

2nd Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject – Social Studies

Class – V

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 8

[The Earth and Its Moon]

[New words]

Crater : _____

Bleak : _____

Crescent: _____

Eclipse: _____

New moon: _____

Asteroids: _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [63]

1. We can see the complete shape of the Moon on a full/new moon night.
2. The outermost layer of the Earth is called mantle/crust.
3. At the core of the earth, we can find iron/gold.
4. Neil Armstrong was the first human to set foot on the Moon/Sun.
5. There many craters/waterfalls on the surface of the Moon.

[B] Write true or false: [63-64]

1. The Moon takes 365 days to complete one revolution of the Earth. _____
2. Crescent is a shape of the Moon. _____
3. The outer core of the Earth creates the magnetic field of the Earth. _____
4. A solar eclipse occurs when the Sun comes between the Earth and the Moon. _____
5. Lunar eclipse is always partial. _____

[C] Write the differences between: [64]

1. Solar eclipse and lunar eclipse

2. Crust and mantle

3. New moon and full moon

4. Total eclipse and partial eclipse

5. Waxing moon and waning moon

[D] Answer the following questions: [64]

1. Name the layers of the Earth.

Ans.

2. Why is magnetic field of the Earth important?

Ans.

3. What are the phases of the Moon? How do they occur?

Ans.

4. Describe the solar eclipse with the help of a diagram

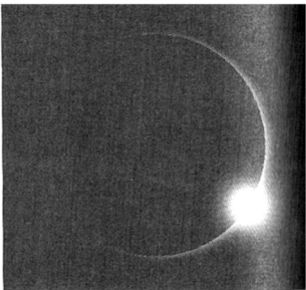
Ans.

5. Why do we see only one side of the Moon?

Ans.

[D] Picture Study:

[64]



1. Look at the picture and say what is happening. Describe the phenomena.

Ans.

Chapter – 9**[Weather and Climate]****[Stop to answer]**

[A] Name one instrument that we generally keep at home to measure temperature. [67]

[New words]

Forecasts :

Meteorology :

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [68-69]

1. Weather is the
 - a. atmospheric condition for a long period of time
 - b. the state of the atmosphere over a short period of time
 - c. year to year change in the atmosphere
2. The two elements of weather and climate are
 - a. dew, mist
 - b. temperature and precipitation
 - c. fog, mist
3. Meteorology is the scientific study of
 - a. weather and climatic conditions
 - b. the study of land forms
 - c. the study of waterbodies
4. Rain gauge is the instrument to measure
 - a. rainfall
 - b. temperature
 - c. humidity
5. Direction of the wind is measured by
 - a. thermometer
 - b. anemometer
 - c. wind vane

[B] Write true or false: [69]

1. Weather remains same over a long period of time. _____
2. Climate is the weather conditions of a place for a longer period of time. _____
3. There is no instrument to forecast weather. _____
4. Informations about weather can also be collected through satellites. _____
5. Weather forecasts are very useful to us. _____

[B] Fill in the blanks: [69]

1. _____ is an ever changing element.
2. _____ describes the atmospheric conditions over a long period of time.
3. The main elements of weather and climate are _____ and _____.
4. Weather and climate data are collected by _____.
5. Thermometer is used to measure _____.
6. Wind vane is used to measure the _____.

1. From where can we get information on weather conditions?

Ans. _____

2. How are weather and climate different form one another?

Ans. _____

3. What are the elements of weather and climate?

Ans. _____

4. What is meteorology?

Ans. _____

5. Name some instruments used to forecast weather and climate.

Ans. _____

6. How can meteorologists continuously collect the information about weather and climate?

Ans. _____

7. What is the need for the recording weather?

Ans. _____

8. How is weather forecasting important for us?

Ans. _____

[D] Picture Study: [70]

Identify the climate of the places where we would wear these dresses.



1. 2.

Chapter – 10
[Climate and Climatic Zones]
[Stop to answer]

[A] Which government agency in India provides the weather forecast? [71]

[New words]

Weather : _____

Climate : _____

Climatic zones: _____

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct answer: [75]

- 1. Weather of a place depends upon _____.
a. the Sun b. the Moon c. the planets
- 2. Thermometer, barometer, rain gauge, wind vane are the instruments that are used in _____.
a. weather recording b. marking c. writing
- 3. In the places close to the Equator, the temperature will be _____.
a. low b. medium c. high
- 4. Winds which blow from sea to land are called _____.
a. offshore wind b. water wind c. onshore wind

5. The Torrid zone lies on _____.
- a. only north of the Equator
- b. either side of the Equator
- c. only south of the Equator

[B] Fill in the blanks [75-76]

1. Each heat zone is a _____ zone.
2. The Torrid Zone lies between _____ and _____.
3. _____ are the trees and plants that grow naturally in a climatic zone.
4. In a climatic zone, climate is almost _____ throughout the zone.

[C] Name the climatic zones in which the following countries/parts of countries lie: [76]

1. New Zealand _____
2. Antarctica _____
3. Africa _____
4. Southern India _____
5. South America _____

[D] Answer the following questions: [76]

1. What is weather?
 Ans. _____

2. What do you mean by climate?
 Ans. _____

3. Name the three climatic zones.
 Ans. _____

4. What are heat zones?
 Ans. _____

5. Which zone is called Temperate zone? Describe the zone.
 Ans. _____

6. Where does the Figid Zone lie? Describe the zone.

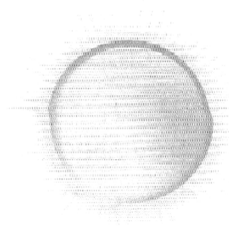
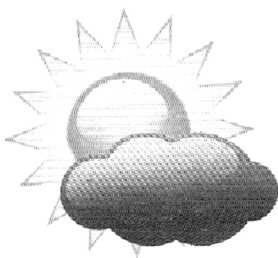
Ans. _____

7. Name the climatic regions on the basis of climate and natural vegetation.

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study: [76]

Identify the kind of weather shown by these images:



1. 2. 3.

Chapter – 11
[India and Its Neighbouring Countries]
[Stop to answer]

[A] Do you think India should maintain good relations with its neighbouring? Why? [90]

[New words]

Peninsula : _____

Neighbour : _____

Handieraft : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Fill in the blanks:

[92-93]

1. India is the _____ largest country in the world.
2. India is the _____most populous country of the world.
3. Peninsular India looks like a _____ pointing to the South.
4. India lies in the _____ parts of Asia.
5. _____ Ocean lies to the South of India.
6. Sri Lanka is separated from India by _____ union territories.
7. India has _____ states and _____ union territories.
8. _____ is the largest state and _____ is the smallest state of India.
9. _____ lies to the South of Pakistan.
10. Kosi, Gandak and Karnali are rivers of _____.
11. _____ is known as the ‘Land of the Thunder Dragon’.
12. Bangladesh lies on the _____ delta.
13. _____ is known as ‘the Pearl of the India Ocean’.
14. _____ is the cash crop of Bangladesh.
15. Sri Lanka has a _____ climate.
16. _____ is the highest peak of Myanmar.
17. The national capital of China is _____.

[B] Write the names of national capitals and the official languages of the given countries:

[93]

	Country	National Capital	Official Language
1.	Pakistan	_____	_____
2.	Nepal	_____	_____
3.	Bhutan	_____	_____
4.	Bangladesh	_____	_____
5.	Sri Lanka	_____	_____
6.	China	_____	_____

[C] Answer the following questions:

[93]

1. Write the locational extension of India.
- Ans. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
2. What is peninsula?
- Ans. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Write the names of the seas to East and West of India Peninsula.

Ans. _____

4. Name the groups of islands of India.

Ans. _____

5. Name the neighbouring countries of India to its West.

Ans. _____

6. Name the neighbouring countries of India to its East.

Ans. _____

7. Name the neighbouring countries of India to its North.

Ans. _____

8. Name the largest and smallest union territories of India.

Ans. _____

[D] Answer these questions with reference to the neighboring countries of India: [93]

1. **Pakistan:**

a. Explain the locations of Pakistan.

Ans. _____

b. Which type of agriculture is practiced in Pakistan?

Ans. _____

c. Name some of the crops grown in Pakistan.

Ans. _____

d. Which type of climate do you find in Pakistan?

Ans.

e. Name some of the important cities of Pakistan.

Ans.

f. Name the desert located in Pakistan.

Ans.

2. **China:**

a. Explain the locations of China.

Ans.

b. Write important physical features of China.

Ans.

c. Name some of the crops grown in China.

Ans.

d. Which type of industries do we find in China?

Ans.

3. **Nepal:**

a. Write the latitudinal and Longitudinal coordinates of Nepal.

Ans.

b. Name the countries with whom Nepal share its border.

Ans. _____

c. Name the important rivers of Nepal.

Ans. _____

d. What is the National capital of Nepal?

Ans. _____

e. Name some of the important rivers of Nepal.

Ans. _____

f. Which type of industries do we find here?

Ans. _____

g. How is the flag of Nepal different from the other flags of the world?

Ans. _____

4. **Bhutan:**

a. Write down the location of Bhutan.

Ans. _____

b. What is the official religion of Bhutan?

Ans. _____

c. Which type of agriculture is practiced in Bhutan?

Ans. _____

d. Name some of the minerals found in Bhutan.

Ans. _____

e. Which type of industries do we find in Bhutan?

Ans. _____

5. **Bangladesh:**

a. Explain the location of Bangladesh.

Ans. _____

b. Name the some of the rivers of Bangladesh.

Ans. _____

c. Which type of climate does Bangladesh have?

Ans. _____

d. Name the cash crop grown in Bangladesh.

Ans. _____

e. Name some important cities of Bangladesh.

Ans. _____

f. What are the main occupations of the country?

Ans. _____

6. **Sri Lanka:**

a. Write down the location of Sri Lanka.

Ans. _____

b. Name the longest river and largest lake of the country.

Ans. _____

c. Which type of agriculture is practiced here?

Ans. _____

d. Name some crops grown in Sri Lanka.

Ans. _____

e. Name some cities of Sri Lanka.

Ans. _____

7. **Myanmar:**

a. Explain the location of Myanmar.

Ans. _____

b. Name the mountain ranges of the country.

Ans. _____

c. Name the rivers of Myanmar.

Ans. _____

d. Name the crops that are grown in Myanmar.

Ans. _____

e. Name the minerals resources found in Myanmar.

Ans. _____


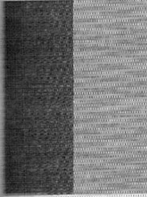
f. Which type of industries do you find in Myanmar?

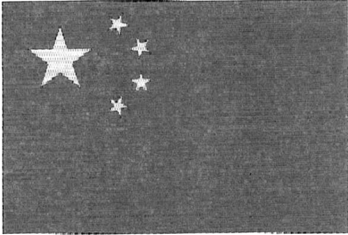
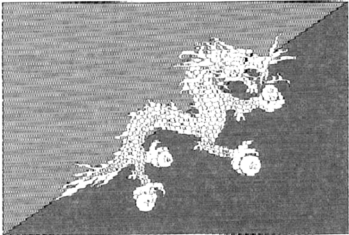
Ans. _____

g. Name the some important cities of the country.

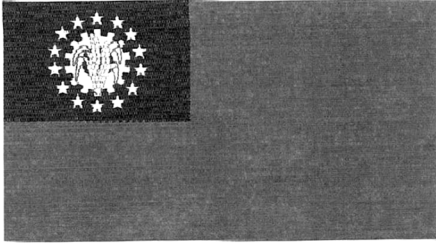
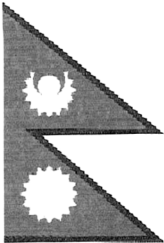
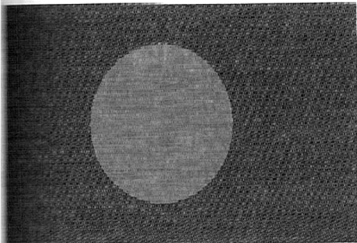
Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study: [95]
Identify the flags of the neighbouring countries of India.





1. 2. 3.



4. 5. 6.

Chapter – 12
[India – Climate]
[Stop to answer]

[A] Do weather and climate influence the lifestyle of a place? How? [97]

[New words]

Altitude : _____
Seasons : _____

[Exercises]

[A] Choose the correct option: [101]

- 1. *Loo* are [hot/cold] local winds that blow during summer.
- 2. The cold season remains between [March to June/ November to March] in India.
- 3. Summer season has [dry weather and excessive hot / fine cool weather and low] temperature.
- 4. [*kal baisakhi* / Mango showers] is local wind that blow in West Bengal.
- 5. [Mawsynram / Thar desert] receives rainfall less than to 10 cm.
- 6. In winter, hilly region experience [snowfall / rainfall]

[B] Write true or false: [101]

- 1. India has tropical monsoon climate. _____
- 2. The word 'monsoon' means 'wind'. _____
- 3. Rajasthan experiences the highest temperature in summer. _____
- 4. The local wind *loo* blows over south India. _____
- 5. Heavy rainfall causes droughts. _____
- 6. 'Mango Showers' are useful for mango and coffee plants. _____
- 7. The monsoon rain brings relief to the farmers. _____
- 8. Rainfall is evenly distributed all over India. _____
- 9. The temperature decreases as we move towards south of India is winter season.

[C] Name them: [101]

- 1. The type of climate India has _____
- 2. These winds reverse their directions seasonally _____
- 3. The hot dusty dry winds that blows in Northern Plains _____
- 4. The local wind the bring heavy rainfall accompanied with thunderstorm in West Bengal

- 5. The hottest place of India where minimum temperature is recorded as high as 45°C

- 6. Name the local winds of southern India _____

[D] Answer the following questions: [102]

- 1. What are the factors affecting the climate of an area? Explain.
Ans. _____

- 2. Why does India have a tropical monsoon type of climate?
Ans. _____

3. Why is there a unique contrast in the climate conditions of India?

Ans. _____

4. Name the four main seasons in India.

Ans. _____

5. Name the states where *loo* blows in summer.

Ans. _____

6. Why do coastal regions have equable climate?

Ans. _____

7. Why is *kal baishakhi* is good for Assam and West Bengal?

Ans. _____

8. Name two branches of south-west monsoon.

Ans. _____

9. Why does the life of the India farmer revolve around the monsoon?

Ans. _____

10. Why is 'mango shower' given its name?

Ans. _____

[E] Picture Study: [102]



Which season is being depicted in the picture? Write a few lines about the season in India.

Ans. _____

Chapter – 13
[India – Natural Vegetation]
[Stop to answer]

[A] In what ways can you help conserve trees and promote afforestation? [106]

[New words]

Natural Vegetation : _____

Forest : _____

Deciduous trees: _____

Coniferous trees: _____

[Exercises]

[A] Fill in the blanks: [107]

1. The trees that do not shed their leaves all at a time are called _____ trees.
2. Trees of _____ forests are tall and cone-shaped.
3. _____ forests is found in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir.
4. The tidal forests of Ganga delta is called _____.

5. Since 1950, _____ is celebrated when thousands of trees are planted.

[B] Write down the names of the forests that are found in these regions: [107]

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. 1000 metres altitude in the Himalayas
3. Desert region of North West India
4. Deltas of Mahanadi and Krishna rivers
5. Deccan Plateau and the Terai region

[C] Name them: [107]

1. Vegetation types grow close to one another in abundance
2. Forests found in heavy rainfall region
3. Cone-shapes trees with needle-like leaves
4. Forests that have trees with thorny leaves and widespread roots
5. Tress with respiratory roots
6. The movement where villagers cling to the trees in order to save them

[D] Match the words of column A to the words of column B: [108]

Column A (Forests)	Column B (Trees)
1. evergreen	a. sundari
2. deciduous	b. rosewood
3. coniferous	c. cacti
4. thorny scrub	d. pine
5. tidal	e. deodar

[E] Answer the following questions: [108]

1. In which parts of India do we find evergreen forests?
Ans.
2. Name some trees found in deciduous forests.
Ans.
3. Why do the trees thorny forests have trees with thorny leaves and long roots?
Ans.

4. Why are forests important to us?

Ans. _____

5. Why does India have very little forest cover?

Ans. _____

6. How can we conserve forests?

Ans. _____

[F] Picture Study:



[108]

Identify the type of trees in the picture. Write some uses of these trees.

Ans. _____

