

Date: _____	Class: V	Div: _____	Roll No: _____	Sub: SST
Name: _____			T/ B- Q/A (Ch 4,5,7 HY)	

Chapter 4

1.List different types of pollution.

Ans. There are chiefly four types of pollution: air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and soil pollution.

2.Why is the earth known as the ‘ blue planet’?

Ans. About 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water. That is why, the earth is known as the 'blue planet'.

3.Discuss the importance of hydrosphere and biosphere.

Ans. The hydrosphere is important because it covers about 71% of the earth's surface and includes all the waterbodies on the earth. It makes the earth look blue, which is why our planet is called the 'blue planet'.

The biosphere is important because it includes all parts of the earth where life exists. It provides a specific environment, called an ecosystem, for every living organism. A healthy environment in the biosphere is necessary for the existence of all living beings.

4.Distinguish between atmosphere and lithosphere.

Ans.

Atmosphere

- (i) Atmosphere is the colourless and odourless layer of gases that surrounds the earth.
- (ii) The atmosphere consists of a number of gases such as nitrogen, oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Lithosphere

- (i)Lithosphere is the outermost solid surface of the earth, which is made up of rocks and soil.
- (ii)All the continents, islands, seabeds and ocean floors are included in the lithosphere. It supports all land animals and the growth of plants and crops.

5.What are the effects of water , soil and air pollution ?

Ans.

Effects of Water Pollution:

- (i) Water pollution makes drinking water unsafe for humans and animals.
- (ii) Fish and other aquatic animals die when the water gets polluted.
- (iii) Polluted water harms crops and reduces soil fertility.

Effects of Soil Pollution:

- (i) Pollution makes the soil infertile. It harms the beneficial microorganisms living in the soil.
- (ii) It may lead to soil erosion.

Effects of Air Pollution:

- (i) Air pollution makes it difficult for people to breathe properly.
- (ii) It leads to global warming and climate change.
- (iii) It can cause asthma, breathing problems and skin allergies.

6. Write a short note on noise pollution.

Ans. The presence of loud and unwanted sounds in the environment is called noise pollution. It is very harmful for human beings as well as animals.

The causes of noise pollution are loud sound of music systems, loudspeakers, car and bus horns and machines in factories.

Effects of Noise Pollution:

- (i) It causes stress, irritation and lack of sleep.
- (ii) It can damage our hearing if the noise is very loud.
- (iii) Animals and birds also get disturbed by loud sounds.

7. How can we save our planet?

Ans. We can save our environment in the following ways:

- (i) Industries should take steps to detoxify waste materials before they are discharged into the waterbodies.
- (ii) Burning of wastes should be banned.
- (iii) Cutting of trees should be limited. Everybody should make an effort to plant more trees and make our environment pollution free.
- (iv) Drivers should limit using horns as much as possible.

1.Name the continents where the equatorial forest mainly lie:

Ans. The equatorial forests are found in the following continents:

(i) Asia;

(ii) Africa;

(iii) South America.

2. Why are equatorial forests also known as evergreen forests ?

Ans.The equatorial forests remain evergreen as all the trees remain green and do not shed all their leaves at the same time. The trees grow at different heights forming several layers.

3. Describe the location and climate of the equatorial forests.

Ans.

Location: The equatorial forests are located near the equator, between 0° and 10° north and south of the equator. It is spread over parts of three continents: Southeast Asia, Africa and South America.

Climate: The equatorial forests remain hot throughout the year. The humidity is very high in this region because of evaporation and transpiration. Rainfall is heavy throughout the year and is accompanied with thunderstorms.

4. Write a short note on the people living in the rainforests.

Ans. The equatorial rainforest regions are the most thinly populated parts of the world. Some areas such as the Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin and many large islands of Indonesia and Philippines have extremely sparse populations due to the presence of dark, dense and damp forests, high humidity and prevalence of diseases. People mostly live in tribal communities, depending on hunting, fishing, gathering fruits and shifting cultivation. These include Bantus and Pygmies of Congo basin, the Semangs of Malaysia, Amazonians of the Amazon basin etc.

5. What type of vegetation and wildlife is found in the equatorial forests?

Ans.

Vegetation: The equatorial forests have several layers of trees- shrubs at the bottom, short trees in the middle, and very tall trees at the top forming a thick canopy. Trees have broad leaves and thick branches to capture sunlight. Mosses, ferns, lichens, orchids, creepers, vines and lianas are common. Useful trees include ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber.

Wildlife: The wildlife includes insects like beetles, butterflies, mosquitoes and spiders; animals like gorillas, chimpanzees, leopards, jaguars, elephants and wild pigs; reptiles such

as anacondas, lizards and crocodiles; and colourful birds like parrots and toucans. The Congo Basin is famous for gorillas and the Amazon Basin is home to jaguars, anacondas and macaws.

Chapter 7

1.What are harpoons used for?

Ans.Harpoons are long spears with ropes attached to them. They are used for hunting sea animals.

2. List a few countries situated in the frigid zones.

Ans. Canada, Greenland, parts of North America, northern parts of Asia, Siberia and northern parts of Europe are situated in the North Frigid Zone, while the entire continent of Antarctica lies in the South Frigid Zone.

3. Describe the climate of the Arctic region.

Ans. The climate of the Arctic region is extremely cold. The temperature is usually below the freezing point. Most of the precipitation in this area is in the form of snowfall.

4. Which plants and animals are found in the frigid zones?

Ans. **Plants:** Only mosses, liverworts, lichens, grasses and small bushes survive here. Also, berries such as blueberries, cranberries and wild currants grow during summer.

Animals: Polar bears, reindeer, hares, musk oxen, Arctic foxes, huskies, seals, walruses, whales and birds like the snowy owl and Arctic tern are some animals found here.

5.Do you think that the lives of the people in the frigid zones have changed ? Explain how.

Ans. The lifestyle of the people living in the frigid zones has changed in the recent times.

*People now live in permanent houses and towns have schools, hospitals and shops.

*Electricity and modern communication facilities are available in many settlements.

*Children receive compulsory computer education up to the age of 14.

*For transport and hunting, people use radios, motorboats and motorised sledges called skidoos.

*Better transport and connectivity have linked some Arctic towns with the outside world, making life easier than before.

6.The vegetation is quite sparse in the frigid zones. Discuss.

Ans. The frigid zones experience very cold climate almost round the year. There is very little or no sunlight. Not many plants can withstand these harsh climatic conditions. Only a few mosses, lichens and berries can grow there when it gets slightly warm during summer. Thus, the vegetation is quite sparse in the frigid zones.