

**Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School**  
**Social Science Assignment**  
**Class – V**  
**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 erodes and 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 divides 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 and great tourists destination.
- b. Hills have greater habitation than mountains but less than plains.
- c. They are home to flora and fauna.
- d. Hills are rich in minerals especially coal.

**4. Define volcano and valley?**

Ans. Volcano – A volcano is a mountain 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 does the Democratic Republic of Congo lie?**

Ans. The DRC lies on both sides of the equator.

**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 |
| b. 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 lakes of DRC.**

Ans. The four major lakes are: lake Tanganyika, 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. Cassava is a root crop like potato. It is staple food of Congo. 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. Bantu negroes mostly live in DRC. They are tall and have curly hair. They have traditional way of living. They are fond of dance and music.

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

Ans. Pygmies are the original inhabitants of DRC. They are short in height. They live in dense forests and lead a nomadic life. Drum music and dance are favourite entertainment of pygmies.

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

Ans. More than 200 ethnic groups 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 does the polar region lies?**

Ans. The polar region lies in Frigid zone which is also called the ‘Tundra region.’

**4. Name the capital of Greenland.**

Ans. The capital of Greenland is Nuuk which was 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.**

Ans. Summers are short and cool. It is bright and sunny. The average summer temperature is -5 degree C. The winters are severely cold. There is no sun or sunlight for many months. Days are dark with continuous snow and chilly winds. The average temperature is -23 degree C.

**7. How the midnight sun is a magnificent phenomenon in Greenland?**

Ans. Midnight sun is a period of continuous sunlight for weeks together. Daylight can be enjoyed by the people round the clock. Roads are full of life until the early hours. People sit and enjoy the never ending rays of the sun.

**8. What are dancing northern lights?**

Ans. These are dazzling lights of green, red and purple colour, dancing in the dark night sky between the months of February to April. It is one of the most amazing masterpiece of nature.

**9. What is an iceberg?**

Ans. In summer, when the snow melts, huge pieces of ice break off from the glacier and slide down into the sea. These huge pieces of ice are called iceberg. They are as big as a fifteen story building or as small as a hut. 90% of the iceberg is invisible and is under the sea water.

**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.