

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL,
RIYADH
SA I 2016 - 17
WORKSHEET

STD – V

SOCIAL STUDIES

LESSON - 1 . KNOW YOUR PLANET

Fill in the blanks:

1. A book containing maps is called an _____.
2. A Flemish map maker, _____ was the 1st to publish a collection of maps in the form of a book.
3. Maps are always drawn according to a _____.
4. _____ is a mark or sign with a particular meaning.
5. A small model of the earth is called _____.
6. There are _____ continents & _____ oceans.
7. A map represents the earth on a _____ surface.
8. The Antarctic Ocean is also called _____ Ocean.
9. _____ is the largest ocean.
10. Largest continent of the world is _____.
11. The smallest ocean of the world is _____.
12. _____ are large land masses.
13. The large water bodies are called _____.
14. _____, a Portuguese explorer sailed around the world and proved that the Earth is round.
15. A _____ map shows countries and capitals.

Name the following:-

1. The first person to publish a book of maps -
2. The large land masses -
3. The large water bodies -
4. A book of maps –

5. The Portuguese explorer who sailed around the world –
6. The model of the earth –
7. Marks which have a particular meaning -

True of False:

1. The symbols on a map show features that cannot be drawn. ()
2. We can make a globe for a small part of the earth. ()
3. Forests and industries cannot be shown on a map. ()
4. There are seven oceans and five continents on earth. ()
5. Plains and mountains are shown in different colours. ()

Chose the correct Answer:-

1. A (globe / maps) represent the earth on a flat surface.
2. Mountains, plains, rivers and water bodies can be shown on a (physical / political) map.
3. The earth is (spherical /cylindrical) in shape.
4. The symbol used to show a city on a map is a (small circle /triangle).

LESSON 2 - PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS

Fill in the blanks :

1. The end points of the Earth's axis are called _____.
2. Parallels are also called as _____.
3. The network of parallels and meridians on the globe is called a _____.
4. The imaginary lines running from east to west around the earth are called _____.
5. The _____ passes through Greenwich.
6. The portion of the earth lying above the Equator is called the _____.
7. To locate a place on the earth, we must know its _____ and _____.
8. Meridians are also known as _____.
9. _____ is the longest parallel.
10. The maximum distance between two meridians is at the _____.
11. The _____ cut the parallels at 90⁰ right angles.
12. The network of parallels and meridians on the Globe is called _____.
13. _____ is the starting line for all longitude.
14. The word 'MERIDIAN' comes from the Latin word _____ which means _____.
15. Parallels are drawn at an interval of _____.
16. There are _____ parallels in the northern hemisphere _____ in the southern hemisphere.

17. There are _____ meridians on the globe.
18. _____ are the imaginary lines running from north pole to south pole.

Name the following:

1. The circles which move from east to west.
_____.
2. The hemisphere above the Equator .
_____.
3. The longest parallel.
_____.
4. The network of parallels and meridians on the globe.
_____.
6. The Hemisphere below the Equator.
_____.
7. The place through which Prime Meridian passes.
_____.
8. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Latitude. _____
9. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S Latitude. _____
10. Starting line for all Meridians.

11. Imaginary line passing through two extreme points on a sphere. _____.
12. Either of the end points at the top or bottom of the Earth's axis.
_____.

LESSON – 3 MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Earth moves around the _____.
2. _____ is the movement of the Earth around the Sun.
3. To rotate once on its axis the Earth takes about _____.
4. _____ said that the Earth revolves around the Sun.
5. The movement of the Earth on its axis is called _____.
6. The revolution of the Earth causes _____.
7. The Orbit of the Earth is _____ in shape.

II. TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Earth rotates from West to East.
 2. The Revolution of the Earth causes day and night.
 3. The Sun rises in the East.
 4. The Orbit of the Earth is circular.
 5. A leap year has 366 days.
 6. The Earth takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution.
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LESSON 4 MAJOR LANDFORMS

Fill in the blanks:

1. The natural features of the earth are called _____.
2. Sand and silt deposited by river leads to the formation of _____.
3. Flat and low-lying lands are called _____.
4. Several mountains may join together to form a _____ or a _____.
5. Mountains have peaks which may be _____ or _____ in shape.
6. _____ is a deep valley with steep sides of rock.
7. In the middle stage, the river develops loops called _____.
8. _____ are large areas covered with sand.
9. _____ has steep slopes and a conical peak.
10. _____ has steep sides and a flat top.
11. _____ are thickly populated flat and fertile land.
12. Dust storms are common in the _____.
13. The Rockies lie in _____.
14. The Andes lie in _____.
15. The highest point of a mountain is called a _____.

Name the following:-

1. The Highest land forms. _____.
2. The largest and highest Plateau in the world. _____.
3. The Highest Peak in the world. _____.
4. Hills of sand _____.
5. Two famous deserts _____, _____.
6. An example of plateau in India _____.

7. The part of a river where the water flows very fast over rocks. _____.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Flat or low lying lands are called (plateaus / plains)
2. (Continents / oceans) are the large land masses.
3. A (hill / mountain) is a huge land mass which rises more than 900 metres above the sea level.
4. (Mountains / plains) are the large land masses.
5. Water covers about (17% / 71%) of the earth's surface.

True or False:

1. A river forms deltas in its lower course. ()
2. Mountain rocks are widely used as building material ()
3. A river passes through six stages before reaching the sea. ()
4. Mountains cover about 84% of total land area of the earth's surface. ()
5. Deserts have fertile soil and are suitable for agriculture. ()
6. Mouth is the place where a river joins the sea or lake. ()

LESSON 5 WEATHER AND CLIMATE

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The condition of atmosphere at a given place and time is called _____.
2. The _____ of a place does not change over a long period of time.
3. The world is divided into _____ major climatic regions.
4. Places near the sea coast have a _____ climate.
5. The _____ zones remain cold all the year round.
6. The amount of water vapour in the air is called _____.
7. The Sun's rays fall directly on the areas near the _____.

8. It is hot and humid throughout the year in the _____ zone.
9. _____ is the highest mountain in Africa.

10. The areas lying between the Torrid zone and Frigid Zone are called _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Height above the sea level. _____.
2. The water vapour or moisture present in the Air. _____.
3. Two Hill Stations in India. _____.
4. The Highest Mountain in Africa. _____.
5. The condition of atmosphere at a given place and time _____

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Changing weather conditions cause seasons. ()
2. The temperature of a place decreases as the altitude increases. ()
3. Places near the Poles are hotter than the places near the Equator ()
4. Winds blowing from cold regions make a place hotter. ()

NOTE:-

1. Practice World Map
2. Diagram : Heat Zones of the Earth
3. Read the Text Book carefully and learn all the text book exercises.

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