SOCIAL STUDIESCLASS - V
LESSON-1
GLOBE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name the continents and oceans on the earth.

Ans. The seven continents are:

a) Australia
b) Europe
c) Antarctica
d) South America
e) North America
f) Africa
g) Asia

The five oceans are:

a)The Antarctic Ocean
b)The Arctic Ocean
c)The Indian Ocean
d)The Atlantic Ocean
e)The Pacific Ocean

2. The globe represents the earth's curve without any distortion. However, it is not much used to study the earth. Why?

Ans. The globe is not much used to study the earth because all the details cannot be shown and it is not easy to carry everywhere.

3. Why are the latitudes and longitudes drawn on the globe?

Ans. Latitudes and longitudes are drawn on the globe because they help to identify the location of the places or its features on the globe.

4. What is the Prime Meridian?

Ans. The O degree longitudes joining the North and South poles passing through the Greenwich ,England is called Prime Meridian.

5. How can you locate a place on the globe?

Ans. We can locate a place on the globe by knowing the values of its latitudes and longitudes and the point at which they cross eachother.

ANSWER IN ONE WORD:

1. A line passing through two extreme points on a globe.

Ans. Axis

2. The end points at the top and bottom of the earth's axis.

Ans. Pole

3.Network of the lines made by latitudes and longitudes on the globe.
Ans. Grid

4.It defines both time and place for the whole world.
Ans. Greenwich

5.An imaginary line which runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.
Ans. International Date Line

DRAW:
Show latitudes and longitudes on a globe

LESSON -2
MAP

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. What is a map? Explain it.

Ans. A map is a picture or representation of the earth's surface.It shows how things are related to each other by distance, direction and size. It also shows details about a portion of the earth's surface on a flat piece of paper.

2. How is direction usually shown on a map?

Ans. On a map direction is usually shown with the help of anarrow drawn on the right hand margin.

3. How is the scale of a map usually shown?

Ans. The scale of a map is represented as a line with distances marked on it.

4. Which standard colours are used in maps?

Ans. The standard colours used in maps are blue, green,orange,lightblue,light brown and dark brown.

1) Why are signs and symbols used on a map?
Ans) The signs and symbols are used on a map to show features like bridges, dams, forest and railway track.

ANSWER IN ONE WORD:

1) A person who makes maps.
Ans) Cartographer

2) A collection of maps in book form.
Ans) Atlas

3) The ratio between two places and a representation of it.
Ans) Scale

4) Different signs and symbols to show the features of a map.
Ans) Conventional symbols.

Draw :

a) **Main four directions and sub-directions**

b) **Signs and symbols used in a map.**

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LESSON -3, MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

1. Name the major landforms of the earth?

Ans. The major landforms of the earth are mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts and river valleys.

2. Why is it difficult to practice agriculture and construct buildings or roads in a mountainous region?

Ans. It is difficult to practice agriculture in mountainous regions as it is rocky, very hard with harsh climate.

3. What are the importance of plateaus?

Ans. Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits. Many plateaus have scenic spots and are of great attraction to the tourists.

4. Why are plains so well populated?

Ans. Plains are usually well populated because the soil and terrain are good for farming. The roads and railways can be easily built between the rural towns and cities.

4. What are the main features of a desert?

Ans. The main features of a desert are:

a) There is very little rainfall in the desert.
b) Few scattered bushes and shrubs grow there.

5. How are the river valleys formed?

Ans. The river valleys are formed by flowing water or flowing ice through the process of erosion.

Differentiate between:

Mountains and Plateaus

Mountains are highland with sharply sloping surface whereas plateaus are flat land and may have one or more sides with steep slopes.

Plains and Deserts

Plains are the lower lands than the land around themselves whereas deserts are flat sandy areas in which very few plants grow.

ANSWER IN ONE WORD

1) Relating to or resembling a cone.

Ans) Conical

2) A relatively flat highland.

Ans) Tableland

3) A ravine formed by a river in an area with little rainfall.

Ans) Canyon

3) A graded change in the magnitude of some physical quantity or dimension.

Ans) Gradient

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LESSON- 4
OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

Answer the following:

1. What do you mean by natural resources?

Ans. Natural resources are material foundin nature that are used to make everything.

2. What are the types of natural resources?

Ans. Types of natural resources are:

a) Living resources
b) Non-living resources
c) Renewable or inexhaustible resources
d) Non- renewable or exhaustible resources

3. Write the uses of two natural resources.

Ans. Uses of natural resources are:

a) Soil is used for growing crops.

b) Water is used for drinking and irrigation of crops.

4. How can we use our natural resources?

Ans. We should use the natural resources in a sustainable way so that they won't runout.

5. We need to make serious attempts to use natural resources. Why?

Ans. We need to make serious attempts to use natural resources in an efficient manner, as in recent years, natural resources have depleted as a result of their careless use.

Differentiate between:

Living and Non- living resources

Living resources like plants, vegetables, domestic and wild animals can reproduce under suitable conditions whereas non-living resources are formed of non-living substances like land, water, soil, minerals etc.

Renewable and Non- renewable resources

Renewable resources and natural things can built up again. Eg:plants,fishes, animals whereas non- renewable resources once used cannot be replaced. Eg: coal, minerals, petroleum.

Answer in one word:

1) Fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust.
   Ans) Fossil fuel
2) A new or reserve supply that can be drawn upon when needed.
   Ans) Resource
3) Any natural resource that can be replenished naturally with the passage of time.
   Ans) Renewable resource
4) A natural resource that can be used up.
   Ans) Exhaustible resource
5) A raw mineral that contains metal that is valuable enough to be minded.
   Ans) Ore
6) Present in great quantity.
   Ans) Abundant
7) No longer sufficient
   Ans) Depleted