

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



3rd Term Test - 2018

Sub: History Duration: 2 hrs Class: 3 A, B & C

Roll No:

F.M.: 65

Date: 20.11.2018

(Marks will be deducted for untidy work, spelling mistakes and work not done in systematic manner).		
	CTION - A	
1. Answer in one or two words: a. What are modern human beings known as? b. During which age were many discoveries made? c. What does the term "independence" mean? d. Where did Gandhiji go to study law? e. What do we call the National flag of India?		1x5=5)
b. Keep With c. Stop cutti d. Friendship the s	ety rules n neighbours ing trees surrounding clean he aged	1x5=5)
 3. Rewrite the sentences and write True or False: a. Do not throw garbage on the road. b. Jana-gana-mana is our national anthem. c. Republic Day is celebrated only in New Delhi. d. The President is the head of India. e. Mahatma Gandhi was called Bapu. 		x5=5)
	CTION - B	
 4. What are the basic needs of human beings? 5. What were the tools used by Gandhiji to fight for the 6. When and why do we celebrate Republic Day in Inc. 7. Why do we need rules? 8. Write four rules to be followed on the playground. 9. What is a constitution? Why do we need a Constitution? 	dia?	(3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (4)
SECTION - C		
 10. Answer the following: a. Discuss Gandhiji's role in freedom struggle of Ind b. Why was Sabarmati Ashram set up? c. What is written at the bottom of the National Emb d. What happened to the early humans after the disc e. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assem f. Write five safety rules on the road. 	olem? What does it signify?	(5) (5) (5) (5) ssembly? (5)



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3rd Term Test - 2018

Class: 3 A, B & C

SECTION - A

<u>, B & C</u> F.M. : <u>65</u>

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(1x5=5)

Sub : <u>History</u> Duration : 2 hrs

Answer in one or two words:

c. Develop the sportsmanship spirit.d. Do not accept gifts from strangers.

Roll No: Da

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a. What are modern human beings known as? Ans. Homo sapiens b. During which age were many discoveries made? Ans. Stone Age c. What does the term "independence" mean? Ans. Freedom d. Where did Gandhiji go to study law? Ans. England e. What do we call the National flag of India? Ans.Tri-colour (1x5=5)2. Match the columns: a. Care Safety rules (e) With neighbors b. Keep (d) cutting trees c. Stop (c)d. Friendship the surrounding clean (b) e. Follow for the aged (a) 3. Rewrite the sentences and write True or False: (1x5=5)a. Do not throw garbage on the road. True b. Jana-gana-mana is our national anthem. True c. Republic Day is celebrated only in New Delhi. False d. The President is the head of India. True e. Mahatma Gandhi was called Bapu. True **SECTION - B** (3)4. What are the basic needs of human beings? Ans. The three basic needs of human beings are food, shelter and clothes. 5. What were the tools used by Gandhiji to fight for the rights of the Indians in South Africa.? (3)Ans. Gandhiji's adopted the methods of Ahimsa and Satyagraha to fight for the rights of the Indians in South Africa. (3)6. When and why do we celebrate Republic Day in India? Ans. On 26th January 1950 the Constitution of India came into force and India became a truly sovereign state. So we celebrate Republic Day in India. (3)7. Why do we need rules? Ans. Every human being must follow some rules. These rules must be followed at home and outside. We need to follow these rules to be safe. (4)8. Write four rules to be followed on the playground. Ans. Four rules to be followed on the playground are: a. Follow the rules of the game that is played. b. Never hurt any players.

9. What is a constitution? Why do we need a Constitution? (4) Ans. A constitution is a book of laws by which a country is governed. We need a constitution to maintain law and order to govern a country.

SECTION - C

10. Answer the following:

- Discuss Gandhiji's role in freedom struggle of India.
 Ans. When Gandhiji returned to India in 1915, he joined the freedom struggle and soon became the leader of the freedom movement. The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920), the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
 And the Quit India Movement (1942) are the important non-violent movements led by Gandhiji against the British.
- b. Why was Sabarmati Ashram set up? (5)
 Ans. Gandhiji led a very simple and disciplined life. He wanted to teach simple living to his followers. So he set up an ashram in Sabarmati in Gujarat.
- c. What is written at the bottom of the National Emblem? What does it signify? (5)
 Ans. The National Emblem is taken from the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. At the bottom the word Satyameva Jayate is written in Sanskrit, which means "Truth alone triumphs.' The emblem signifies power, courage and confidence.
- d. What happened to the early humans after the discovery of farming and agriculture? (5) Ans. When the early men learnt farming and agriculture they started living in one place. Then they settled down in places near the river banks where they could get water for their crops. The places where they settled, developed into villages and towns.
- e. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly? Name the other members of the Constituent Assembly? (5) Ans. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly. Some important leaders of the Constituent Assembly were Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Azad and a few others.
- Write five safety rules on the road.

(5)

Ans. Five safety rules on the road are:

- a. Always cross the road from the zebra crossing.
- b. Always look both ways before crossing.
- Never run or play on the road.
- d. Always use the footpath while walking on the road.
- e. Never get on or get down from a moving bus.
