



SOLUTION WORLD AROUND US

4

1. India—Our Beautiful Country

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) Asia 2. (a) seventh 3. (b) largest 4. (a) New Delhi

B. Question Bag :

1. What is the total length of India ?

Ans. 15,200 km

2. Mention the five neighbours of India.

Ans. Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka.

3. Who are the seven sisters of north-eastern India ?

Ans. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

4. In terms of population, what is the India's rank in the world ?

Ans. Second largest.

5. List the five major physical divisions of India.

Ans. The Northern Mountains, The Northern Plains, The Western Desert, The Southern Plateau, The Coastal Plains and the Islands.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Goa 2. Delhi 3. Pakistan 4. Southern 5. Kolkata

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Write down the capital cities of the following :

1. Hyderabad 2. Ranchi 3. Bhopal 4. Bhubaneshwar 5. Chandigarh 6. Daman 7. Chennai 8. Patna

ACTIVITY

Do yourself.

2. The Northern Mountains

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) three 2. (a) Godwin Austen 3. (b) Himachal range 4. (b) Nepal

B. Question Bag :

1. **How many mountain ranges of Himalayas are there ? Name them.**

Ans. The Greater Himalayas, The middle Himalayas, The Lesser Himalayas

2. **Name the crops and fruits found in middle and lesser Himalayas.**

Ans. Middle Himalayas—Fruits like plums, cherries, apricots, pears and peaches crops like rice, maize, barley, etc.

Lesser Himalayas—Fruits and Crops—Maize, wheat, ginger, citrus fruit, potatoes and sugarcane.

3. **Name some rivers originated from Greater Himalayas.**

Ans. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Indus and Satlej.

4. **Explain any three importances of Himalayas.**

Ans. (1) Protect us from enemies.

(2) Home to wild animals.

(3) Bring heavy rainfall and stop monsoon winds.

5. **What is a mountain pass ? Name some important passes.**

Ans. Narrow ways in mountainous region are called mountain passes. e.g. Karokoram pass in Kashmir, Nathu La pass connects Sikkim and Lahsa.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. snow

2. Everest

3. second

4. middle

5. forest

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (×) for the wrong :

1. ✓

2. ×

3. ✓

4. ✓

5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Gangotri Glacier

2. Narrow ways are called passes through which we travel from place to another.

3. The climate of Himadri region is extremely cold.

4. Crops grown in flat steps are known as step farming.

5. The other 2 names of Lesser Himalayas are—

✿ Outer Himalayas

✿ Shivalik hills.

ACTIVITY

F. Find and write six world's highest mountain ranges :

1. Himalayas

2. Hindu Kush

3. Karakoram

4. Andes

5. Kunlun

6. Muztagh Ata

3.

Life in Northern Mountain

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) Kashmir

2. (c) Bhumi

3. (b) tourist

4. (c) jewels

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the capital of Uttarakhand ?**

Ans. Dehradun

2. **What is the capital of West Bengal ?**

Ans. Kolkata

3. **What is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh ?**

Ans. Itanagar

4. **What is the capital of Sikkim ?**

Ans. Gangtok

5. **What is the capital of Himachal Pradesh.**

Ans. Shimla.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. lakes 2. world 3. abode 4. Shimla 5. Manipuri

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **Which seven states are known as seven sisters ?**

Ans. The seven states known as seven sisters are—

1. Arunachal Pradesh, 2. Assam, 3. Meghalaya, 4. Nagaland, 5. Manipur, 6. Tripura 7. Mizoram.

2. **How do people of Kashmir keep themselves warm ?**

Ans. People of Kashmir use small pot with burning coal known as Kangri to keep themselves warm in cold weather.

3. **Which kind of climate does Jammu and Kashmir have ?**

Ans. Climate of Jammu and Kashmir is very cold.

4. **Which state is known as abode of clouds ? Explain.**

Ans. Meghalaya state is known as 'abode of clouds' and it is known so because the name 'Meghalaya' means 'abode of clouds' in Sanskrit language.

5. **Write a note on West Bengal.**

Ans. West Bengal is an eastern state. Its capital is Kolkata. It is bounded by some Indian States like Sikkim, Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar and by some countries like Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal and one side is bounded by Bay of Bengal. Darjeeling is a famous tourist attraction spot and also known as the queen of hill stations. It gives a breath taking view of sunrise and sunset over the 'Tiger Hills'.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

4.

The Northern Plains

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) Bhakra 2. (c) Bhagirathi 3. (b) Tsangpo 4. (a) Bay of Bengal

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the name of dam built over Satluj river ?**

Ans. The Bhakra dam.

2. **Name the biggest delta of the world.**

Ans. Sunderban delta

3. **Write the name of town situated on Hugli river.**

Ans. Kolkata

4. **Write the name of town situated on Brahmaputra river.**

Ans. Guwahati

5. **Name the longest river of India.**

Ans. The Ganga

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Flat 2. Bengal 3. Allahabad 4. Satluj 5. Gangotri

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a river basin ?

Ans. The area watered by a river and its tributaries is called river basin.

2. What are tributaries ?

Ans. The small rivers which joins the main river are called tributaries of main river.

3. Which river forms the biggest delta in the world ?

Ans. The world's largest delta 'Sunderban delta' is formed by river Ganga and Brahmaputra.

4. Write a shot note on Brahmaputra Basin and Ganga Basin.

Ans. Brahmaputra River Basin is the Easternmost part of the northern plains. Brahmaputra river originates from the mountains of Tibet and passes through Arunachal Pradesh and Assam valley to Bangladesh. Ganga and Brahmaputra together fall into Bay of Bengal and before falling into the sea they form the Sunderban delta. This Basin gets heavy rainfall. Wild animals like Bengal tiger, crocodiles, elephants are found and crops like tea, rice and jute are grown here.

The Ganga river basin is having rivers like Ganga, Yamuna and their tributaries. The Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas. The Yamuna meets Ganga at Allahabad. This place is called as Sangam. Rivers like Kosi, Gandak, Gomti, Chambal, Betwa and Son join the Ganga at different places. Ganga flows through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & West Bengal.

5. How are rivers getting polluted ?

Ans. River water is getting polluted because sewage and waste from the Industries are thrown into the rivers.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

5.

Life in Northern Plains

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) Bengali

2. (b) Ranchi

3. (a) Bihar

4. (c) Bihar

B. Question Bag :

1. What is the capital of West Bengal ?

Ans. Kolkata

2. What are the main folk dances of Punjab ?

Ans. Bhangra & Gidra

3. What are the major crops of Haryana ?

Ans. Wheat, rice, Maize and Bajra are major crops.

4. What are the traditional dresses of Haryana ?

Ans. Damaan, kurti and chunder are worn by women and dhoti and kurta by men.

5. What are the famous dishes of Punjab ?

Ans. Makki-ki-roti, sarson ka saag, dal-makhani & lassi.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Assamese

2. Bangla

3. Chandigarh

4. Lucknow

5. Bihar

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓

2. ✓

3. ✓

4. ✓

5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Who are the two great men of Bihar ?

Ans. Bihar is Land of two great men, Mahavira and Buddha.

2. Why is the land of Punjab very fertile ? Explain.

Ans. Land of Punjab is very fertile because many rivers that originate from the Himalayas flow through the plains of Punjab which bring along with them broken rocks, sand and silt, which is known as alluvial soil. Alluvial soil is very fertile for growing crops.

3. Write a short note on West Bengal.

Ans. Kolkata is the Capital of West Bengal. The people of West Bengal speak Bengali also known as Bangla. The land of Bengal is very fertile because Ganga and Brahmaputra flow through West Bengal. Rice, Jute are mainly grown here but wheat, maize, potato, tobacco and barley are other important crops. Durga puja, Kali puja and Holi are important festivals. Dhoti-kurta for men and saree for women are traditional dresses of West Bengal.

4. Write a short note on Bihar.

Ans. Bihar in the east of Uttar Pradesh, is a land of two great men : Mahavira and Buddha. Patna is capital of Bihar. Agriculture is main occupation of the people of the state and grow rice, wheat, sugarcane and jute. Hindi and Bhojpuri are their languages. Bodh Gaya is pilgrim centre of Bihar and Nalanda University is a famous tourist spot of Bihar.

5. Why Delhi is called the Mini India ?

Ans. Delhi is called Mini India because it consists of many cultures, lifestyles and traditions around the India. All kinds of people belonging to each and every part of India live in Delhi. Delhi is also a tourist place. Monuments like Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Humayun's tomb, Qutub Minar, and Lotus temple are situated in Delhi. People from all over India live and work in Delhi. So, we call Delhi a Mini India.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

6.

The Great Indian Desert

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) Thar 2. (b) sand dunes 3. (c) Satluj River 4. (a) thorny

B. Question Bag :

1. What is the capital of Rajasthan ?

Ans. Jaipur

2. What are the main crops of Rajasthan ?

Ans. Wheat, bajra and jowar

3. What are sand dunes ?

Ans. Small hills of sand.

4. What is known as the 'Ship of Desert' ?

Ans. Camel is known as the 'Ship of Desert'.

5. Name the two bird sanctuaries of Rajasthan.

Ans. Ranthambore National Park and Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. shortage 2. very few, 3. oasis 4. crops 5. 25

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (×) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. × 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ×

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a desert ? What are its importance ?

Ans. A desert is a barren land which may be hot or cold. The importances of desert are—

- (1) Deserts are the main source of sand.
- (2) Deserts play an important role in habitat of animals, and
- (3) Deserts serve as a natural barrier against invasion.

2. What are sand dunes ?

Ans. Small hills of sand in desert are called sand dunes.

3. What is an oasis ?

Ans. A place in desert where underground water comes up to the surface in the form of springs is known as an oasis.

4. Explain the vegetation of the desert.

Ans. The land of Rajasthan is dry and sandy, so not many plants grow in this region. Only thorny plants such as Cactus, and trees like keeker, and babool survive in the desert. They need very little water to grow.

5. Which type of plants survive in desert ?

Ans. Only thorny plants such as Cactus, and trees like keeker, and babool survive in desert as they need very little water to grow.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

7.

The Southern Plateau

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) table 2. (b) two 3. (a) hill 4. (c) Odisha

B. Question Bag :

1. What is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh ?

Ans. Hyderabad

2. What is the capital city of Odisha ?

Ans. Bhubaneshwar

3. What is the capital city of Madhya Pradesh ?

Ans. Bhopal

4. What is the capital city of Karnataka ?

Ans. Bengaluru

5. What is the capital city of Jharkhand ?

Ans. Ranchi

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. western 2. Krishna 3. Chhattisgarh 4. Maharashtra 5. Oriya

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a plateau ? Where is it located ?

Ans. A plateau is a land raised above the surrounding area. It is also known as table land. It is triangular in shape. The plateau region of our country lies in the South of the Northern plains.

2. What is Chhattisgarh famous for ?

Ans. Chhattisgarh is famous for Bhilai steel plant which is the biggest industry in the state.

3. **What are the famous dishes and pilgrim places of Maharashtra ?**

Ans. Famous dishes of Maharashtra are Pav-bhaji, Bhel-puri, Pani-puri, Vada Pav, Puran-poli, shrikhand and moti chur laddu. Famous pilgrim places of this state are Shirdi Sai Baba, Siddhivinayak Temple and Haji Ali Dargah.

4. **Write a note on the Deccan plateau.**

Ans. The word 'Deccan' is derived from Sanskrit word 'daksina' meaning 'south'. Deccan plateau is located in the South of the Gangetic plains—the part lying between Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal. The east and west of the plateau are bounded by the Ghats and both the Ghats meet at Nilgiri Hills, while its Northern part is Satpura Mountain Range.

5. **Write a note on the Karnataka.**

Ans. The capital of Karnataka is Bengaluru and it is main centre of IT industry. Karnataka has an uneven and rocky land area. Krishna and Kaveri flow through this state. Farming is main occupation here and people grow cotton, sugarcane, coffee, rabi and jowar. Women wear colourful silk sarees while men wear lungis and kurtas.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

8. The Coastal Plain and the Island

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) coast 2. (b) two 3. (a) Goa 4. (b) Kerala

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the language of Odisha ?**

Ans. Oriya

2. **What is the capital city of Kerala ?**

Ans. Thiruvananthpuram

3. **Where is Marina Beach situated ?**

Ans. Tamil Nadu

4. **Which state is having the highest education rate ?**

Ans. Kerala

5. **For what Anand in Gujarat is famous for ?**

Ans. Amul milk products

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. Malabar 2. north-west 3. Indira Point 4. Hampti 5. Bengaluru

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What are the main divisions of western coastal plains ?**

Ans. The western coastal plains are divided into 3 parts—

- (a) Gujarat Coast in the North
- (b) The Konkan coast in the middle upto Goa, and
- (c) The Malabar coast in the south, from Goa to Kanyakumari.

2. **Write a note on the Gujarat.**

Ans. Capital of Gujarat is Gandhinagar. Gujarat is well known for textile, petroleum, fertilizers, salt and diamond cutting industries. Khadi & handloom industry is also well developed. People speak Gujarati here. Women wear sarees and lehngas and men wear churidar and short jacket called Angrakhas with colourful turbans.

3. What is an Island ? Explain the two important Islands.

Ans. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. India has two groups of islands—Andaman and Nicobar island which is located in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep island which is located in the Arabian sea.

4. Write a note on the life of people of Eastern Ghats.

Ans. The Eastern Ghats are a discontinuous range of mountains along India's eastern coast. It starts from the West Bengal in the North and passes through Odisha, Andhra Pradesh to Tamil Nadu. Godawari, Mahanadi, Krishna, and Kaveri are four major rivers of South India. It has an extreme fertile land. It also gets a higher average rainfall due to higher rainfall, the fertile land results into better crop. The main occupation of the people are farming and fishing. It is a house of Asiatic elephants, Leopards, Tigers and Nilgiri Tahar.

5. What is Karnataka famous for ? Write the names of crops grown here.

Ans. Karnataka is famous for its Information Technology Business. Farmers grow cotton, sugarcane, coffee, rabi and jowar here.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

9.

The Climate of our Country

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) both 2. (a) monsoon 3. (a) 117 cm 4. (b) winter

B. Question Bag :

1. Name the coldest season.

Ans. Winter season is coldest season.

2. Write the name of season which receives the rainfall.

Ans. Monsoon season receives the rainfall.

3. What is the average annual rainfall of India ?

Ans. India gets an average annual rainfall about 117 centimetre.

4. Write one factor which affects the climate of a place.

Ans. Distance from the sea.

5. What influences the living of people ?

Ans. Climate and weather.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. vast 2. March 3. Meghalaya 4. Tamil Nadu 5. clothing

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the difference between weather and climate ?

Ans. The change in day to day atmosphere is known as weather whereas climate is the weather of a place for a long period of time.

2. What is Loo ?

Ans. Hot and dry wind is called loo.

3. Due to western disturbances which region of India gets affected and how?

Ans. Due to western disturbances, North region of India gets affected. The strong winds from the west cause light rainfall in the northern plains.

4. **Why do we have different climates in different parts of our country?**

Ans. Reasons of having different climates in different parts of our country are temperature, wind direction, rainfall, humidity and air pressure.

5. **Name the main seasons in India and their duration.**

Ans. In India the experience three main seasons—

1. Summer season (hot season)
2. Winter season (cold season)
3. Monsoon Season (rainy season)

Summer season starts from middle of March and continues till the end of June.

Winter season starts from middle of November and continues till February and monsoon season starts in June and some parts in July and continues till the end of October.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

10.

Natural Resources of our Country

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) natural 2. (a) Air and water 3. (b) exhaustible 4. (b) petroleum

B. Question Bag :

1. **Write one example of renewable resource.**

Ans. Sunlight

2. **Where does sunlight come from ?**

Ans. Sun

3. **Which fuel is used in moving cars ?**

Ans. Petroleum

4. **Which energy is provided by the sun ?**

Ans. Solar energy

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. fulfills 2. natural resources 3. black gold 4. solar 5. three-fourth

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What is a resource ?**

Ans. A resource is something which fulfills our needs.

2. **What are natural resources and what are their types ?**

Ans. Resources which we get from nature like water, wind, coal, minerals, sunlight are natural resources. These are of two types—

- (a) Renewable resources (b) Non-renewable resources

3. **What are exhaustible resources and inexhaustible resources ?**

Ans. Exhaustible or non-renewable resources are those natural resources which cannot be created or made whereas inexhaustible-or renewable resources are those natural resources which can be renewed and they do not get exhausted.

4. **Explain the formation of petroleum.**

Ans. Petroleum is formed when a large number of dead organisms are buried underground for a very long period which go through intense heat and pressure.

5. What steps should be taken to preserve resources ?

Ans. Conservation is the practice of caring for the natural resources. We should use all the resources in a wise manner and should not waste them. We should not cut down trees in large numbers, instead should plant more and more trees.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

11.

Soil of India and Its Type

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) natural 2. (b) slow process 3. (a) six 4. (c) iron oxide

B. Question Bag :

1. Which soil is useful for cotton crop ?

Ans. Red Soil

2. Which soil contains the silt ?

Ans. Alluvial soil

3. How many varieties of soil are present in India ?

Ans. 6 (six)

4. Which soil is found in Jammu and Kashmir ?

Ans. Mountain soil

5. Which soil is reddish brown in colour ?

Ans. Laterite soil

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. soil 2. cash 3. alluvial 4. brick 5. desert

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a soil ? How is it formed ?

Ans. Soil is the uppermost layer of the earth's crust. Soil is formed when the natural forces break down large rocks into the small pieces. These pieces are further broken down into sand and silt.

2. How many varieties of soil are present in India ? Name them.

Ans. Six major varieties of soil are present in India :

- (i) Alluvial soil (ii) Black soil (iii) Red soil
(iv) Mountain soil (v) Laterite soil (vi) Desert or (sandy) soil

3. What is soil erosion ?

Ans. When rainwater and strong winds carry the loose soil away, with them, this is called soil erosion.

4. Write a note on black soil.

Ans. Black soil is found in Deccan Plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa and Madhya Pradesh. This soil is black in colour. It has been derived from the weathered lava of Deccan trap. It is rich in soil nutrients like calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. This soil is good for cultivation of cotton, oilseeds, pulses, sugarcane and wheat.

5. Why is it important to conserve soil ?

Ans. Our land has wide variety of soils and it is very fertile for crop cultivation and soil formation takes a long time, so we should make special efforts to conserve soil.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

12.

Forest and Wildlife of India

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) shelter 2. (a) five 3. (a) Evergreen 4. (c) little

B. Question Bag :

1. Which forest is known as Mountain forest ?

Ans. Coniferous forest is known as mountain forest.

2. Where do we find the marshy forests ?

Ans. Marshy forests are found in the deltas of rivers such as Ganga, Mahanadi and Godavari.

3. Which forests receive less rainfall ?

Ans. Thorn forests receive less rainfall.

4. Which forests receive heavy/plenty rainfall ?

Ans. Evergreen forests receive heavy/plenty rainfall.

5. Which movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna ?

Ans. Chipko movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. tribal 2. rainfall 3. survive 4. pointed 5. shelter

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. X

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Write the names of various forests of India.

Ans. There are 5 main types of forests in India :

- (a) Evergreen forests (b) Deciduous forests
(c) Thorn forests (d) Mountain or coniferous forests
(e) Marshy and Tidal forests

2. Write a short note on Evergreen forests.

Ans. Evergreen forests are found in warm areas with plenty of rainfall. These forests remain green throughout the year therefore known as evergreen forests or tropical rain forests. In India, they are found on the slopes of western ghats and in the northern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura are some evergreen forests.

3. What is soil erosion ?

Ans. When rainwater and strong winds carry the loose soil away with them, this is called soil erosion.

4. What is the main difference between thorn forest and mountain forest ?

Ans.

	Thorn forest	Mountain forest
1.	These forests are found in areas with very little rainfall.	These forests are found in Himalayan region and in some parts of Nilgiri Hills.
2.	The trees shrubs are small.	The trees are tall and cone shaped.
3.	These trees have long root, thick bark, small leaves and sharp thorns. Long roots help them to obtain water from deep within the earth.	They have pointed needle shaped leaves which do not allow snow to collect on them.
4.	E.g. Keekar, babool	E.g. Fir, pine, deodar, spruce

5. What is Chipko movement ?

Ans. Villagers in the hills of Uttarakhand started a method of preventing deforestation. They put their arms around the trees and refused to move. This movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna and it is known as Chipko movement.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

13.

Water Resources

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) water 2. (c) fishing 3. (a) deep 4. (c) tanks

B. Question Bag :

1. **Name any one source of water.**

Ans. The main source of water on earth is Rain.

2. **Which dam is built over Sutlej river ?**

Ans. Bhakra Nagal dam is built over Sutlej river.

3. **Write one example of underground water.**

Ans. Tubewells.

4. **Which dam is built over the Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh ?**

Ans. Nagarjun Sagar

5. **What is the common measure to take out the water from the ground ?**

Ans. Handpumps

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. resource 2. rain 3. two 4. Nagal 5. digestion

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What are the uses of water in our daily life ?**

Ans. In our daily life we use water for various purposes such as cooking, drinking, bathing, cleaning, planting, irrigation etc.

2. **What are the two sources of water ?**

Ans. The two main sources of water are—surface water and underground water.

3. **What is hydroelectricity ?**

Ans. The force of falling water from dams is used to generate electricity. This type of electricity is called Hydroelectricity.

4. **What are multipurpose projects ?**

Ans. Multipurpose projects are basically those dams which we use for various purposes like for irrigation, flood control, hydroelectricity generation etc.

Bhakra Nagal Dam which has been built on Sutlej River is one of the highest dams in the world.

5. **What do you mean by rainwater harvesting ?**

Ans. During rainy season, the rain water is collected in tanks, ponds and on roofs of building and allowed to flow into a deep hole dug in the ground. This method is known as rain water harvesting.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

14.

Our Agriculture and Livestock

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) :

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) agricultural 2. (a) wheat 3. (c) jute 4. (b) tea

B. Question Bag :

1. **What is the staple diet of India ?**

Ans. Rice is a staple diet of India.

2. **Which state is the leading producer of sugarcane ?**

Ans. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world.

3. **What is the main occupation of people of India ?**

Ans. The main occupation of people of India is Agriculture.

4. **Which crop provides nitrogen to the soil ?**

Ans. Pulses provide nitrogen to the soil.

5. **Which crop is used to make oil ?**

Ans. Oil seeds namely groundnut, sesame (Til), mustard, castor seed, dry coconut or khopra, sunflower and linseed are used to make oil.

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. natural 2. eggs 3. staple 4. millets 5. tamed

D. Tick (✓) for the correct and cross (X) for the wrong :

1. X 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓

E. Answer the following questions :

1. **What is agriculture ?**

Ans. Agriculture refers to the human activity of cultivating crops and plantation for production of food and goods such as fibre, animal feed etc.

2. **Write the importance of Agriculture ?**

Ans. Importance of agriculture :

Agriculture provides occupation to India's 2/3rd of population.

Agriculture provides food to the people and raw material for many industries.

3. **What are the cash crops ? Explain one of the cash crops ?**

Ans. Cash crop is an agricultural crop which is grown to sell for profit. India is a largest producer of sugarcane.

4. **What are the food crops ? Explain any one of the food crops.**

Ans. Food crops refers to a crop that is grown for human consumption.

Crops such as rice, wheat, vegetables etc. are cultivated in large quantities for consumption.

5. **What is livestock ? Name the animals who help us in many ways.**

Ans. The domestic animals that can be tamed for our use are our livestock.

Cattle like cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats help us by giving us milk which is used for making other milk products. Sheep give us wool, bullocks help us in ploughing fields and horses, donkeys and camels are used for carrying loads.

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.

Map Activity

ACTIVITY

Do Yourself.