**SOCIAL STUDIES-4**

**CHAPTER-1**

*Page number*-8

**Exercise**

A.

1. (d)

2. (b)

3. (c)

4. (a)

B.

1. peninsula

2. Sri Lanka, Maldives

3. Goa

4. 28, 8

5. Puducherry

C.

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

5. F

D.

1. The varied land features on its surface like hills, mountains, valleys, plains, etc. make India very beautiful.

2. Nepal, China and Bhutan share common boundaries of northern part of India.

3. The varied land features on its surface like hills, mountains, valleys, plains, etc. ere also called **physical features**.

4. Landform which is surrounded by water on three sides is called a **peninsula.**

5.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-2**

*Page number*-16

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (d)

4. (b)

5. (d)

B.

1. (c)

2. (d)

3. (e)

4. (a)

5. (b)

C.

1. glaciers

2. Himadri

3. Tarai

4. Dams

5. Himalayas

D.

1. A **mountain pass** is a narrow path over or through the mountain which is either natural or man-made.

2. The mountain slopes are covered with thick forests of **pine, deodar and fir** trees.

3. **Mizo, Garo, Khasi, Naga, Jaintia** and **Lushai hills** are covered with dense forests.

4. The Himalayas can be divided into three parallel ranges: Himadri, Himachal, Shiwaliks.

5. Slow-moving rivers of ice are called 'glaciers'. Two famous glaciers are the Gangotri and the Yamunotri

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Morals and Values**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-3**

*Page number*-22

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (a)

B.

1. Kumbha Mela

2. Beas river

3. Bangladesh

4. Tibet

C.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (c)

D.

1. An area watered by a river and its tributaries is called a **river basin**.

2. As rivers flow through the plains, they deposit the silt brought with them and make the soil of plains

very fertile. This is why alluvial soil is important, because it is very good for growing crops.

3. A river basin is divided into tributaries.

4. As it flows down the slopes of the Himalayan Mountains, it is joined by the Alaknanda and the Mandakini rivers. The Mandakini River drains into Alaknanda at Rudraprayag. Alaknanda then makes its way to Devprayag and merges with Bhagirathi river to form the Mighty Ganges.

5. The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet, where it is known as the Tsangpo. It flows eastwards, parallel to the Himalayas and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh. It also flows through Assam and then enters Bangladesh, where it is known by the Jamuna.

6. Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A. Do it yourself.

B. Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Yes. Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-4**

*Page number*-27

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (b)

4. (b)

B.

1. shortage of rainfall

2. is also known as the Thar Desert

3. the days are very hot but the nights are cold.

4. padded feet

C.

1. Thar

2. oasis

3. Aravalli

4. sand dunes

5. cutting of trees and overgrazing of grasslands by animals

D.

1. Trees like Keekar, Babul and Date-palm grow in deserts.

2. When strong winds blow, they carry the sand from one place to another. They are known as **sand storms.**

3. A number of sanctuaries found in the desert region are **Bharatpur, Sariska** and **Ranthambhore**.

4. The camel can easily walk on soft sand due to padded feet and can also live without water for many days. It is, therefore, known as the ship of the desert.

5.

(a) **Oasis-** A green and lush area in the desert is called an oasis.

(b) **Desertification-** Desertification is the process by which a fertile land changes into a desert.

(c) **Climate of a desert**- The climate here is of extreme type. During summer, the days are very hot but the nights are cold.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Research Based**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-5**

*Page number*-34

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (c)

4. (b)

B.

1. ghats

2. triangular

3. Malwa Plateau

4. Jog Falls

5. Kumbha Mela

C.

1. Malwa

2. Godavari

3. Sharavati

4. Agriculture

D.

1. A **plateau** is a flat land that is higher than the land surrounding it. It is called a table land.

2. Chota Nagpur Plateau

3. Mettur Dam

4. Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

5.

(a) **Deccan Plateau-** The Deccan Plateau lies to the south of the Narmada river. It is the largest part of the plateau region.

(b) **Chota Nagpur Plateau-** The Chota Nagpur Plateau is the north-eastern part of the Central Highland. This part of the plateau is rich in minerals like coal, iron, mica, manganese, bauxite and many more.

(c) **Central Highlands-** The Central Highlands lies towards the north of Narmada River. It consists of the Malwa Plateau and the Chota Nagpur Plateau.

E.

1. Central and State Government

2. The Governor, the Chief Minister, other ministers, and officials of the State Government live and work in the **capital city**.

3. The **central government** is responsible for the progress and welfare of the whole nation.

4. In a big country like India, it is difficult for a single government to solve the problems of the people all over the country. Therefore, **our country divided into states**.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-6**

*Page number*-41

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (d)

4. (b)

5. (c)

B.

1. Gujarat

2. Mumbai

3. Kavaratti

4. Lagoons

5. Bombay High

C.

1. In India, plains are bordered by the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east and hence called the **Coastal Plains**.

2. The Western Coastal Plain are divided into **three parts**—the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast.

3. Eastern Coastal plain is divided into two parts. The southern part is known as the **Coromandal Coast**.

4.Many rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri lie in the Eastern Coastal Plain.

5. An **island** is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in India.

D.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

Do it yourself.

B.

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Research Based**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-7**

*Page number*-47

A.

1. (d)

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (a)

B.

1. weather

2. moisture

3. Malabar Coast

4. Meghalaya

5. abode of the clouds

C.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. F

D.

1. India is a vast country with different physical features like mountains, valleys, plateaus, plains etc. These land features play a great role in determining the **climate** of a place.

2. The temperature starts rising from the middle of March and it starts getting hotter in the entire country. In Northern plains, hot dry winds called ‘loo’ blow. Dust storms are common.

3. Our country India has three main seasons—**summer, monsoon and winter**.

4. The **monsoon** or rainy season in India begins in June and continues till September. During this season, the monsoon winds carrying moisture blow towards the land, from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

5. Mid-November

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-8**

*Page number*-53

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (c)

3. (c)

4. (b)

5. (d)

B.

1. Desert soil

2. Alluvial soil

3. manure and fertilizers

4. Mountain soil

5. black

C.

1. The removal of soil by running water or wind is called **soil erosion**.

2. **Black soil** is formed from rocks made of lava. It is dark or black in colour and hence, also known as black lava soil.

3. Soil can be made fertile by adding manure and **fertilizers**.

D.

1. Natural things like air, water, soil, forests etc. fulfil our daily needs and are called **natural resources**.

2. When crops are grown by cutting steps into the slope of hills, it is called terrace farming. It is good for growing fruits like apples, apricots, etc.

3. **Red soil** is formed from igneous rocks. It is reddish in colour due to the presence of iron oxide.

4. Overgrazing by animals is a natural causes of soil erosion.

5. To prevent soil erosion, the following steps should be taken: Reducing cutting of trees and planting new ones, controlling overgrazing by animals, doing terrace farming on hill slopes, controlling floods by building dams.

6. Earthworms live in soil and feed on the dead plant remains in the soil, changing them into manure. They also make the soil loose as they are digging and burrowing into it, thus, allowing more air to get in. This makes the soil fertile. Hence, earthworms are known as farmer’s friends.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

1. (a)

2. (d)

3. (e)

4. (f)

5. (c)

6. (b)

B.

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-9**

*Page number*-61

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (c)

5. (d)

B.

1. things

2. Deciduous Forests

3. conical

4. Deciduous

5. national parks

C.

1. The Mangrove forests here are also called Sunderbans, named after ‘sundari’ trees that grow in large numbers.

2. Forests are an important gift from nature as they are useful to us in many

Ways: Forests provide us with a variety of things like timber for making furniture and houses, fire wood for fuel, wood pulp for making paper, fruits, gums, resins, rubber etc, Trees give us oxygen. They reduce soil erosion, as their roots hold the soil firmly and prevent it from being carried away by wind or water, Forests help in bringing more rainfall and thus keep the surroundings cool and pleasant. Forests also provide us with a number of herbs used for making medicines. They are home to many animals and birds. Many animals become homeless without forests.

3. The government of India has passed many laws for the protection of trees and also started many programmes in this respect.

4. Some of the famous national parks and sanctuaries are: Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Ranthambhore Sanctuary and Sariska Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Kaziranga National Park and Manas Sanctuary in Assam, Bandipur National Park in Karnataka, Periyar Sanctuary in Kerala, Kanha National Park in Madhya Pradesh.

5.

(a) Deciduous Forests- Trees found in deciduous forests shed their leaves in during summers. They cover a greater area than evergreen forests and are mainly found in the valleys of the Himalayas and the wetter parts of the Southern Plateaus.

(b) Thorn Forests- Thorn Forests are forests restricted to dry areas of the country. Trees are a few and are found in areas having some rainfall. Thorny bushes are common here.

(c) Coniferous Forests- Coniferous Forests are forests found in the cold Himalayan region. These are also called mountain forests.

(d) Chipko Movement- The Chipko Movement was started in 1974 by Sunderlal Bahuguna in Chamoli in today’s Uttarakhand, to protect trees from being cut down. The villagers of the area hugged trees in this movement and were successful in saving them.

D.

1. (b)

2. (e)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (c)

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

1. Do it yourself.
2. Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Research Based**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-10**

*Page number*-68

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (c)

B.

1. water

2. three-fourth

3. tube well

4. Sardar Sarovar Dam

5. Tank

C.

1. 🗶

2. ✓

3. 🗶

4. ✓

5. 🗶

D.

1. Some rivers, such as the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra originate in the Himalayas and are snowfed. They flow throughout the year and are known as **perennial rivers**.

Other rivers such as Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari, Narmada and Mahanadi are fed by monsoon rains. They are called **seasonal rivers**.

2. In a tubewell, tubes are connected to a deep hole and water is pumped up to the surface with the help of an electric pump.

3. Some of the important multipurpose projects of India are: Bhakra Nangal Dam, Hirakud Dam, Damodar Valley Project, Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, Farakka Barrage, Mettur Dam, Sardar Sarovar Dam, Idukki Dam.

4. Dams as they help in: storing water, producing hydroelectricity, checking floods, irrigation, fish breeding, attracting tourists, etc.

5. Water is the most precious natural resource on the earth. Hence, we should use it carefully and not misuse or pollute it. Life cannot exist on the earth without water. We need water not only for drinking but also for our daily activities and for growing crops. This is known as water conservation.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Research Based**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-11**

*Page number*-85

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (d)

4. (c)

5. (b)

B.

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. T

6. T

C.

1. gold

2. Digboi in Assam and Ankleshwar in Gujarat

3. rocks, bottom of the sea

4. mine

D.

1. Minerals are mainly of two types—metallic and non-metallic.

2. Iron is found in India in large quantities in Goa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

3. The word petroleum means rock oil or oil from the Earth. Hence, Crude Oil is also called Petroleum.

4. **Natural gas** is a gas found in oil wells. It is used as a fuel both for domestic as well as industrial purpose.

5. The total quantity of minerals is limited and will not last forever. Mineral resources take millions of

years to form and hence get easily exhausted. That is why we must use them wisely, without wasting.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-12**

*Page number*-80

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (a)

5. (a)

B.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. T

C.

1. The mere availability of these natural resources is not enough. Until and unless we have enough manpower to handle these resources and use them efficiently for the growth and development of the country, they are of no use to the country. For this, we need healthy, educated and trained people, who can make the best use of these resources gifted to us by nature. Thus, people are the most important resource of a country. It is the manpower of a country which makes its human resources.

2. Overpopulation leads to many problems like shortage of food, water, clothes, shelters, schools, jobs, etc.

3. Do it yourself.

4. It is difficult for people in poor families to fulfil the basic needs of their children or educate them. To earn money, these children are forced to work at a young age. This is known as **child labour**.

5. The mere availability of these natural resources is not enough. Until and unless we have enough manpower to handle these resources and use them efficiently for the growth and development of the country, they are of no use to the country. For this, we need healthy, educated and trained people, who can make the best use of these resources gifted to us by nature. Thus, people are the most important resource of a country

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-13**

*Page number*-87

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (b) (c) (d)

B.

1. fibre crop

2. Wheat

3. Biogas

4. Dr. V. G. Kurein

5. pisciculture

C.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. F

5. T

D.

1. Rabi and Kharif crops

2. Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the chief producers of millets.

3. Some of the factors which have brought about the Green Revolution are:

* using better quality seeds
* using modern tools and machines, like tractors
* using manure and fertilizers
* using new methods of farming
* cultivating more land area

4. **Poultry farming** involves rearing of poultry, which mainly includes hens, ducks and geese for their eggs and meat.

5. Animals that are kept on farms for our use and profit are called **livestock**.

6.

(a) White Revolution- The government is taking care of the cattle by providing healthy diet and keeping them free from disease. Also, new breeds of cattle are being developed. All this had helped to increase the production of milk. This is known as **White Revolution**.

(b) Poultry farming- It involves rearing of poultry, which mainly includes hens, ducks and geese for their eggs and meat.

(c) Cash crops- Cash crops provide raw materials for industries and are also exported. They help us to earn foreign exchange.

E.

1. (d)

2. (e)

3. (c)

4. (a)

5. (b)

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-14**

*Page number*-94

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (b)

B.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. T

C.

1. Raw materials

2. Industry

3. Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Surat, Lucknow and Madurai

4. iron ore mines

5. self-sufficient

D.

1. Industries can be grouped into three main kinds, namely– Cottage industries, Small–scale industries, Large–scale industries.

2. The industries like sugar industry, cotton industry, jute industry, etc. are collectively termed as **agro-industries** as they use agricultural products as their raw materials.

3. **Raw materials** are the basic need of an industry.

4. Bengaluru, Mumbai, Pune, Coimbatore and Chennai

5.

(a) Cottage industries- Cottage industries are very small and can be set up at home. They require very few people and simple machines and tools to produce goods. Examples of cottage industry are toy-making, carpet weaving, basket making, etc.

(b) Large scale industries- Large–scale industries are very big industries employing thousands of workers. They require a large amount of money and big machines to produce goods on a large scale.

(c) Importance of industries- Industries play an important role in changing the natural resources which are raw in the natural form into finished goods that are ready to be used.

(d) Disadvantages of industries- Not accessible to everyone, high capital-manpower requirements, pollution caused, etc.

**Think and Do**

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Research Based**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-15**

*Page number*-100

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (b)

B.

1. Babasaheb

2. 26 January 1950

3. Right to equality

4. President

C.

1. **Democracy** is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. In other words, it is a government elected by the people for their welfare.

2. Our Constitution aims at achieving three main goals : democracy, secularism and socialism.

3. Some of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen as laid down in our Constitution are:

* Respect our Constitution and its principles.
* Respect the national flag and national anthem.
* Take care of public property.
* Avoid acts of violence.
* Promote the spirit of harmony and brotherhood.
* Defend the country in times of need.

4. There are six Fundamental Rights we enjoy today. They are:

* Right to equality
* Right to freedom
* Right to religion
* Right to justice
* Cultural and educational rights
* Right to move the court to seek constitutional remedies

5. Set of rules and laws is given in a written document called a **constitution**. After we got independence from the British on 15 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly was formed to frame the Constitution

of India.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**Research Based**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-16**

*Page number*-109

**Exercise**

A.

1. (a)

2. (c)

3. (b)

4. (d)

5. (c)

B.

1. Cargo

2. New Delhi

3. 200

4. oil

5. NH 8

C.

1. 50-60 passengers

2. State/National Highways

3. kuchcha roads

4. subway

5. Helicopters

D.

1. Roadways, railways, airways

2. According to the width, railways have been classified into the broad gauge, metre gauge and nano gauge.

3. Roads which connect state capital with district and towns are called **State Highways** whereas **National highways** are the roads that connect state capital and industrial cities with harbours. For example, the central road connecting Mysore and Bangalore is a state highway, whereas the road that runs between Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu is a national highway.

4. The important international airports of India are:

* Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai
* Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi
* Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport, Kolkata
* Anna International Terminal Chennai

5. **Water transport** is one of the cheapest means of transport. Boats and motorboats are used for travelling short distances over water.

6. **Metro** is a type of high-capacity public transport that is generally built in urban areas.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

A.

Do it yourself.

B.

Do it yourself.

C.

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-17**

*Page number*-116

**Exercise**

A.

1. (d)

2. (d)

3. (c)

4. (d)

5. (a)

B.

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

5. F

C.

1. (b)

2. (d)

3. (c)

4. (a)

D.

1. **Communication** is the exchange of thoughts and feelings among individuals.

2.

(a) **Newspapers and magazines** carry news items, views of different people and a variety of information about events around the world.

(b) **Radio** gives us the latest news, music and a lot of information. This is in audio form, which we can hear.

3. **Fax** is a machine which can send exact copy of a picture or printed material to the other place.

*4*.We can send letters through the internet. This is called email or electronic mail. It is one of the fastest ways of sending a message.

5. Smart phones can be used to send messages or make calls. They have camera, multimedia features, e-mail and support web browsing too.

**Think and Do**

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-18**

*Page number*-122

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (d)

4. (a)

5. (c)

B.

1. state government

2. local self-government

3. Sarpanch

4. municipalities

C.

1. The central government is located in New Delhi. It deals with important matters of the country such as defense and finance. On the other hand, each state in India has its own government. The state government is responsible for maintaining law and order, transport and health services.

2. Any 5 among-

* Construction and maintenance of roads
* Removal and disposal of waste and garbages
* Supply of pure drinking water
* Maintenance and cleaning of public drains and toilets
* Construction and maintenance of water works
* Establishment and maintenance of hospitals, schools, etc.
* To install and repair street lights
* Registration of births and deaths
* Implementing and collecting various taxes levied by the government
* To issue ration cards and open fair-price shops
* To provide free education to children of poor families
* Plantation of trees and maintenance of public parks and gardens
* Providing transport and so on

3. A **local self-government** is the government formed by the people of a certain village, town or city.

4. The duty of the public, in turn, is to ensure that they give their full cooperation to the government and help it to carry out its various duties.

5. All the villagers, who are eighteen years of age and above, elect the members of the gram panchayat. The Sarpanch and members of Panchayat ARE elected by the panchayat.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-19**

*Page number*-128

**Exercise**

A.

1. (c)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (d)

B.

1. 24

2. courage and strength

3. Project Tiger

4. Rabindranath Tagore

C.

1. While the national flag is being hoisted or lowered, we must stand in attention and salute it.

2. Our national flag has the colours:

**Saffron** – This colour stands for courage and strength

**White** – The colour white in the Indian national flag indicates peace and truth.

**Green** – The colour green represents growth and fertility.

3. The National Emblem is the seal of the government of India. It can be seen on government documents, coins, currency notes, letters and envelops.

4. The wheel is the Ashoka Chakra signifies life in movement and death in stagnation.

5.

(a) **National Bird**- Our national bird is peacock. It symbolises the qualities like beauty, grace and pride.

(b) **National Flower**- The lotus is the national flower of India. It is an aquatic plant with wide floating leaves.

(c) **National Anthem**- Every country has a National Anthem which is sung or played on important occasions. Our National Anthem **Jana-Gana-Mana** was written by our famous poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Subject Enrichment**

Do it yourself.

**CHAPTER-20**

*Page number*-138

**Exercise**

A.

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (d)

4. (a)

5. (b)

B.

1. Kerala

2. Mahabharata

3. single piece of rock

4. Goa

5. 26 January 1947

6. Onam

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. (d)

2. (e)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (c)

E.

1. Veena, sitar, sarod, shehnai, flute, harmonium, tabla and mridangam are some popular Indian musical instruments.

2. Folk and classical are the two types of dance and music in our country.

3. We can see glimpses of our culture or civilization in some of our historical monuments. These buildings were designed by the master craftsmen of the past. For example, Kailash Temple at Ellora;

the Sun Temple at Konark; Khajuraho Temples in Madhya Pradesh; Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu in Rajasthan; Shore Temples at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu; the Meenakshi Temple in Madurai; Taj Mahal in Agra, Humayun’s Tomb; Jama Masjid and Red Fort in Delhi; forts at Agra, Gwalior, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh and Golconda.

4. Salwar-kameez, Ghagra-choli, Churidar pyjama-kurta

5.

(a) **Indian Languages**- Different languages are spoken in different parts of our country. The Constitution of India recognizes 22 languages.

(b) **Folk Dances of India**- Indian folk are group dances that are performed to express

joy.

(c) **Classical Music of India**- India has a rich tradition of music. There were musicians in the courts of kings. There are two main

streams of classical music in India. They are known as the Karnataka School and the Hindustani School.

(d) **Mughal Architecture**- The Mughals brought their own style of architecture to India. The Taj Mahal in Agra, with its dome and minarates is a beautiful monument. Lakhs of tourists visit it every year.

**Think and Do**

**Creativity**

Do it yourself.

**Art Integration**

Do it yourself.

**Critical Thinking**

Do it yourself.

**MODEL TEST PAPER-1**

*Page number*-141

A.

1. (d)

2. (a)

3. (c)

4. (b)

5. (d)

B.

1. Rajasthan

2. The Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats

3. cotton textiles

4. Canals

5. Barchans

C.

1. (c)

2. (e)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (d)

D.

Do it yourself.

E.

1. Peninsula

2. Himalaya

3. River basin

4. Oasis

5. Coral Islands

F.

1. **Irrigation** is done by building wells, tanks and canals since long.

2. Better facilities have helped the farmers to increase the total agricultural production of

the country. This is called the Green Revolution.

3. They help to provide water to areas having no natural water bodies, like the desert area in Rajasthan.

4. The process of digging out minerals from the earth is called mining. Iron, copper, silver, gold, aluminum, coal, etc. can be found in mines.

5. Do it yourself.

6. To prevent soil erosion and conserve the soil, the following steps should be taken:

* Reducing cutting of trees and planting new ones
* Controlling overgrazing by animals
* Doing terrace farming on hill slopes
* Controlling floods by building dams.

G.

1. The plains to the west of the plateau is known as the **Western Coastal Plains**. They lie between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It extends from the Gulf of Kuchchh in Gujarat to Kanyakumari in the South. It is divided into three parts—the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast.

2. The monsoon or rainy season in India begins in June and continues till September. During this season, the monsoon winds carrying moisture blow towards the land, from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

3. **Red soil** is formed from igneous rocks. It is reddish in colour due to the presence of iron oxide. It is found in hot and relatively dry parts of the southern and eastern parts of the Indian peninsula. Alluvial soil is formed by fine silt deposited by rivers flowing down the Himalayan mountains. It is found in the northern plains and the coastal plains, and is very fertile.

4. Soil erosion is caused by both natural and human activities like—

* Deforestation or cutting down of trees
* Overgrazing by animals
* Improper farming methods

5. Trees found in deciduous forests shed their leaves in during summers. They cover a greater area than evergreen forests and are mainly found in the valleys of the Himalayas and the wetter parts of the Southern Plateaus.

6. Any 2 among -

(a) **Sanctuary**- A sanctuary is an area where wild animals and birds are protected to live in their natural environment. No one is allowed to disturb or kill the animals in these forest areas.

(b) **Wells and tubewells**- Wells are dug in places where underground water is available. A deep hole is dug into the ground to get this underground water. Tubes are connected to this hole and water is pumped up to the surface with the help of an electric pump. Such a well is called a tubewell.

(c) **Metallic minerals**- Metallic minerals are those from which we get metals. These metals are not in the pure form as they are mixed with rocks pieces or soil.

(d) **Effects of population growth**- Population growth has led to many problems like shortage of food, water, clothes, shelters, schools, jobs, etc.

**MODEL TEST PAPER-2**

*Page number*-143

A.

1. (a)

2. (d)

3. (b)

4. (d)

5. (d)

B.

1. lotus

2. Raas Garba

3. Onam

4. Hyderabad

5. Sikkim

C.

1. T

2. F

3. T

4. F

5. F

D.

1. Increasing population has led to many problems like shortage of food, water, clothes, shelters, schools, jobs, etc.

2. Based on the number of people employed and the kind of tools or machines used, industries can be grouped into three main kinds, namely– **Cottage, Small scale, Large scale**.

3. Toy-making, Carpet weaving, Basket making.

4. There are six **Fundamental Rights** we enjoy today. They are:

* Right to equality
* Right to freedom
* Right to religion
* Right to justice
* Cultural and educational rights
* Right to move the court to seek constitutional remedies

5. Cheap; Can reach places that other means of transport can't; Can carry large number of people and goods.

F.

1.

* *Cash crops* provide raw materials for industries and are also exported. *Food crops* are those which people eat as food.
* *Cash crops* help us to earn foreign exchange. *Food crops* form the staple diet of the people.
* The main *cash crops* of India are sugar cane, oilseeds, tea, coffee, spices, cotton, jute and rubber. The main *food crops* of India are rice, wheat, maize, millets and pulses.

2. Our Constitution aims at achieving three main goals : **democracy, secularism and socialism**.

3. Any 3 among-

* People should have better living conditions.
* Both men and women should get equal wages for equal work.
* Education for all children up to the age of 14 years should be free and compulsory.
* The government should work to improve the conditions of people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes of the society.
* Historical monuments of architectural importance should be protected by the government.

4.**Telephone** is a very important means of communication. It facilitates a two-way communication. **Newspapers, magazines** carry news items, views of different people and a variety of information about events around the world. Books are also a means of mass communication as they convey authors’ thoughts and ideas.

5.

(a) **Gram Panchayat**- All the villagers, who are eighteen years of age and above, elect the members of the gram panchayat.

(b) **National Emblem**- The National Emblem is the seal of the government of India.

(c) **Indian Classical Dances**- They are performed on every possible occasion, to celebrate the arrival of season, sowing and harvesting the crops, birth of a child and weddings.

(d) **Indian Music**- There were musicians in the courts of kings. There are two main streams of classical music in India. They are known as the Karnataka School and the Hindustani School.

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