



As per
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New

Awareness Social Studies

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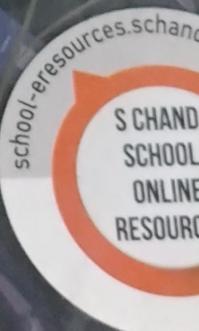
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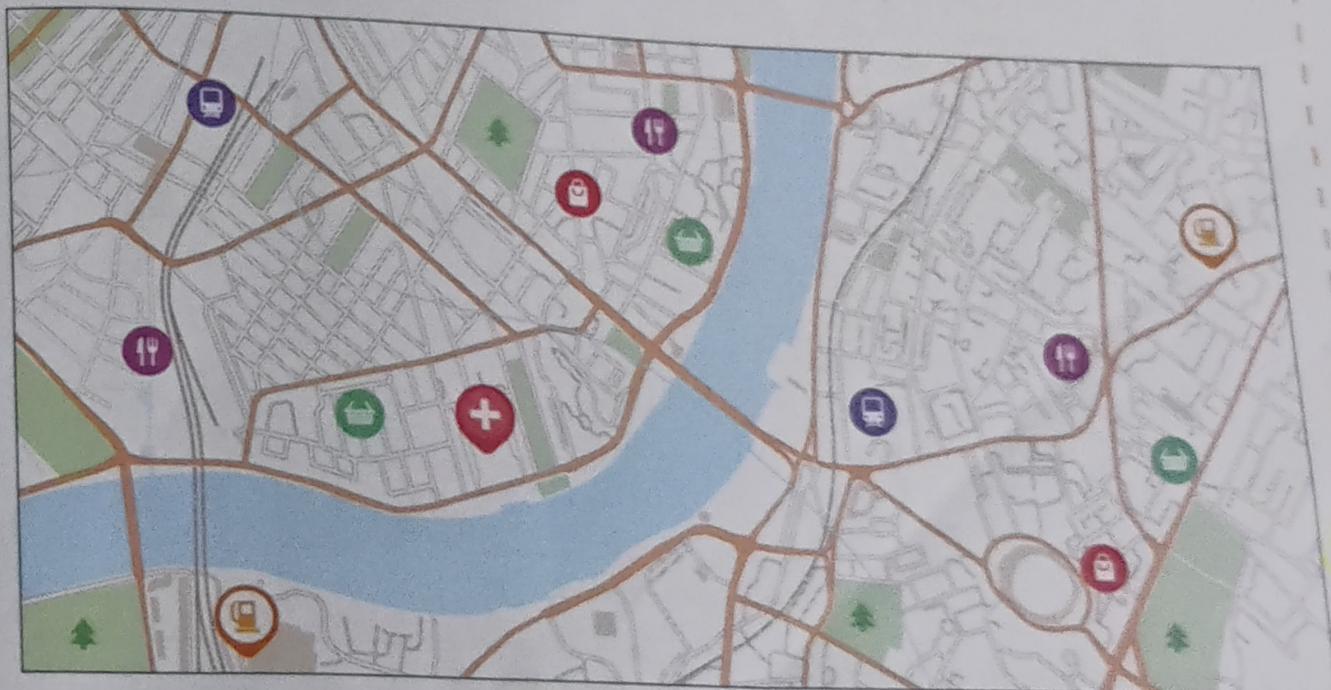
1 Maps and Directions

Warm Up

1. Look at the picture below. What do you think has been shown in it?
2. Do you or your family members use it on a regular basis?

NCF

CG-5 Reads and interprets simple maps
C.5.3 Reads simple maps of city



To study the earth, we need a model. A globe is the closest representation of our earth. It is basically a sphere that gives information about the land and water on the surface of the earth. However, a globe has certain disadvantages.

- It is difficult to carry.
- The globe cannot be folded or rolled.
- Detailed information about a place cannot be obtained.

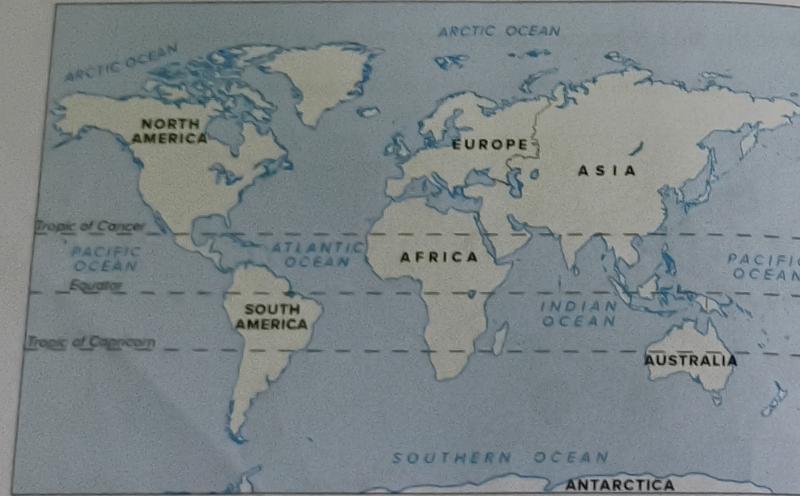


A globe mounted on a stand

Therefore, we use maps. A map is a representation of the earth (or different parts of it) on a flat surface. Maps show us sizes, shapes and locations of countries and the distance between different places.

Fact Find

The oldest known globe was made more than 2100 years ago by a Greek philosopher called Crates of Mallus.



Map 1.1: World map

Maps can show anything from continents and oceans to countries or a neighbourhood. We can represent small areas on maps quite accurately, which is why they are more useful than a globe.

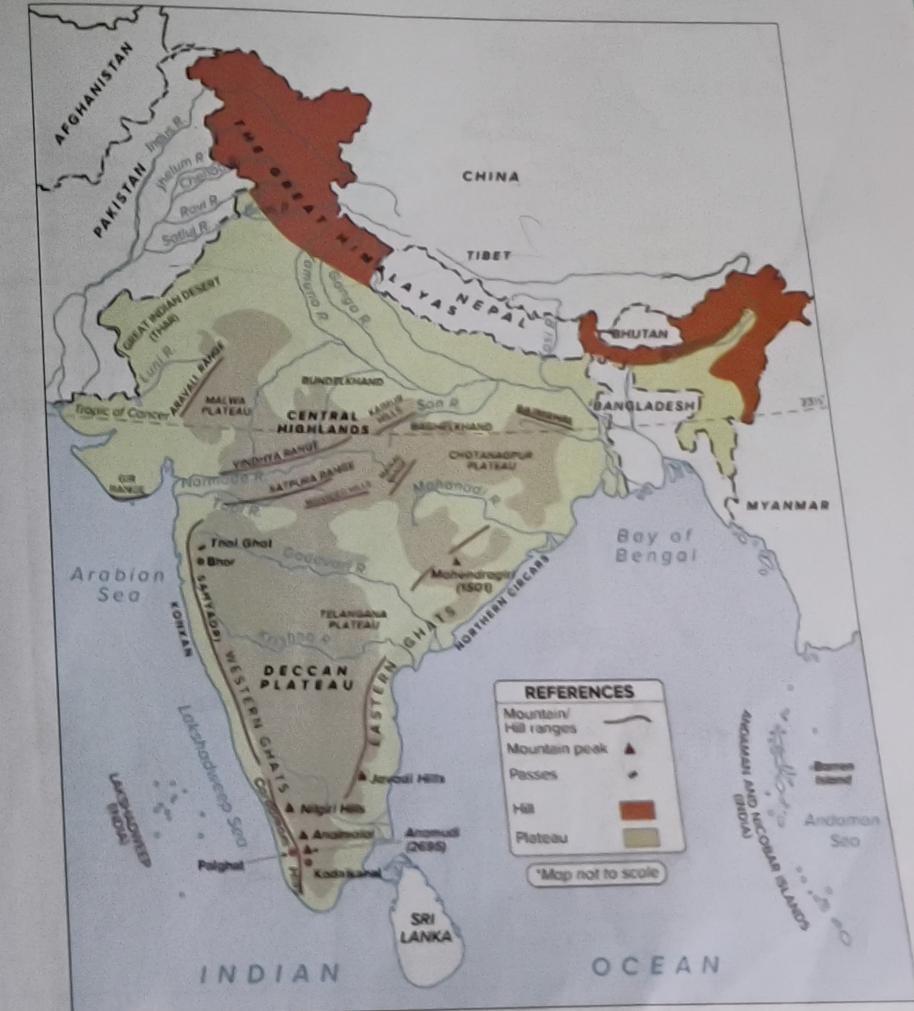
Maps also help us find and travel to unknown places. With maps, we can calculate the distance between two different places with the help of a scale.

Types of Maps

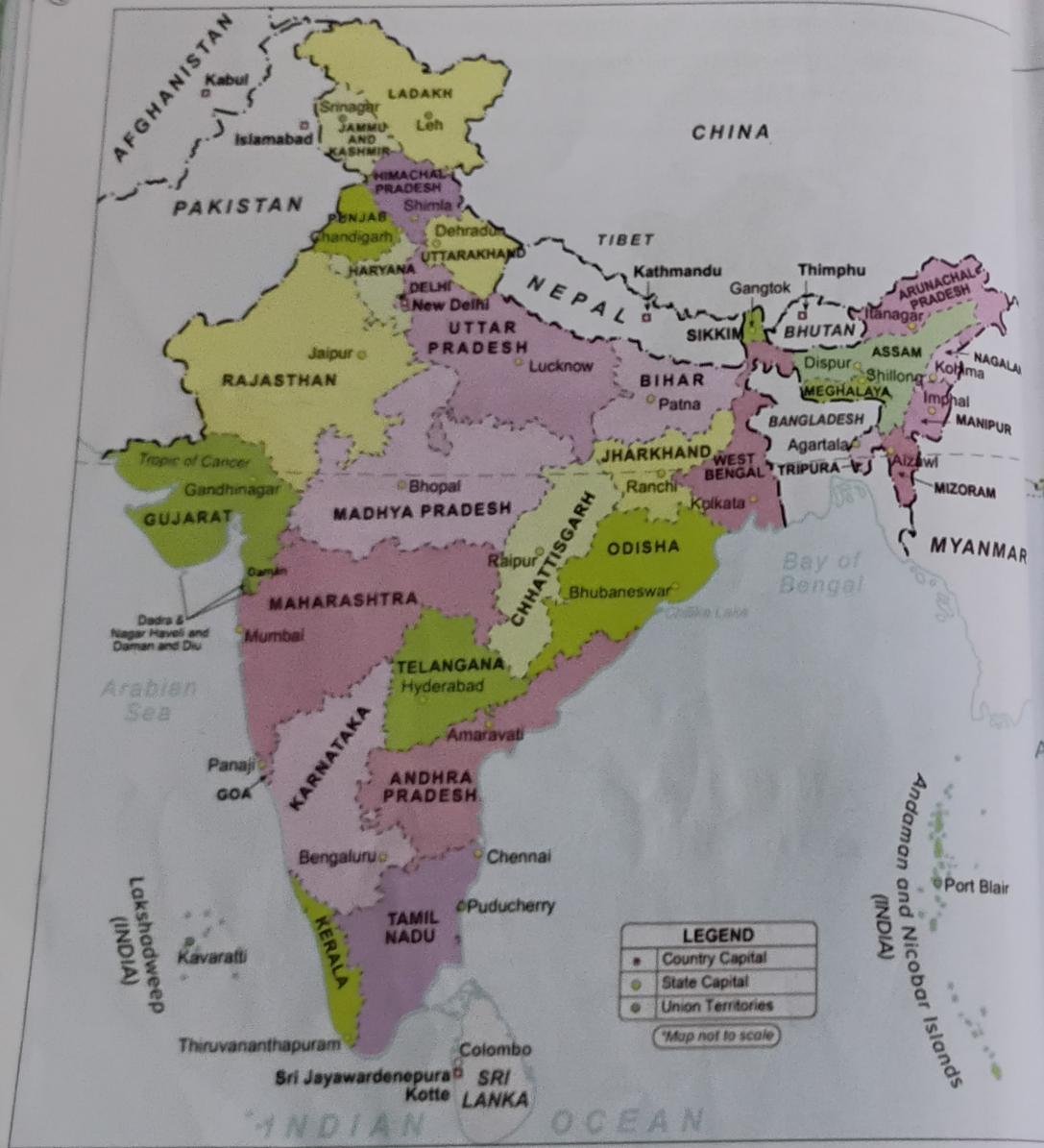
Based on the information they provide, maps can be of many types. For example, a physical map shows labels for features such as mountain ranges and water bodies (see Map 1.2).

A political map shows features such as states, cities and major towns (see Map 1.3).

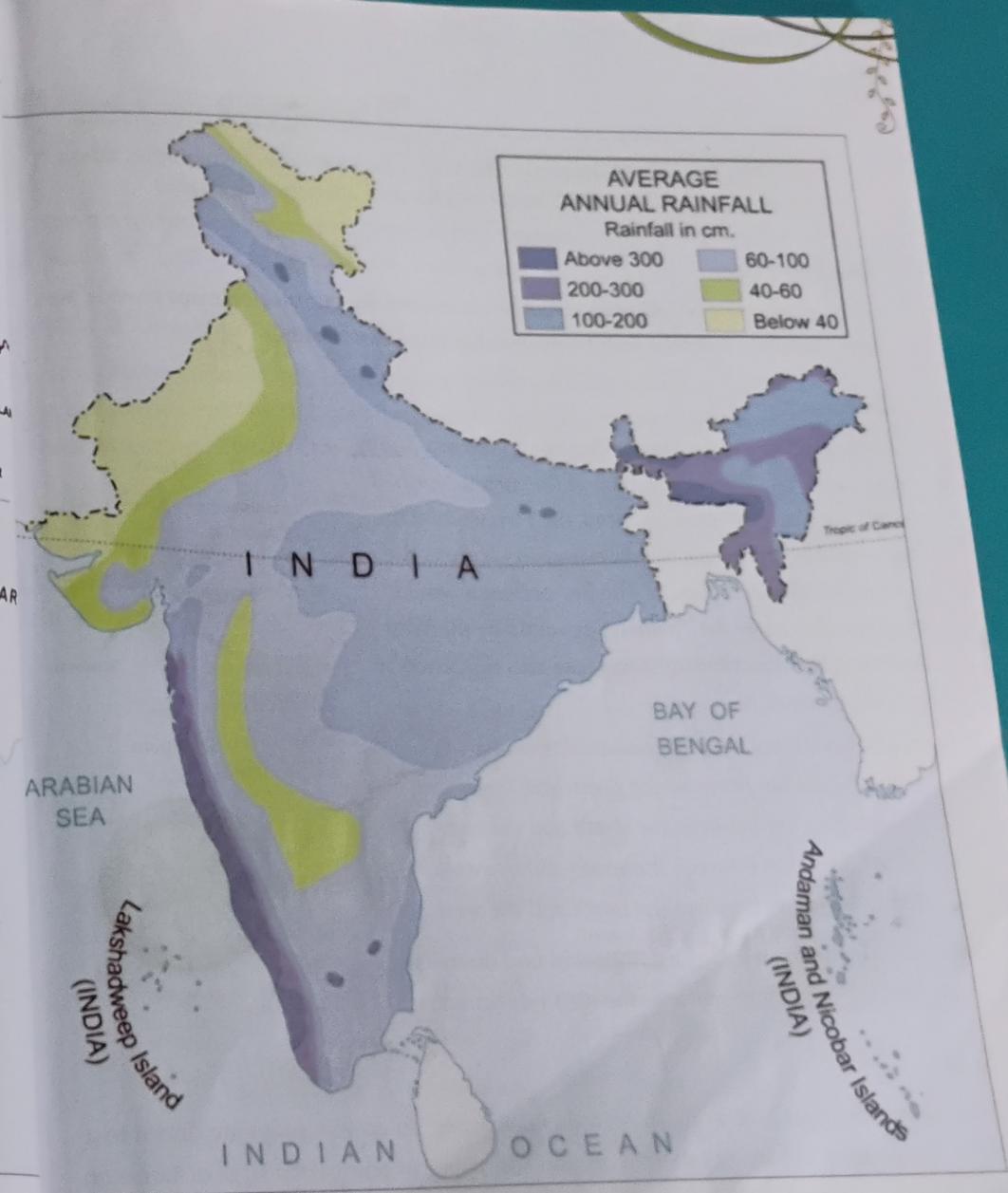
In addition to these, there are maps that show general information about climate, rainfall, industries, population, minerals, crops, forests and wildlife of a region. Such maps are called thematic maps (see Map 1.4).



Map 1.2: Physical map of India



Map 1.3: Political map of India



Map 1.4: Thematic map showing average annual rainfall in India

Think

How would you use a map to prepare for a jungle journey? What information on the map would be most important for your adventure, and why?

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CG-5 Develops the ability to read and interpret maps
C-5.3 Reads simple maps to identify natural features

Reading Maps

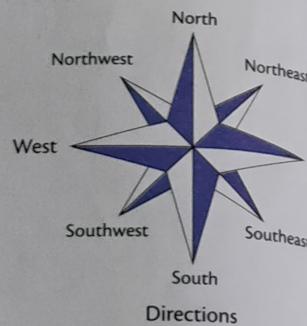
Maps give us a lot of information. But to understand the information maps provide, we must learn how to read a map. Every map has some basic features.

Directions

All maps show the four major directions – North, South, East and West. Typically, the top of the map is North. If you hang a map of India on a wall, the Himalayas at the top would be the North direction. Indian Ocean at the bottom would be the South. The Bay of Bengal would be in the East while the Arabian Sea would be the West direction. The directions on a map can also be shown by an arrow marked 'N'.

Besides these, there are intermediate directions.

- North-East lies between the north and the east.
- South-East lies between the south and the east.
- South-West lies between the south and the west.
- North-West lies between the north and the west.



A compass

Scale

Maps reduce large areas to fit them on a sheet of paper. To do this, maps are drawn to a scale. The scale on a map uses a small distance on paper to represent a large distance on land. The ratio between the distance on ground and the distance on the map is known as the scale of the map.

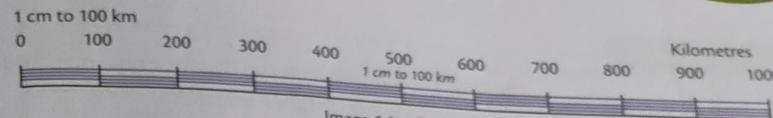


Image 1.1: a Bar Scale

For example, in the scale in Image 1.1, 1 cm on paper represents 100 km on land. If Place A and Place B are 2500 km apart, the distance on the map will be 25 cm.

Symbols & Colour Codes

Maps use different colours and symbols to show different features such as mountains, rivers, bus stations, etc. The shapes of the symbols are similar to the objects they represent. Different colours are used to show different physical features.

For example, blue is used to show water bodies and green is used to show plains. All maps have a key or legend to understand the colour and symbol scheme used in the map (see Map 1.3).

Some commonly used map symbols are given below.

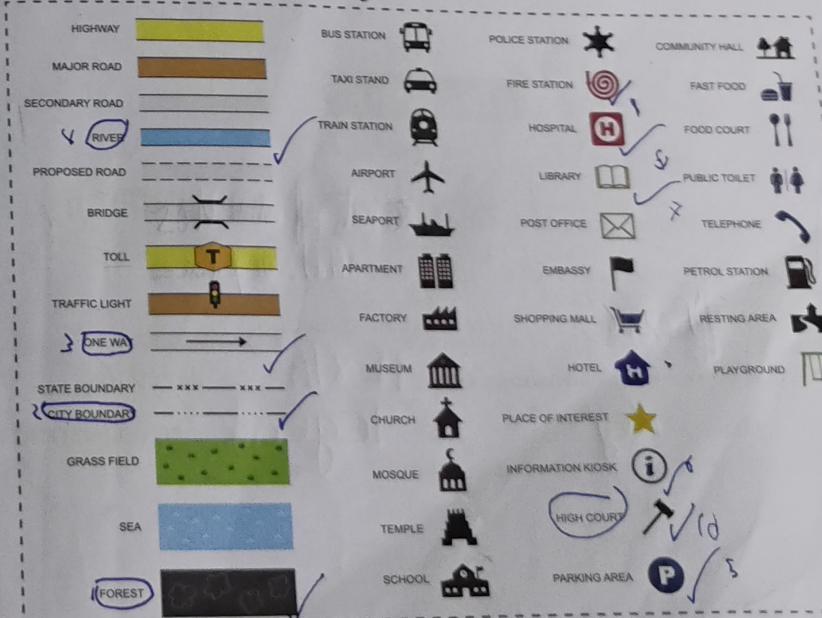


Image 1.2: some common symbols and colours used in maps

WORDS TO LEARN

scale

the relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance on land
directions in between the four major directions

intermediate directions

WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?

- A globe is a spherical representation of the earth.
- A map represents the earth on a flat surface.
- Maps can be of many types – physical, political, thematic, etc.
- All maps have some common features such as directions, scale and symbols.
- Colours help us identify different features in a map.

Match the following.

1. scale
2. physical map
3. thematic map
4. key

2(a) shows features such as mountain ranges and water bodies

4(b) a guide to understand the symbols and colours used in a map

1(c) the ratio of distance on paper to distance on land

3(d) a map showing a particular feature of a region

Answer these questions.

1. You are facing the sun at sunset. What will be the direction on your right?
2. Differentiate between a map and a globe.
3. Why are maps easier to use than globes?
4. What are intermediate directions?
5. What is the importance of scale in a map?

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

- ✓ The oldest known globe was made by Croats of Mollos.
2. A map is a representation of the earth on a flat surface.
3. There are four intermediate directions.
4. The top of a map typically shows the North direction.
5. All maps have a key or legend colour and symbol scheme used in them.

HOTS

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CG-7 Familiarity with concepts of the sciences
C-7.1 Uses scientific method in investigation

You are in a park with a compass, and you want to find your way to a specific tree. The compass points north, but the tree is to the east. How would you use the compass to reach the tree?

ACTIVITY

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CG-6 Uses data for investigation
C-6.1 Performs simple inquiry

to understand the distance between Mumbai and Raipur is approximately 1000 km. What will be his distance on a map with a scale of 2 cm representing 100 km?

PICTURE STUDY

Identify the symbols to complete the table.

symbol	name
	forest
	city boundary
	One way
	river

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CG-5 Interprets simple maps
C-5.3 Identifies natural and human-made features on a map.

LIFE SKILLS

Study Map 1.1 again and answer the following questions.

1. Indian Ocean lies to the _____ of Asia.
2. North America is to the _____ of South America.
3. When travelling from Africa to South America, we are travelling towards the _____ of Europe.
4. Asia is to the _____ of Europe.

NCF
CG-5 Interprets simple maps
C-5.3 Reads simple maps to identify natural features.

WEB LINK

Maps and Directions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mtsx8V3mE8o>

2 The Earth - Our World

Warm Up

Identify and name the planets.



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CG-1 Explores natural environment
C-1.1 Identifies the planets

The earth is the third planet in the solar system (see Image 2.1). It is the only planet that supports life and water. The ancient people believed that the earth was flat. But astronomer Galileo Galilei claimed that the earth was round. This was proved when a Portuguese navigator undertook a daring journey by sea and after three years reached the same place he had started from.

The earth is made up of land and water, and is divided into continents and oceans (see Map 2.1).



Image 2.1: The Solar System

Continents

The earth has seven continents – Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

Asia is the largest continent. India is a part of the Asian continent. Australia is both a continent and a country. It is the only continent made up entirely of islands, and is also called the 'island continent'.

Antarctica is the only continent where there is no habitation except that of visiting scientists. Africa is known as the 'Dark Continent' since it was unknown for thousands of years. No America has five time zones, and is the only continent with every type of climate.



Map 2.1: Continents and Oceans

Parallels and Meridians

To be able to locate different places on earth, we use imaginary circles and lines called **parallels** and **meridians** as references.

The earth rotates on an imaginary line drawn through its centre. This line is called the **earth's axis** (see Image 2.2). The end points on the axis are called **poles** (see Image 2.2). The point on the top is called the **North Pole** and the point on the bottom is called the **South Pole**.

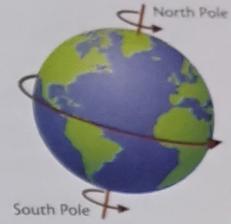


Image 2.2: Earth's axis

Parallels

Parallels are imaginary circles drawn from east to west on the surface of the earth. They are also called **lines of latitude**. The longest parallel is the equator, drawn midway between the North and South Poles. It divides the earth into two equal parts. The part of the earth to the north of the equator is called the **Northern Hemisphere**. The part to the south of the equator is called the **Southern Hemisphere**.

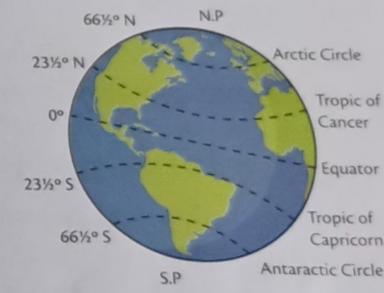


Image 2.3: Earth's Parallels

All parallels are complete circles. They are concentric circles, and do not cross or touch each other. The North and South Poles are also parallels but they are not complete circles. They are points. The circumferences of parallels reduces as we move away from the equator. All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other.

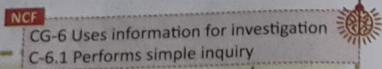
To mark the parallels, we move from the equator, which is marked 0° latitude and move till 90° , which is where the North and South Poles are. In addition, we mark the latitudes as N and S depending on whether they are to the north or south of the equator. The latitude $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N is called the **Tropic of Cancer**. The latitude $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S is called the **Tropic of Capricorn**. The Tropic of Cancer runs through India. The two other latitudes with special names are the **Arctic Circle** ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) and the **Antarctic Circle** ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) (see Image 2.3). The Arctic and Antarctic circles are also called **polar circles**.

There are 181 parallels in total – 90 in each hemisphere and the equator.

Oceans

The earth has five oceans – the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the deepest ocean. The Atlantic Ocean is the youngest ocean. The Indian Ocean is the only ocean that derives its name from a country. The Arctic Ocean is the coldest ocean.



Think

Which continent is also called the 'White Continent'? **ANTARCTICA**

Meridians

The imaginary lines that join the North and South Poles are called meridians or lines of longitude. All meridians are of the same length. Meridians cut parallels at 90° angles. We use meridians to measure the distance in the east-west direction. The maximum distance between any two meridians is at the equator. This distance decreases as we move towards the poles.

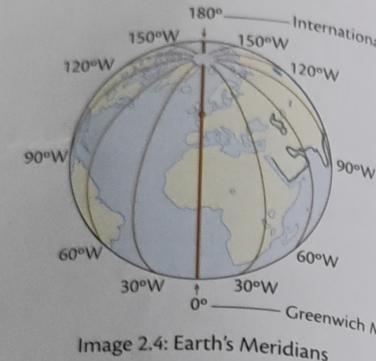


Image 2.4: Earth's Meridians

The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is considered a worldwide standard of time. We use it as a reference for global timeline. India lies in the +5:30 GMT time zone. It means that India is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.



Map 2.2: location of Puducherry



Image 2.5: A network of parallel and meridians is called a grid.

For example, Puducherry (in India) is located at 12° N and 80° E (see Map 2.2).

The time that we use to refer to different parts of the day (10 a.m., 2 p.m., etc.) is calculated according to the Prime Meridian. The prime meridian is also known as the International Date Line.

Ante meridiem (a.m.) refers to the time before the sun crosses the prime meridian. Post meridiem (p.m.) refers to the time after the sun has crossed the prime meridian.

Fact Find

Africa is the only continent crossed by the equator, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn and the Prime Meridian.

Think

What is the significance of latitudes and longitudes represented on the globe?

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CG-5 Interprets simple maps

C-5.3 Identifies human-made features on a map

WORDS TO LEARN

astronomer

a person who studies planets and stars

navigator

a person who explores the world by sea

concentric circles

two or more circles that have the same centre point

circumference

the boundary of a circle

WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?

- The world has seven continents and five oceans.
- The earth rotates on its axis. The end points of the axis are called the North Pole and the South Pole.
- Imaginary circles drawn from east to west on the surface of the earth are called parallels or lines of latitude.
- The longest parallel is the equator, which divides the earth into two equal halves.
- Imaginary lines drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole are called meridians or lines of longitude.
- The network of lines formed by the parallels and meridians on a globe is called grid. We use this grid to locate places on the globe.

EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks.

- There are 360 ✓ meridians.
- Atlantic ocean is the youngest ocean.
- The meridians cut the parallels at 90° angles.
- The $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N latitude is called the Tropic of Cancer.
- The distance between any two meridians decreases as we move away from the Equator.

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

- Indian Ocean is the only ocean named after a country.
- There are 181 meridians.
- The continent of Africa is made up entirely of islands.
- The 180° E and 180° W meridian is the same line.
- The meridian passing through Greenwich is numbered 90° .

C. Answer these questions.

- How was it proved that the earth is round?
- Write a short note on parallels.

- What are meridians? How many meridians are there?
- What is the Prime Meridian?
- Which continent is also called the 'dark continent'? Why?

HOTS

Why is India 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time?

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CG-6 Uses information for investigation
C-6.1 Performs simple inquiry

PICTURE STUDY

Using the image below, name the continents each of the given latitudes passes through.

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CG-5 Interprets simple maps
C.S.3 Reads simple maps to identify natural features



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I	F	Latitude	Passes through
T	F	Arctic circle	North America, Europe, Asia ✓
F	F	Tropic of Cancer	Africa, Asia, North America
F	F	Equator	South America, Africa, Asia
F	F	Tropic of Capricorn	South America, Africa, Australia
F	F	Antarctic Circle	Antarctica

ACTIVITY

Use an atlas to find the countries that lie at the following coordinates.

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CG-5 Interprets simple maps
C-5.3 Reads simple maps to identify natural resources

1. $20^{\circ}\text{N}, 78^{\circ}\text{E}$ 2. $26^{\circ}\text{N}, 30^{\circ}\text{E}$ 3. $53^{\circ}\text{N}, 7^{\circ}\text{W}$
4. $25^{\circ}\text{S}, 133^{\circ}\text{E}$ 5. $14^{\circ}\text{S}, 51^{\circ}\text{W}$ 6. $14^{\circ}\text{N}, 108^{\circ}\text{E}$

LIFE SKILLS

Three friends got lost on a trip to Madhya Pradesh. Mandira is at Dewas. Meenakshi is at Chhindwara and Akshay is at Banda. All of you have to get to Barhi. Find the coordinates of each place in the given map and complete the conversation given below.

OFFICER : Can you please tell us the latitude and longitudes of your locations?

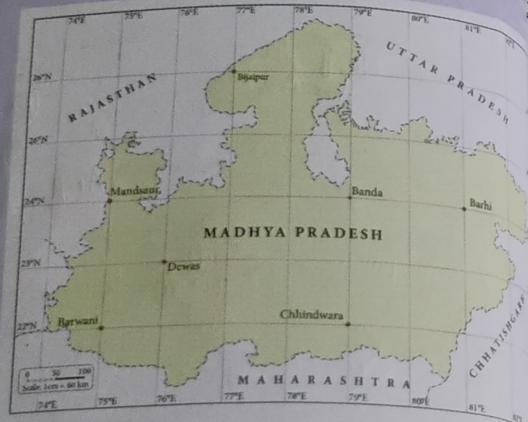
Mandira : _____

Meenakshi : _____

Akshay : _____

Officer : Alright. Stay where you are. We will come and get all of you to _____

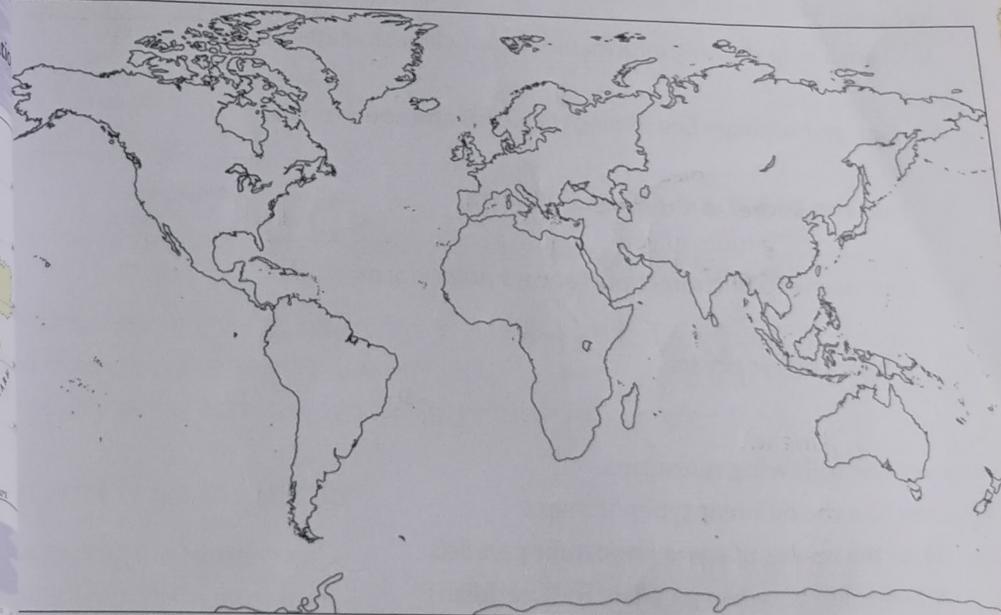
(location of Barhi).



Have Fun!

Follow the instructions given below.

1. Give your continent an orange colour.
2. Colour and label the other six continents in six different colours.
3. Colour the oceans in blue colour.
4. Label the largest and the smallest continents.



WEB LINK

What are Latitude and Longitude?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cwUuVdF8ohY>

Worksheet 1

A. Match the following.

1. oceans
2. parallels
3. globe
4. north-west

- (a) intermediate direction
- (b) five
- (c) sphere
- (d) concentric circles

B. Who am I?

1. I am a map showing information about climate, rainfall, population, etc.
2. I am an imaginary line joining the north and south poles.
3. I am also known as the 'Dark Continent'.
4. You use me to find direction. I always point north.
5. I am the coldest ocean.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the different types of maps.
2. Write the names of some important parallels.
3. Differentiate between parallels and meridians.
4. Name the seven continents and five oceans of the world.
5. Discuss the features that help us read maps.



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