

**CLASS : 5**

**SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY**

**TOPIC : THE LAND OF DENSE FOREST – THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**ANSWERS**

**I. Fill in the blanks:**

- a) Second.
- b) Congo.
- c) Ebony, mahogany.
- d) Tse-tse fly.
- e) Bantu.
- f) Matadi.
- g) Kinshasa.
- h) Safari.

**II. State whether the following statements are True or False:**

- a) True.
- b) False.
- c) True.
- d) True.
- e) True.
- f) True.

**III. Complete the following exercises at the end of the chapter:**

**EXERCISE A : TICK THE CORRECT ANSWERS:**

- 1. (b) Second.
- 2. (b) Bantu.
- 3. (b) Kinshasa.
- 4. (b) Zaire.
- 5. (a) Matadi.

**EXERCISE D : ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

- 1. Democratic Republic of Congo has a typical Equatorial climate. It is hot and wet throughout the year. It rains here almost everyday.  
In the morning, the sun shines brightly and by noon, the region becomes very hot. This heat causes a lot of evaporation from the lakes and rivers. By afternoon, the sky is covered with black clouds and there is a heavy rainfall, lasting for an hour or two. This makes the evenings better as the temperature comes down. The weather conditions remain more or less the same throughout the year.

2. Democratic Republic of Congo has a typical Equatorial climate. It rains here almost everyday. So, it has hot and wet climate.
3. Nearly half of Democratic Republic of Congo is covered with lush green thick forests called Equatorial forests or Rainforests. The trees in this forest are very tall. Bright sunshine and plenty of rainfall make the natural vegetation grow very fast. There is a thick undergrowth of shrubs and bushes. A large number of creepers climb the trees adding to the thick vegetation. These forests remain green throughout the year and are known as the Evergreen forests. Here, plants are so close to each other that their branches get entangled and form a thick canopy at the top. Trees such as ebony, mahogany, rubber, oil palm, bamboo etc are found in these forests.
4. Four animals and birds found in the forests of Democratic Republic of Congo are monkeys, apes, hornbill and screeching parrots.
5.
  - i. The Pygmies are dark in complexion and very short, about 1.5 metres in height.
  - ii. They are nomads.
  - iii. They do not live permanently at one place.
  - iv. They keep moving, and whenever they find a suitable place, they make a clearing in the forest and settle down for a short period.
  - v. They live mainly by hunting and gathering honey, fruits and berries from the forests. They are very fond of bananas and are excellent hunters.
6. People grow maize, banana, groundnut, vegetables and cassava. They have also started growing cash crops like rubber, coffee, rice and cotton.
7. The main industries of Democratic Republic of Congo are textiles, chemicals, paper, soap, cement and cigarettes.
8. As the country is becoming more and more industrialised, the life of the people is also changing. Life of the people in big cities here is very similar to the life of the people in big cities in other parts of the world. The country has a good network of roads and railways. The cities are well-connected with other parts of the country. Lakes and rivers are used for navigation. It has a well-developed air transport system.

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