.

1. **Monuments:** These include old buildings, forts, temples, and palaces. They tell us about the architecture and history of ancient times. Example- Red fort, Taj Mahal
2. **Art and Craft Objects:** These are things like pottery, sculptures, paintings, jewellery, and handmade items that show the creativity of people in the past.
3. **Coins:** Old tools, weapons, and coins help us understand how people worked, traded, and lived long ago.

SECTION-D

(4×2=8)

11. Reema and her classmates were discussing how the Prime Minister and other leaders are chosen in India. Their teacher explained that citizens vote to elect their leaders and that there is a systematic process to ensure elections are fair and free. Reema wanted to understand what happens before, during, and after the voting day.

Based on this, list and explain the main steps of the election process in India.

Preparation of Voters' List: The government prepares a list of all citizens who are 18 years or older and eligible to vote.

Announcement of Election Dates: The Election Commission announces the dates on which voting will take place in different areas.

Nomination of Candidates: People who wish to contest the election fill out forms and submit their names to become candidates.

Campaigning: Candidates go to different places, meet people, and share their ideas to convince voters to choose them.

Voting: On the election day, people go to polling booths and cast their votes using EVMs (Electronic Voting Machines).

Counting of Votes and Results: After voting ends, the votes are counted, and the candidate with the highest votes is declared the winner.

12. Meena read about a courageous woman leader who ruled a small kingdom in central India during British rule. When the British tried to take control of her land using unfair policies, she decided to fight back. She trained herself in horse riding and sword fighting and joined the uprising against British rule in the mid-nineteenth century. Her fearless spirit and love for her people made her a symbol of courage in Indian history.

Questions:

- a) Identify the woman leader mentioned in the passage. (1 mark)**

The woman leader mentioned in the passage is Rani Lakshmibai.

- b) Name the kingdom she ruled. (1 mark)**

She ruled the kingdom of Jhansi.

- c) Which major revolt against the British is referred to in the passage? (1 mark)**

The major revolt referred to in the passage is the Revolt of 1857.

- d) Mention one quality of this leader shown in the passage. (1 mark)**

One quality of this leader shown in the passage is her courage, as she bravely fought against British rule.