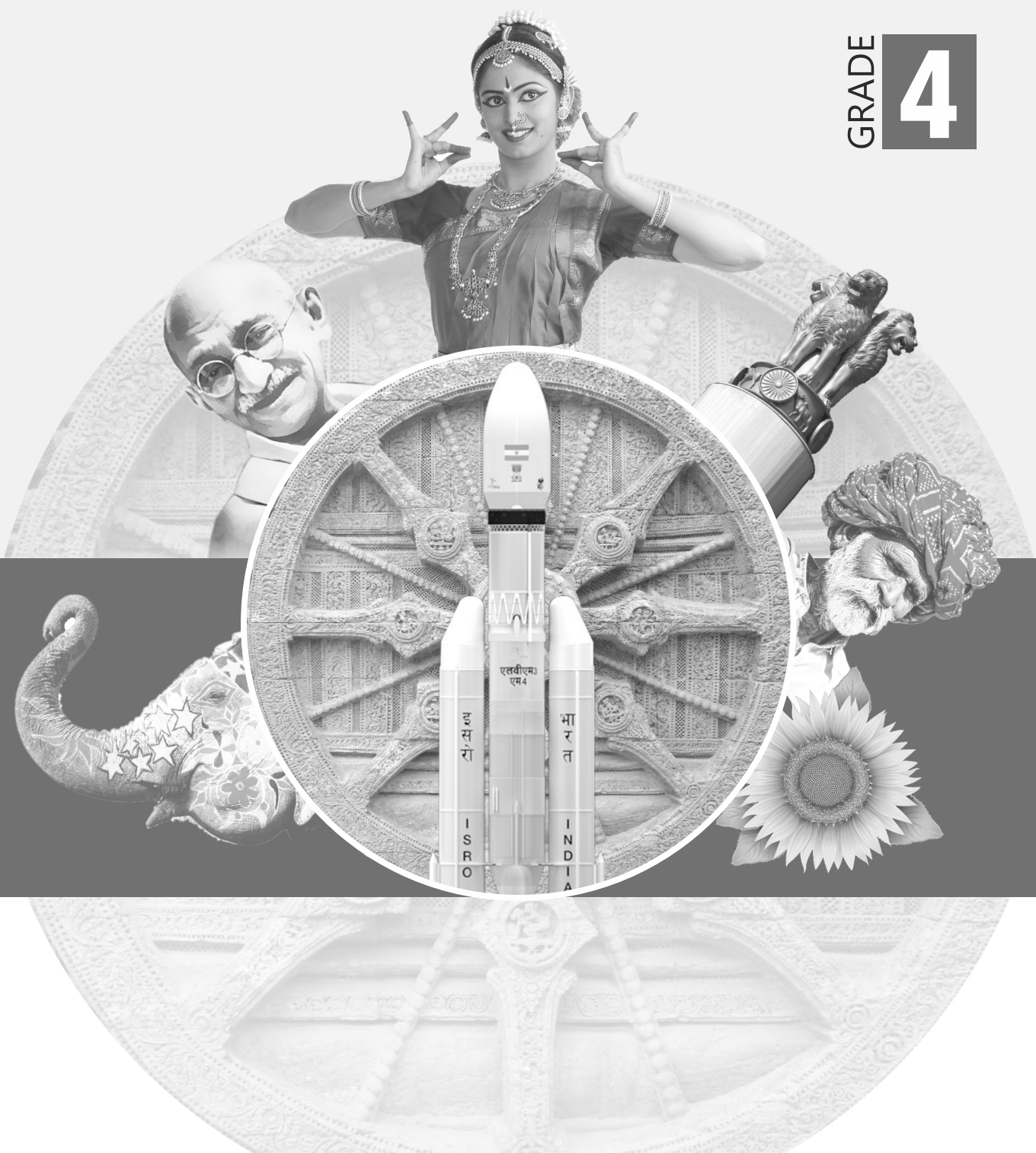


Social Edge

A Textbook of Social Studies

GRADE 4



1. Rich Indian Culture

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
6. (a) 7. (b)
- B.** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- C.** 1. Hindi 2. Men 3. folk 4. two 5. Ashoka
- D.** 1. Akshardham Temple Statue of Unity
2. Baisakhi Bihu
3. Lavani Bihugeet
4. Pandit Birju Maharaj Mallika Sarabhai
5. Terracota horses Puppets
- E.** 1. The difference is that Hindi is written from left to right whereas Kashmiri is written from right to left.
2. In India, women wear sarees, salwar-kameez, skirts, shirts, jeans and gowns whereas men wear jeans, trousers, shirts, T-shirts, Kurta-pyjama and kurta-dhoti.
3. Folk dances are performed on birth of child, marriage, change of seasons, festivals and sowing and harvesting of crops.
4. Three monuments built by the Rajputs are Amber Fort, Chittorgarh Fort and Hawa Mahal.
5. Early humans painted on the walls of caves which are called cave paintings. The paintings at Ajanta caves show scenes from the life of Lord Buddha.
6. Handicraft is the activity of making decorative item by hand.
- F.** Do yourself.
- G.** 1. Hombill festival.
2. Hombill festival is celebrated in Nagaland to encourage inter-tribal interaction and to preserve, protect and revive the uniqueness and richness of the Naga heritage.
- H.** Do yourself. **I.** Do yourself.



2. The Era of Exploration

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- C.** 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

- D.** 1. European want to find a sea route to the east because the land trade route was controlled by the Arab traders who did not like the presence of the Europeans.
 2. Bartholomew Diaz turn back from the cape of storms because sea was very rough there.
 3. Vasco da Gama began his voyage from Lisbon in Portugal. He took the same route as Bartholomew Diaz, reached the Cope of Good Hope and sailed further northwards. In 1498, he reached Calicut and met Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut. He was the first European to reach India by sea. He loaded his ships with spices and went back to Europe where he sold them at a huge profit. Later, he made two more trips to India.
 4. Adjustable sails helped the sailors in adjusting the sails to the direction of the wind, so that the sailors could move their ships faster.
 5. The instruments used by sailors at sea are compass, quadrant and astrolabe.
- E.** Sailors could not drink seawater because it is very salty.
- F.** 1. cloves 2. turmeric
- G.** Do yourself. **H.** Do yourself.



3. King Akbar

Exercise

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c)
- C.** 1. Akbar defeated many rulers such as Hemu, Maharana Pratap, Chand Bibi and Rani Durgavati.
 2. The Rajputs were the rulers of many kingdoms in Rajasthan such as Marwar, Mewar and Amber.
 3. Mahabharata and Ramayana translated into Persian by Akbar.
 4. Famous people in Akbar's court were Mian Tansen, Abul Fazl, Raja Birbal, Raja Todar Mal, Faizi, Mullah Do-Pyaza, Bairam Khan, Abdul Rahim, Khan-i_Khanan and Raja Man Singh.
 5. Akbar built a new city name Fatehpur Sikri. It was built in Agra.
- D.** Do yourself. **E.** Do yourself.
- F.** Do yourself.
- G.** 1. Mughal 2. kind 3. Fatehpur Sikri
 4. Raja Birbal
- H.** Do yourself. **I.** Do yourself.



4. Our Country

Exercise

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. India 2. Southern most 3. 8
4. Shillong 5. Telangana
- C.** 1. Asia 2. Himalayas 3. Chandigarh 4. Rajasthan
5. Hyderabad
- D.** 1. Bharat is surrounded by the Arabian Sea in west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south.
2. Bharat's five neighbouring countries are Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
3. Jammu & Kashmir got two capitals.
4. Seven Sisters are located in the north-eastern Bharat. Their names are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
5. Five physical divisions of Bharat are Northern mountains, Plains-Northern and Coastal, Indian or western desert, Peninsular or southern plateaus and Islands.
- E.** Do yourself.
- F.** **Across (→)**
4. RANCHI 5. RAIPUR 6. PORTBLAIR
Down (↓)
1. AGARTALA 2. BENGALURU 3. DISPUR
- G.** Do yourself. **H.** Do yourself.
- I.** Do yourself



5. Northern Mountains

Exercise

- A.** 1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- B.** 1. Mount Everest 2. Shiwalik 3. phiran
4. Uttarakhand 5. Pelling
- C.** 1. Ganga Yamuna
2. Woollen Shawls Scarves
3. Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland
4. Lychee Papaya
5. Shillong Cherrapunji

- D.** 1. The three parallel ranges of Himalayas are Greater Himalaya, Middle Himalaya and Outer Himalaya.
 2. Terrace Farming is popular in the mountains because there is no plain land in mountaneous regions, farmers have cut terraces along the slopes, where crops can be easily grown.
 3. Negaland is famous for its wood carving and pottery work.
 4. The main occupations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh are farming, wood carving, carpet weaving and making bamboo and cane products.
 5. Sikkim is famous for oranges, cardamom and orchids.
- E.** Do yourself
- F.** Do yourself.
- | G. | NAME OF THE DRESS | STATE WHERE IT IS WORN |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | SARONG | KERALA |
| 2. | PUAN | MIZORAM |
| 3. | JAINSEM | MEGHALAYA |
| 4. | RIKUTU | TRIPURA |
| 5. | VATCHI | NAGALAND |
- H.** Do yourself.
- I.** Do yourself.



6. Northern and Coastal Plains

Exercise

- A.** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F
- B.** 1. plain 2. Beas 3. Tsangpo 4. Golden 5. Chhath
- C.** 1. Alluvium 2. Padma 3. Bihar 4. Arabian Sea
 5. Onam
- D.** 1. Rivers bring silt and deposit it in the northern plains. This silt makes the northern plains fertile.
 2. The names of the four monuments in Delhi are Red Fort, Qutub Minar, India Gate and Lotus Temple.
 3. The western coastal plains is divided into three parts.
 4. The main occupations of the people living in coastal areas are farming and fishing.
 5. Rubber, coconut, rice, tea, coffee and spices are the crops grown in Kerala.
- E.** Salt is made from sea water so it can be possible only in coastal areas.

F.	State	Festival	Dance	Main Language	City
	Punjab	Lohri	Bhangra	Punjabi	Amritsar
	Tamil Nadu	Pongal	Bharatnatyam	Tamil	Chennai
	Kerala	Onam	Kathakali	Malayalam	Thiruvananthapuram
	Gujarat	Navaratri	Ras-Garba	Gujarati	Ahmedabad
	West Bengal	Durga Puja	Kirtan dance	Bangla	Darjeeling
	Assam	Bihu	Bihu	Assamese	Digboi

- G. 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. No
H. Do yourself.



7. Great Indian Desert

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
C. 1. sand dunes 2. oasis 3. taankas 4. Ghoomar
5. Jaipur
D. 1. The Thar Desert remains hot and dry throughout the year as it receives very little or no rainfall. In summer, days are very hot and nights are cool. In winter, days are warm and nights are very cold.
2. The land around on oasis is fertile where people grow crops. Thus, most villages are located around on oasis.
3. Indira Gandhi Canal is important for the region as it provides water for domestic use and irrigation.
4. People who travel from one place to another in search of food for their animals are called banjaras.
5. The walls of houses in Rajasthan are thick because thick walls keep the heat away which keeps the house cool.
E. Rice is not grown in this region because of the low availability of water to irrigate the crop.
F. Do yourself. G. Do yourself.
H. Do yourself.
I. Do yourself.



8. Southern Plateaus and Islands

Exercise

- A. 1. Karnataka 2. Nilgiri 3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Ganesh Chaturthi 5. Port Blair
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
- C. 1. Narmada 2. Godavari 3. Panna 4. Telangana
- D. 1. The Central Highlands are surrounded by the Aravalli Hills in the north-west the Vindhya Range in the south, the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in the east and the Rajmahal Hills in the north-east.
2. Coal, iron ore, copper, manganese and tin are found in the southern plateaus.
3. Mining is an important activity in Chhattisgarh as it has rich reserves of minerals.
4. Mumbai high has great importance because it has large deposits of petroleum.
5. Andaman and Nicobar Island and Lakshadweep Island.
- E. Do yourself.
- F. 1. Madhya Pradesh 4. Mumbai
2. Chhattisgarh 5. Karnataka
3. Telangana 6. Jharkhand
- G. Do yourself. H. Do yourself.
- I. Do yourself.



9. The Climate

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B. 1. temperature 2. northern mountains 3. monsoon
4. November, February 5. western disturbances
- C. 1. cotton 2. weather 3. three main 4. January
5. Tamil Nadu
- D. 1. Weather is the day-to-day conditions of the air at a particular place. It can be described as sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy or foggy. On the other hand, the climate of a place is the pattern of weather conditions over a very long period of time.

2. Monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal blow towards the land. They carry a lot of moisture and cause rainfall in most parts of the country.
 3. Western disturbances, lead to light rainfall in the plains and snowfall in the northern mountains.
 4. Meghalaya receives the highest and Rajasthan receives the lowest rainfall.
- E.** Chennai remains cool even during summer as it is located in the coastal areas.
- F.** Do yourself. **G.** Do yourself.
- H.** 1. Do yourself. 2. Do yourself.
- I.** Do yourself.



10. The Soils

Exercise

- A.** 1. Laterite Soil 2. Black Soil 3. Alluvial Soil
4. Desert Soil 5. Red Soil 6. Mountain Soil
- B.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- C.** 1. Laterite 2. infertile 3. Alluvial 4. black 5. mountain
- D.** 1. Large rocks break into smaller pieces due to sunshine, wind and water. These pieces further break down into sand and silt and are carried to different places by running water and wind. But this is a very slow process and takes thousands and thousands of years to form a very thin layer of soil.
2. Alluvial, black, red, laterite, mountain and desert are various soils found in India.
- | Soil | Crops |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Alluvial | Wheat, Rice |
| Black | Cotton, Oil seeds |
| Red | Wheat, Millets |
| Laterite | Tea, Coffee |
| Mountain | Wheat, Maize |
| Desert | Millets, Barley |
3. Black soil also called black lava soil because it is formed from lava rocks.
4. Desert soil is found in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

5. To prevent soil erosion and to protect soil, we must :
 - ◆ not cut trees
 - ◆ plant more trees
 - ◆ not keep the fields barren
 - ◆ stop overgrazing of land
 - ◆ use manure or natural fertilizers in place of artificial fertilizers.
- E. Cotton is cultivated in Gujarat and Maharashtra as these states have suitable soil for growing cotton.
- F. Do yourself.
- G. Do yourself.
- H. Do yourself.
- I. Do yourself.



11. The Agriculture

Exercise

- A. 1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B. 1. agriculture 2. farmers 3. food 4. sugarcane
5. Uttar Pradesh
- C. 1. Buffalo Cow
2. Jowar Bajra
3. Flowers Fruits
4. Moong Masoor
5. Jute Cotton
- D. 1. A variety of crops are grown in India because it has a favourable climate, fertile soil and good irrigation facilities.
2. Food Crops : Food crops are the crops which are grown to be used as food. Some such examples are rice, wheat, millets and pulses.
Cash Crops : Cash crops are the crops which are grown to be used in industries or for sale in the market. The main cash crops are sugarcane, cotton, jute, tea and coffee
3. Indian Agricultural production increased after independence due to the following factors :
 - ◆ Use of better quality seeds.
 - ◆ Better irrigation facilities and more area being brought under irrigation.
 - ◆ Use of fertilizers and pesticides.
 - ◆ Use of modern agricultural machinery like tractors, cultivators and harvesters.

4. Cows and buffaloes are very useful for us as they give us milk while their waste is used as manure. Bullocks are useful to us because they are used to plough fields, draw water from wells and pull carts.
5. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.
- E. Do yourself.
- F. **Across (→)**
3. **MAWSYNRAM** 4. **BRICK**
7. **LARGE** 9. **TEA**
10. **EARTHWORM**
- Down (↓)**
1. **HORTICULTURE** 2. **FAX**
5. **SUMMER** 6. **METRO**
8. **COTTON**
- G. Do yourself.
- H. 5 7 3 6 1 4 2
- I. Do yourself.
- J. Do yourself.



12. The Industries

Exercise

- A. 1. finished 2. factory 3. three 4. cities 5. Chittaranjan
- B. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- C. 1. The process of making a particular product using different machines in a factory is called an industry. To set up an industry, we need raw materials, machines, power supply, human labour, money and transport.
2. Those industries which people establish in their homes are called cottage industries : Grinding flour and weaving cloth are cottage industries.
3. Those industries which employ few workers and use smaller and fewer machines are called small-scale industries.
4. Industries that employ thousands of workers where they use large machines to produce large quantities of goods are called large scale industries.
- D. Big iron and steel plants have been set up in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha as these states have large deposits of iron ore.
- E. Do yourself.

- F. 1. Figo
2. Polo
3. Swift
4. Bolt
5. Santro
6. Etios
7. Amaze
8. Duster
- G. Do yourself.
- H. Do yourself



13. Transport and Communication

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a)
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. train 2. Mumbai 3. 13 4. aeroplanes
- D. 1. Stone, cement and tar are used to make metalled roads.
2. Railways are the life line of our country as they connect all the parts of India.
3. Passenger ships carry people while cargo ship transport goods.
4. People buy stamps, postcards, inland letters and stamped envelopes from a post office.
5. Five means of communication are Postal service, Telephone, Radio, Internet and Email and Newspapers.
- E. Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar not have ports because these states are located in northern plains.
- F. Do yourself.
- G. 1. July 2. May 3. 150 4. $20 \times 50 = 1000$
- H. Do yourself.
- I. Do yourself.



14. The Natural Resources

Exercise

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B. 1. air, water, soil, minerals
2. Buildings, roads, electricity, machine
3. Iron, Copper, Coal, Petroleum

- C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- D. 1. Two types of resources are natural resources and human-made resources :
 Natural Resources → Copper and Coal
 Human made Resources → Building and Roads
2. Resources which cannot be created once they are exhausted are called exhaustible resources. Metals, coal and petroleum are examples.
 Resources which do not get exhausted are called inexhaustible resources. Solar energy, air, water, plants and animals are examples.
3. Different uses of coal are :
 ♦ to cook food
 ♦ generate electricity
 ♦ to run steam engines
 ♦ to run factories
4. Air and water.
5. Some ways to conserve natural resources are as follows :
 ♦ We must not pollute air, water and soil.
 ♦ We must plant more trees.
 ♦ We must not kill wild animals.
 ♦ We must save electricity.
 ♦ We must develop alternate sources of energy.
- E. Do yourself.
- F. Do yourself.
- G. Do yourself.
- H. 1. 1. I 2. E 3. I 4. I
 5. E 6. I
 2. 1. SOLAR R 2. PETROLEUM N 3. WATER R
 4. COAL N 5. WIND R 6. WOOD N
- I. Do yourself.



15. The Forests

Exercise

A.	Evergreen	Deciduous	Thorn	Mountain
	mahogany	teak	babul	spruce
	rosewood	sal	kikar	pine

- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

- C. 1. one-third 2. Evergreen 3. Ganga-Brahmaputra delta
4. deforestation 4. Asiatic lions
- D. 1. Forests are important to us because they give us many things and they are also home to animals and prevent soil erosion.
2. Evergreen trees do not shed their leaves and remain green throughout the year.
Deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.
3. Thorn forests are found in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana.
Mountain forests are found in the Himalayas and Nilgiri hills.
4. Planting trees in an area that was not a forest earlier is called afforestation.
5. National parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up to protect wild animals and to save the forests.
- E. Thorn trees have long roots so that the roots can go very deep into the soil in search of water and have small leaves to minimize water loss due to transpiration.
- F. **Across (→)**
4. KANHA 5. JIMCORBETT
7. GIR 8. PERIYAR
Across (↓)
1. KAZIRANGA 2. RANTHAMBHORE
3. DACHIGAM 6. GUINDY
- G. Do yourself.
H. Do yourself.
I. Do yourself.



16. The Water Resources

Exercise

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B. 1. groundwater 2. canals 3. sprinkler 4. reservoir
5. hydroelectricity
- C. 1. Water is essential for life because we cannot survive without water, we need water to drink, cook food, wash clothes and do various other things.
2. The five sources of water are rain, ground water, lakes, rivers and seas.
3. Different means of irrigation are wells, canals, tanks, sprinklers and dams.

18. Local Self-government in Urban Areas

Exercise

- A. 1. gram panchayat 2. mayor 3. hospital
4. taxes 5. 18
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- C. 1. ward 2. local 3. state 4. mahanagar
- D. 1. The local self-government is the government elected by the people at the local level provides civic amenities to the people.
2. The local government which works in small city is called a municipal committee while the local government works in big city, where the population is more than 10 lakh, is called municipal corporation.
3. The members of a municipal committee or corporation are elected by the people living in that particular city.
4. Five functions performed by local self-governing bodies are keep the city clean, build and repair roads, install and repair street lights, set up and maintain public toilets open and run dispensaries.
5. Local bodies collect money through taxes and they also get money from the state government.
- E. People aged 18 years and above can vote in municipal elections.
- F. Do yourself.
- G. Do yourself.
- H. Do yourself.



19. Fundamental Rights and Duties

Exercise

- A. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b)
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
- C. 1. Republic 2. six 3. freedom 4. 14
5. minorities
- D. 1. The constitution is a set of rules according to which the government governs the country.

2. Our constitution gives some basic rights to every citizen called Fundamental Rights.

There are six Fundamental Rights :

1. Right to Equality
 2. Right to Freedom
 3. Right against Exploitation
 4. Right to Freedom of Religion
 5. Culture and Educational Rights
 6. Right to constitutional Remedies
3. Three fundamental duties are :
To abide by constitution
To take care of the environment
To take care of public property
4. Our Constitution provides some guidelines, called Directive Principles, for the government to ensure the welfare of the people. The Constitution asks the government to make sure that :
people have proper living conditions.
every child goes to school.

- E. Do yourself.
F. Do yourself.
G. Do yourself.
H. Do yourself
I. Do yourself.



Half-Yearly Model Test Paper

(From Lesson 1-9)

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)
B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
C. 1. plain 2. Beas 3. Tsangpo 4. Golden 5. Chhath
D. 1. European want to find a sea route to the east because the land trade route was controlled by the Arab traders who did not like the presence of the Europeans.
2. The Rajputs were the rulers of many kingdoms in Rajasthan such as Marwar, Mewar and Amber.
3. Mahabharata and Ramayana translated into Persian by Akbar.
4. People who travel from one place to another in search of food for their animals are called banjaras.

5. The walls of houses in Rajasthan are thick because thick walls keep the heat away which keeps the house cool.
6. The names of the four monuments in Delhi are Red Fort, Qutub Minar, India Gate and Lotus Temple.



Annual Model Test Paper

(From Lessons 10-19)

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- C.** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
- D.** 1. Desert soil is found in Rajasthan and Gujarat.
2. To prevent soil erosion and to protect soil, we must :
- ◆ not cut trees.
 - ◆ plant more trees.
 - ◆ not keep the fields barren.
 - ◆ stop overgrazing of land.
 - ◆ use manure or natural fertilizers in place of artificial fertilizers.
3. Stone, cement and tar are used to make metalled roads.
4. Railways are the lifeline of our country as they connect all the parts of India.
5. An area or region with a number of oil wells is called an oilfield while the place where petrol, kerosene oil, diesel and cooking gas is obtained by refining mineral oil is called refinery.
6. The Earth's mineral reserves are limited and cannot last forever. Once they are used, they get exhausted. So we must use the available mineral reserves very carefully.

