



BGS Vijnatham School

PRACTICE WORKSHEET-5 (2025-26)

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

STEP: V

NAME: _____

ROLL NO. _____

DATE: _____

Q1. Study the extract/picture below and answer the following questions.



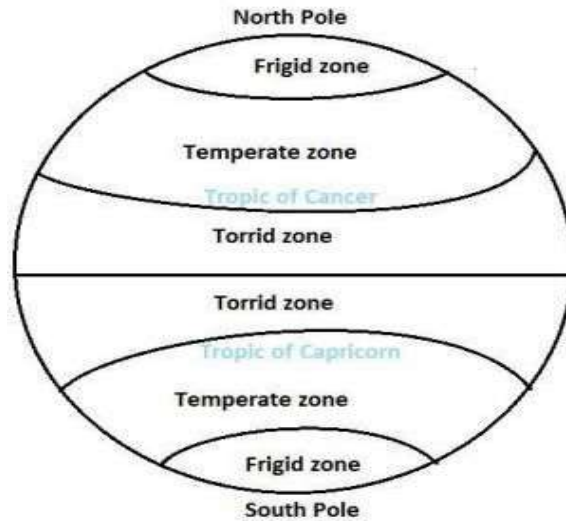
a. Picture Reading: This is the picture of a Temperate Grasslands.

1. Name the grassland and its location shown in the picture.

2. Name the three crops grown here.

3. Name the area where wheat is stored.

b) Picture Study: Climatic zones of the world.



a. Name the tropical zone that are located between 30 degrees north of the equator and 30 degrees south of the equator.

b. Name the tropical zone that receives slanting rays of the Sun and remains very cold throughout the year.

c. Name the tropical zone which is neither very hot nor cold.

c. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below:

The Gobi Desert is the second largest desert in Asia and the fifth largest single desert in the world. Situated along the border of China and Mongolia, it is historically significant for being the location of numerous important cities along the ancient Silk Road.

This desert is classified as a rain shadow desert, which means that a nearby mountain range is blocking rain systems from reaching the region. In this case the Tibetan Plateau to the southwest blocks precipitation that would otherwise reach the Gobi Desert. Another notable rain shadow desert is the Atacama Desert in northern Chile.

Far from being completely inhospitable, the Gobi Desert is home to diverse species such as the Bactrian (Mongolian) Camel, Black-Tailed Gazelle, Gobi Ibex, Gobi Bear, and even the elusive Snow Leopard. While plant life is generally sparse, there are some species of flora that have become especially adept at surviving the harsh desert conditions. The most common plant is the Saxaul tree, which is able to retain moisture within its bark and is present throughout all the Gobi Desert's various ecoregions.

1. Which desert is fifth largest single desert in the world?

2. Give reason why Gobi Desert is classified as rain shadow desert.

3. Name any four animals which are found in Gobi Desert.

d. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions given below.

The equatorial region is located between 10 degrees North and 10-degree South. Located in the Torrid Zone, this region receives the direct rays of the Sun throughout the year and thus experiences a hot climate. The equatorial region experiences a tropical climate, with high temperature and humidity. The climate is hot and wet throughout the year as this region receives the direct rays of the Sun. Days and nights are equal, and the region does not experience different seasons in a year.

The equatorial region has some of the densest forests in the world. Not all trees shed leaves at the same time, these thick rainforests always appear to be green and hence are also known as evergreen forests. The plants in these forests grow in several layers. The emergent layer has the tallest trees. The canopy is formed by the crowns of most trees. The smaller trees and thick shrubs form the third layer called understorey. The forest floor has various climbers and creepers.

The equatorial rainforests have a diverse wildlife. Many species of mammals, including gorillas, chimpanzees, monkeys, lemurs, marmosets, flying squirrels, bats and baboons, reptiles such as crocodile, alligators, snakes and lizards and hippopotamus and jaguars have their habitats here. The rainforests also have a varied population of birds, giraffes, antelopes and butterflies.

a) Describe the location of the equatorial region.

b) Name four animals found in the equatorial region.

c) Write in brief about the four layers of plants found in the equatorial region.
