

CLASS: V
Sub:E.V.S.

The Freedom Stuggle – The Gandhian Phase (1919- 1947)
Sheet I

I- Which event took place on these years ?

1) 1919 -

2) 1922 -

3)1930 -

4)1939 -

5) 1945 –

II- Fill in the Blanks -

1) Gandhiji was born in _____ in _____, Gujarat.

2) _____ returned the knighthood bestowed upon him by British in 1915.

3) _____ was invited by the British in 1928 from the Simon Commission.

4) Gandhiji weaved cloth on the _____ or the wheel.

5) Gandhiji's freedom struggle was based on _____.

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Sheet II

Answer in a Sentence

Q1) What name was given to the “untouchables”, by Gandhiji?

Ans. _____

Q2) Which Movement became the first big movement of the Gandhian phase of the Freedom Struggle ?

Ans. _____

Q3) Where did the Dandi march start and where did it end?

Ans. _____

Q4) What was the slogan given by Gandhi ji?

Ans. _____

Q5) Which movement was launched in response to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

Ans. _____

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SECTION – [A] OBJECTIVE

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer:

- (a) _____ refers to a place's height above sea level.
- (b) The _____ Act was passed in 1919.
- (c) _____ gave the slogan 'Do or Die'.

II. Unscramble the letters to form the correct words:

- (a) This is the hottest Zone. _____ (ORITDR NEOZ)
- (b) The General who killed thousands in Jallianwala Bagh. _____ (YERD)
- (c) This affects the climate of a place. (UMIHDTYI) _____

III. Match the following:

A

- (a) Places at high altitude
- (b) Wind blowing from sea
- (c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (d) Quit India Movement

B

- (i) Carry Moisture
- (ii) 1942
- (iii) are cooler
- (iv) Amritsar

SECTION – [B] SUBJECTIVE

IV. Which event took place on these years?

- (a) 1930- _____
- (b) 1945- _____

V. Answer in a sentence?

- (a) Name the factors affecting the climate of a place. (Any 4)
- (b) What name was given to the 'untouchables' by Gandhi Ji?

VI. Answer in Short-

- (a) On what basis has the earth been divided into temperature zones?
- (b) Write a short note on any one of the following- (Any 2 points)
 - (i) The Rowlatt Act
 - (ii) Simon Commission

VII. Answer in Detail-

- Q.1 What do you know about the Non- Cooperation Movement?

SECTION – [C]

VIII. On an outline map of the world mark the following-

- (a) Torrid Zone
- (b) Frigid Zone

IX. Draw a diagram to show the Temperature Zones of the world.

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Lesson- 8: The Temperature Zones of the World

Q. Explain the factors that influence the climate of a place.

Ans. The factors that influence the climate of a place are-

1-Latitude or distance from the equator-

- (a) The amount of heat received by a particular part of the earth depends upon its latitude or distance from the equator.
- (b) Places near the equator receive direct rays of the sun which cover a small area and so they are hotter than places near the poles.
- (c) Places away from the equator get slanting rays of the sun which cover a larger area and so are cooler than places near the equator.

2-Height above the sea-level or Altitude-

- (a) Altitude refers to the height of a physical feature or place above sea level.
- (b) Altitude has an effect on the temperature and atmospheric pressure.
- (c) Air becomes cooler as we go higher above the sea level so places at high altitudes like hill-stations are cooler.
- (d) Air becomes hotter as we are near the sea level and so places are hotter near the sea.

3- The distance from the sea-

- (a) Places near the sea have a moderate climate i.e. they are neither too hot nor too cold.
- (b) Places far away from the sea have extreme climate i.e. they are very hot in summers and very cold in winters.

4- Humidity-

- (a) The amount of moisture or water vapour present in the air is called humidity.
- (b) It depends upon the location of a place and direction of winds.
- (c) Humid air causes rainfall.
- (d) Winds from sea to land bring a lot of moisture and makes the coastal areas humid.
- (e) Humidity causes us to perspire or sweat.

5- Direction of winds-

- (a) The motion of air from one place to another is called wind.
- (b) The wind if blows from a cold place will be cold and if it blows from a hot place will be hot.
- (c) Thus, the wind blowing from cold regions decrease the temperature and those from hot regions increase the temperature.
- (d) The wind blowing from the sea is full of moisture and will bring rain.