

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

Date: _____	Class: V	Div: _____	Roll No: _____	Sub: SST
Name: _____			T/ B- Q/A (Ch 8,9,3 -PT 3)	

Chapter 8

1. List some animals found in different grasslands of the world.

Ans. Animals found in different grasslands of the world:

- (i) Prairies: Black-footed ferret, coyote and bison
- (ii) Pampas: Fox, tapir and puma
- (iii) Steppes: Golden pheasant, leopard, gecko, snow leopard, vole and falcon
- (iv) Downs: Dingo, kangaroo, wallaby and sheep
- (v) Velds: Aardvark, African wild cat, African elephant, baboon, buffalo, cape hunting dog and zebra

2. Why do farmers use machines?

Ans. Farmers use machines for ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing and even storing crops in silos.

3. Name the crops grown in the Prairies.

Ans. The crops grown mainly in the Prairies are wheat, barley, rye, flax and oats.

4. Grasslands face a number of environmental hazards. Explain.

Ans. Presently, grasslands face several environmental hazards. These include forest fires, droughts, floods, hurricanes and fires. This has happened mainly due to increasing urbanisation, overgrazing and encroachment by the agriculturists.

5. The North American Prairies are called the 'Granary of the world.' Why?

Ans. The North American Prairies are called the 'granary of the world' because they have fertile soil, moderate rainfall and a favourable climate for growing crops. They produce a large amount of wheat and other grains, which are exported to many parts of the world

Chapter 9

1. Why are Northern Plains called the 'Food bowl of India'?

Ans. The Northern Plains are called the 'food bowl of India' because the rivers bring very fertile alluvial soil, and the region has plenty of water for farming. This helps farmers grow large amounts of wheat, rice, sugarcane, and many other crops.

2. Describe how people have adapted to life in the Thar desert.

Ans. People in the Thar Desert adapt by living in mud houses that stay cool, wearing light cotton clothes, using camels for transport, storing rain water in tanks and stepwells, and growing drought-resistant crops like bajra and jowar.

3. What makes the Western Ghats rich in biodiversity?

Ans. The Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall and have many kinds of forests, rivers, and valleys. This variety of climate and habitats allows thousands of plants, animals, birds, and insects to live there, making it a biodiversity hotspot.

4. Why are Mangroves important in the Sundarbans?

Ans. Mangroves protect the coast from storms and floods. Their breathing roots hold the soil together and prevent erosion. They also provide a home for many animals, including the Royal Bengal tiger.

5. How are rivers like lifelines for people and nature?

Ans. Rivers provide water for drinking, farming, and industries. They support fish, plants, and animals, help transport goods, and create fertile soil for farming. Because they sustain life and livelihoods, rivers are called lifelines.

Chapter 3

1. Differentiate between weather and climate.

Ans.

Weather

- (i) Weather can be defined as the atmospheric conditions prevailing for a short duration of time, over a small area.
- (ii) It changes constantly, so we can experience different weather conditions during the same day..

Climate

- (i) Climate is the average of weather conditions over a long period of time, across a large area.
- (ii) The climate of a place remains more or less the same every passing year.

2. How does the distance from the equator determine climate?

Ans. The distance from the equator affects the climate in the following ways:

- (i) The area along the Equator receives direct heat from the vertical rays of the sun making them hotter than most other regions.
- (ii) As we move away from the equator, the sun's rays strike at an angle, which makes the climate relatively cooler.

3. Why are the places located at higher altitude cooler?

Ans. Places located at higher altitudes are cooler because the temperature decreases as we go higher above sea level. The air becomes thinner and cannot hold much heat, so the climate remains cooler. For example, Bengaluru is cooler than Chennai because it is at a higher altitude.

4. How does humidity affect the climate of a place?

Ans. Humidity affects the climate of a place by making it hot and wet when it is high and dry when it is low. Regions near the equator and coastal areas have high humidity because strong sunlight causes rapid evaporation of water from oceans and seas, leading to heavy rainfall.

5. List the three heat zones of the earth.

Ans. The three heat zones of the earth are: Torrid or Tropical Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.