

Brilliant Public School , Sitamarhi



Class -V

S.St. Worksheets

Session : 2012-13

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BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Q1. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ is Unique Planet in the Solar system.
2. The Variation on the surface of Earth is called _____.
3. The _____ of a place is largely dependent on the temperature of air.
4. The Prime Meridian passes through _____.
5. The Sun's rays are vertical near the _____.
6. The Earth is divided into _____ heat zones.
7. The two end points of the globe are called _____.
8. The large land masses are called _____.
9. _____ & _____ are the hill stations in India.
10. A river forms deltas in its _____ course.
11. There are _____ meridians on the Globe .
12. _____ daily changes.
13. A plateau is also called _____.
14. _____ is an imaginary line which passes through two extreme points on a sphere.
15. _____ are young and very high mountains with conical peaks.
16. The world is divided into _____ major climatic regions.
17. _____ has a moderate climate because it is near the sea.
18. Sahara and Patagonia are deserts in _____ and _____ respectively.
19. _____ zone remains very cold through out the year.
20. _____ are the lines drawn from east to west.
21. _____ has vast area of loose sand.
22. _____ is the largest area covered by mountains.
23. The _____ divides the earth into two equal parts.
24. Mountain peaks may be _____ or _____ in shape.
25. _____ has a hot & dry climate.
26. To locate a place on earth we must know its _____ and _____.
27. The Earth is _____ in shape.
28. Sun is the main source of _____ & _____ for living things.
29. _____ bring the weather conditions of the place they come from.
30. The three heat zones are _____ , _____ & _____.
31. The _____ direction is always at the top of a map.

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32. Places which are near the sea coast have ____ climate. Place away from the coast have an __ climate.
33. A map is always drawn on a _____ surface
34. _____ is known as hills of sand in a desert.
35. In the _____ zone the climate is hot and Humid
36. Temperature _____ as we move from the equator towards the poles
37. ____ zone is an area lying between the Torrid zone & Frigid zone in both the hemisphere.
38. Places higher than the sea level have a _____ climate.
39. The Plateau of Tibet is the highest plateau in the world is also known as _____.
40. _____ percent of water is covered on the Earth's surface.
41. _____ shows the shape, size & location of continents & oceans.
42. The difference in the height and shape of mountains is due to their _____.
43. _____, _____, _____ & _____ are the four major directions.
44. There are _____ continents and _____ oceans.
45. _____ are the lines drawn from North to South.
46. There are _____ parallels including the equator.
47. _____ are the very old & low and have rounded peaks.
48. Places higher than the sea level have a _____ climate.
49. A river passes through three stages they are _____, _____ & _____ before reaching.
50. _____, _____ and colours are used to show different things on a map.
51. The surface of many plateaus have deep _____.
52. _____ are also called low lands.
53. _____, _____, _____ & _____ are the four sub directions.
54. A map is drawn according to a _____.
55. The _____ direction is always at the bottom of map.
56. The _____ is spherical in Shape.
57. _____ is the part of the earth, which is to the south of the Equator.
58. _____ is the network of parallels and meridians on the globe.
59. _____ is the starting line for all the other meridians.
60. _____ are the lines drawn from North to South.
61. _____ is the part of the earth which is to the north of the equator.

Q2. Define :

1. Atlas-
2. Scale
3. Axis

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4. Weather
5. Meander
6. Humidity
7. Northern Hemisphere
8. Canyon
9. Altitude
10. Climate
11. Grid
12. Pole
13. Symbol
14. Southern Hemisphere.
15. Leeward Side
16. Delta
17. Rapids

Write True or False-

1. There are seven oceans and four continents on the Earth()
2. The Torrid Zone is also called the Tropical Zone()
3. Water bodies on a map are always shown in green. ()
4. Equator is the longest meridian. ()
5. We can see the entire Earth on a globe at a time. ()
6. The Climate of a place change everyday. ()
7. Meridians run from north to south. ()
8. We can make a globe for a small part of the Earth. ()
9. The network of Parallels & meridians is called a Globe. ()
10. There are four climatic zones on earth. ()
11. The poles receive more heat than the Equator. ()
12. Parallels run from east to west. ()
13. There are 181 parallels on the globe including the equator. ().

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Choose the Correct Answers-

1. The lines of latitude are also called _____ (Meridians/Parallels)
2. Parallels and meridians cross each other at _____ angles (right/wrong)
3. A river passes through _____ stages(three/thirty)
4. _____ is the largest Continent(Africa/Asia)
5. Water bodies on map are always shown in _____ (Green/Blue)
6. There are _____ Parallels(360/181)
7. Flat or Low lying lands are called _____.(Plateaus /Plains)
8. The largest ocean is _____(Arctic/Pacific)
9. The part of the Earth which is to the south of the Equator.(Northern Hemisphere/Southern Hemisphere)
10. The earth rotates on its _____(axis/grid)
11. There are _____ Oceans on Earth(Four/Seven)
12. _____ is a condition of the atmosphere at a given time and place (Weather/Climate)
13. _____ lies on both sides of the Equator (Temperate Zone/Torrid Zone)
14. A ____ is a huge ,land mass which rises more than 900 meters above the mean sea level(Hill/Mountain)
15. Large water bodies are called _____(ocean/river)

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Lines of latitudes
2. Largest Continent.
3. A hill station in India
4. An example of chain of mountains.
5. An example of Plateau in India.
6. 90° S parallel
7. Largest hot deserts
8. Amount of water vapour in air
9. Flat and low lying lands
10. Seventh largest country

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11. The end points of the globe
12. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S parallel
13. Longest parallel
14. Any two continents
15. A model of the Earth
16. Name 2 Continent
17. Lines of Longitude.
18. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Parallel
19. Smallest Continent
20. The deepest point on the Earth
21. A large land masses
22. Smallest Country
23. The end points of globe
24. A book of maps
25. Largest Country
26. The Smallest Ocean.
27. Net work of parallels & meridians
28. A triangle shaped land formed by a river before it enters the sea.
29. Condition of the atmosphere at a given time and place.
30. Height above sea level.
31. Large area covered with Sand.
32. The highest land forms.
33. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N Parallel.
34. The Plains of India.
35. Largest cold desert.
36. 90° N Parallel
37. Average of the weather conditions of a large area over a long Period of time.
38. Large area covered with sand.
39. The highest Plateau in the world.
40. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S Parallel.
41. The large land masses.
42. The largest Ocean.

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Know Your Planet

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- 1) A book containing maps is called an _____.
- 2) A Flemish map maker, _____ was the 1st to publish a collection of maps in the form of a book.
- 3) Maps are always drawn according to a _____.
- 4) _____ is a mark or sign with a particular meaning.
- 5) A small model of the earth is called _____.
- 6) There are _____ continents & _____ ocean.
- 7) _____, _____ & _____ are used show different things on a map.
- 8) The art of making maps is called _____.
- 9) _____ is the 7th largest country in the world.
- 10) The Antarctic ocean is also called _____ ocean.
- 11) _____ is the largest country in the world.
- 12) _____ is the largest ocean.
- 13) _____ is the smallest country of the world.
- 14) Largest continent of the world is _____.
- 15) The smallest ocean of the world is _____.
- 16) _____ are large land masses.
- 17) The large water bodies are called _____.
- 18) A _____ shows the height of land or depth of water above the sea level & colors used on it.
- 19) The word map comes from the Latin word _____ which means
a _____.

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I) FILL IN THE BLANKS :

- 1) _____ was the 1st to publish a collection of maps in the form of book.
- 2) The _____ ocean is also called the southern ocean.
- 3) A book of maps is called _____.
- 4) A _____ is a model of the earth.
- 5) Maps are always drawn according to a _____.
- 6) _____ and _____ on a map show features that cannot be drawn.

II) NAME THE FOLLOWING :

- 1) The art of making maps _____.
- 2) The large land masses are _____.
- 3) The large water bodies are _____.
- 4) A book containing maps is called _____.

III) TRUE OR FALSE :

- 1) The Antarctic ocean is also called the eastern ocean. ()
- 2) We can make a globe for a small part of the earth. ()
- 3) Forests and industries cannot be shown on a map. ()
- 4) There are seven ocean and five continents on earth. ()

IV) CHOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS :

- 1) A globe / maps represent the earth on a flat surface.
- 2) Mountains, plains, rivers and water bodies can be shown on a physical / political map.

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Natural Resources.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ are those resources that are provided by the nature.
2. Natural resources are of two types _____ and _____ .
3. _____ resources are those that are inexhaustible and can be used again and again.
4. Non- renewable resources are _____ and cannot be _____ .
5. The demand for natural resources is rising due to increasing _____ .
6. _____ and _____ , once taken out, cannot be replaced .
7. Solar energy is a _____ , It is the " resource of the future ".
8. _____ are biggest threat to natural resources.
9. Solar energy is the energy that the earth receives from the _____ .
10. Petroleum is taken out from the earth in the _____ form .
11. Crude oil is refined and turned into _____ , _____ , _____ and other products .
12. The Amazon rain forests in south America are the world's largest _____ rain forests .
13. The develop and growth of country depends on the sources _____ , available in nature .

NAME THE FOLLOWING : -

1. Energy received from the sun .

Ans : - _____ .

2. Resources that are gifts of nature are called .

Ans : - _____ .

3. Name the two types of natural resources .

Ans : -

4. Natural resources made from the preserved remains of living things that are died millions of years ago .

Ans : - _____ .

5. Energy made from the flowing water is called .

Ans : - _____ .

6. Preservations of natural resources for future is known as .

Ans : - _____ .

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V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Parallels & Meridians

FILL IN THE BLANKS :-

1. The end points of the earth are called _____.
2. Parallels are also called as _____.
3. The net work of parallels and meridians on the globe is called a _____.
4. The imaginary lines running from east to west around the earth are called _____.
5. The _____ passes through Greenwich.
6. The portion of the earth lying above the equator is called the _____.
7. To locate a place on the earth, we must know its _____ & _____.
8. Meridians are also known as _____.
9. Equator is the _____ parallel.
10. The maximum distance between two meridians is at the _____.
11. The _____ cut the parallels at 90° right angle.
12. The meridian of 180° E and 180° W is the _____ line.
13. Parallels neither _____ nor _____ one another.
14. _____ is the starting line for all longitude.
15. The city _____ in (Madhya Pradesh) was taken as the prime meridian by the early geographers and astrologers.
16. The word 'MERIDIAN' comes from the Latin word _____ which means _____.
17. Parallels are drawn at an interval of _____.
18. There are _____ parallels in the northern hemisphere in the southern hemisphere.
19. There are _____ meridians on the globe.
20. _____ are the imaginary lines running from north pole to south pole.

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NAME THE FOLLOWING :-

1. The full circle which move from east to west.

Ans : - _____ .

2 . The hemisphere above the equator is called.

Ans : - _____ .

3 . The longitude are also called.

Ans : - _____ .

4 . The longest line of latitude.

Ans : - _____ .

5 . The network of parallels and meridians on the globe.

Ans : - _____ .

6 . The hemisphere below the equator.

Ans : - _____ .

7. The prime meridian passes through.

Ans : - _____ .

8. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N is called.

Ans : - _____ .

9. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S known as .

Ans : - _____ .

10. Starting line for all other meridians .

Ans : - _____ .

11. The year in which it was decided to fix Greenwich near London as the starting point for numbering meridians.

Ans : - _____ .

12. Imaginary line passing through two extreme points on a sphere.

Ans : - _____ .

13 . Either of the end points at the top or bottom of the earth's axis.

Ans : - _____ .

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V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Weather And Climate

(I)1. Condition of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere at a given place and time.

Ans : - _____ .

2 . The weather condition that prevails over a large area and for a long time is called.

Ans : - _____ .

3 . Moisture or water vapour present in the air is called.

Ans : - _____ .

4 . The area lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole.

Ans : - _____ .

5 . Torrid zone is also called as.

Ans : - _____ .

6 . The area or zone which remains cold through out the year.

Ans : - _____ .

7 . Height above the sea level.

Ans : - _____ .

8 . Name the three climate zones.

Ans : - _____ .

_____ .

9 . The zone which is neither very hot nor cold .

Ans : - _____ .

10 . The hottest zone through out the year.

Ans : - _____ .

11 . Name the factors which influence the climate.

Ans : - _____ .

_____ .

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FILL IN THE BLANKS :-

1. Change in the weather condition give rise to _____.
2. Weather is defined as the condition of _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____ in the atmosphere at a given place and time.
3. _____ , or _____ present in the air is called humidity.
4. _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ and _____ influence weather.
5. _____ decreases as we move from the equator towards the poles.
6. The earth is divided into three climate zone _____ , _____ , _____ .
7. The _____ gives us heat and _____.
8. Temperature _____ as the height of the land _____.
9. Places near the sea coast have a _____ climate.
10. The highest temperature ever recorded in India is _____ °c in _____ , _____ .
11. _____ Regions enjoy cool sea breezes through out the year.
12. The lowest temperature ever recorded in India is _____ °c in the _____ in Jammu and Kashmir.
13. The climate of a place is largely dependent on the _____ of air.
14. On the basis of the prevailing climate condition , the world can be divided into _____ major climate regions.
15. Very cold places experience _____ instead of _____.
16. Winds bring _____ condition of the place they come from.
17. Places away from the coast have a _____ climate.

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V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Natural Disasters

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1..... disasters show the destructive force of nature.
2. occur mostly when rivers overflow after very heavy rainfall.
3. Low rainfall causes
4. are the worst affected in a drought.
5. Areas near the sea coast are prone to
6. Strong vibrations or tremors on the surface of the Earth is called ...
7. The scientific study of earthquakes is called
8. The place of origin of an earthquake is called.....
9. The point directly above the focus on the surface of the earth is called.....
10. An opening or crack on the surface of the earth through which magma, ash and hot gases comes out is called
11. The opening through which lava is pushed up to the surface of the earth is called

II. Name the following:

1. Violent storm with very strong winds
Ans :
2. Instrument that measures the force of an earthquake
Ans :
3. Two drought resistant crops.
Ans :
4. Strong tide or storm at sea.
Ans :
5. The scientific study of an earthquake.
Ans :
6. Strong vibrations or tremors on the surface of the earth.
Ans :

III. Choose the correct answers:

1. (Cyclones / Floods) are caused due to heavy rainfall.
2. (Drought / Cyclones) is caused due to extreme shortage of water due to lack of rain.
3. (Mountain / Magma) is made up of rocks deep inside the earth.
4. The force of an earthquake is measured on a (Seismograph / Richter Scale)
5. Cyclones are always accompanied by (Forest fire / Heavy showers)

IV. Write True or False:

1. Natural disasters cause great loss of life and property ()
2. Floods causes damage to life, property and crops ()
3. Trees are very helpful in controlling floods ()
4. Hot gases and ash erupts from a volcano ()
5. Cyclones are always accompanied by earthquakes ()

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V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Conquering Distances

I. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Three means of transport
2. Cheapest mode of transport
3. Fastest means of transport
4. The special broad roads
5. Ship which carries oil/petroleum
6. Ship having refrigerated system
7. The busiest sea route in the world
8. The canal joining Mediterranean Sea and the Red sea
9. The canal joining Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
10. The person who invented steam engine.
11. The road that connects India to China.
12. The two heritage trains.

II. WRITE SHORT NOTES:

1. Where are the most dense air routes?
2. What are oil tankers?
3. Who made first successful attempt to fly and when?

III. Answer the following:

1. What are Trans-Continental Railways?
2. How have the Suez Canal and Panama Canal reduced travel time?
3. What changes have been made in the size and speed of airplanes?

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IV. Fill In The Blanks:

1. The steam engine was invented by _____
2. The _____ railway stretches across Europe and Asia.
3. _____ are the earliest meant of water transport.
4. Railways were introduced in India by _____.
5. The _____ connects Paris to Istanbul
6. The Highways are also called _____ or _____
7. The first train in India ran in _____.

Towards Freedom

Define the following:

1. Indigo
2. Starvation
3. Protest
4. Sati
5. Mutiny
6. Nationalism

Fill In The Blanks:

1. The English traded through the _____.
2. The English sought to expand their hold over India by _____.
3. The 1st war of independence was an important event in the _____.
4. Educated Indians introduced many social and religious _____.
5. India was famous for textiles, jewellery and _____.
6. The first war of independence was also called as _____ or the _____.
7. The 1857 revolt was started at _____.
8. _____ was the 1st president of congress party session.
9. The English used the _____ and _____ policy to suppress nationalism.
10. The Indian National Congress was formed in the year _____.

Write Short-Notes:

1. How did English exploit Indian traders?
2. Write the names of some leaders who led the 1st war of independence?
3. What happened to the English East India Co. after the revolt?

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V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Answer the following:

1. What factors helped the English to suppress the first war of independence?
2. Explain how the English destroyed the handloom industry of India?
3. How did modern education lead to the rise of nationalism?
4. How was trade with India profitable for the English East India Co.?

Write True or False.

1. The English forced farmers to grow indigo and cotton ()
2. The first war of Independence broke out in 1857 at Meerut ()
3. Indian National Congress was formed in 1857 ()
4. A. O. Hume was the first president of INC ()
5. English East India Company was closed after the revolt ()

Towards Freedom

FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. _____ started the Indian National Congress.
2. The British used the Policy of _____ suppress nationalism.
3. The Indian National Congress was formed in _____.
4. _____ was the first to refuse using the Enfield rifle.
5. First war of independence broke out in _____ at _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Two social and religious reformers.
2. Two social evils.
3. The first president of congress.
4. A plant from which blue dye is made.
5. All India leader of the Indian Soldiers.

WRITE 'T' FOR TRUE AND 'F' FOR FALSE STATEMENT.

1. The English East India company came to an end after the first war of independence.

2. A. O Hume was the first president of the Indian National Congress.

3. The social and religious reformers encouraged re-marriage of widows.

4. The first war of Independence spread to the whole of India.

5. The English forced the farmers in Bihar to grow Indigo.

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V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

India Wins Freedom

I) NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The first Prime minister of India.
2. Two leaders of Non – cooperation movement.
3. Gandhiji's method of protest.
4. The present President of India.
5. Two early revolutionaries.

II DEFINE

1. Swadeshi
2. Boycott
3. Revolutionary
4. Racist Policy
5. Purna Swaraj

III MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 1. Partition of Bengal | 1915 |
| 2. Civil Disobedience Movement | 1920 |
| 3. Quit India Movement | 1919 |
| 4. Gandhiji's return to India | 1942 |
| 5. Non Cooperation Movement | 1905 |
| 6. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | 1930 |

IV) FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. India became free on _____.
2. _____ gave the slogan "Jai Hind".
3. _____ and _____ belong to the group of Radicals.
4. _____ was the first President of India.
5. Gandhiji returned to India in _____.
6. The Present Prime minister of India.
7. _____ and _____ were launched in protest against the partition of Bengal.
8. Gandhiji asked the people to _____ during the Quit India Movement.

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Governing Ourselves

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. India is divided into _____ states and _____ union Territories.
2. _____ is the highest law making body in the country.
3. The _____ of India is the head of the country.
4. We have a _____ party system in India.
5. _____ is the highest court in a state.
6. _____ and _____ are the important people in state.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The head of a state.
2. Upper house of the parliament.
3. Highest law making body in the state.
4. A government formed by many political parties.
5. Group of people having common aims and ideas.

WRITE LS FOR LOK SABHA AND RS FOR RAJYA SABHA

1. House of the people. _____
2. Maximum 250 members. _____
3. Age for voting is 18 years or above. _____
4. Members elected for six years . _____
5. Most members elected , few nominated _____.
6. Upper house of Parliament. _____
7. Members elected for five years. _____
8. Maximum 552 members. _____
9. Lower house of Parliament. _____
10. Members directly elected by the people. _____

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India Wins Freedom

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ are more powerful than moderates.
2. _____ is the first President of India.
3. Gandhiji believed in _____ and _____.
4. The _____ are the early leaders of freedom movement.
5. In 1920, Gandhiji launched _____ movement.
6. Gandhiji asked the people to _____ during Quit India Movement.
7. _____, _____ and Bipin Chandra Pal are the leaders of radicals.
8. India got freedom in _____.
9. _____ was the first Prime Minister of India.
10. Thousands of people died in the incident of _____.

EXPLAIN THE TERMS:

1. Satyagraha:
2. Quit India:
3. Purna Swaraj:
4. Revolutionaries:
5. Racist Policy:

Rewrite the events in correct order. Also write the year

1. Partition of Bengal
2. Quit India Movement
3. Jallianwala Bagh massacre
4. Civil disobedience movement
5. Non-cooperation movement
6. India gets freedom
7. Gandhiji's return to India

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V SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Give Reasons for the following:

1. Why did the English decide to partition Bengal?
2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?
3. Why did congress boycott the Simon Commission?

Answer these Questions:

1. How were the Moderates different from the Radicals?
2. What was Swadeshi Movement?
3. What did the revolutionaries believe in ? write the names of some revolutionaries.