

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

Date: _____ **Class: V** **Div:** _____ **Roll No:** _____ **Sub: SST**
Name: _____ **T/ B- Q/A (PT 2)**

Ch 2

1. Why are natural resources important ? Discuss briefly.

Ans. Natural resources are resources that are helpful for fulfilling our daily needs. They are important for the development and growth of industries. Some resources can be used directly by human beings, while others need to be processed before use.

2. What are fossil fuels?

Ans. Natural minerals, such as coal, oil or natural gas, are called fossil fuels. They are formed from dead plants and animals over millions of years.

3. Why do we need natural resources for a country's development?

Ans. There is a strong relationship between resources and the development of a country. Resources are important for the development and growth of industries. Without the efficient use of resources, it is very difficult for a country to grow economically.

4. Distinguish between renewable and non renewable resources.

Ans.

Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
i) They can be regenerated after some time.	They cannot be renewed easily.
(ii) They do not get exhausted easily.	They get exhausted after use
(iii) Example: Solar energy, wind	Example: Coal, petroleum

5. Why should we conserve natural resources?

Ans. All the natural resources are not available in unlimited quantities. We must utilise them in such a manner that there is minimum damage to the environment. We should use our natural resources judiciously. We must preserve our natural resources for the future generations.

Ch 11

1.What is the difference between natural and cultural heritage?

Ans. Natural heritage includes the gifts of nature such as mountains, forests, rivers and wildlife. Examples include the Himalayas, the Sundarbans and the Gir Forest.

Cultural heritage, on the other hand, includes creations of people like languages, monuments, art, music, dance and festivals. Examples are the Taj Mahal, Bharatanatyam and Diwali.

2. Describe any two World Heritage Sites in India.

Ans.The two World Heritage Sites in India are:

(i) The Taj Mahal in Agra is a marble wonder and a symbol of love. It is also one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

(ii) The Qutub Minar in Delhi is the tallest brick minaret in the world, which shows the skill of early builders.

3.How do festivals reflect India's cultural heritage?

Ans. Festivals reflect India's cultural heritage by bringing people together to celebrate faith, nature and national pride. They show the country's diversity through different types of celebrations-religious festivals like Diwali and Eid-ul-fitr, harvest festivals like Bihu and Pongal and national festivals like Republic Day and Independence Day-all of which strengthen unity and shared traditions.

4.Mention three national symbols of India and what they represent.

Ans. The three national symbols are:

National Flag - The Tricolour represents courage and sacrifice (saffron), peace and truth (white) and prosperity and growth (green). The blue Ashoka Chakra stands for truth, justice and progress.

National Emblem - The Lion Capital of Ashoka shows strength, unity and courage. The words Satyameva Jayate mean Truth Alone Triumphs.

National Animal The Royal Bengal Tiger represents India's rich wildlife and symbolises being strong and fearless.

5.Why is it important to protect our heritage?

Ans. It is important to protect our heritage because it is a precious gift from the past that gives identity, pride and unity to a nation. Protecting it shows respect for the past and helps prepare a strong foundation for the future.