

CLASS – 5 NOTES

Chapter 2 : Language of Maps

I. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1.d,2.c,3.c, 4. d, 5.b

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Atlas, 2. Map, 3. Political, 4. Directions, Symbols, 5. Physical

III. Match the following : 1.c,2. d, 3. b, 4. a,5. h, 6. g, 7. f, 8. e, 9.j, 10. i

IV. Answer in brief :

1. A person who draws or makes maps is called a Cartographer.
2. The scale of a map is the ratio between the actual distance and the distance shown on the map.
3. Directions, scale, symbols and colours are the main features of a map.
4. Maps are of three types: Physical maps, Political maps and Thematic maps.
5. The four main directions are north, east, south and west. The main directions have sub-divisions too. D The north-east (NE) between north and east 1: north-west (NW) between north and west 0 south-east (SE) between south and east, and 0 south-west (SW) between south and west.

V. Answer the following questions :

1. A map is preferred over a globe for the following reasons :

2. (i) A globe is not convenient to carry unlike a map which is handy.

(ii) We can make a map of a particular region, but not a globe.

(iii) Tiny details cannot be shown on a globe, which is Only possible on a map.

(iv) The earth's entire surface cannot be seen at a time using a globe. Only a part can be seen. On the other hand, a map can show the entire surface of the earth.

2. Maps all over the world use a colour code to depict the various relief features. Waterbodies are shown in blue: light blue for shallow waters, and deep blue for deep waters. Plains and lowlands are shown with green colour. Mountains and hills are shown in brown colour. Yellow is used for plateaus.

3. The physical maps show the details of landforms and waterbodies such as the plains, mountains, oceans, rivers, seas, etc. Whereas, a thematic map is made on a particular theme. It may give information on rainfall, population, roads, railways, minerals, crops, etc.

4. A map has signs and symbols to interpret particular objects like industries, buildings, etc. or provide information about boundaries, capitals, rivers and bridges. There is a legend at the bottom of the map explaining the symbols used in the map. It would be impossible to read a map without the help of legends.

5. Maps are scaled in order to represent large distances on a sheet of paper. It is in fact, the ratio between the actual distance and the distance shown on the map. For example, 1 cm is represented

as 250 metres which is the ratio of the distance on the map to the actual distance on the ground. (1 centimetre represents 250 metres) Hence, Scale => 1: 25,000.

Chapter 3 :Weather and Climate

I. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. b, 2. a, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c

II. Fill in the blanks:

1 Sea breeze, 2. dense, heat, 3. frigid zones, 4. Torrid, 5. moderate

III. Mark the statements as True (T) or False (F) :

1.T, 2. F, 3.T, 4.F, 5.T

IV. Answer in brief :

1. Equator is hotter than other regions because the sun rays fall directly on it.

2. Weather is the state of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere at a particular place and time. Whereas, climate is the weather pattern that prevails over a large area for a long period.

3. The three heat zones are as follows: the Torrid zone, the Temperate zone and the Frigid zone.

4. The factors which influence the climate of a place are distance from equator, altitude, distance from the sea, direction of winds, humidity and rainfall.

5. Humidity is the amount of moisture in the air. It affects the climate of a place and brings rainfall.

V. Answer the following questions :

1. The climate in the three heat zones of the earth is different. Torrid Zone is the hottest among the zones of the earth. This region is hot and experiences high temperatures as the sun rays fall directly on it. In the Temperate zone, the temperature is moderate. Because of this tolerable temperature, it is the most comfortable place on earth to live in. In the frigid zone, there is no sunlight for most of the months. The sun rays are slanting and weak in this region, hence, it remains cold throughout the year.

2. Distance from the sea plays an important role in the climate of a place. Places near the sea coast experience moderate climate. This is due to the sea breeze which blows from the sea to the land. This means that coastal locations tend to be cooler in summer and warmer in winter than places inland at the same latitude and altitude. a

3. As the name suggests, extreme climate has very hot summers and/or very cold Winters. Deserts and the two poles are the examples of places with extreme temperatures. Places with moderate climate do not experience extreme heat or cold. Generally these places are located in the coastal areas. Example; Goa.

4. During the day, the land and the air above it get heated and the warm air rises up, but the sea and the air above it are cooler. Cool air from the sea blows towards the land, and cools it. This cool air is called Sea Breeze. At night, the land and the air above it cool more quickly than the sea. Warm air from the sea rises and makes room for cold air above land to blow towards the sea. This is known as land Breeze.

5. The direction of winds plays a crucial role in the climate of a place. For instance, Agra experiences hot summers due to the inflow of hot winds from Rajasthan. Cold winds from Himalayas make winters very cold. The monsoon winds bring rainfall thus making the climate cool and moist.

Chapter 4 : Major Landform

I. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. b, 2. a, 3. a, 4. a, 5. a

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Mountains, 2. Grand Canyon, 3. upper, 4. peak, 5. Deserts, mountains

III. Match the following :

1.c,2.d,3.b,4.e,5.a

V Answer in brief:

1. Very small islands, less than half hectare in area are called islets.
2. The different types of landforms are mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.
3. Plains are thickly populated because land here is very fertile and settlements can be easily made.
4. A delta is a large, silty area formed at the mouth or end of a river where it splits into many slow-flowing channels.
5. The Himalayas and the Andes are two examples of mountain ranges.

V. Answer the following questions :

1. A river's journey can be divided into three parts. The upper course of the river is the closest to the source. The gradient is steep. The river is narrow, shallow and flows quickly. In the middle course, the river reaches the plains. The speed decreases and the valley widens. The river develops loops called meanders. In their lower course, most rivers end and flow into a large body of water. At the mouth or end of the river, there is usually a river delta.

2. Deserts are areas with very less or no rainfall and extreme temperatures. Due to this climate, vegetation is scarce and the regions are thinly populated. It is difficult to establish settlements as sandstorms are also quite common.

3. Most of the plains are formed by rivers. For instance, the Great Plains of Northern India were formed by the sediments brought down by the rivers Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. As a river floods, it overflows its banks. The flood carries mud, sand, and other sediments out over the land. After the water draws away, the sediment remains. Repeated flooding of rivers over time enables the sediment to build up into a flood plain.

4. A mountain is an uplifted portion of the earth's surface which is much higher in contrast to the surrounding areas. It is a landform that stands at least 900 metres above sea level and is raised as the earth crust collides, cracks, crumbles, folds, and spews. A plateau on the other hand, is a flat area of land that is elevated above sea level. It is also called a tableland. Sides of a plateau are steep and the surface is often cut by rivers and streams.

5. Mountains are useful to us in many ways.

(i) Most rivers originate in the mountains. Their water is used for irrigation and drinking.

(ii) The mountains act as a barrier against the hot and cold winds.

(iii) The slopes have rich pastures and forest cover.

(iv) The mountainous rocks are used widely as a building material.

(v) They are home to many plants and animals, and are therefore a rich biodiversity spot.

Chapter 5 : The Equatorial Region - Congo Basin

I. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. c, 2. a, 3. d, 4. d, 5. d

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Kinshasa, 2. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, 3. Northern Hemisphere, 4. zoo, 5. Bantu tribesmen

III. Match the following:

1. c, 2. e, 3.11.4. b, 5. d

IV. Answer in brief:

1. Bonobo in the animal which is found only in the Congo rainforest

2. The climate of the DRC is hot and humid throughout the year.

3. The main occupation of the people of DRC is farming.
4. Most of the minerals found in the DRC are exported because of underdeveloped industries.
5. Ebony, Mahogany and Rubber are some useful trees found in the Congo basin.

V. Answer the following questions :

1. The transport system in the DRC is not very well developed due to the thick forest cover and marshy land. Water transport is an important means of travelling. Air transport is also fast becoming popular.

2. The lakes in the DRC are Lake Albert, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika.

3. The DRC has one of the largest varieties of animal species, Many types of animals such as monkeys, gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons, okapi (a horse like animal), birds, deadly insects and pythons are found in these thick forests Marshy areas are home to elephants, rhinoceros and hippopotamuses.

4. The DRC is surrounded by Republic of the Congo In the west, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan to the north; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east; Zambia and Angola to the south; and the Atlantic Ocean to the west and southwest.

5. The living conditions in DRC are not very favourable for its inhabitants. They have to struggle hard for a living. Most of the huts are built on trees or on poles because the ground is wet and marshy. People move from one place to another in search of food. Hunting and gathering food are their main occupations.