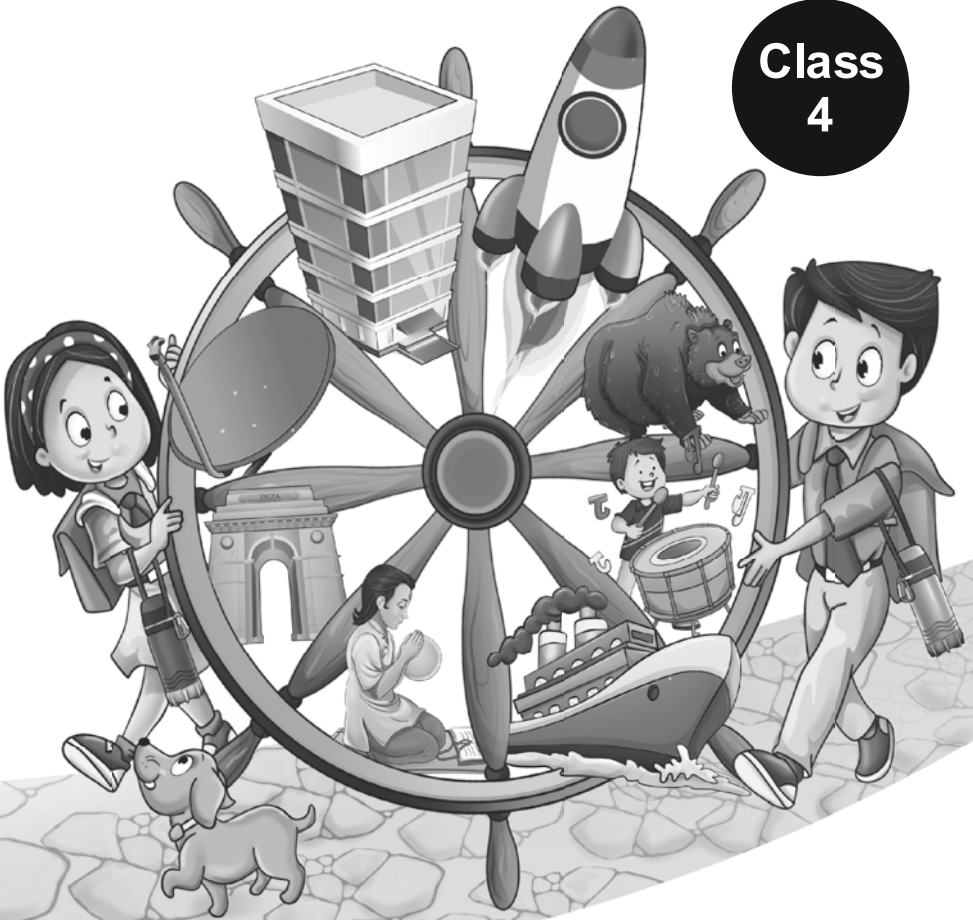


CULTURE & SOCIETY

Teacher's
Resource Book

Class
4



CULTURE & SOCIETY-4

1. Our Beautiful Country

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

1. north, 2. is, 3. dry, 3. seventh, 5. uneven.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. south, 2. similar, 3. varies, 4. second, 5. southern.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements/and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

D. Answer in one word :

1. Asia, 2. The Himalayas, 3. 3,214 km, 4. Kanyakumari, 5. Plains, 6. West.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The Northern Mountains, Northern Plains, The Western Desert, Peninsular Plateau, Coastal Plains and Islands are the six natural regions of India.
2. People belonging to different religions, tribes and races; speaking different languages and wearing different dresses live in India.
3. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Maldives are the neighbouring countries of India.
4. India is the widest in the middle.

Do and Learn

- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.
- H. Do it yourself.

2. The Northern Mountains

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

1. ice
2. year
3. snow

4. summer
5. Siberia

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (c), 2. (d), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sikkim, 2. bamboo, 3. Nati, 4. Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), 5. terrace.

C. Match the following :

1. (vi), 2. (vii), 3. (iv), 4. (i), 5. (ii), 6. (iii), 7. (v)

D. Write one word/two words for the following :

1. Mithun, 2. Pass, 3. Kangri, 4. Kanchenjunga, 5. Terrace fields, 6. Tarai region.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Himalayas extend from Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
2. The Himalayas act as a natural barrier. It guards our northern border and protect us from the very cold and dry winds coming from Siberia. They also check the monsoon winds and bring heavy rainfall.
3. Life of people in any region is affected by the land features.
4. Himachalis like to wear bright colourful clothes.
5. A large number of people from plains go to hill stations in summer because the weather here is cool and pleasant.
6. Major farming products of Sikkim are oranges, apples, cardamom, areca nuts and ginger.
7. People of the eastern hilly region use bamboos to make fences, houses and bridges over streams. They also make many more articles of bamboo and cane.

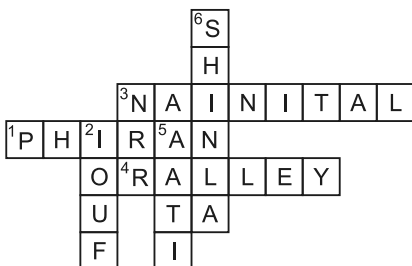
Do and Learn

F. Do it yourself.

G. Make a list of the hill stations in the northern mountains of India. Also mention their states.

Some such hill stations are Gulmarg (J & K), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Mussoorie (Uttarakhand), Nainital (Uttarakhand) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).

H. Solve the following crossword :



I. Do it yourself.

3. The Northern Plains

Classroom Activity

Name three :

1. The Ganga River Basin, the Brahmaputra River Basin, the Sutlej River Basin.
2. Yamuna, Gomati, Gandak, 3. Chambal, Betwa, Ken.
4. Amritsar, Ludhiana, Patiala, 5. Rishikesh, Haridwar, Delhi.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Hugli, 2. Gangotri, 3. largest, 4. Yamuna, 5. Haridwar.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The Northern Plains extend from Punjab in the north-west to Assam in the east.
2. The total area drained by a river and its tributaries is known as the basin.
3. Northern Plains are made up of fine alluvial soil brought down by the rivers. It is soft, light and very fertile. Therefore, these plains are called the 'Food Bowl of India'.
4. Delta is the area where the river divides into many streams and forms small islands.
5. In the Northern Plains, Amritsar, Delhi, Mathura, Ayodhya, Agra, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata are the oldest cities.

6. Main crops of Uttar Pradesh are the wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, mustard, vegetables and fruits.
7. The Northern Plains are densely populated because its soil is very fertile and has sufficient water.
8. Diet of the people of Punjab is different from West Bengal because in both the states, soil, food, traditions and ways of life is different.

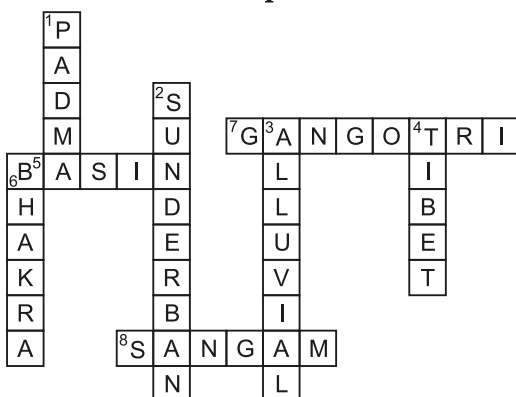
Do and Learn

E. Look at the map and write down the direction in which the following rivers flow :

1. Westward, 2. Eastward, 3. Northward, 4. Southward.

F. Do it yourself.

G. Read the clues and complete the crossword :



4. The Great Indian Desert

Classroom Activity

Answer in one word/few words :

1. Sandy 2. Thar Desert, 3. Oasis, 4. Nomads, 5. Luni,
6. Indira Gandhi Canal, 7. Camel, 8. Caravans.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Kathputli, 2. oasis, 3. Gangaur, Teej, 4. Gadulia Lohar,
5. much.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

D. Match the following :

1. (iv), 2. (iii), 3. (ii), 4. (i).

E. Answer the following questions :

- Small mounds of loose sand are called sand dunes.
- Fast moving wind move sand dunes from one place to another.
- In the desert, underground water comes to the surface at some places through a spring. It is called an oasis.
- Some thorny plants like *acacia* and *cactus* are found in a desert.
- Indira Gandhi Canal brings water from the river Satluj to the desert. Now green fields can be seen all along the canal.
- Some people rear goats, sheep and camels and some of them are good blacksmiths. They are called nomads. They travel from place to place in search of grass and fooder for their cattle and food and water for themselves.
- People moving across the desert in groups with a large number of camels are called caravans.
- Rajasthani woman wears a wide and colourful skirt called *lehenga*, a blouse and a *chunri* or *odhani*.
- A camel can walk in the sand easily without eating or drinking for days. Its padded feet prevent it from sinking into the sand. That is why the camel is called 'the ship of the desert'.

Do and Learn

F. Do it yourself.

G. Read the clues and solve this crossword puzzle :

H. Do it yourself.

¹ D								² J	A	I	P	U	³ R				
E													A				
S									⁴ C				J				
E								⁵ B	A	N	J	A	R	A	S		
R											M		S				
⁶ T	H	A	R							E			T				
										L			H				
													A				
							⁷ O	V	E	R	G	R	A	Z	I	N	G
													C				
													A				
													N				
													A				
							⁸ D	U	N	E	S				L		
							⁹ P	A	L	M	S						

5. The Southern Plateau

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

1. Sharavathi
2. triangle
3. Kaveri
4. Godavari
5. Rains.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Vrindavan, 2. rocky, uneven; 3. Carnatic, 4. rains, 5. higher, 6. south, 7. Mahanadi.

C. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (v), 3. (iv), 4. (iii), 5. (i).

D. Name three :

1. Idli, Dosa, Upama; 2. Oranges, Bananas, Mangoes;
3. Rice, Pulses, Vegetables; 4. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, 5. Rice, Cotton, Tobacco; 6. Coal, Iron, Manganese.

E. Answer in one word/few words :

1. Nilgiri, 2. Cotton, 3. Waterfall, 4. Hirakud.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. The rivers of the plateau region are rain fed, smaller than the Himalayan rivers but they flow with great speed.
2. Malwa Plateau is fairly flat and is made up of black soil which is most fertile. Jowar, wheat and cotton are grown here.
3. The whole plateau region is a tilted highland. The surface of the land is rocky and uneven. The soil is not very deep and region is rich in minerals and forest products. The mountains are very high lands and plains are low flat lands.
4. The major rivers of the plateau Region are Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Tapi, Chambal, Betwa, Ken and Sone.
5. The Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka states lie in the plateau region.

6. Main food of the people of south India is rice, ragi, smabhar, rassam and curd while their favourite dishes are idli, dosa and upama with coconut chutney. Coffee is their popular drink.
7. The main languages of South India are Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam.
8. Kanjeevaram is famous for silk sarees.

Do and Learn

- G.** Do it yourself.
- H.** Do it yourself.
- I.** Do it yourself.
- J. The Tiger is our National Animal. List three things we should do to save tigers and three things we must not do so that they may survive :**

Things we should do

1. Built protected area for them.
2. Hunting of tigers should be banned.
3. We should provide friendly environment to them to breed.

Things we should not do

1. We should not cut forests in which they live.
2. Products made of tiger parts should not be used.
3. We should not support activities like circus where animals are tortured in training.

6. The Coastal Plains and Island Groups

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. spices | 2. textiles |
| 3. Ships | 4. beaches |
| 5. Rice | 6. marshy |

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Andaman ; Nicobar; 2. Malayalam, 3. Mando, 4. Vivekanand, 5. Aurobindo.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

D. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (v), 3. (i), 4. (iii), 5. (iv)

E. Write one word/two words for :

1. Kathakali, 2. Lagoon, 3. Kanchipuram, 4. Delta, 5. Kerala, 6. Chilka Lake.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Some hills of the West Coast extend right upto the sea. Large rocks and pieces lie hidden under the sea water. Ships and boats can dash against them so lighthouses are built all along the west coast to warn the sailors.
2. Lagoons are shallow salt water lakes which are formed and separated from the sea by rocks or sandunes.
3. All big rivers of the west coast such as Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri form deltas.
4. Tourists visit Goa because of its beautiful beaches and churches.
5. Bhubaneshwar is the capital of Odisha and is also known for Lingaraj Temple.
6. People of Andaman and Nicobar Islands grow rice, spices, rubber and coffee. They earn their living from palm and coconut tree which grow in plenty near the sea coast.

Do and Learn

G. Do it yourself.

H. Do it yourself.

I. Some of the cities on the coast were named differently in the past. Find out their old names.

New Name	Old Name	New Name	Old Name	New Name	Old Name
Chennai	Madras	Kolkata	Calcutta	Puducherry	Pondicherry
Kochi	Cochin	Mumbai	Bombay	Panaji	Nova Goa

7. The Climate of Our Country

Classroom Activity

Do it yourself.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. northern, 2. March, 3. South, 4. June, 5. Arabian Sea.

C. Answer in one word/a few words :

1. Eastern Coast of South India, 2. North-East India,
3. Desert region, 4. January, 5. South India.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Weather is a climatic condition and the sun, wind, clouds and rain are the factors which combine together to make weather. Nearly constant weather condition of a place for a long time is called climate of that place.
- Coastal regions have an equable type of climate (neither hot nor cold) because of the cool sea breeze.
- Weather conditions remaining nearly constant for a long time is called season.
- By the middle of July, heavy rains cover the whole area of India.
- India is a large country and hence, has a wide range of landforms like mountains, plains and plateaus. The physical features of an area influence its climate. This causes the difference in the climates of North and South India which are very different.
- Mumbai is situated near the sea on the west coast of India, so water in the sea does not get heated or cooled down quickly and thus the city is never too hot nor too old.

Do and Learn

E. Do it yourself.

F. Read the clues and complete the cross word :

		¹ T		² J				⁴ W
		E		A				I
		⁵ M	O	N	S	³ L	O	O
		P		U		O		T
		E		A				E
⁶ S	U	M	M	E	R			R
		A		R				
		Y						
		T						
		U						
		R						
		E						

8. Our Natural Resources : Soil and Water

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

1. Northern Plains
2. very fertile
3. control
4. lava rocks
5. rains

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. bunds, trees; 2. deep, 3. top, 4. north-western, 5. flood, electricity.

C. Match the following :

1. (iv), 2. (iii), 3. (ii), 4. (i).

D. Name three :

1. Control flood, producing electricity, regular supply of water;
2. Alluvial, Sandy, Black; 3. Bhakra-Nangal, Rihand valley, Hirakud, 4. Well, Canal, Tank; 5. Drinking, Cooking, Bathing.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Soil is the basis of our life. It is the top layer of the earth's surface. We use soil to grow cotton, cereals, vegetables and fruits in fields and gardens. Soil is formed by breaking up of large rocks into small pieces which are further broken down into sand and silt.
2. We make the soil fertile by using manure, formed by decaying of plants and cowdung. Fertilizers made from minerals are also added to the soil to increase fertility.
3. When the top fertile layer of the soil is carried away by rain water or strong winds, it is called soil erosion. For preventing soil erosion, we need to conserve soil and make small bunds. We should also plant more and more trees, shrubs and grasses on our soil.
4. The best means of irrigation is rains. Other main sources of water for irrigating farms are wells, tube-wells, tanks and canals.
5. Canals are small channels made by men. These are dug to divert a part of river water to distant farms.
6. In a dam, water is made to fall from a required height on the blades of a turbine. The force of the falling water is used to generate electricity.
7. Dams are built to store water through placement of earth, rock and/or concrete across a river. It provides a regular source of water for irrigation and municipal water supplies.

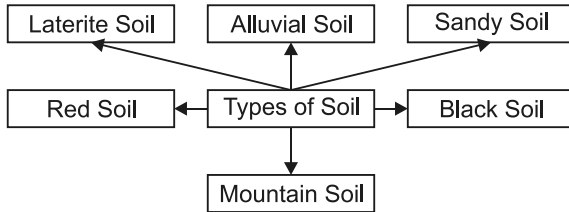
Do and Learn

F. Make a list of the crops grown in given soils :

Soils	Crops
Alluvial	Wheat, sugar cane, rice, jute
Sandy	Millets, gram, cotton
Black	Sugar cane, cotton
Red	Millets, groundnuts
Coarse	Fruit trees

G. Do it yourself.

H. Navya made a mind-map about the soil. She was unable to complete it. Help her to complete the map.



I. Do it yourself.

J. Do it yourself.

9. Our Forest Wealth

Classroom Activity

Answer in one word/few words :

1. Sunderbans
2. Summer
3. Lion
4. Dry forests

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

1. (d), 2. (d), 3. (c).

B. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (v), 3. (i), 4. (iii), 5. (iv).

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Forests provide us a number of things for our daily use and industries such as, timber, firewood, pulp, resin, honey, lac, gum, cane, grasses and medicinal herbs.
2. Evergreen forests remain green all around the year. They are found in hot and deciduous rainy parts in the hills of Western

Ghats and north-east India. Deciduous forests are mostly found in the wetter parts of the Southern Plateau. Trees shed their leaves seasonally while evergreen trees do not.

3. Sunderbans is famous for Royal Bengal tiger.
4. A wildlife sanctuary is a naturally occurring sanctuary that provides protection for various animal species from hunting or poaching.
5. It is necessary to plant new trees on a large scale because due to poverty and growing population, people always need timber and other forest products. Besides, trees release oxygen and freshen up the air.

Do and Learn

- D. Do it yourself.
- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.

10. Our Mineral Resources

Classroom Activity

Complete the columns :

Mineral Found in

Uses

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--|
| 1. Iron | Odisha, Bihar | It is used to make steel. |
| 2. Coal | Jharkhand, Bihar | It is used in iron and steel plants. |
| 3. Petroleum | Vododara, Kochi | It is used for running vehicles. |
| 4. Mica | Hazaribagh, Gaya | It is used in manufacturing of electrical goods, glass and paints. |
| 5. Manganese | Odisha | It is used to make steel, batteries etc. |

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Answer in one word/a few words :

1. Oil Fields, 2. Iron, 3. Copper, 4. Black Gold.

C. Answer the following questions :

1. All such materials which are dug out from the crust of earth are called minerals.
2. Minerals are extracted from the earth by either mining or drilling wells.
3. Aeroplanes and electric wire are made of aluminium.

4. Copper is used to make electric wires, utensils and coins.
5. There is a need to use more and more of alternative sources of energy because mineral resources are limited. Which will be finished one day. But the sun will always shine, the wind will always blow and the water always fall from the mountains.
6. Mineral resources are limited and will not last forever and will be exhausted one day. As they cannot be made by man, so we have to use them wisely.

Do and Learn

- D. Do it yourself.
- E. Do it yourself.
- F. Do it yourself.
- G. Do it yourself.

11. Our Agriculture and Livestock

Classroom Activity

Name two states/regions which produce :

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. Rice | Odisha, | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. Cotton | Gujarat, | Maharashtra |
| 3. Sugarcane | Bihar, | Tamil Nadu |
| 4. Cocoa | Kerala, | Karnataka |
| 5. Wheat | Punjab, | Haryana |
| 6. Tea | Assam, | West Bengal |

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Camel, 2. agriculture, 3. agriculture, 4. Uttar Pradesh, 5. sheep.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (✓), 3. (X), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

D. Write one word/two words for the following :

1. Dairy, 2. White Revolution, 3. Livestock, 4. Bio-gas, 5. Veterinary hospital.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. In agriculture, we use soil for sowing seeds, water for irrigation, minerals for fertilizers, humans and livestock for ploughing and harvesting.
2. Our country is called an agricultural activity because about seventy per cent of its population is dependent on agriculture.
3. Use of pesticides, new varieties of seeds and modern agricultural implements and technique is called Green revolution.
4. Sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, tobacco and rubber are the major cash crops cultivated in India.
5. The condition of our agriculture can be improved by using good quality seeds, good fertilizers, better irrigation facilities, modern agricultural equipments and progressive farming methods.
6. All the useful domestic animals are called livestock.
7. The White Revolution is a government initiative to increase milk production. The word 'white' stands for milk which is white in colour.
8. Different types of animal products are meat of cattle, fish and eggs of hens, milk, wool, leather, manure and bio-gas.
9. We should be kind to animals because they are very useful. They are our friends or helpers. They should be treated kindly and fed properly.

12. Our Industries

Classroom Activity

Do it yourself.

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (X), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (✓).

C. Fill in the blanks :

1. industrialised, 2. machines, 3. cottage, 4. large scale industry.

D. Name three :

1. Handloom clothes, Embroidery, Jewellery; 2. Hosiery, Utensils, Plastic goods; 3. Iron and Steel, Heavy electricals, Cotton textiles.

E. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (iv), 3. (i), 4. (vi), 5. (iii), 6. (v).

F. Answer the following questions :

1. We all need good food to eat, good clothes to wear and comfortable house to live to lead a comfortable life.
2. We get raw materials from natural resources and agriculture.
3. An industry is the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials and changing them into products.
4. For a new industry, four things are necessary : raw material, machine, power and workers.
5. A cottage industry is the industry in which some skilled workers make things in their houses only.
6. Iron and steel industry is called the base of industry because all industries depend on it for the machinery. Machines are made of iron and steel.

Do and Learn

G. Mayank has employed a few people to make bamboo articles at his home in Assam which he then sells in the market for a profit. What kind of industry has he set up?

Cottage industry.

H. Do it yourself.

I. Do it yourself.

13. Means of Transport and Communication

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

1. fax 2. metro 3. mass 4. wires 5. Telephones

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQ) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Delhi and Kolkata, 2. electricity, 3. local, 4. National Highways, 5. heavy, bulky.

C. Name three :

1. Roadways, Railways, Waterways; 2. Mumbai, Kochi, Chennai;
3. Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru; 4. Letters, Telephone, Fax;
5. Television, Radio, Newspaper.

D. Match the following :

1. (v), 2. (iii), 3. (i), 4. (ii), 5. (vi), 6. (iv).

E. Write one word for :

1. Metro, 2. Steamer, 3. Railways, 4. Airport, 5. Seaports,
6. Airways.

F. Answer the following questions :

1. Road transport is very convenient and time saving for long and short distances. Road connects small places and big places to each other. Road transport helps to carry raw materials right up to the factory doors and products into the markets.
2. Roads that connect state capitals and other important cities of the country are called National Highways.
3. Air transport is the fastest means of transport. During flood and famine, helicopters drop packets of food to people in the flood affected areas. In times of war, aeroplanes fly soldiers and materials to places where they are needed.
4. Communication means exchange of ideas and information between people.
5. Telephone is a better medium than a letter because we can get a message faster *via* telephone than a letter.
6. Television is the most popular means of entertainment and education. It has a larger mass appeal and impact on people than radio because it brings voice, sound and pictures of events to our home.
7. Newspapers provide news from our country and the whole world everyday. They help us to keep in touch with day to day happenings.

Do and Learn

- G.** Do it yourself.
H. Do it yourself.
I. Do it yourself.

14. Our Constitution : Goals, Rights and Duties

Classroom Activity

Tick (✓) the correct words :

1. people, 2. Everyone, 3. eighteen, 4. right. 5. alike

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. liberty, 2. labourers, 3. duty, 4. themselves, 5. equal.

C. Match the following :

1. (ii), 2. (i), 3. (iv), 4. (iii).

D. Answer in one word :

1. 25 years, 2. People, 3. Constitution, 4. Republic 5. Eighteen.

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Democracy is a system of government in which people choose their representatives by voting for them in elections.
2. If our fundamental right is violated by another person, we can get it enforced by court.
3. According to fundamental rights, all people can express their views. They can assemble or form associations and are free to live and travel anywhere in India. They may follow any profession.
4. Rights and duties are closely related and cannot be separated from one another. Both go side by side. The rights of one person are the duties of another.
5. Two duties of a citizen are as follows :
 - (i) We must respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - (ii) We must protect our natural environment.

Do and Learn

- F.** Pakistan is a Muslim country and Islam is the official religion of Pakistan, but India is a secular country and everyone is free to follow the religion of his/her choice.
- G.** Do it yourself.
- H.** Do it yourself.

15. Our Government

Classroom Activity

Give one word for the following :

1. President, 2. Parliament, 3. President, 4. Governor

Read and Answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Governor, 2. Parliament, 3. High, Supreme, 4. candidate.

C. Tick (✓) the correct statements and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (✓), 5. (X).

D. Match the columns :

1. (iii), 2. (i), 3. (iv), 4. (ii).

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Our country is a union of 29 states and 7 union territories. Therefore it is called the Indian Union.
2. The major functions of the government are : (i) making laws, (ii) execution of laws and (iii) dispensing of justice.
3. Our Parliament consists of two houses : the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
4. A person must satisfy all the following conditions to become a member of the Lok Sabha :
 - (i) He/she must be a citizen of India.
 - (ii) He/she must not be less than 25 years of age.
5. Candidates of every political parties elects a leader of their group. The President appoints the leader of the majority group in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.
6. The President of India is elected by the elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. He is the head of the Union, Government and is elected for a term of five years.

Do and Learn

F. Do it yourself

G. Find out the names of the President and Prime Minister of India.

President—Mr. Ram Nath Kovind.

Prime Minister—Mr. Narendra Modi.

H. Find out the names of the Governor and Chief Minister of your State.

Governor—Mr. Ram Naik.

Chief Minister—Mr. Yogi Adityanath.

Half-Yearly Test Paper (Based on chapter 1 to 8)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (X), 2. (X), 3. (X), 4. (✓).

C. Name three :

1. Dishes of South India popular all over India
Idli, Dosa, Upma
2. Fruits of Maharashtra
Oranges, Bananas, Mangoes
3. Main crops of Chhattisgarh basin
Rice, Pulses, Vegetables
4. Big cities of Malwa Plateau
Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior

D. Answer the following questions :

1. The rivers of the plateau region are rainfed, smaller than the Himalayan rivers but flow with great speed.
2. Tourists visit Goa because of its beautiful beaches and churches.
3. India is a big country. It has a wide range of landforms like mountains, plains and plateau. The physical features of an area affect its climate. This is the cause for the difference in the climates of North and South India.
4. In a dam water is made to fall from a height on the blades of turbine. The force of falling water is used to generate electricity.

E. Some of the cities on the coast were named differently in the past. Find out their old names :

Chennai — Madras, Kolkata — Calcutta, Puducherry—
Pondicherry, Kochi — Cochin, Mumbai — Bombay, Panaji —
Nova Goa.

Annual Test Paper
(Based on chapters 9 to 15)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs) :

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

B. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (X) the wrong ones :

1. (✓), 2. (✓), 3. (✓), 4. (X).

C. Name three :

1. Handloom clothes, Embroidery, Jewellery; 2. Hosiery, Utensils, Plastic goods; 3. Iron and Steel, Heavy electricals, Cotton textiles.

D. Answer the following questions :

1. Condition of our agriculture may be further improved by using quality seeds, good fertilizers, irrigation facilities, modern agricultural equipments and progressive farming methods.
2. For a new industry, four things are necessary : raw material machine, power and workers.
3. The major functions of the Government are : (i) making laws, (ii) execution of laws, (iii) dispensing of justice.
4. Candidates of every parties elects a leader. The President appoint the leader of the majority group in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

E. Write one word for :

1. Metro
2. Steamer
3. Railways