

New Era Public School

Class: 5th

Lesson no: 03

Topic: Varied climate

Solved Assignment of Term Ist 2020-2021

Word meanings on P.no. 23

Q: Why are the mornings cooler than the noon?

Ans: In the morning, the rays of the sun are slanting and the same amount of heat spreads over a wider area, therefore the sun rays are weak and it is cooler.

Q: What is extreme climate?

Ans: When the average weather condition of a place is very hot in summers and very cold in winters. It is termed as extreme type of climate.

Q: Name three places in India which have a moderate climate?

Ans: Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai are the three places in India which have a moderate climate.

Q: Where will you find the frigid zone?

Ans: We will find the frigid zone between the Arctic circle and the North pole, and between the Antarctic circle and the South pole.

Q: What factors affect the climate of a region?

Ans: The various factors which affect the climate of a region are as follows:→

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Distance from the equator | 2. Height above the sea level |
| 3. Distance from the sea | 4. Humidity |
| 5. Direction of the winds | 5. Rainfall. |

Q6: What is a torrid zone?

Ans: The torrid zone is also known as hot zone as it receives the direct rays of the sun. This zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q7: What is humidity? Name two places in our country which experience high humidity?

Ans: Humidity refers to the presence of moisture in the air. Chennai and Kolkata are the two places in our country which experience high humidity.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. moderate 2. Humidity 3. distance 4. Slanting 5. Cooler
6. Sea.

C. Choose the correct answer:

1. moderate 2. extreme 3. Night 4. Torrid
5. decreases.

D. Match the following:

1. (iii) 2. (iv) 3. (v) 4. (ii) 5. (i)

E. Re-write the following statements after correcting them:

- Humidity at hill stations is very low.
- The temperature in the frigid zone remains very cold.
- The hottest time of the day is noon.
- Climate remains same for a long period.
- As we move away from the equator, the temperature gradually decreases.

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Topic: → Saudi Arabia - The hot and dry region: → hs no: → 06

Word meanings on P.no. 43:

Q1: → What is a desert?

Ans: → A desert is a big area of sandy land with an annual rainfall of less than 25cm.

Q2: → Where is Saudi Arabia located?

Ans: → Saudi Arabia is located in the Arabian desert. It occupies most part of the Arabian peninsula in Asia and lies to the west of India.

Q3: → What is an Oasis?

Ans: → An Oasis is a fertile resting place with water and trees, in a desert.

Q4: → What do you know about liquid gold?

Ans: → Changes and development in the desert country has been even more rapid since the discovery of huge reserves of oil. It is refined into petroleum and other petroleum products. It is the source of kerosene, petrol, diesel and many lubricants. It is so valuable that it is called "liquid gold".

Q5: → How has life in Saudi Arabia changed in recent times?

Ans: → The discovery of oil in Saudi Arabia has changed the life style of the people. Towns and cities have grown rapidly and people enjoy a modern

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and comfortable life style. All those modern amenities have become possible because of the money earned from the export of Petroleum.

Q6: Define Sandstorm and dune.

Ans: In desert area, winds are strong and they lift the sand into the sky and spread it from one place to another. This is called a Sandstorm. While as hills of sand that shift when strong winds blow are called Sanddunes.

Q7: Name the important centres of pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.

Ans: Mecca and Medina are the name of the two important centres of pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia.

D. Fill in the blanks: →

1. Religious centres 2. Riyadh 3. Oil 4. Camel 5. Temperature
6. Tropic 7. Bedouins.

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements: →

1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (T) 7. (F)

D. Unscramble the words given below: →

1. Oasis 2. Medina 3. Bedouins 4. Petroleum.
5. Desert.

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Topic:→ The Age of machines Lesson no:→ 12

Word meanings of P.no. 82

Q1: How did the discovery of copper and iron change the life of the people in early times? .

Ans: The discovery of copper changed human life. He learnt to make simple tools out of the metal. These were stronger and better than those of stone and sticks. After hundreds of years, man discovered iron, which was stronger than copper. Iron tools such as ploughs, axes and sickles made it easy for him to clear and till the land to grow crops. They developed many skills. Each discovery and invention led to a more comfortable life.

Q2: What is mass production?

Ans: The production of articles in large numbers in a short time is called mass production.

Q3: How is hydroelectricity produced?

Ans: The hydro-electricity is generated from the running water. Huge dams are built on rivers and water is stored in these dams is used to produce electricity.

Q4: What are the main uses of electricity in our homes?

Ans: We use electricity in our homes for lighting, heating, cooling, refrigeration and operating other appliances.

Q5: What is mineral oil?

Ans: Mineral oil is a liquid fuel found below the earth's surface. It was taken out and then refined to produce kerosene, petrol and other products.

Q6: What do you understand by Industrial revolution?

Ans: The idea of mass production resulted in the setting up of big factories. It was called the industrial revolution.

Q7: Mention any two alternate sources of energy.

Ans: The two alternate sources of energy are solar power and biogas.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. environment, 2. electricity 3. George Stephenson 4. Rudolf diesel
5. mines 6. Biogas.

C. Tick the correct option:

1. Copper 2. Steam engine 3. United States of America 4. Biogas
5. Benjamin Franklin.

D. Who am I?

1. James Watt 2. Benjamin Franklin 3. Rudolf diesel 4. George-Stephenson
5. Daimler.

Ex. Re-write the following statements after correcting them.

1. The early machines used steam to make them work.
2. Electricity generated by running water is known as hydro-electricity.
3. Benjamin Franklin is famous for his kite experiment.

4. Daimler developed an engine which could run on petrol.
5. Miners dig deep tunnels in the earth to take out coal.
6. Solar power can be used as a source of energy.
7. Biogas is produced by using cowdung.

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Topic: → Some Immortal MenLesson no. → 13Word meanings on P.no. 88.

Q1: → What were the important teachings of Socrates?

Ans: → The important teachings of Socrates were as follows:-

1. He had great love for truth and asked the people not to accept anything blindly.
2. He always spoke against superstitions.

Q2: → Why did Abraham Lincoln fight the civil war?

Ans: → Abraham Lincoln fought the civil war against the practice of slavery in the United States of America.

Q3: → Why was Karl Marx expelled from Germany?

Ans: → In 1848, a revolution started in many parts of Europe against Capitalism. Karl Marx took active part in it and wanted the workers to be united so they could fight against the capitalists for their rights. The capitalists did not like Marx's ideas and he was expelled from Germany.

Q4: → What is "Satyagraha" according to Mahatma Gandhi?

Ans: → Mahatma Gandhi told the people to fight peacefully for what they believed to be true. This is called Satyagraha.

Q5: In which year was Martin Luther King awarded the Noble prize?

Ans: Martin Luther King was awarded the noble prize in 1964.

Q6: What did Gandhiji see in South Africa?

Ans: In South Africa, Gandhiji saw the white people treated the black people and Indians settled there, very badly.

Q7: What is common to Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King?

Ans: The common thing between Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King was that they both were shot dead.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Socrates 2. Socrates 3. black people 4. quit India 5. Germany
6. Superstitions.

C. Unscramble the given words:

1. Socrates 2. Slavery 3. Das Kapital 4. Satyagraha 5. Plato.

D. Match the following:

1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (v) 5. (i)

E. Re-write the following statements after correcting them:

1. Socrates was the great scholar of Greece.

2. Abraham Lincoln's father was a farmer.

3. Karl Marx was against capitalism.

4. To fight peacefully for one's rights is called Satyagraha.

5. Martin Luther King was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

6. Gandhiji went to South Africa to practice law.

Topic: → The Birth of United Nations Lesson no:- 14

Word meanings on Pno 94.

Q1: Why were the people worried and terrified after the Second World War?

Ans: The people were worried and terrified after the Second World War because it was more destructive. The U.S.A dropped two atom bombs on the two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki and these cities were completely destroyed in minutes.

Q2: Discuss the human rights declared by the United Nations.

Ans: The various important human rights declared by the United Nations are as follows:→

1. The right to live as free citizens of a country
2. The right to equality before the law.
3. The right of freedom of speech and writing
4. The right of equal pay for equal work.
5. The right to education and employment.

Q3: What are the problems yet to be solved by the United Nations?

Ans: Illiteracy, poverty, poor health and increase in population are the problems yet to be solved by the United Nations.

Q4: How many nations drafted and signed the United Nations charter?

Ans: Delegates from fifty countries drafted and signed the United Nations Charter.

Q5: Who can become a member of the United Nations?

Ans: All peace-loving nations can become a member of the United Nations.

Q6: What was the purpose in forming the United Nations?

Ans: The purpose in forming the United Nations was to maintain peace and security and to free all the countries of the world from the fear of war.

Q7: What are the main goals of the United Nations?

Ans: The main goals of the United Nations are as follows:

1. To work for peace and security of every country of the world and save future generations from war.
2. To promote friendly relations and co-operation among the nations of the world.
3. To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems peacefully in co-operation with every nation.
4. To protect human freedom and human rights all over the world in co-operation with nations.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. League of Nations 2. destruction 3. 1945 4. 24th October
5. 10th December 6. Charter 7. India.

C. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements:

1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T) 6. (F) 7. (T)

Q. What is the significance of the following dates / time periods.

1. United Nations Day.
2. Human Rights Day.
3. World War I
4. World War II.

Q. Re-write the following statements after correcting them:

1. The main objective of the United Nations is to maintain peace and security.
2. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the Japanese cities where atom bombs were dropped.
3. Delegates of fifty countries met at San Francisco to draft the United Nations Charter.
4. The United Nations came into being on 24 October 1945.
5. The need for peace and security gave birth to the United Nations.
6. All countries can become members of the United Nations.
7. More than 190 countries are members of the United Nations.

Q. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (i) 4. (ii).

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