

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, DHURWA, RANCHI-4

THIRD TERM SYLLABUS 2021-22

SUB-SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS V

L-13 Climate and Vegetation (Page -119) Q/A

Note- Q. A, B, C to be done in the book and Q D to be done in the copy.

Q A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal
2. Tropical
3. Semi-arid
4. snowfall
5. Evergreen

Q B. Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False

Q C. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Arid climate | Rajasthan |
| 2. Semi-arid climate | southern part of Punjab |
| 3. Tropical wet and dry climate | peninsular plateau |
| 4. Highland climate | Jammu and Kashmir |
| 5. Humid sub- tropical climate | Uttar Pradesh |

Q D. Answer the following questions.

1. Features of evergreen forests are-
 - a. They remain green throughout the year as they receive heavy rainfall throughout the year and there is continuous supply of water.
 - b. They are characterized by tall, straight evergreen trees that have a buttress trunk or root on three sides that help them to keep upright during a storm.
 - c. The trees in the evergreen forests are tall and form a canopy as they have thick growth.
2. Summer months in India are- April, May and June.
3. Monsoon season in India starts in June and lasts till September. The monsoon winds blow from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal and carry a lot of moisture. The monsoon winds reach the Malabar coast in June and then reaches to almost every part of our country. Some parts of the country receive heavy rainfall which causes floods and some places receive little rainfall.

4. Tropical climate is the one which is found in tropics that is the area between equator and Tropic of cancer and equator and Tropic of Capricorn. It is a non-arid climate characterized by two seasons: wet and dry season.

5. Six climatic zones of India are-

- a. Highland climate
- b. Humid sub-tropical climate
- c. Arid climate
- d. Semi-arid climate
- e. Tropical wet climate
- f. Tropical dry and wet climate.

6. The foothills of the Himalayas are covered with tropical deciduous forests, in which Sal is the most important tree. In the sub-tropical hill vegetation, broad leaved evergreen trees like Oak, Chestnut, Chir are found. At higher altitudes there is a belt of coniferous forests in which pine, cedar, silver fir, deodar and spruce are found. At the height of about 3500m and above, shrubs and grasses of alpine variety are found. Beyond this belt, the areas are under permanent snow cover and there is no vegetation.