

Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School
Assignment – (Class V)
Chapter -1, Maps and globes

Answer the following:-

1. What is the shape of the earth?

Ans. Earth is round or spherical in shape.

2. What are Continents?

Ans. The large landmasses on the surface of the earth are called Continents.

3. What is an Ocean?

Ans. The large water bodies on the earth are called Oceans.

4. What is Cartography?

Ans. Cartography means the study of maps and the process of map-making.

5. What is an Atlas?

Ans. An atlas is a book of maps.

6. How many directions we have?

Ans. There are four directions and four sub directions :

Directions are : east, west, north and south.

Four sub directions are : north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west.

7. What do you mean by scale of a map?

Ans. Every map has a scale. It is like a ruler. It is a horizontal line marked off in miles, Kms. or some other units of distance measurement.

8. Why do we use symbols on map?

Ans. We use symbols to show natural or man-made features on the earth like roads, bridges, rivers etc.

9. Why different colours are used on map?

Ans. Different colours are used to show different things on the map like:

Blue – water bodies

Brown - mountains

Green – plain area

Yellow – deserts

10. Why does the earth look blue when seen from the space?

Ans. The earth looks blue because 71% of the surface of the earth has water and 29% of it is land area.

11. Name the seven continents.

Ans. Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica.

12. Name the oceans on the earth.

Ans. Pacific ocean, Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean, Arctic ocean, Antarctic ocean.

13. Name the largest continent and the smallest continent.

Ans. Asia is the largest continent and Australia is the smallest continent.

14. Name the largest ocean and the smallest ocean.

Ans. The Pacific ocean is the largest ocean and the Arctic ocean is the smallest ocean.

15. Differentiate between maps and globes?

S.no.	Maps	Globes
1.	A map is a flat drawing of the earth.	A globe is a model of the earth.
2.	A map gives information about places in detail.	A globe cannot show all the places on the earth.
3.	It is easy to carry.	It is difficult to carry.

16. What is an axis?

Ans. The axis is an imaginary line which passes through the two ends of the globe called the Poles.

17. How many types of maps are there?

Ans. a) Political maps – These maps show political boundaries of countries and states and their capitals.

b) Physical maps – These maps show features like mountain, plains, plateaus, deserts, rivers etc.

c) Special maps – These maps show features like vegetation, wildlife, industries, crops etc.

d) Weather maps – These maps are used to prepare weather forecasts.

e) Road maps – These maps are used to plan routes for the trips.

18. Who created the first world map?

Ans. Abraham Ortelius created the map of the world in 1574.

19. How the North star helped the people to find the direction?

Ans. The North star shines in the sky over the North Pole and hence helped the people to find the direction.

20. What is a Compass?

Ans. A compass is an instrument used by sailors to tell the direction in which they are going. The needle of the compass always points to the North.

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Assignment – (Class V)
Chapter -2, Latitude and Longitude

Answer the following:-

1. Write short notes on:

- a) Northern hemisphere – The upper half of the earth from equator to the north pole is called northern hemisphere.
- b) Southern hemisphere – The lower half of the earth from equator to the south pole is called southern hemisphere.
- c) Eastern hemisphere – The part of the earth to east of the Prime meridian to 180 degree longitude is called the eastern hemisphere.
- d) Western hemisphere – The part of the earth to the west of the Prime meridian to 180 degree longitude is called western hemisphere.

2. What is International date line?

Ans. It is an imaginary line that separates two consecutive calendar days. If we travel east across International date line the date is one day ahead of the date in the western hemisphere.

3. Name the important Parallels or lines of latitude?

Ans. Some important parallels are:

- a) Tropic of cancer
- b) Tropic of Capricorn
- c) Arctic circle
- d) Antarctic circle

4. Why sailors used an astrolabe?

Ans. Sailors used an astrolabe to find the latitude based on the height of the sun or the north star.

5. Differentiate between Parallels and Meridians?

S.no.	Parallels	Meridians
1.	The horizontal lines running from east to west direction on a globe are called Parallels or lines of latitude.	The semicircles running from north to south on a globe are called Meridians or lines of longitude.
2.	These lines are parallel to each other.	These lines are not parallel and always meet at some point.
3.	They are located at an equal distance of 1 degree.	The distance between two meridians decreases as we move towards the poles.
4.	There are 181 Parallels or lines of latitude.	There are 360 meridians or lines of longitudes.

6. Why the system of latitudes and longitudes was devised by the map makers?

Ans. Since the earth is spherical in shape, it was difficult to locate a place on Earth. So our map makers devised a system of imaginary lines to find the exact location of a place.

7. Why equator is called the biggest circle?

Ans. Equator is the biggest latitude which passes through the centre of the earth. Since it forms the biggest circle on the globe, it is also called the biggest circle.

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Assignment – Class V
Ch- 15, Great Indians

Answer the following:-

1. Name the Awards and honours received by A.P.J Abdul Kalam?

Ans. He received :

- a) Padma Bhushan award in 1981.
- b) Padma Vibhushan in 1990 for his work with ISRO and DRDO.
- c) Bharat Ratna in 1997.

2. Which was the first satellite launched by A.P.J Abdul Kalam?

Ans. India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle was (SLV-III).

2. Write a short note on Rabindra Nath Tagore?

- Ans. a) Rabindra Nath Tagore was a Bengali poet, novelist, painter and an educationist.
b) He was given the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his book Gitanjali.
c) He wrote our national Anthem.
d) His collection of songs Rabindra Sangeet is famous worldwide.
e) He started a school Shantiniketan which is famous as Vishwa Bharati University.
f) He contributed in the freedom struggle also.

3. Why Rabindranath Tagore was renounced his knighthood from the British Empire?

Ans. It was due to his protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919.

4. Write a short note on C.V.Raman ?

- Ans. a) Chandrasekhara Raman was born in Tamil Nadu on 7th November 1888.
b) He was a bright student. He loved Physics and Mathematics.
c) He did research in the field of physics.
d) He set up Raman Research Institute near Bengaluru.
e) He was a source of inspiration for many scientists.

5. What was C.V. Raman's belief?

Ans. He believed that scientific research needed independent thinking and hard work, not equipments.

6. What was C.V. Raman's advice to the young scientist?

Ans. ' Look at the world around you. Do not limit yourself to research in the laboratory.'

7. What is a Nobel Prize?

- Ans. a) Nobel Prize is the most prestigious prize, given for outstanding achievements in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace.
b) The first Nobel Prize was given in 1901.