DOON PUBLIC SCHOOL BHUJ

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Class V

Dear students

This is your home assignment which you have to complete in your SST notebook. Write all three chapters very neatly in the notebook and learn the same. I wish you to have great time with your family during this vacation. Take care and stay safe!

Chapter 1 - Globe - A model of the Earth

New Words:

1. Edges
2. Geographers
3. Axis
4. Rotation
5. Poles
6. Equator
7. Hemisphere
8. Latitudes
9. Longitudes
10. Meridians
11. Grid

Words to remember:

1. Axis: an imaginary line that runs through the North Pole and the South Pole, and around

which the Earth spins

2. Poles (of the Earth): the two end points on the axis of rotation of the Earth
3. Equator: an imaginary line that goes round the Earth and divides it into the northern and southern hemispheres
4. Latitudes (or parallels): imaginary lines that are drawn round the Earth parallel to the Equator; they measure the distance of a place north or south of the Equator
5. Longitudes (or meridians): imaginary lines that run vertically from the North Pole to the South Pole; they measure the distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian

Answer the following questions:

1. How is the globe useful?
   A. The globe shows the shape of the Earth. It also shows the location of the continents, countries, oceans and seas.

2. Why are latitudes and longitudes drawn on the globe?
   A. Latitudes and longitudes are imaginary vertical and horizontal lines drawn on the globe which help to locate a place.
3. What is the Prime Meridian?
   A. The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line running from the North Pole to the South Pole. It runs through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London and is marked at 0º.

4. If a place has a latitude of 10º N, is it in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere?
   A. If a place has a latitude of 10º N, then it is in the Northern Hemisphere.

5. What is the global grid?
   A. The latitudes and longitudes together form a network of lines called the global grid, on the globe. It helps us locate places accurately on the globe.

Give one word answer:

1. The vertical lines drawn on the globe – Longitudes.
2. The horizontal lines drawn on the globe – Latitudes.
3. A small model of the Earth – Globe.
4. Which direction do the longitude run? – North – South.
5. Name the imaginary line that divides the Earth into two equal halves. – equator.
6. Which direction do the latitude run – East-West.
7. Which is the largest globe in the world known as – Earth.
8. A network of lines formed by latitudes and longitudes - Global grid

True / False :

1. A globe is a small of the Earth. True
2. A longitude is an imaginary line encircling the Earth between the poles. False
3. The latitudes and longitudes cut each other at right angles. True
4. The lines of latitudes are semi circle that run from one pole to other pole. False
5. The Antarctic circle is an important longitude. False
6. The equator is marked as 0º. True
7. The end points of the axis of rotation are called poles. True
8. The Earth constantly rotates around it axis of rotation. True

Hots:

2. Can you find the exact location of a place on a globe by using only the latitude? What about the North and South Poles?

   A. No, we can't find the exact location of place by using only the latitude. If the

place is marked below the equator, so it is South Pole and if it is above the equator, so it is North Pole.

- Learn the world map, seven continents and oceans.

Chapter 2 Maps

New Words:

1. Minimise
2. Errors
3. Accurately
4. Atlas
5. Directions
6. Cordinal
7. Indicate
8. Linear
9. Highlands
10. Symbol
11. Familiar
12. Neighbourhood
13. Elements
14. Political
15. Physical

Key words:

1. Map: a representation of the Earth drawn on a flat surface.
2. Atlas: a book of maps.
3. Scale: the ratio between distances on a map to the actual distance on the ground.
4. Symbol: a shape or sign that is used to represent something.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we use a map rather than a globe to study the Earth?

    A. The map gives more details information of a place than a globe and they can be drawn to any size. So we use a map rather than a globe to study the Earth.

2. A map of the Earth will have errors in the shape and size of places shown on the map. Why is that so?

A. The shape of the Earth cannot be flattened out accurately on paper. So, there are some errors in the shapes and sizes of the land masses which the people who makes the maps try to minimize.

3. How is direction usually shown in maps?

    A. Map usually show North at the top, South at the bottom, east to the right and west to the left.

4. What do you understand by the term scale of a map?

    A. The scale of a map is the ration between the distance shown on the map and the actual distance on the ground.

5. Which standard colours are used in maps?

    A. Certain standard colours are used in maps to show features such as oceans, seas, mountains, plains, deserts etc..

        - Water bodies are always shown in blue.
        - Mountains and highlands are shown in brown and yellow.
        - Plains and lowlands are shown in green.

6. What are symbols?

    A. Symbols are shapes or signs which show certain features and places on a map.

Hots:

1. A wall map of the Earth has errors because the Earth's surface is shown as flat. Do you think a wall map of your neighbourhood will also have similar errors? Why?

    A. No - the wall of the neighbourhood would not have such errors because the neighbourhood map covers a very small area of the Earth's surface. The errors caused by the curvature of the Earth, and the errors caused on maps by the curvature of the Earth, becomes apparent only when the map covers vast distances.

2. Which map of India will be bigger – one drawn to a scale of 1 centimetre: 100 kilometres or one to a scale of 1 centimetre: 50 kilometres? Why?

    A. The map which has a scale of 1 centimetre: 50 kilometres will be bigger because 1 cm on the map will show only 50 km on the ground. On the other map, which has a scale of 1 cm to 100 km, 1cm will show double the distance of the ground (100km) . so the first map will show greater details and be larger than the one which has scale of 1 cm to 100 km.

Chapter : 3 Movement of the Earth

New Words:

1. Spins
2. Axis
3. Motion
4. Portion
5. Orbit
6. Movement
7. Revolution
8. Autumn
9. Equator
10. Hemisphere
11. Tilted
12. Northern
13. Southern
14. Tropic
15. Cancer
16. capricorn
17. Causes
18. Equal

Key words:

1. Axis: imaginary line along which something spins.
2. Orbit: fixed path along which a planet (such as the Earth) rotates around a star (such as the Sun)
3. Tilted: not straight; slanting
4. Hemisphere: half the Earth, below or above the Equator

Answer the following questions:

1) How many different types of motion does the Earth have?

A) The Earth has two types of motion-rotation and revolution.

2) What is meant by 'rotation' of the Earth? What is the effect of the rotation?

A) The spinning motion of the Earth around its own axis is called rotation. The rotation of the Earth around its axis causes day and night. The portion of the Earth facing the Sun has day. The portion facing away from the Sun has night. As the Earth rotates, day and night follow each other.

3) Why are one day and one night on the Earth of 24 hours?

A) The Earth completes one rotation around its axis in 24 hours. That is why one day and one night are of 24 hours.

4) In the month of June it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere. Why?

A) While revolving around the Sun, the Earth is tilted to one side. The half of the Earth that is tilted towards the Sun gets longer hours of sunlight and has summer. The half that is tilted away from the Sun has lesser hours of sunlight and has winter, in the month of June, the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun, and the South Pole is tilted away from the Sun. So in June, the Northern Hemisphere has summer and the Southern Hemisphere has winter.

5) Why do the seasons repeat year after year?

A) Seasons are caused by two factors-the revolution of the Earth and the tilted axis of the Earth. Both these factors are fixed. The Earth revolves around the Sun in a fixed path called orbit and a

fixed time of one year or 365 days. The angle of its inclined axis also never changes. Therefore , the Earth experiences the same seasons year after year.

The Earth rotates or spins from the west to east. So, we see the Sun rising in the east and setting in the west

G) Hots : think and answer

1) Suppose the axis of the Earth was not tilted. What difference would this have had on the seasons on the Earth?

a) If the Earth was not tilted there would have been no seasons.

2) The Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. This happens because of the rotation of the Earth. What does this tell us about the direction in which the Earth rotates?

a) The Earth rotated or spins from the west to east. So, we see the Sun rising the east and setting in the west.