



Our Society and Culture-IV (Solution)

CHAPTER 1 : ABOUT INDIA

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. 29,7 2. Southern 3. 3214 4. China,Pakistan 5. 5

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. India lies in southern part of Asia.
2. The two countries which are India's neighbour's across the sea are Srilanka and China.
3. There are 29 states in India.
4. There are 7 union territories in India.
5. The whole country is controlled/governed from one center i. e. central government in Delhi.

CHAPTER 2 : PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Steeper 2. desert 3. january 4. june 5. bowl of wheat

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The highest ranges in the world are Himalayas.
2. The width of Himalayas is 400 km.
3. Northern plains are vast stretches of land that are mostly flat. These are watered and made fertile by the rivers that flow down from the mountains.
4. (i) The coastal plains are narrow strips of land that run along the sea.
(ii) An island or isle is a piece of land that is totally surrounded by water is called island.
5. The Thar desert receives very less rainfall, about 150 mm per year.

CHAPTER 3 : THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Wular 2. K2 3. Northern 4. Nepal, Bhutan
5. Kohima 6. Dispur

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The three ranges of the Northern Mountains are Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik.
2. The width of Himalaya is 450 km in Kashmir and 160 km in the north east (Arunachal Pradesh).
3. The two persons who first conquered the Mount Everest were Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary.
4. The states that are located in the north eastern part of India are Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
5. Himalayas help us in many ways like :
 - (i) They act as a wall like a shield.
 - (ii) They protect India from enemies.
 - (iii) The Himalayas are home for animals and thick forest.
 - (iv) The Himalayas are the main source of wood and medicines.
 - (v) The Himalayas originate rivers that bring fertile soil to plains area.

CHAPTER 4 : THE NORTHERN PLAIN

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Delta 2. Alluvium 3. Dispur 4. Sunderban
5. Silkworm 6. Agartala

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The majority of people of plains are involved in farming.
2. The Ganga river originates in the Gangotri glacier, high up in the Himalayas.
3. The Brahmaputra lies in the eastern part of the Northern Plains. Brahmaputra has its origin in Tibet, where it is called the Tsango river. It flows in India at Arunachal Pradesh. Around this basin there are many hills like Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills. This basin receives heavy rainfall.
4. Punjab and Haryana are the two states that are located on the Satluj Basin. The capital of both the states is Chandigarh. Farming is the main occupation of the people in these states because the soil is very fertile.
5. The Northern plains are fertile because the rivers flow from the mountains, they carry fertile soil called alluvium.

CHAPTER 5 : THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Colourful 2. Thar 3. Indira 4. Pink 5. Store
6. Bungalow

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. Camel is known as the "Ship of Desert" because it can travel long distance without water or store water in his mouth.
2. Some people of Rajasthan who move from one place to another in search of food are called Banjaras.
3. Plants like cactus, kikar and babool have shallow roots so that they can soak up any rain that falls in this desert.
4. The two cities located in thar desert are Gandhi nagar and Surat garh.
5. The thar desert or the great is the seventeenth largest desert in the world. It stretches from Rann of Kutch to the borders of Haryana. It is about 500 km long and 100 to 300 km wide. It is to the west of Aravalli hills in the Rajasthan and the Northern Plains.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. There are 29 states and 7 union territories.
2. Northern Plains are vast stretches of land that are mostly flat. These are watered and made fertile by the rivers that flow down from the mountains.
3. The width of himalaya is 450 km in Kashmir and 160 km in the north east (Arunachal Pradesh).
4. Punjab and Haryana are the two states that located on the Satluj Basin. The capital of both the states is Chandigarh. Farming is the main occupation of the people in these states because the soil is very fertile.
5. Plants like cactus, kikar and babool have shallow roots so that they can soak up any rain that falls in this desert.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. southern 2. desert 3. Dispur 4. Sunderban 5. store

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

CHAPTER 6 : THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Minerals 2. Bidri 3. Bengaluru 4. Largest
5. Godavari 6. Temple

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. Hirakund Dam was built on Mahanadi.
2. The main crops grown in Maharastra is cotton.

3. The two states that are located in Deccan Plateau are Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh.
4. The southern plateau are surrounded by hill ranges from all four sides. The Aravali hills are in the North and the Raj Mahal hills in the north east.
5. The central highlands are made up from Malwa Plateau and Chota Nagpur Plateau. The Plateau that forms the north-west part of the Central Highlands is Malwa and the Plateau that forms the plateau that from the north-east part of the Central Highlands is Chota Nagpur. The major states included in the Malwa Plateau is (Parts of) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and states in Chota Nagpur Plateau is (Parts of) Jharkhand, Odisha.

CHAPTER 7 : THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLAND

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Gujarat, Goa 2. Coromandel 3. Port Blair 4. Kavaratti
5. Timber 6. Backwater

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The three parts of Western Coastal Plain are :
(a) Gujarat Coast towards the north
(b) Konkan Coast in the middle and the
(c) Malabar Coast towards the south.
2. The three parts of eastern coastal plains are :
(i) Tamilnadu in the south to W.B. in the North
(ii) Northern Circars towards the North
(iii) The Coromandel Coast towards the South
3. Coastal plains are the flat areas that are located sea or an ocean but an Island is a piece of land which is surrounded by water on all sides.
4. There are many small Islands found in India : The Andaman and Nicobars in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Island in the Arabian Sea.
5. These two groups of Islands are made up of 572 small hilly islands located in the Bay of Bengal. The Northern Island is called the Andaman Island and the southern Island is called the Nicobar Island. These Islands receive rainfall continuously. Its capital is Port Blair. It is famous for its Cellular jail.
This Island is a group of 27 Islands located near the Malabar coast in the Arabian sea. People live in only of these islands. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.

CHAPTER 8 : SOILS OF INDIA

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. animals 2. crops 3. alluvial 4. mountain 5. water

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. The soil is formed over a long period of time by a number of factors. It can take up to 1000 years for just an inch of soil to form. In the beginning the earth was covered with thick layer of rocks. For thousands of years, these rocks were heated by the sun and cooled by the rain. Due to this, they broke into small pieces. Running water and strong winds further broke these rocks into smaller pieces. These small pieces were carried around by water and wind. They rubbed against each other till they finally become tiny particles of soil.
2. The different types of soils are :
 - (i) Alluvial Soil
 - (ii) Black Soil
 - (iii) Laterite Soil
 - (iv) Mountain Soil
 - (v) Red Soil
 - (vi) Desert Soil
3. The black or lava soil is clayey and has the quality of holding lots of moisture. Black soil is rich in minerals like lime iron, magnesia, phosphorus and nitrogen.
4. The crops are grown in mountain soil. Mountain soil chiefly consists of pebbles and stones. It is rich in organic matter and humus. This soil is good for growing fruits. This kind of soil is found in the hill slopes of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Utrakhand. Terrace farming is also common in hilly areas. Fruits, tea, wheat, maize, spices and coffee are grown here.
5. Cutting of trees and overgrazing by animals loosen the soil. This loosen soil is easily carried away by wind and water. This is known as soil erosion.

CHAPTER 9 : CLIMATE OF INDIA

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Himalayas 2. loo 3. tamil nadu 4. summer 5. winter

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The three main seasons of India are summer, rainy and winter.
2. Climate defines the weather of a place over a long period of time.
3. Weather tells us about the conditions of sunshine, rain, wind and temperature in a place at a certain time.
Seasons tells us about the conditions of sunshine, rain, wind and temperature in a place for a longer period of time.
4. In India, Summer season starts from the end of March and continues till the end of June.
5. The distribution of rainfall in India varies widely from the country's average annual rainfall of 1200 cm. Some parts of Meghalaya receive about 800 cm of rainfall while some in Rajasthan receive less than 20 cm or no rainfall.

(E) Paste the pictures of different seasons in the given space :

Do himself

CHAPTER 10 : NATURAL RESOURCES

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. minerals 2. heat 3. air 4. plants 5. petroleum

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. Nature has given us with many different types of resources which are essential our daily life. These resources are called natural resources.
2. Many resources like air, water, solar, power, plants and animals are abundant in nature. They are called renewable and inexhaustible resources.
3. Some resources such as oil, coal and minerals are found deep in the earth. But they are available in limited quantities. They can be used only once. We cannot create them. So they are called non-renewable and exhaustible resources.
4. Water is very useful because it is essential for all living beings. We require water for drinking, bathing, washing, cooking, planting and growing crops.
5. Wind energy is useful because it is used to produce electricity.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT-2

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. () 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. The main crops grown in Maharashtra is cotton.
2. Coastal plains are the flat areas that are loacted sea or an ocean but an Island is a piece of land which is surrounded by water on all sides.
3. Some resources such as oil, coal and minerals are found deep in the earth. But they are available in limited quantities. They can be used only once. We cannot create them. So they are called non-renewable and exhaustible resources.
4. Weather tells us about the conditions of sunshine, rain, wind and temperature in a place at a certain time.
Seasons tells us about the conditions of sunshine, rain, wind and temperature in a place for a longer period of time.
5. The black or lava soil is clayey and has the quality of holding lots of moisture. Black soil is rich in minerals like lime iron, magnesia, phosphorus and nitrogen.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. Bengaluru 2. backwater 3. heat 4. Tamilnadu 5. Alluvial

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-1

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. The whole country is controlled/governed from one centre i.e. central government in Delhi.
2. (i) The coastal plains are narrow strips of land that run along the sea.
(ii) An island or isle is a piece of land that is totally surrounded by water is called island.
3. Water is very useful because it is essential for all living beings. We require water for drinking, bathing, washing, cooking, planting and growing crops.
4. Himalayas help us in many ways like :
 - (i) They act as a wall like a shield.
 - (ii) They protect India from enemies.
 - (iii) The Himalayas are home for animals and thick forest.
 - (iv) The Himalayas are the main source of wood and medicines.
 - (v) The Himalayas originate rivers that bring fertile soil to plains area.
5. The Brahmaputra lies in the eastern part of the Northern Plains. Brahmaputra has its origin in Tibet, where it is called the Tsango river. It flows in India at Arunachal Pradesh. Around this basin there are many hills like Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills. This basin receives heavy rainfall.
6. The crops are grown in mountain soils. Mountain soil chiefly consists of pebbles and stones. It is rich in organic matter and humus. This soil is good for growing fruits. This kind of soil is found in the hill slopes of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Terrace farming is also common in hilly areas. Fruits, tea, wheat, maize, spices and coffee are grown here.
7. The southern plateau is surrounded by hill ranges from all four sides. The Aravalli hills are in the North and the Raj Mahal hills in the north east.
8. The Thar desert or the Great Desert is the seventeenth largest desert in the world. It stretches from Rann of Kutch to the borders of Haryana. It is about 500 km long and 100 to 300 km wide. It is to the west of Aravalli hills in the Rajasthan and the Northern Plains.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. 26th 2. southern 3. June 4. air 5. camel 6. havells

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True.

(E) Write 'R' for renewable resource and 'N' for Non-renewable resource :

1. N 2. R 3. N 4. N 5. N 6. R
7. R 8. R

(F) Describe the following :

1. The black or lava soil is clayey and has the quality of holding lots of moisture. Black soil is rich in minerals like lime iron, magnesia, phosphorus and nitrogen.
2. An Island is a piece of land which is surrounded by water on all sides.
3. Northern plains are flat and level region covers the state of Punjab, Haryanas, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Tripura.
Northern plain have a good network of roads and railways, joining all the major cities and towns of India. It is easy to lay railway tracks and construct roads on the plains. Plains have very fertile land as many rivers give the water to the plains, which help them in agriculture. Due to this areas are densely populated.
4. Mountain soil chiefly consists of pebbles and stones. It is rich in organic matter and humus. This soil is good for growing fruits. This kind of soil is found in the hill slopes of

Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Terrace farming is also common in hilly areas.

5. Rainy season varies widely from the country's average annual rainfall of 1200 cm. Some parts of Meghalaya receive about 800 cm of rainfall while some in Rajasthan receive less than 20 cm or no rainfall.

(G) **Paste the pictures of different seasons in the given space :**

Do himself

CHAPTER 11 : FORESTS AND WILD LIFE OF INDIA

(A) **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

(B) **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Forests 2. Rosewood 3. teak 4. Lions 5. 1973

(C) **Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True

(D) **Answer the following questions :**

1. Forests are natural vegetation. Forests cover one-third of the earth's total area. Forests provide us with many useful things. It gives us wood, food, fuel, gum and many other things. Forests are home to a number of wild animals and birds.
2. The names of various forests of India are evergreen forests, deciduous forests, thorn forests, mountain forests and tidal forests.
3. Evergreen forests are found in rainy slopes of Western Ghats, hills of the north-east and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
4. These types of forest are found in the deltas of rivers Ganga, Godavari, Mahanadi and Yamuna. These forests are also called mangrove forests. The Sunderbans along the Ganga delta is the largest tidal forest in the world.
5. The National parks and birds sanctuaries are very important because these are the home of wild animals and birds. Due to these parks and sanctuaries, we are able to preserve them.

Chapter 12 : Water Resources of India

(A) **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b)

(B) **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Water 2. rain 3. dam 4. bhagirathi

(C) **Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True

(D) **Answer the following questions :**

1. Water is an important resource because it is required for drinking, washing, cooking food, cleaning, bathing and many other things. Plants and animals require water for various purposes. Farmers need water to grow crops.
2. The areas in which the tanks are used for irrigation are Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

3. Canals are the artificial means of irrigation. These are channels that are dug to carry river water to the fields and far off places. Some areas of India have well-developed canal system.
4. Dams are used help to control floods. During heavy rains, the water of a river may rise too high. A dam helps to block the extra water from flowing away and getting wasted. This extra water can be put to many uses. It might be used for drinking, fishing and irrigation.
5. We need to conserve and save water because water is very precious for our daily life and routine.

CHAPTER 13 : AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Cash 2. India 3. Spices 4. Cauliflower 5. Cattle

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. India is called an agricultural country because about seventy percent of people are still involved in an agriculture sector.
2. Food crops are grown for self consumption and cash crops are grown for commercial purposes and for earning money.
3. Crops such as jowar, bajra, ragi and maize are known as millets. Millets are plants that produce very small grains. Millets are mainly grown in Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
4. Cotton is very useful because it is useful fibre formaking cloth and jute is very useful in making bags, ropes, carpets and mats.
5. Animals are very useful such as bullocks and oxen help the farmer in the field. We get milk from cows, buffalos and goats. Sheep give us wool. We get meat from hens, pigs and goats and use their skin to make leather. Livestock manure is used as organic fertilizer in the fields. Biogas is also produced from it.

CHAPTER 14 : OUR INDUSTRIES

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Industry 2. Cottage 3. Machines 4. Textile 5. Agriculture.

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The industries which operate at home with simple tools are called cottage industries.
2. Small scale industries are larger than cottage industries. These industries produce larger quantities of finished goods with the help of small machines.
3. Large scale industries operate on a very big scale. Thousands of people work in such industries. They work on huge machines.

4. The five iron and steel industries are in Bokaro, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Durgapur and Vishakhapatnam.
5. The two textile industries are in Mumbai and Ahmedabad.

CHAPTER 15 : MEANS OF TRANSPORT

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. train 2. unmetalled 3. cargo 4. Mumbai 5. metro

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. The two means of transport used in villages are bullock cart and horse cart.
2. In India, there are two types of roads :
 - (i) Metalled Road
 - (ii) Unmetalled Road
3. Rajdhani express, taj express and shatabdi express are some of the fastest trains of India.
4. The advantages of air transport are :
 - (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
 - (ii) Air transport are mainly used to travel to different countries.
5. The three safety rules on road are :
 - (i) Do not use mobile phones or listen to music while crossing the road.
 - (ii) Do not walk on the railway track or stand very near to the track.
 - (iii) Cross the road only when no vehicle is coming from either side.

(E) Give any two examples of :

1. Motorycle, Scooter 2. Ship, Tanker 3. Helicopter, Aeroplane

(F) Name six means of transport which are used in your city :

1. Scooter 2. cycle 3. Motor Cycle 4. Car 5. Bus 6. Train

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 3

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. The advantages of air transport are :
 - (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport.
 - (ii) Air transport are mainly used to travel to different countries.
2. In India, there are two types of roads :
 - (i) Metalled Road
 - (ii) Unmetalled Road
3. Dams are used help to control floods. During heavy rains, the water of a river may rise too high. A dam helps to block the extra water from flowing away and getting wasted. This extra water can be put to many uses. It might be used for drinking, fishing and irrigation.
4. Food crops are grown for self consumption and cash crops are grown for commercial purposes and for earning money.

5. Small scale industries are larger than cottage industries. These industries produce larger quantities of finished goods with the help of small machines.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. Water 2. Cargo 3. Lions 4. Cauliflower 5. Agriculture

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

CHAPTER 16 : MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. mobile 2. Internet 3. Newspaper 4. 1965 5. E-readers

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. In ancient times, people used to send their messages through pigeons and horse riders. Sometimes, men were sent on foot to deliver messages.
2. Postal service is one of the oldest means of communication. Letters, envelopes, postcards and telegrams are the most common and cheapest means of communication.
3. Telephone service is the fastest means of communication. They are not only very fast but also connects very long distance within no time. The STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing) and ISD (International Subscriber Dialing) services are used to connect with people in any part of the world.
4. Mass communication is a means of communication to send messages to a large number of people at same time. Newspaper, radio, television and magazines are means of mass communication.
5. Satellites are used to watch any part of the world or anything happening in that part of the world, sitting at some other place. It is man-made object that orbits a planet. Through satellite, we get information about weather, vegetation, minerals and ground water etc. It is used in telecasting programmes like live matches on television.

(E) Describe the following :

1. Computer are the most modern means of communication. Computer is an electronic device that is designed to work with information. Charles Babbage is called the "Father of computer".
2. Newspaper, magazines and books are printed in many languages. They carry the latest news, views and information about events all over the world. A newspaper costs just a few rupees but gives us lots of information on the events and happenings in our city, country and in the world.
3. Internet is an important means of communication. Internet is a world wide network of computers. We use internet to send messages through e-mail.
4. E-readers are small gadgets like small cellphones. They are used to read books. You can download books from the internet.

(F) Draw a picture of a computer in the given space and colour it :

Do himself

CHAPTER 17 : INDIAN RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Bible 2. Jainism 3. philosophy 4. Saree 5. Christians

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. Lord Mahavir was the founder of Jainism.
2. The majority of people in India are Hindu who follow Hinduism. Hinduism is an ancient religion. The Hindu worship many Gods and Goddesses. The three main Hindu Gods are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
3. Different dresses are wore in the different parts in India. Some dresses are very common and popular all over the country. In India, men wear kurtas, dhotis, pant, shirt, jeans, trousers, coats etc. They also wear turbans or caps. Women wear colourful dresses. The common dresses are sari, salwar-kameez, skirt-blouse, lehenga-choli etc. The saree is the traditional dress of women in India.
4. Jesus Christ was the founder of Christianity.
5. Different types of festivals are celebrated in India. Indian festivals have a great religious and social significance. They teach a moral lesson to the people and unite them. People of India celebrate religious festivals as well as national and harvest festivals.

CHAPTER 18 : ART AND CULTURE

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Ajanta and Ellora 2. Temples 3. TamilNadu 4. 1000 5. Kathak

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. India's heritage in languages and literature is one of the richest in the world. Some of the languages that were spoken in India in ancient times. There are twenty three languages which have been mentioned in the constitution of India. Hundreds of other languages are spoken by the people of other areas of the country. Sanskrit and Pali are among the oldest languages of the world. Sanskrit is called the mother of most of the Indian languages. India, most languages are written from left to right. Only Kashmiri, Sindhi and Urdu are written from right to left.
2. India is proud to have the best architecture in the world. The architecture in India has been enriched by many styles such as the Buddhist, Hindu, Jain, Mughal and British. The Mughals also made their special contribution to develop the architecture in India. They built huge forts, minarets and mosques in Delhi, Agra and at many other places in India. Qutub Minar is classic example of Mughal architecture. It is built in red sandstone. Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red fort, Humayun Tomb are the best example of Mughal architecture.

3. The Indian music mainly consists of folk music and classical music. Classical music is also of two types : The Hindustani Music of North India and the Carnatic Music of South India. Among the traditional musical instruments of India are sitar, veena, sarangi and tabla.
4. The two forms of Indian dances are classical dance and folk dance.
5. The few popular temples of India are Meenakshi temple at Madurai. Rameshwaram temple at Tamil Nadu, Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Kailashnath temple Kanchipuram and Lord Venkateswara temple tirumala. The Adinath Jain temple in Ronakpur in Rajasthan.

(E) Describe the following :

1. India's heritage in languages and literature is one of the richest in the world. Some of the languages that were spoken in India in ancient times. There are twenty three languages which have been mentioned in the constitution of India. Hundreds of other languages are spoken by the people of other areas of the country. Sanskrit and Pali are among the oldest languages of the world. Sanskrit is called the mother of most of the Indian languages. India, most languages are written from left to right. Only Kashmiri, Sindhi and Urdu are written from right to left.
2. Man has been always fond of drawing paintings since ancient time. Painting of ancient time represent the culture of that time. Paintings of Ajanta and Ellora caves are famous all over the world.
3. The few popular temples of India are Meenakshi temple at Madurai. Rameshwaram temple at Tamil Nadu, Shore temple at Mahabalipuram, Kailashnath temple Kanchipuram and Lord Venkateswara temple tirumala. The Adinath Jain temple in Ronakpur in Rajasthan.
4. India is proud to have the best architecture in the world. The architecture in India has been enriched by many styles such as the Buddhist, Hindu, Jain, Mughal and British. The Mughals also made their special contribution to develop the architecture in India. They built huge forts, minarets and mosques in Delhi, Agra and at many other places in India. Qutub Minar is classic example of Mughal architecture. It is built in red sandstone. Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid, Red fort, Humayun Tomb are the best example of Mughal architecture.
5. The Indian music mainly consists of folk music and classical music. Classical music is also of two types : The Hindustani Music of North India and the Carnatic Music of South India. Among the traditional musical instruments of India are sitar, veena, sarangi and tabla. The Indian dances are two types : Classical dances are based on special rules and need special taining. Classical dances began as a form of worship. Folk dances are performed by a group of people in a simple way.

(F) Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Taj Mahal - Agra | 2. Qutub Minar - NewDelhi |
| 3. Rameshwaram temple - Tamil Nadu | 4. Meenakshi Temple - Madurai |
| 5. Venkateshwara Temple - Tirumala | |

(G) Name the states of following dances :

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Manipur | 2. Odisha | 3. Tamilnadu | 4. Uttar Pradesh |
| 5. Kerala | 6. Andhra Pradesh | | |

(H) Paste the pictures of some famous temples or monuments of your state :

Do himself

CHAPTER 19 : GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Central government 2. State 3. Union territories 4. President 5. Governor

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. India is divided into 29 states and 7 union territories.
2. The two levels of government in our country are state government and central government.
3. The central government is made up of the president, the vice president, the prime minister and other ministers. The offices of all these ministers and leaders are in the Parliament house at New Delhi. They make laws for the whole country. This is a government which looks after the safety and welfare of the people of the whole country.
4. The two houses of the state legislature are legislative assembly and legislative council.
5. The president appoints the governor.

CHAPTER 20 : OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c)

(B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Constitution 2. Secularism 3. protect 4. danger
5. Government

(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

(D) Answer the following questions :

1. A constitution is a set of rules according to which the government governs a country.
2. Democracy means a political system in which people elect their representatives to run the governments. In simple words, democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
3. The fundamental rights are basic human freedoms that are necessary for Indian citizens to lead their lives in peace and harmony.
4. The fundamental rights of the citizens of India are :
 - (i) Right to equality
 - (ii) Right to freedom
 - (iii) Right to constitutional remedies
 - (iv) Right against exploitation
 - (v) Cultural and educational rights
 - (vi) Right to freedom of religion
5. The three fundamental duties are :
 - (i) We must respect our constitution and its principles.
 - (ii) We must respect the national flag and the national anthem.

(iii) We must help to keep the country united.

6. The constitution also lists some guidelines for the government. These are known as the Directive Principles.

(E) **Draw a picture of a 'National flag' in the given space and colour it :**

Do himself

CHAPTER 21 : SYMBOLS OF INDIA

(A) **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

(B) **Fill in the blanks :**

1. 24 2. saffron 3. lions 4. 52 5. Vande Mataram

(C) **Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

(D) **Answer the following questions :**

1. Our national symbols are National flag, national emblem, national anthem, national song, national bird, national flower, national animal and national game.
2. Tricolour or Tiranga is the national flag of our country. It is rectangular in shape. It has three horizontal bands of different colours : Saffron, white and green.
3. There are 24 spokes on the chakra in the national flag.
4. Our national bird stands for Indian custom and culture.
5. Our national emblem shows the authority of nation. National emblem has been taken from the Ashoka's Pillar of Sarnath. The national emblem has four lions facing the four directions. Only three can be seen at a time. The base of the emblem has a horse and a bull. The words satyameva jayate are written below the wheel.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 4

(A) **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b)

(B) **Answer the following questions :**

1. Lord Mahavir was the founder of Jainism.
2. Tricolour or Tiranga is the national flag of our country. It is rectangular in shape. It has three horizontal bands of different colours : Saffron, white and green.
3. Telephone service is the fastest means of communication. They are not only very fast but also connects very long distance within no time. The STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing) and ISD (International Subscriber Dialing) services are used to connect with people in any part of the world.
4. India is divided into 29 states and 7 union territories.
5. Democracy means a political system in which people elect their representatives to run the governments. In simple words, democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

(C) **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Christians 2. Vande Matram 3. 1965 4. president 5. Government

(D) **Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2

(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)

(B) Answer the following questions :

1. Water is very useful because it is essential for all living beings. We require water for drinking, bathing, washing, cooking, planting and growing crops.
2. In ancient times, people used to send their messages through pigeons and horse riders. Sometimes, men were sent on foot to deliver messages.
3. In India, there are two types of roads :
(i) Metalled Road (ii) Unmetalled Road
4. Evergreen forests are found in rainy slopes of Western Ghats, hills of the north-east and in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
5. Canals are the artificial means of irrigation. These are channels that are dug to carry river water to the fields and far off places. Some areas of India have well-developed canal system.
6. Cotton is very useful because it is useful fibre for making cloth and jute is very useful in making bags, ropes, carpets and mats.
7. The fundamental rights of the citizens of India are :
(i) Right to equality
(ii) Right to freedom
(iii) Right to constitutional remedies
(iv) Right against exploitation
(v) Cultural and educational rights
(vi) Right to freedom of religion
8. The two levels of government in our country are state government and central government.

(C) Fill in the blanks :

1. Central government 2. 1973 3. danger 4. Mumbai
5. Rosewood 6. Narmada

(D) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. True

(E) Give any two examples of :

1. Motor cycle, Scooter 2. Ship, Tanker 3. Helicopter, Aeroplane

(F) Match the following :

1. Gir Forests - Gujarat
2. Kanha National Park - Chhattisgarh
3. Corbett National Park - Uttarakhand
4. Bandhavgarh National Park - Madhya Pradesh
5. Kaziranga National Park - Assam

(G) Draw a picture of a 'National Flag' in the given space and colour it :

Do himself.

