Answer the following:-

1. **Describe briefly the factors affecting the climate of a place.**

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

a) Distance from equator - The places near the equator are hotter because of the direct rays of the sun. Places far away from the equator are less hot because the sun rays become slanting and spread over a large area.

b) Altitude or elevation – Places at higher altitude have colder climate than places at lower altitude. Temperature generally decreases at 1 degree for every 100 m in altitude.

c) Distance from sea – Places near the sea have a moderate climate while places far away from the sea have extreme climate. For e.g In India, Chennai is neither very hot in summer and nor very cold in winter.

d) Direction of the wind – The wind blowing from sea to land is cold. It is warm and dry if it blows from a warm area.

e) Humidity – Humidity means amount of water vapour in air. Increase in humidity causes rainfall in coastal areas and snowfall in cold areas.

2. **Write a short note on Temperate zone?**

Ans. a) The region between the tropic of cancer to the arctic circle and the tropic of Capricorn to the Antarctic circle falls in temperate zone.

b) This zone receives slanting rays of the sun.

c) This zone has neither very hot nor very cold type of climate.

3. **What is required to make climate graphs?**

Ans. Weather data of several decades are used to make climate graphs.

4. **Give reasons of the following**:-

a) Ooty is cool even in summers though it is closer to equator.

Ans. It is because of its height though it lies near the equator.

b) Coastal areas experience less contrast in temperature than northern India.

Ans. Coastal areas are less hot because of the cool breeze that blows from sea to land. But northern India is far away from the sea, so they have an extreme climate.

c) Chennai is neither very hot in summers, nor very cold in winters.

Ans. Chennai lies in southern part of India which is surrounded by sea on three sides so Chennai has a moderate climate.

Answer the following:

1. For how many levels our constitution provides government?

Ans. Our Constitution provides government at two levels:

a) Union government at the centre.

b) State governments in each and every state.

2. What form of government India has?

Ans. a) India has a democratic form of government.

b) Rulers are elected by the people in our country.

3. Define coalition government.

Ans. When many parties join together to form the government, it is called a coalition government.

4. What does Union government consists of?

Ans. The union government consists of:

a) The President

b) The Vice President

c) The Prime Minister and his council of ministers.

5. What does State government consists of?

Ans. The state government consists of:

a) The Governor

b) The Chief Minister and his council of ministers.

6. How the members of Vidhan Sabha are elected?

Ans. a) Each state has its own state legislative assembly called Vidhan Sabha.

b) The number of members depends on the population of the state.

c) Elections are held after every five years.

d)The elected members are known as MLAs.

7. Which is the highest court of justice?

Ans. a) The Supreme Courtin New Delhi, is the highest court of justice.

b) It is headed by the Chief Justice of India.

8. Name the highest court in a state and district levels.

Ans. The highest court in a state is High court.

At the district levels, there are District courts.

9. Which are two major national parties in India?

Ans. Two major national parties in India are the Congress and the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP).

10.Where the President of India resides?

Ans. The President of India resides in the Rashtrapati Bhawan in New Delhi.

11. What is the role of the speaker in Lok Sabha?

Ans. a) Members of Lok Sabha elect a speaker.

b) He is elected to maintain discipline and to look after the day to day working of the Lok Sabha.

12. Where is Lieutenant-governor appointed?

Ans. Lieutenant-governors are appointed in union territories and the National Capital territory of Delhi.

13. Who was the first woman chief minister in the history of independent India?

Ans. Mrs. Sucheta Kriplani of the Indian National Congress was the first woman chief minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1963 to 1967.

14. How is government formed in a state?

Ans. a) Elections are held after every five years.

b) The leader of the party who wins majority seats, is invited by the Governor to form the government.

c) He becomes the Chief Minister of that state.

Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School
Class V, Social Science Assignment
Ch-4, Major Landforms

Answer the following:-

1. Describe briefly the three stages of a river?

Ans. A river passes through three stages:

a) In the upper course, the river flows down the mountains. It forms waterfalls, gorges and canyons.

b) In the middle course, the speed of the river lessens. It starts depositing silt and makes the plains fertile. It also makes horse shoe like loops.

c) In the lower course, the river slows down and divide into small streams called distributaries. It forms delta by depositing the sediments.

2. What is the importance of river?

Ans. Importance of rivers:

a) Rivers are a major source of fresh water.

b) They provide fish and other edible aquatic life.

c) Delta of rivers has been used for navigation for thousands of years.

d) Most of the major cities of the world are situated on the banks of rivers.

3. Why hills are important?

Ans. Importance of hills:

a. Hills have cooler climate which attracts tourists during summers.

b. Hills have greater habitation than mountains.

c. They have large variety of flora and fauna.

d. Hills are rich in minerals especially coal.

4. Define volcano and valley?

Ans. Volcano – A volcano is a mountain that has an opening or a crater from which lava or molten rocks and gases erupts from below the earth.

b. Valley – A valley is a lowland between the mountains. Most valleys are formed by erosion by water and wind over a long period of time.

5. How many types of mountains are there. Give examples?

Ans. There are two types of mountains:

a. Younger mountains – Mountains having conical peaks are younger mountains. For e.g. Himalayas are high mountains and have conical peaks.

b. Older mountains – Mountains having rounded peaks are older mountains. For e.g. Aravalli are low and have rounded peaks.

5. Why plains are thickly populated?

Ans. Plains are thickly populated because:

a. Plains provide highly fertile land where a large variety of crops can be grown.

b. It is easier to construct roads and houses on plains than on mountains.
c. They provide more opportunities for employment.
d. Availability of water, goods, transport, network and fertilizer soil make the plains more suitable for habitation.

Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School
Social Science Assignment, class - V
Ch – 5, Democratic Republic of Congo

Answer the following:

1. Where the Democratic Republic of Congo lies?

Ans. The DRC lies on both sides of the equator stretching from 6 degrees latitude and 14 degrees south.

2. What is the position of DRC in terms of area?

Ans. It is the third largest country in terms of area.

3. Which is the capital of DRC?

Ans. Kinshasa is the capital of DRC.

4. Name the neighbouring countries of DRC?

Ans. The neighbouring countries of DRC are:

a. North – Central African Republic   b. South – Zambia, Angola

c. East – Uganda and Tanzania   d. West – Gabon, Cameroon

5. Which river is known as highway of central Africa?

Ans. The river Congo is known as highway of Central Africa.

6. Which is the first largest river and second largest river of DRC?

Ans. Nile is the first largest river and Congo is the second largest river.

7. Name the major rivers of DRC.

Ans. The four major lakes are: lake Tangayika, lake Albert, lake Edward, lake Kivu.

8. What type of climate is there in DRC?

Ans. The DRC has hot and wet climate.

9. Which is the national animal of Congo?

Ans. Okapi is the national animal of Congo.

10. Name the minerals found in DRC.

Ans. Cobalt, diamonds, gold, silver, copper, radium, iron ore and coal are the minerals found in DRC.

11. Which country in Africa produces large amount of cobalt?

Ans. DRC is the largest producer of cobalt in Africa.

12. What is the main occupation of people in DRC?

Ans. Farming and mining are the main occupations of DRC.

13. What are the main food crops of Congo?

Ans. Main food crops of Congo are rice, maize and cassava.

14. What is cassava meant for?

Ans. a) Cassava is a root crop like potato.

b) It is staple food of Congo.

c) It is dried and powdered to make bread.

15.**What is the favourite food of people of Congo**?

Ans. They are fond of fish, honey and banana.

16.**Which cash crops are grown in DRC?**

Ans. Cash crops like cocoa, coffee, tobacco, rubber, oil palm etc. are grown and exported to other countries.

17.**Which type of people mostly live in DRC?**

Ans. a) Bantu negroes mostly live in DRC.

b) They are tall and have curly hair.

c)They have traditional way of living.

d) They are fond of dance and music.

18.**Who are original inhabitants of DRC?**

Ans. a) Pygmies are the original inhabitants of DRC.

b) They are short in height.

c) They live in dense forests and lead a nomadic life.

d) Drum music and dance are their favourite entertainment.

19.**How many ethnic groups are there in DRC?**

Ans. More than 200 ethnic group are there in DRC.

20.**What is the official language of DRC?**

Ans. French is the official language of DRC.

Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School
Assignment, Ch – 6
Greenland, The island in the Arctic zone

Answer the following:-
1. **Where is arctic zone located?**
                    Or
   What is arctic or polar region?
Ans. The region between the Arctic circle to the north pole in the northern hemisphere and between Antarctic circle to the south pole in the southern hemisphere is called the polar region or the arctic zone.
2. **What does the " Arctic " mean?**
Ans. The name " Arctic " comes from a greek word, which means ' near the bear.'
3. **Where the polar region lies?**
Ans. The polar region lies in Frizid zone which is also called the 'Tundra region.'
4. **Name the capital of Greenland.**
Ans. The capital of Greenland is Nuuk. It is previously known as Godthab.
5. **Which two countries are nearest to Greenland**?
Ans. Iceland and Canada are two countries, nearest to Greenland.
6. **Describe the summer and winter season in Greenland.**
Summer Season:
Ans. a) Summers are short and cool.
b) It is bright and sunny.
c) The average summer temperature is -5 degree C.
Winter Season:
a) The winters are severely cold.
b) There is no sun or sunlight for many months.
c) Days are dark with continuous snow and chilly winds.
d) The average temperature is -23 degree C.
7. **How the midnight sun is a magnificent phenomenon in Greenland?**
Ans. a) Midnight sun is a period of continuous sunlight for weeks together.
b) Daylight can be enjoyed by the people round the clock.
c) Roads are full of life.
d) People sit and enjoy the never ending rays of the sun.
8. **What are dancing northern lights?**
Ans.   a) These are dazzling lights of green, red and purple colour, dancing in the dark night sky between the months of February to April.
c)   It is one of the most amazing masterpiece of nature.
9. **What is an iceberg?**
Ans. a) In summer, when the snow melts, huge pieces of ice break off from the glacier and slide down into the sea.
b) These huge pieces of ice are called iceberg.
c) They are as big as a fifteen story building or as small as a hut.
d) 90% of the iceberg is invisible and is under the sea water.
Due to so much of fog, they are invisible and are dangerous for the ships.

10. Write short notes on:-

a) Parka – The jacket made of fur with hood attached to it, to cover their head is called Parka. These jackets are made of fur or seal skin.

b) Economy of Greenland – Greenland's economy depends on its fishing industry and fish export. Frozen, tinned, dried and smoked fish is exported. Some minerals like zinc and lead are also exported to various countries.

c) Population – Greenland has the world's lowest population density. Most of the people live along the coastline. Nearly one-quarter of the population lived in Nuuk. But with the advancement in technology, its population has increased upto 11000 people.

d) Natural resources – Greenland is rich in minerals like lead and zinc. Gold, copper and Uranium are also found here.