

**VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI**  
**(Academic Session: 2026-27)**

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Date: _____	Class: V	Div: _____	Roll No: _____
Name: _____			Sub: SST T/ B- Q/A (PT 1)

**Chapter 1**

**1. List a few drawbacks of a globe.**

**Ans.** The drawbacks of globe are

- (1) A globe does not give detailed information.
- (ii) A specific area of the earth cannot be enlarged on a globe.
- (iii) A globe is difficult to carry everywhere.
- (iv) It acquires a lot of space.

**2. How many longitudes are there? Where do they meet?**

**Ans.** There are 360 meridians or longitudes in total. All the meridians meet together at the poles

**3. List any three differences between latitudes and longitudes.**

**Ans.** The differences between latitudes and longitudes are:

<b>Latitudes</b>	<b>Longitudes</b>
(i) Latitudes run horizontally in the east west direction	(i) Longitudes run vertically in the north south direction
(ii) Latitudes divide the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.	(ii) Longitudes divide the earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
(iii) The equator is the 0° latitude.	(iii) The Prime Meridian is the longitude.
(iv) The length of the latitudes decreases as we move away from the equator towards the poles.	(iv) All the meridians are of the same length.

**4. What are coordinates? How do they help us in locating places?**

**Ans.** The points at which latitudes and longitudes intersect each other are known as coordinates. They help us in locating places by giving their geographical position on the Earth. For example, Mumbai is situated at about 19°04' N latitude and 72° 52' E longitude.

**5. Define the following terms: (i) Equator (ii) Prime Meridian**

**Ans.**

**(1) Equator:** An imaginary line that divides the earth into equal halves: Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere

**(2) Prime Meridian:** The Prime Meridian is the 0 longitude. It passes through the Greenwich Observatory in London

**Chapter 6**

**1. Name any two hot deserts of the world and the minerals found there.**

<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Hot Deserts</b>	<b>Minerals found there</b>
(i)	Sahara Desert in Africa	Copper, petroleum, iron ore and natural gas
(ii)	Great Australian Desert	Iron, gold, silver, uranium, lead and zinc ores

**2. Describe in brief the climate as well as the plant and animal life in desert.**

**Ans.**

**Climatic Conditions:** Deserts have extremely hot climatic conditions with scanty rainfall. Days are quite hot, while nights are relatively cooler. In daytime, the temperature can get as high as 50°C.

**Plant Life:** Trees and shrubs have long roots that penetrate deep down in search of water. These are mostly thorny plants. They have thorns or thick waxy coatings to prevent the loss of moisture from evaporation.

**Animal Life:** Desert animals such as kangaroos, rats and camels can store water in their bodies and can survive without water for a long time. The camel has padded feet and thick eyelashes to protect its eyes from dust particles.

### **3. Which tribe lives in North Africa?**

**Ans.** The Bedouins lives in North Africa.

### **4. How has the camel adapted itself to withstand the harsh desert conditions?**

**Ans.** The camel has adapted itself to withstand the harsh desert conditions, such as:

- (i) It can store fat in its hump and can survive without food for many days.
- (ii) It has long legs and padded feet which help it to walk easily on sand.
- (iii) It has thick eyelashes which protect its eyes from sandstorms.
- (iv) It has cushiony lips and strong jaws which help it to eat thorny bushes and cactus without hurting itself.

### **5. Explain the chief occupations practiced in desert areas.**

**Ans.**

**Trading:** Trading is one of the main occupations of the people living in the deserts. They trade in rugs, dates, foodgrains, carpets, etc. Merchants or traders move from one place to another with their goods.

**Farming:** Farming is practised near the oases. In summer, crops such as rice, millets and maize are grown. In winter, barley, beans and lentils are grown. Date palm is the most common tree found in the deserts. Desert farming has only been made possible due to the modern methods of irrigation.

**Mining:** Mining is another important activity practised in some deserts. The deserts of Australia have gold, uranium and iron ore, while the Sahara Desert is rich in copper, petroleum, iron ore and natural gas.

### **6. How has life in the deserts changed in the modern times ? Discuss.**

**Ans.** In the modern times, people have adapted themselves to the hot climate of deserts.

(i) With the help of modern technologies, people living in the deserts have started using advanced irrigation systems to counter water shortage for farming.

(ii) Through the method of desalination, salty water is processed into potable water.

(iii) Today, many deserts are oil-rich areas and people can afford motor vehicles. Thus, flyovers and roads have been constructed in vast parts of deserts to make travel relatively easier and comfortable.

## Chapter 10

### **1. Explain with examples how India's geography shows diversity.**

**Ans.** India's geography shows great diversity as it has snow-capped mountains in the north, fertile plains in the Gangetic belt, hot deserts in Rajasthan and thick forests in the north-east and Western Ghats. This variety affects how people live, eat and work—for example, people in cold regions build wooden houses, while in desert regions, mud houses keep people cool during the day.

### **2. What is meant by cultural diversity? Give two examples.**

**Ans.** Cultural diversity means having many different customs, traditions and ways of life within a country. In India, people from different regions have their own food, clothes and festivals.

For example, parathas in Punjab, dhoklas in Gujarat and fish curry in West Bengal, Festivals like Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Onam in Kerala and Diwali across India also show this rich cultural variety.

### **3. How does the Constitution help in uniting India?**

**Ans.** The Constitution helps in uniting India by ensuring that all citizens are treated equally and enjoy the same rights and duties. It promotes democracy, justice and secularism. This brings people of different regions, religions and cultures together with a shared sense of belonging.

### **4. Mention three achievements that give India a unique identity in the world.**

**Ans.** Three achievements that give India a unique identity in the world are

\* India is the world's largest democracy with over 900 million registered voters.

- \* It has the world's largest postal system, connecting even the most remote areas.
- \* India is a digital leader, having developed Aadhaar and UPI, the world's biggest identity and payment systems.

### **5. What role festivals play in strengthening India's unity?**

**Ans.** Festivals play an important role in strengthening India's unity by bringing people of different religions, regions and cultures together in celebration. National festivals remind us of our shared identity as Indians, while religious and regional festivals like Diwali, Eid, Christmas and Pongal promote joy, harmony and mutual respect among all communities

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