

Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School
Assignment – (Class V)
Chapter -3, Weather & Climate

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 the sun rays fall directly on it. 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 cold in winter.
- d) **Direction of the wind** – The wind blowing from sea to land is cold and 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. The region between the tropic of cancer to the arctic circle and the tropic of Capricorn to the Antarctic circle falls in temperate zone. This zone receives slanting rays of the sun and is having 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 hotter 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.

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Assignment – class V
Ch-19, Governing Ourselves

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. India has a democratic form of government. It is a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

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

5. What does State government consists of?

Ans. The state government consists of:

- a) The Governor
- b) The Chief Minister
- c) The state legislative assembly called Vidhan Sabha.

6. How is the members of Vidhan Sabha elected?

Ans. Each state has its own state legislative assembly called Vidhan Sabha. The number of members depends on the population of the state. Elections are held after every five years. The elected members are known as MLAs.

7. How is the Chief minister elected?

Ans. The Chief minister is the leader of the winning party in a state. He is the head of the council of ministers in a state. All the major decisions are taken by him and council of ministers.

8. Which is the highest court of justice?

Ans. The Supreme Court located in New Delhi, is the highest court of justice. It is headed by the Chief Justice of India.

9. 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.

10. Which are two major national parties in India?

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

11. Where does the President of India resides?

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

12. Who is the speaker and who elects him?

Ans. Members of Lok Sabha elect a speaker to maintain discipline and to look after the day to day working of the Lok Sabha.

13. Where is Lieutenant-governor appointed?

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

14. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of India?

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

15. How is government formed in the state?

Ans. Elections are held after every five years. The party who wins the majority seats, is invited by the Governor to form the government in that state.

