

Social Science

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Chapter-1 India and Its Shape

Read And Answer

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. seven, five, 2. south, 3. 28, 7, 4. water

B. Match the followings :

1. Largest continent—(c) Asia
2. Andaman and Nikobar Islands—(a) Bay of Bengal
3. Lakshadweep and Nicobar—(b) Arabian Sea
4. Northern Mountains—(e) Highest range of mountains
5. A table-land —(d) Southern Plateau

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. False, 8. True

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Russia, China, Canada, The United States of America, Brazil and Australia are six other countries that are bigger in size than India.
2. There are seven continents and five ocean in the world.
3. The state of Jammu and Kashmir lies in the external North of India.
4. Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh are the neighbouring countries of India.
5. **Names of States in India are :**
Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Hariyana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
6. **Names of Union Territories are :**
There are seven union territories are :
Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Pondichery, Lakshadweep, Island, Andaman & Nicobar islands.

E. Long Answer type questions :

1. The southern part of India is surrounded by water bodies on its three sides so it is called a peninsula.

2. The southern part of India is surrounded by water bodies on its three sides. There is the Bay of Bengal in east, The Arabian Sea in the West and the Indian Ocean in the south.
 3. The climate of different places of India is also different. There are some places are very cold while some places are very hot. We also find the climate at some places as wet whereas in some places it is dry. The difference in the climate and landform also influence the life style of the people living at different places.
 4. The whole country has been divided into the following physical divisions :
(i) mountains of the north, (ii) northern plains, (iii) western desert, (iv) southern plateaus, (v) coastal plains and islands.
- #### F. Tick (✓) the correct options :
1. (d) seventh, 2. (b) Six, 3. (d) Five, 4. (a) Russia, 5. (b) India and Sri Lanka.

Chapter-2 The Northern Mountains

Read And Answer

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. arc-like, 2. 8848, 3. Bachendri Pal, 4. Mount Everest, 5. pass, 6. Karakoram

B. Match the following :

1. K-2 —(d) Second highest mountain
2. Ganga river—(e) Gangotri Glacier
3. Narrow passage through mountains—
(a) Pass
4. South of Himachal peak—
(b) Shivalik Range
5. Lowland between mountains—(c) Valley

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short Answer type questions :

1. The Himalaya mountain ranges lies in the north and the north-eastern part of India.
2. The Himalayan ranges put a check on the monsoon winds which facilitate the process of rain fall in India.

E. Long Answer type questions :

1. Himachal range may be seen covered with snow throughout the year. There grows no

vegetation in this region on account of extremely cold climate. Thus, we can say that the Himadri range is different from the rest of Himalaya ranges.

2. A glacier is a slow moving river of ice. There are several snow fields giving birth to glacier or Himani. The ice becomes melted on reaching the warm places and then water starts flowing in the form of rivers. The Ganga river and the other important rivers also originate from such glaciers.
3. The rivers which flow through northern plains are majorly Himalayan rivers. These rivers are fed by the glaciers of Himalayas. Whenever these rivers flow from the glaciers and from the hills they bring a lot of soil along with them. This soil makes the northern plains very fertile.
4. Himalayan mountain range is useful for India in many ways as following :
 - (i) The high mountains protect our northern borders from enemy attacks.
 - (ii) They prevent the chilly cold winds from entering our country from the north.
 - (iii) There are several wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.
 - (iv) Himalayan forests are the source of timber, various herbs, etc.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) Mount Everest, 2. (b) 8848 metres, 3. (a) Bachendri Pal, 4. (d) Himadri.

Chapter-3 The Northern Plains

Read And Answer

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. the Arabian Sea, 2. Northern Plains, 3. Bihar, 4. Sunderbans, 5. Prayagraj, 6. Hugly

B. Match the followings :

1. Northern plains—(c) World's largest and most fertile plains
2. Gangotri Glacier—(f) Origin point of Ganga
3. Kumbh Fair—(e) Prayagraj
4. Hugly—(b) Another name of Ganga in West Bengal
5. Sunderbans—(a) World's largest delta

6. Arabian Sea—(d) Satluj and its tributaries

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7. True

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Indus, Ghaghra and Gandak are the important rivers of Northern plains.
2. The rivers originating from mountains fetch plenty of mountain soil from the upper region with their flowing water. This soil is known as alluvial soil.
3. The meeting place of Ganga and Yamuna is known as confluence (Sangam). The world's famous Kumbh fair is held every twelfth year at the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna at Prayagraj.
4. Yamuna, Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Son are the main tributaries of Ganga river.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The northern plains lie between the Himalayas and the southern plateaus. This flat and level land extends from Punjab in the west up to Assam in the east.
2. The silt deposited by river Ganga and its tributaries makes the plain fertile. Northern plains fertile because when the river Ganga flows there it can not carry so much silt with it so it deposits it on the bank. So they are fertile since they carry alluvium with them. Thus, the northern plains are very fertile.
3. The river originating in the southern plateaus do not have enough of water during the summer season for the reason that the hills of southern plateau region are not covered with ice and snow.
4. Many cities such as Prayagraj, Varanasi, Haridwar and Rishikesh have been developed on the banks of rivers. The huge population living in these cities throw huge amount of waste everyday. This waste thrown into the rivers pollutes their water. The chemical wastes generated by factories and industries located on river banks are also thrown into the water. Thus, we can say the rivers of Northern plains so much polluted.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) Southern Plateau, 2. (a) The Arabian Sea, 3. (c) Bay of Bengal, 4. (a) Sangam, 5. (c) Sunderbans.

**Chapter-4
The Western Desert**

Read And Answer

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. Rajasthan, 2. Thar Desert, 3. deserts, 4. Indira Gandhi Canal, 5. sand dunes, 6. 500, 7. soil

B. Match the followings :

1. Thar desert—(c) South West of Northern Plains
2. Sand dunes—(a) Small hills of sand
3. Longest canal in the world—(b) Indira Gandhi Canal
4. Camel—(e) Used for transportation of goods
5. Cause of desert—(d) Soil erosion

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Desert is such a place which is having loose sandy soil and very little or no vegetation.
2. The desert region in India exists towards the south west of the northern plains.
3. When the ground water reaches the surface and forms green patches in desert is known as oasis.
4. The weather in desert region remains dry and hot most of the year. The summers are extremely hot and dry in desert region. During winters, the days are warm and nights are cold.
5. There grows no or very little vegetation in desert region.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. There are some natural reasons behind the formation of deserts. Even the human activities contribute in the formation of deserts. Large scale cutting of forests by the people and overgrazing of grasslands by animals have resulted in soil erosion. This process also result in the formation of deserts.

2. It is on account of lack of vegetation and loose sandy soil, storms occur very frequently here. These storm facilitate the formation of small hills of sand known as sand dunes. There have been the cases when people and camels, got buried and lost their lives under these sand dunes.

3. The need is of planting more and more trees to check the further spread of deserts. We should grow more crops on the farms and stop overgrazing by the animals. These steps are sure to prevent the land from being converted into deserts.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) South Rajasthan, 2. (c) Both (a) and (b), 3. (a) Camel, 4. (d) Rajasthan

**Chapter-5
The Southern Plateaus**

Read And Answer

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. Kanyakumari, 2. Ghats, 3. hard, rocky, 4. Kaveri, 5. Kurg

B. Match the followings :

1. Shape of Southern Plateau — (d) Triangular
2. Slope of Deccan Plateau — (c) West to East
3. Kolar Gold Mines — (e) Karnataka
4. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam — (a) River Krishna
5. Fall of Krishna and Kaveri rivers — (b) Bay of Bengal

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The southern plateau region includes the states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
2. The Kolar Gold mine and the Hutti Gold mines of Karnataka are the famous gold mines in India.
3. Iron, Coal, Mica, Manganese and Gold etc. are found in plenty in the Southern plateau region.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The southern plateau region stretches from the southern edge of the northern plains up to Kanyakumari. This situation gives a triangular shape to the southern plateau region. The southern plateau region includes the states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The upper surface of the land in plateau region is hard and rocky.
2. The southern plateau region stretches from the southern edge of the northern plains up to Kanyakumari. This situation gives a triangular shape to the southern plateau region.
3. Kaveri, Godawari, Krishna and Mahanadi are the main rivers flowing through the southern plateau region.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) All of these, 2. (a) Deccan plateau,
3. (b) Arabian Sea, 4. (a) Krishna, 5. (b) Karnataka.

3. Port is the place on the seashore where ships are anchored and where they are loaded and unloaded.
4. Lagoons are the shallow water bodies containing salty water which remain connected with the main sea.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The Indian coastline is about 6000 kms. long and stretches around the peninsula. Between the western Ghats and the coast, there is plain land known as western coastal plains stretching around the peninsula. The western coastal. The western coastal plains start from the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat and move towards Kanyakumari through the western parts of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. The eastern coastal plains start from Kanyakumari and stretch towards north along the coasts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.
2. The coastal regions are of great value for the country. The people in the coastal regions mainly occupy in fishing. Several sports have been developed on the western and eastern coastal regions. Port is a place on the sea shore where ships are anchored and where they are loaded and unloaded. All parts profusely contribute in our foreign trade.
3. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands located in the Bay of Bengal are a group of 300 islands. The inhabitants of these islands live a traditional lifestyle. These islands have dense forests and only a few of them are inhabited. The only active volcano in our country is located on the Barren Island here. Andaman and Nicobar Islands group is in the shape of an arc. The capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Port Blair. The Andaman group is in the north and the Nicobar group is in the south. The Indira Point is the southern most tip of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and also of the Indian territory. During the British rule, the prisoners were kept in cellular jail here. This sort of imprisonment was known as Kalapani.
4. The Lakshadweep Islands (a group of 27 islands) are located near the Malabar Coast

Chapter-6

The Coastal Plains And Islands

Read the Answers

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. Triangle, 2. Peninsula, 3. 6000, 4. Rann of Kachchh, 5. Mumbai, 6. Barren Island, 7. Kavaratti, 8. Indira Point.

B. Match the following :

1. Starting of western coastal plains—(c) Port
2. The place where ships are anchored—(c) Rann of Kachchh
3. Location of Andaman and Nicobar Islands —(a) Bay of Bengal
4. Southern most tip of India—(b) Indira Point
5. A group of 27 Islands—(d) Lakshadweep

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The landmass surrounded by water on three sides is called Peninsula.
2. Tobacco, Banana, Rice, Coffee, Clove, Sugar-cane, Cashew nut etc. are agricultural produce of Indian coast plains.

in the Arabian Sea. There are only 10 islands in Lakshadweep which are inhabited by the people. The most islands of this group are made of coral deposits, called atolls. Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India whose capital is Kavaratti. Most of the inhabitants of these islands are either farmers or fishermen.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) Triangular, 2. (b) Kanyakumari, 3. (b) Fishing, 4. (a) Maramgao

Chapter-7 The Climate of India

Read and Answer

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. water, 2. summer, 3. Malabar, 4. winter, 5. Rann of Kachchh

B. Match the followings :

1. Start of summer—(d) April
2. Loo—(e) during summer
3. Meghalaya—(b) State receiving highest rainfall
4. Coming of monsoon winds—(c) Arabian sea
5. December—(a) Coldest month of winter season

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The climate of summers becomes extremely hot. The sun is the hottest at noon when dry and hot winds start blowing. The sand storm are also common in this season.
2. The sun is hottest at noon when dry and hot winds called loo.
3. The rainy season in our country starts just after the summer season. There are few regions of our country getting rainfall by the mid of June.
4. The regions of India, which receive least or minimum rainfall are : Western half of Rajasthan, Western Punjab, The Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat and Northern part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir including Laddakh.
5. Highest rainfall parts in India are Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal,

Orissa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Kerala.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. In India the summer starts in April and lasts till the beginning of rainy season. The rainy season in our country starts just after summer season. Winter season starts from October-November and lasts till the middle of March.
2. The climate of a place affects the lifestyle, food, dresses and other habits of the people in habiting that region and also the animals in that reason.
3. In coastal regions, the summers are not so hot. The sea breeze maintains the coastal regions cool and moderate. The whether in these regions remains humid on account of moisture in air.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) All of these, 2. (b) Summer, 3. (a) Summer, 4. (c) Meghalaya

Chapter-8 The Soil of India

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. fertile, 2. sandy, 3. hill slopes, 4. Lava, 5. Manures, 6. Fertilizers

B. Match the following :

1. Soil—(c) Nature's Gift
2. Process of soil formation—(d) Very soil
3. Quality of desert soil—(a) Sandy
4. Rich in nutrients and minerals—(b) Upper most layer of soil

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. We should mix manures and fertilizers enhance fertility of soil.
2. The soil of nothern plains in India is more fertile because it has been brought here by the Himalayan rivers.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The soil is formed on account of the breakdown of rocks by various natural agents. The process of soil formation is so slow that thousands of years are taken to make fine soil. The soil formed on the breakdown and erosion of rocks becomes

spread on the land surface by different natural agents, for example, air, water, floods, etc.

2. The soil of desert of Rajasthan and close by areas is sandy. Therefore, less fertile. This regions receive very little rainfall. Hence, the people grow wheat, gram, cotton, date palm, etc. only where irrigation facility is available.
3. The soil in the southern plateau is formed of the black lava rocks. This kind of soil is black in colour and is useful for the growing of cotton and sugarcane. In the remaining parts of southern plateau, red soil is found which is less fertile. Groundnuts, Jowar, Bajra are the main crops in this region. Tea, Coffee and rubber are also sufficiently grown in this region.
4. The uppermost surface of the soil is very rich in nutrients and minerals essentially needed by plants for their proper growth. The uppermost surface of soil may be blown up by air or moved by flowing water to some other places. The process is known as soil erosion which reduces the fertility of soil if that region. Soil erosion should be prevented by planting of more and more trees as well as growing of grass on the open land to check the soil erosion.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (a) Sandy, 2. (c) Step farming, 3. (b) Himalayan rivers, 4. (a) Fruit bearing trees.

Chapter-9

Forest Resources and Livestock

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. One-third, 2. western, 3. rainfall, 4. Babul, Kikar, 5. West Bengal, 6. Mahotsava

B. Match the following :

1. Corbet Park— (b) Uttarakhand
2. Kaziranga — (d) Assam
3. Kanha — (c) Madhya Pradesh
4. Periyar— (f) Kerala
5. Gir — (a) Gujarat
6. Sunderbans — (e) West Bengal

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Plants are naturally grown at some places. The favourable climate conditions, such as, whether and good quality of soil help in sufficient growth of plants and trees. This is known as natural vegetation.
2. There are some places where trees grow together covering a very large area. These places are called forests.
3. In order to protect and improve the number of wild animal the sanctuaries have been developed.
4. The cow, buffalo and goat give us milk to drink; horse, camel and donkey transport our loads and sheep gives us wool. In such manner domestic animals are useful for us.
5. The quality of our livestock is very poor.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The evergreen forest are found in plenty along the Western Ghats and in the north-eastern states. Whereas the thorny forests are found in West Bengal.
In evergreen forests trees grow so close to each other that sunlight hardly reaches upto the ground whereas in thorny forests trees are found in delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.
2. The Chipko Movement was started by Sunderlal Bahuguna to save the trees from being cut. The people of villages supporting this movement cling to trunk of trees to prevent them from being cut. That is the reason why this movement was called as 'Chipko Movement'.
3. The forests are useful to us as we obtain many useful things from our forests, such as, timber, medicines, fire wood, honey, fruits, leaves, lac, gum, flowers, perfumes and herbs, etc. The wood of some trees is suitable for making furniture, railway sleepers, tools, etc. The paper is made from the pulp of wood.
4. The forests of evergreen regions remain green round the year. These forest are so dense and trees grow so close to each other that the sunlight hardly reaches upto the ground. In our country, evergreen forests are found in plenty along the western ghats and in the north-eastern states.

5. The trees growing in coniferous forests are straight and very high having needle shaped leaves. These forests are called coniferous forests because the trees here are of conical shape. Pine and Deodar are main trees grown in these forests.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) All of these, 2. (a) evergreen forests, 3. (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna

**Chapter-10
Our Water Resources**

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. north-west, 2. hydroelectricity, 3. Sardar Sarovar, 4. sea, 5. water-level

B. Match the followings :

1. Canal—(c) Dug to carry river-water upto fields
2. Indira Gandhi Canal—(e) Worlds longest irrigation canal
3. Bhakhra Nagal Dam—(f) Dug on the river Satluj
4. Sardar Sarovar Dam—(a) Constructed on river Narmada
5. Sea water—(d) Makes the land infertile
6. Underground water—(b) Water present below the soil

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True, 6. True, 7. False

D. Short answer type questions :

1. We use water for various purposes like drinking, bathing, washing and irrigation.
2. The main sources of water are rivers, lakes, ponds and rain.
3. In cities, the underground water is pumped out with the help of tubewells.
4. Indira Gandhi Canal is the world's longest canal.
5. In our home the water is supplied through a large network of pipelines and the taps fitted in our homes.
6. The sea water contains huge quantity of salt which can make the soil infertile. So this water can neither be useful for irrigation purpose.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The government of India has started several

projects to reduce the waiting for rain for irrigation purpose. There are the projects where the canals are dug deep to carry water up to the agricultural fields. In other areas, tubewells are dug to get the underground water. Dams also have been constructed across many rivers in our country to store water.

2. Dams supply water for irrigation as well as for the generation of electricity. The Dams are also useful in controlling the floods. Dam also made the region earthquake prone.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (b) Two-Third, 2. (d) All of these, 3. (a) Rajasthan, 4. (c) Narmada river.

**Chapter-11
Our Mineral Resources**

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. earth's crust, 2. iron and steel plants, 3. mica, 4. Aluminium, 5. Kolar, Karnataka, 6. Oil refineries

B. Match the following :

1. The place where iron ore is—(d) Iron and steel plants
2. Kolar mines—(a) Karnataka
3. Panna Mines—(b) Madhya Pradesh
4. Large deposits of petroleum—(c) Bombay High

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Iron, Mica, Copper, Gold, Coal and Manganese, etc. are the minerals found in our country.
2. In order to obtain minerals, Deep pits are dug into the earth's crust.
3. Karnataka, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhatisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh are the states rich in iron deposits.
4. A refinery is a facility where raw materials are converted into some valuable substance by having impurities removed.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. Crude oil or Petroleum is found deep beneath the earth. It is obtained by digging deep wells at places where it is found. The crude oil is

then pumped out from these wells.

2. The iron ore is purified in Iron and steel plants located at Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur, Raurkela, Bokaro, Bhadravati and Salem, etc.
3. Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene oil, Spirit, Cooking gas and other useful products are obtained by refining crude oil.
4. The iron ore is found in Karnataka, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhatisgarh and Andhra Pradesh from these iron ores metals can be obtained.
5. The storage of mineral resources is very limited and our natural resources are depleting at the fast pace. So the conservation of mineral resources is necessary.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (a) Mines, 2. (d) All of these, 3. (b) Andhra Pradesh, 4. (d) Aluminium.

Chapter-12 Human Resources

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. educated, skilled, 2. increasing, 3. lower, 4. educated

B. Match the followings :

1. Wisest of living creatures—(c) Man
2. Area wise place of India— (d) Seventh
3. Population wise place of India—(b) Second
4. Emphasis on education and medical facilities —(b) Five Year Plans

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Man is the only creature that can make use all the natural resources for its advancement.
2. The proper management and use of human resources is necessary for the growth and development of a country.
3. Water, soil, forest, livestock and minerals are such natural resources which is available in plenty in India.
4. In order to avail our natural resources properly and beneficially, it is necessary that the man power of country should be literate and skilled.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The main cause of most of problems in our country is ever increasing population. Ever increasing population adversely affects the limited resources of the country and also the quantity of citizens, where the citizens do not get proper education and medical facilities, they are not able to convert the resources into beneficial use.
2. It is essential for our Government to take steps to curb the population growth. The Government of India has, launched many programmes for slums and is also trying to provide basic amenities in every region of our country.
3. In order to increase the quality of our human resources properly and beneficially, it is necessary that the man power of a country should be literate and skilled.
4. The people of several regions are also lacking in proper basic amenities, such as, home, food, employment, drinking water, schools, hospitals, and parks etc. These facilities are availed by the people of some regions only. This is the reason why rural people are migrating towards the cities and town.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (c) Manpower, 2. (d) Seventh, 3. (b) Second, 4. (d) All of these.

Chapter-13 Agriculture and Industries

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. agricultural, 2. rabi, 3. kharif, 4. sugarcane, 5. southern plateau, 6. industry, 7. rice

C. Match the following :

1. Preparation for rabi crops—(e) with the first rainfall in June or July
2. Rabi and Kharif—(c) Two seasons of crops
3. The state prominent in jute production— (f) West Bengal
4. Industry employing very little number of employees—(a) Cottage small scale industry
5. Iron and steel plant—(b) Jamshedpur
6. Automobile Industry—(d) Gurgaon in Haryana

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Agriculture is the main occupation of people in India.
2. Rabi and Kharif are the two crop seasons in India.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. In India, several latest techniques are being adopted in the field of agriculture particularly since independence. This is the reason why the agriculture output increased in our country since independence.
2. Some people produce various products at their home by employing family members or very few workers. Such kind of industry is known as cottage industry. Whereas many people work to produce goods, that is called small scale industry.
3. Where many people work to produce goods, that is called small scale industry whereas if a large number of workers are employed in a very large factory to produce large quantity of goods, it will be known as large scale industry.
4. For opening of industries we should choose such places where needed raw materials are available in abundance.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (b) Monsoon, 2. (c) Tamilnadu, 3. (b) Wheat, 4. (b) Bangalore.

**Chapter-14
Means of Transport**

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. pucca, 2. roads, 3. Peshawar, 4. Thane, 5. Kanyakumari

B. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

C. Short answer type questions :

1. The three main means of transport are :
(i) Land transport (ii) Air transport, (iii) Water transport
2. In our country two kinds of roads are exists : Kutchha Roads and Pucca Roads.

3. In our villages, people mainly use bullock carts to travel and carry load from one place to other.

4. Golden Quadrilateral scheme covers six-lane roads being constructed from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Kachcha in Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh.

5. The main international airports in our country are in Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai.

D. Long answer type questions :

1. Means of transport are necessary because :
(i) We have to visit our relatives and friends.
(ii) We have to send goods from one place to another.
(iii) It is very difficult to travel long distance on foot and carry heavy loads.
(iv) From animals, carts and rafts it is also difficult to travel long distance.
2. Railway are useful in following ways :
(i) For transportation of heavy goods.
(ii) Local trains are useful in metropolition cities.
(iii) We can cover very long distance by railway in lowest time.
(iv) It is the safest way of transportation.
3. The main ports in our country have been developed in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Mangalore, Kocchi, Vishakhapattanam, Pradeep, etc.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) Rural areas, 2. (c) Camel, 3. (a) Sher Shah Suri, 4. (b) 1855, 5. (d) Mumbai.

**Chapter-15
Means of Communication**

A. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. communication, 2. piegeons, 3. letter box, 4. telephone, 5. internet, 6. television

B. Match the followings :

1. The place from where the post card is purchased—(c) Post Office
2. Computer with internet connection—(d) E-mail different places
3. Dropping of letter—(a) Letter box
4. Communication with many people at—(b) Use of the means of mass of communication

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The process of sending and receiving message is known as communication.
2. Letters, parcels and money orders, etc., may be send through the post office.
3. The telephone is the fastest and most convenient means of sending spoken message whereas in telegram a short message can sent in few hours. Thus, telephone are more useful than telegram.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. We can write our message on a plain paper and place it inside on envelope and affix required postal stamps on it. After the address has been written on the letter, one has to drop it in the letter box.
2. These days, new media have been developed making the process of sending and receiving message easier and comfortable. Speed post, courier service, telex and fax are such very fast mean of communication.
3. E-mail is very fast and widely used medium to send and receive messages. A computer with internet connection is used to send and receive message by e-mail.

C. Tick (✓) correct options :

1. (d) Communication, 2. (b) Telephone, 3. (a) Computer with internet connection.

Chapter-16
Life in Northern Mountains

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Itanagar, 2. Assam, 3. Budhhism, 4. Arunachal Pradesh, 5. Jammu

B. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

C. Match the following :

1. Shimla : (c) Himachal Pradesh
2. Dehradoon : (d) Uttarakhand
3. Dispur : (a) Assam
4. Shillong : (e) Meghalaya
5. Kohima : (b) Nagaland

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Rice, Bazra and Corn are the main crops grown in the Himachal Pradesh. The fruits like plums, apple, apricot, pear, peach and graphs etc. are also grown there.
2. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mijoram and Tripura are the seven north-eastern states.
3. The farmers mainly grow rice, gardens of fruit trees called orchards.
4. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura are the states called seven sisters.

D. Long answers type questions :

1. The tourist from all over the world visit to see its natural beauty. The lakes of Kashmir, such as, Dal, Wular and Nagin have immensely enhanced the natural beauty of this place. The visitors enjoy living in houseboats and Shikaras in these lakes.
2. The main occupation of people in Kashmir is farming. The farmers grow, rice, corn, potato and several other vegetables. Plum, Chestnut, Cherry, Apples, etc. are also profusely grown in Kashmir valley.
3. Agriculture is the main occupation of the farmers in Himachal Pradesh. Rice, Bazra and corn are the main crops grown by them. The fruits like plums, apricot, apples, pear, peach and grapes etc. are also grown by them.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (c) Jammu and Kashmir, 2. (d) Jammu and Kashmir, 3. (c) Sikkim, 4. (a) Meghalaya, 5. (b) Mawsynram

Chapter-17
Life in Northern Plains

1. Fill in the blanks :

1. West, East, 2. Punjab, 3. Delhi, 4. Bokaro, 5. Hughly

3. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. False, 2. True, 3. True, 4. False, 5. False, 6. True, 7. True

C. Match the following :

1. Assam : (f) Dispur and Guwahati
2. Bihar : (b) Patna

3. West Bengal : (d) Kolkata
4. Uttar Pradesh : (e) Lucknow
5. Tripura : (c) Agartala
6. Jharkhand : (a) Ranchi

D. Short answer type questions :

1. In Punjab water is obtained for irrigation from Satluj, Ravi and Beas Rivers.
2. Agriculture and Animal rearing are the main occupations practised by the people of Haryana.
3. Chhatt, Deepawali, Dusshehra and Eid are some popular festivals in the states of Bihar.
4. Bokaro is famous for largest Iron and Steel plants.
5. The main crops grown in the state of Uttar Pradesh are Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Corn, Pulses and Oilseeds.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The northern plains of India stretch from the west to the east. The Himalayan rivers bringing alluvial soil make these plains more fertile.
2. Guruparva, Baisakhi and Lohari are the festivals celebrated in Punjab and Haryana; Holi, Dussehra, Deepawali, Eid and Christmas are the festivals celebrated in Uttar Pradesh; Chhatt, Deepawali, Dusshera and Eid are the festivals celebrated in Bihar.
3. Delhi is known for so many historical monuments, such as, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid and Bahai Mandir (Lotus Temple) etc.
4. Varanasi, Patna, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Haridwar and Allahabad etc. are the cities situated on the banks of river Ganga.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (d) Punjab, 2. (a) Iron ore and coal, 3. (b) Assam, 4. (c) Tripura.

Chapter-18
Life in Desert and Central Region

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Madhya Pradesh, 2. Panna, 3. mining, 4. Damodar, 5. Chhatisgarh

B. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

C. Match the followings :

1. Goldia Blacksmith—(b) Nomads of Rajasthan
2. Camel—(c) Can live without water for many days
3. Caravan—(a) Group of travellers
4. Jamiya National Parks—(e) Madhya Pradesh
5. Iron and Steel plants—(d) Bhilai

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The people of Rajasthan are very fond of wearing colourful dresses. Women may be seen wearing lehanga-blouse and covering their heads with odhanis, whereas men may be seen wearing dhoti-kurta and colourful pagri or turban covering their head.
2. The state of Madhya Pradesh lie in the plateau region located towards the east of Rajasthan.
3. Iron ore, Manganese, Mica, Bauxite and Limestone are the minerals found in Jharkhand.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The climate prevailing in Desert is dry and hot and the land is covered with loose sandy soil. There does not flow any river in this region. There is also very little rainfall. Hence, this region is Barren, having almost no vegetation growing here. Therefore we can say that the life of the people living in desert is tough.
2. The main occupation of the people living in Rajasthan is Animal Rearing. The people wander here and there accompanied by their cattle in search of green grass. These peoples are called nomads. A group of these peoples mainly making tools and utensils of Iron is also popularly known as Goldia Blacksmith.
3. There are a few places in desert where the ground water comes to the surface in the form of spring. People may be seen cultivating land near such sources of water. This kind of spot in desert is known as Oasis. The farmers cultivate Bazra, Wheat, Jowar and Datepalms close to Oasis.
4. Feeling the need of supplying water to the desert region, the Government has constructed a very long canal called Indira

Gandhi Canal. This canal brings water to the Thar desert from Satluj river.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (d) Sandy Soil, 2. (a) Rajasthan, 3. (b) Rajasthan, 4. (c) Jaipur, 5. (b) Pink Stone.

Chapter-19
Life in Southern India

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Aurangabad, 2. Tamasha, 3. Bollywood, 4. Jog Falls, 5. Meenakshi, 6. Karnataka, 7. Bharatnatyam

B. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

C. Match the followings :

1. Yakshagana : (b) Folk Dance
2. Banglore : (a) Garden city
3. Sivakashi : (d) Cracker industry
4. Chennai : (e) Tamilnadu
5. Charminar : (c) Hyderabad

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are the states coming under the southern plateau region.
2. Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil are the language spoken in southern plateau.
3. Rice, Jowar, Bazra, Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut and Tobacco are the main crops grown in southern plateau region.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. Maharashtra is industrially developed state. A very large number of textile, automobile and electronic industries have been developed in Maharashtra.
2. Shivakashi is famous for its cracker industry.
3. Bidri and Kalamkari forms of arts are very famous in Andhra Pradesh all over the world. These arts used to engrave fine craving on the vessels and objects made of zinc and brass are world famous.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c) Orange, 2. (b) Maharashtra, 3. (d) Karnataka, 4. (d) Silk Saris

Chapter-20
Life in Coastal Regions

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Kerala, 2. Lakshadweep, 3. Puducherry, 4. Orissa, 5. Chilka, 6. Hughly

B. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

C. Match the followings :

1. Rann of Kachchh—(d) Shallow Sea
2. Gujarat—(a) Khadi Industry
3. Portuguese Culture—(e) Goa
4. Rice bowl—(c) Kanchipuram
5. Silk and Cotton Saris—(b) Tamil Nadu
6. Cellular Jail—(f) Port Blair

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The coastal region of India can be divided into two parts : The western coastal region and the eastern coastal region.
2. Goa is place of attraction for tourists.
3. Goa is a place of attraction for tourist because of its enchanting and mesmerising beaches.
4. Coconut, Banana, Papaya are the important crops grown at Malabar coast.
5. Kanyakumari is situated on the southern most point of the eastern coastline.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. Groundnut, Tobacco, Cotton, Bazra and Corn are the main crops grown in Gujarat. Gujarat is most famous for its Khadi industry.
2. Tamilnadu, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kanyakumari are the states lies in Eastern coastal region.
3. The Kaveri river develops a fertile delta along the Coromandal coasts where the farmers cultivate three crops of rice every year. Hence, this region located in Tamilnadu is popularly called as 'Rice Bowl'.
4. The sun temple of Konark and Jagannath temple of Puri are the wonderful specimen of Kalinga artitechture and attract millions of tourists from all over the world every year. Millions of people and tourists from abroad visit here for participation in annual

- Rath Yatra of Lord Jagannath at Puri.
- Jowar, groundnut and tobacco are the major crops cultivated in this region and cotton and silk textile industries are famous industries in Eastern coastal region.
- F. Tick (✓) the correct option :**
- (b) Gujarat, 2. (d) Gujarat, 3. (a) Goa, 4. (c) Kerala, 5. (d) Kerala

Chapter-21 Other Culture and Heritage

- A. Fill in the blanks :**
- Sari, 2. Hindi, 3. Kashmiri, 4. Kerala, 5. Ashoka
- B. Whether the following statements are True or False :**
- False, 2. False, 3. True, 4. True, 5. False, 6. True, 7. False
- C. Match the followings :**
- Hindi—(e) National Language
 - Sindhi— (a) Written from right to left
 - Nautanki— (d) Uttar Pradesh
 - Kuchipudi— (f) Andhra Pradesh
 - Ajanta Caves— (b) Aurangabad
 - Victoria Memorial— (c) Kolkata
- D. Short answer type questions :**
- There are two main kinds of dance and music : Folk and Classical.
 - Deepawali, Dussehra, Guruparva, Eid, Christmas, Ganesh Chaturthi, Budhh Purnima and Mahaveer Jayanti are the main festivals celebrated in our country.
- E. Long answer type questions :**
- There are changes in dresses according to the changes in weather and season. Men use caps and turbans to wrap their head in winter, women also wrap dupatta, chunari or scarf to cover their head. They also wear cotton dresses in summer and woollen in winter.
 - The constitution of India has recognized 22 languages viz. Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Nepali, Manipuri, Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani, Kannda, Oriya, Bengali, Malayalam, Bodo, Tamil, Telugu, Maithili, Dogri and Santhali.
 - Dance and music are two most vital parts of our culture. Dance and music are intimately related with the religion. We may also

- witness the ideals of God's and Goddess's created in various dancing postures on the walls of ancient Indian temples.
- The early men used to paint on the walls of caves. The king's also used to lavishly spend money for the development of art and invite the renowned artists from other kingdoms. We can see and observe the painting and drawings of ancient Indian artists in museums and exhibitions.
 - The Indian architecture has seen great development since independence. Lot of changes have been introduced in our architectural style. The Vidhan Sabha Bhawan of Karnataka, the Assembly Hall of Mumbai and High Court of Chandigarh are the wonderful examples of present day Indian Architecture.
- F. Tick (✓) the correct option :**
- (b) 22, 2. (b) Rajasthan, 3. (a) Maharashtra, 4. (c) Tamil

Chapter-22 The Great Thinkers

- A. Fill in the blanks :**
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, 2. Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan, 3. Ramabai Ranade, 4. Physicians, 5. Bengal, 6. Mathematician
- B. Match the followings :**
- Jesus Christ : (b) Christianity
 - Lord Buddha : (c) Buddhism
 - Guru Nanak Dev : (d) Sikhism
 - Jarathustra : (e) Parsi Religion
 - Ramabai Ranade : (f) Poona Seva Sadan
 - Lord Mahaveer : (a) Jainism
- C. Whether the following statements are True or False :**
- True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. True, 6. True, 7. True
- D. Short answer type questions :**
- Veda's, Ramayana, Upanishad's, Puran's, Mahabharata and Bhagwat Geeta are the main religious books and Adi Shankara charya, Swami Dayanand, Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekananda etc. are the main thinkers of Hindu religion.
 - Prophet Muhammad Sahib founded Islam and delivered the message of peace and universal brotherhood to the people.

3. The main teachings of Sikhism is teachings of all the religions.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The main teaching of Jainism and Buddhism is to understand the importance of simple living and high thinking.
2. The main teaching of christianity is notion of love, peace, universal brotherhood.
3. Parsi religion was founded by Jarathustra the main teaching of this religion is good thoughts and pious deeds always deliver happiness and strength.
4. Kabir was one of the great social reformers who preached to abolish the evils from Indian society. He expressed his teachings through Doha's and Bhajan's.
5. Smt. Ramabai Ranade sacrificed whole of her life for the upliftment of women. She started many schools and training centre for educating women. The Poona Seva Sadan founded by her played a dominant role in helping the cause of women and children of Indian society.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (d) Lord Mahaveer, 2. (c) Jesus Christ, 3. (c) Guru Nanak, 4. (d) Kabir.

Chapter-23
The Great Rulers

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Kalinga, 2. South India, 3. Telugu, 4. Akbar, 5. Din-e-Elahi

B. Match the following :

1. Akbar : (c) Din-e-Elahi
2. Ashoka : (a) Kalinga War
3. Raja Krishnadev : (d) Telugu Poet
4. Todarmal : (b) Akbar

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. Ashoka inscribed the message of Buddhism on the pillars and epithets.
2. Akbar built many inns, planted trees and constructed roads for the welfare of his people.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. Akbar built many inns, planted trees and

constructed roads for the welfare of his people.

2. Raja Krishna Dev Raya constructed many buildings and dug ponds for public welfare. Being a lover of art and knowledge, art and literature progressed a lot during his reign.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) Buddhism, 2. (d) Ashoka, 3. (c) Telugu, 4. (a) Akbar.

Chapter-24
Our Moto, Rights and Duty

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. 26th January 1950, 2. 26th January, 3. Secular

B. Match the followings :

1. Independence Day—(c) 15th August
2. Republic Day—(a) 26th January
3. Directive Principles—(b) Guidelines of government

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The constitution of India was adopted on 26th January 1950.
2. The Fundamental Rights mentioned in constitution of India are :
 - (i) All the citizens are equal before law.
 - (ii) Every citizens has the right to form associations.
 - (iii) Every citizen can move and reside in any part of India.
 - (iv) Every citizen can follow a profession of his liking.
 - (v) Every citizen can raise his or her voice against any sort of exploitation.
3. The fundamental duties mentioned in the constitution of India are :
 - (i) Every citizen should respect and follow the ideals enshrined in our constitution.
 - (ii) Every citizen should respect our national flag and national anthem.
 - (iii) All the citizens should work together for maintaining the unity and integrity of the country.

(iv) All the citizens should endeavour to protect and improve the quality of our environment.

(v) All the citizens should work to protect and preserve the historical monuments and public property.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The directive principles mentioned in the constitution of India are :

(i) The Government should provide adequate opportunities for the welfare and livelihood of all the citizens.

(ii) Sufficient opportunities should be provided for imparting education of children.

(iii) Equal wages should be given to the working men and women for the same kind of work.

(iv) Laws should be enacted to enhance the quality of lifestyle of the citizens.

(v) Laws should be enacted to uplift the poor in the society.

2. A constituent assembly was formed for requirement of a Government system to rule over the country. The members of constituent assembly were elected by the people of India.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (a) 15th August, 2. (c) Democracy, 3. (d) 26th January.

**Chapter-25
Government in India**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. 28, 7, 2. 18, 3. 25, 4. President, 5. Supreme Court, 6. High Court.

B. Match the followings :

1. President—(b) Head of Central Government

2. Lok Sabha—(a) 545 members

3. Governor—(d) Link between Central and State Government

4. High Court—(c) Apex Court in the State

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. In our country there are 28 states and 7 union territories.

2. There are 3 parts of Indian Parliament :

(i) The President of India (ii) Lok Sabha

(iii) Rajya Sabha

3. The leader of party securing the majority of the seats is invited by the president of India to become Prime Minister of the country.

4. The Governor acts as the head of the state government.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. The president of India is elected by the electoral college consisting of the elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the state assemblies. The tenure of president is 5 year. He is the head of the country.

2. There are less members in Rajya Sabha who are elected by the members of legislative assemblies of the state. Some members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India.

3. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President. The other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President on the basis of the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.

F. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. (b) 28, 2. (c) 7, 3. (a) President of India,

4. (b) 18 years.

**Chapter-26
Our National Symbol**

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Parliament House, 2. rectangular, 3. Sarnath, 4. Gurudev, 5. bull, running horse

B. Match the following :

1. Tiranga : (d) National Flag

2. Tiger : (e) National Animal

3. Mango : (b) National Fruit

4. Lotus : (a) National Flower

5. Banyan : (c) National Tree

6. Peacock : (f) National Bird

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The national flag of our country is the symbol of India's independence.

2. Our national flag is hoisted on the occasion of national festivals like Independence Day and Republic Day.

3. The saffron colour is a symbol of bravery and sacrifice. The white colour is the symbol

of truth and peace. The green colour is the symbol of prosperity. The Ashok Chakra is the symbol of justice and continuous movement and progress.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. Rules related to the national flag are :
 - (i) The saffron stripe should always be kept on top.
 - (ii) Our National Flag should always be hoisted between the sunrise and sunset.
 - (iii) We should salute our national flag in standing attention position while hoisting or dehoisting it.
 - (iv) While moving in procession, the national flag should always be kept ahead and on the right shoulder.
 - (v) A torn off national flag should never be hoisted.
 - (vi) The national flag should never be used for decorative purpose.
 - (vii) The national flag should always be hoisted on the top end of the hoisting rod.
 - (viii) while we have to express some national grief, the national flag should be hoisted from the middle of the rod.
2. All the independent nations have a National Anthem of their own. Our National Anthem was composed by well known Rabindranath Tagore popularly known as Gurudev. Our National Anthem is the symbol of our unity and sung on National Festivals and other important occasions. We should always remember to stand in the attention position while singing our National Anthem.
3. Our National Emblem has been taken from the Ashoka's Iron Pillar at Sarnath. It can be seen on all the government letters, documents, postcards, envelopes, currency notes and coins. There are four lions standing in the emblem facing towards four directions. However, only three lions can be seen at a time as one of them remains hidden behind. There is a chakra at the bottom of the lions. This chakra has 24 spokes in it. There is a bull on the right of the chakra and a running horse on the left of chakra. Satyamev Jayate is inscribed below the chakra in Devanagri script which means 'Truth Always Wins'.

Chapter-27 Saving the Environment

A. Fill in the blanks :

1. Environment, 2. Fuels, 3. Tree, 4. Soil, 5. Land.

B. Match the followings :

1. Non-living components—(d) Land, water, air etc.
2. Living components—(c) Plants, Animals and Other Living Creatures
3. Smoke from factories—(a) Air pollution
4. Plastics and polythene—(b) Land pollution

C. Whether the following statements are True or False :

1. True, 2. True, 3. True

D. Short answer type questions :

1. The non-living components of our environment include land, water, air, light and temperature, etc. And the living components include plants, animals, germs and all other living creatures.
2. Trees are useful to the environment in following ways :
 - (i) Trees help to keep the air clean.
 - (ii) Trees help absorption of water by the soil, so that ground water levels are maintained.
 - (iii) The roots of the trees bind the soil and prevent soil erosion.

E. Long answer type questions :

1. Activities of human beings cause pollution are :
 - (i) Throwing garbage and polluted water from houses and factories into water bodies and the land.
 - (ii) Releasing harmful substances from vehicles and factories into the air.
2. The steps of saving the environment are :
 - (i) We should plant a tree for every tree cut down.
 - (ii) We should save fuel, because burning of fuels causes air pollutions.
 - (iii) We should walk or cycle for short distances to save fuel.
 - (iv) We should switch off bulbs and fans when they are not being used. Saving electricity means saving fuel as most electricity is made by burning fuels.

F. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) Plants, 2. (d) All of these, 3. (d) Cutting down trees.

Model Test Paper-I

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers :

1. (b) Six, 2. (a) Bachenderi Pal, 3. (d) South Rajasthan, 4. (d) Triangular

B. Fill in the blanks with correct words :

1. Northern Plains, 2. Deserts, 3. Kaveri, 4. Rann of Kachchh, 5. Oil Refineries

C. Match the following :

1. Ganga River — (c) Gangotri Glacier
2. Sundarbans — (a) World's largest delta Plains
3. Thar Desert — (b) South west of Northern plain
4. Kolar Gold Mines — (e) Karnataka
5. A Group of 27 Islands — (d) Lakshadweep

D. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. The Himalaya mountain ranges lies in the north and the north eastern part of India.
2. The desert region in India exists towards the south-west of the northern plains.
3. The Lakshadweep Islands (a group of 27 Islands) are located near the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea. There are only 10 Islands in Lakshadweep which are inhabited by the people. The most islands of this group are made of coral deposits, called atolls. Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory of India whose capital is Kavaratti. Most of the inhabitants of these Islands are either farmers or fishermen.
4. The evergreen forests are found in plenty along the western ghats and in the north-eastern states whereas the thorny forests are found in West Bengal.
In evergreen forests trees grow so close to each other that sunlight hardly reaches upto the ground whereas. In thorny forests trees are found in delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.
5. For opening of industries we should choose such places where needed raw material are available in abundance.

Model Test Paper-2

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (d) Mumbai, 2. (c) Sikkim, 3. (d) Punjab, 4. (a) Silk Saris

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. West Bengal, 2. Jog Falls, 3. Orissa, 4. Ashoka, 5. Telugu

C. Match the following :

1. Ajanta Caves : (c) Aurangabad
2. Akbar : (e) Din-e-Elahi
3. Republic Day : (a) 26th January
4. Lok Sabha : (b) 545 Members
5. Lotus : (d) National Flower

D. Whether the following statements are True or False :

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

E. Answer the following questions :

1. Goa is a place of attraction for tourists because of its enchanting and mesmerising beaches.
2. Deepawali, Dussehra, Guruparv, Buddh Purnima, Eid, Christmas, Ganesh Chaturthi and Mahaveer Jayanti are the main festivals celebrated in our country.
3. Akbar built many inns, planted trees and constructed roads for welfare of his people. Akbar started a new religion called the Din-e-Elahi. He also got the agricultural land measured and levied the land tax called lagan according to the land possessed by the farmers. He also constructed many magnificent buildings during his region.
4. A constituent assembly was formed for requirement of a Government system to rule over the country. The member of constituent assembly were elected by the people of India.
5. Our national emblem has been taken from the Ashoka's Iron Pillar at Sarnath. It can be seen on government letters, documents, postcards, envelopes, currency notes and coins. There are four lions standing in the emblem facing towards four directions. However, only three lions can be seen at a true as one of them remains hidden behind.

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