

SOCIAL STUDIES – IV

UNIT 1 : THE FACE OF OUR COUNTRY

Chapter 1 : The Great Himalayas

- A. 1. The Himalayan ranges are called the ‘Northern Mountain Wall’ because they form an unpenetrable barrier in the north.
2. The Himalayan ranges lie on the north and north-eastern edges of the Indian subcontinent. In India, the Himalayas extend from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
- From west to east, the Himalayas cover a distance of about 2400 km. The width of these mountains varies from 160 km to 450 km.
3. The main Himalayan rivers are the Ganges, the Indus, the Yamuna, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra.
4. The five well-known peaks of Himalayas are Nanda Devi, Kanchenjunga, Makala, Dhaulagiri and Annapurna.
5. Beautiful hill stations in the Himachal range are Shimla, Srinagar, Ranikhet, Mandi, Almora and Nainital.
6. The Himalayan Ranges are advantageous to India in many ways.
- ◆ They guard our northern borders. It is almost impossible for any enemy pass these mountains.
 - ◆ They stop the cold winds coming from Tibet and China and thus make our climate mild and equable.
 - ◆ They check and force the water-bearing monsoon winds to rain in many parts of India.
 - ◆ The rivers in the Himalayas get constant supply of water from the snow. Water of these rivers is used for irrigation and for generating hydro-electricity.
 - ◆ The forest of the Himalayas gives us wood and other valuable products.
 - ◆ Our country gets many minerals from these mountain ranges.
 - ◆ The Himalayas act as natural home for many wild animals.
- B. 1. highest 2. peaks 3. forest 4. Shivalik 5. Terai
- C. a. (ii) b. (iv) c. (v) d. (iii) e. (i)
- D. (i) K-2 (ii) Mount Everest (iii) Bachendari Pal
(iv) Himadri (v) Corbett National Park

Chapter 2 : The Northern Plains

- A. 1. The Northern Plains are very fertile because many rivers flow through this region. The rivers bring down fine soil called silt from the mountains. The silt spreads on the land over the banks of the rivers during the rainy season. This is called Alluvial soil. Every year, it helps to produce a large variety of crops.

2. The word 'basin' means an area drained by a river and its tributaries : The Northern Plains are divided into three river basins—the *Sutlej Basin*, the *Ganga Basin* and the *Brahmaputra Basin*.
 3. Delta is a triangular area of alluvial land at a river's mouth.
 4. The five tributaries of river the Ganga are the Gomti, the Ghaghra, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Chambal.
 5. The Northern Plains are very fertile as many rivers flow through this region. The rivers bring down fine soil called silt from the mountains. The silt spreads on the land over the banks of the rivers during the rainy season. This soft, fine and fertile soil is known as Alluvial soil. Every year, it helps to produce a large variety of crops. So, this area is also known as the '*food bowl of India*'.
 6. In order to restore the purity of water of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers, our government has started a big programme called Ganga Action Plan. It is a project to clean the river Ganga. Similarly, Yamuna Action Plan has been started by the Government to clean the river Yamuna. Work is on progress at different levels.
- B. 1. Alluvial 2. Sutlej 3. The Brahmaputra 4. Ganga 5. Beas
- C. a. (v) b. (i) c. (iv) d. (ii) e. (iii)
- D. (i) Sangam (ii) Gangotri (iii) Brahmaputra (iv) Sunderban delta
(v) Hoogli

Chapter 3 : The Indian Desert

- A. 1. A desert is a sandy area where there is very little water and very few plants or trees.
2. Small hills of sand are called sand-dunes.
3. During summer season, the days are very hot. Night are generally cold. During winter season, the days are warm but the night are extremely cold.
4. The only river that drains the Indian Desert is the Luni :
5. Trees like date, palm, kikar, babul and thorny cactus plants grow here. People are able to grow crops like wheat, maize and millet here.
6. The Rajasthan Canal, also called the Indira Gandhi Canal brings water from the sutlej and its tributaries to the desert area.
- B. a. (v), b. (iii) c. (iv) d. (i) e. (ii)
- C. (i) T (ii) F (iii) F (iv) T (v) F
- D. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b)

Chapter 4 : The Southern Plateau

- A. 1. The important hills that border the Deccan Plateau are Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. In its north-west, lie the Aravalli Hills. Towards its north-east, lie the Rajmahal Hills of Chotanagpur Plateau. The Western Ghats consist of two small ranges of hills, the Nilgiri Hills and the Annamalai, and the Cardamom Hills. Anai Mudi in Cardamom Hills is the highest peak of the Deccan Plateau.

2. The general slope of the plateau is from west towards the east. That is the reason, most of the rivers that rise in the west flow towards the east in the Bay of Bengal.
 3. The Narmada and the Tapi fall into the Arabian Sea.
 4. Chotanagpur Plateau is famous for its mineral resources. It has rich deposits of coal, iron, manganese and mica. So, this region is the centre of many industries.
 5. The famous hills stations of the Plateau region are Ooacamund and Kodaikanal.
- B. 1. The Sharavati 2. The Narmada 3. The Kaveri 4. The Coorg
5. Nagarjunasagar
- C. a. (v) b. (iv) c. (iii) d. (i) e. (ii)
- D. HIRAKUD DAM

Chapter 5 : The Coastal Plains and Islands

- A. 1. The southern part of the western coast is called the Malabar coast.
2. A light house is a tower built in the sea from which a bright light shines to warn ships. Many lighthouses are built along the Konkan coast to warn ships against hidden rocks in the water.
 3. A lagoon is a small salt water lakes. The Malabar is famous for lagoons.
 4. The northern part of the eastern coastal plains is called the *Northern Circars*. The southern part, from Kanyakumari to Chennai, is called the *Coromandal Coast*. The rivers such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Kaveri and the Krishna form delta along this coastal plain. The river Mahanadi forms the largest delta on this coast. These deltas are very fertile. These deltas are best for rice crop and are therefore called the “*rice bowls of India*”.
 5. India has many islands. The two major groups of islands of India are *Andaman and Nicobar* and *Lakshadweep*.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

It is a group of about 300 big and small islands in the Bay of Bengal. Only a few of them are inhabited. Most of the islands are covered with dense forests. Before independence these islands were known as *Kala Pani*. The northern part is called the *Andaman*, whereas the southern part is known as the *Nicobar*. The southern most point of these islands is called the *Indira Point*. Port Blair, is the capital of these islands.

Lakshadweep Islands

It is a group of 36 small islands in the Arabian Sea. These are small islands and only ten of them are inhabited. These islands are near the Malabar coast. These are hardly 4 to 5 metres above the sea level. The capital of those islands is *Kavaratti*.

- B. a. (ii) b. (i) c. (v) d. (iii) e. (iv)
- C. (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (b)

Chapter 6 : The Climate of India

- A. 1. The three main seasons in India are the summer season, the rainy season and the winter season.
2. In Northern India, there is severe cold during winter. January is the coldest month in the North India. The temperature varies 1°C to 24°C . The cold dry winds blow in the Northern Plains. There is heavy snowfall on the mountains and hilly areas during this season.
- In South India, the winter is very mild. The weather is cool and pleasant here. In the southern most part of India, there is no winter season. The sky is clear and the sun shines brightly
3. The monsoon winds blow from the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal.
4. The factors that influence the climate of India are
- ◆ Latitude—How distant a place is situated from the equator.
 - ◆ How close a place is to the sea.
 - ◆ Its temperature and rainfall.
 - ◆ Location of mountain ranges.
5. The temperature varies from 1°C to 24°C in the winter season.
6. The second rainiest place is Cherrapunji, in Meghalaya
- B. a. (iii), b. (v), c. (i), d. (ii), e. (iv),
- C. (i) c, (ii) b, (iii) c, (iv) c, (v) c, (vi) c, (vii) b, d

UNIT 2 : OUR RESOURCES

Chapter 7 : Our Soils

- A. 1. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks and decayed organic matter.
2. The various types of soils found in India are alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, mountain soil, desert soil, etc.
3. The process of carrying away the rich soil is performed by natural forces like the sun, wind, running water and ice, this damages the top layer of soil and is called soil erosion.
4. Black soil is good for growing cotton crops.
5. The following steps should be taken in order to conserve soil :
- ◆ We should not cut trees because their roots hold the soil and fight against erosion.
 - ◆ We should plant new trees.
 - ◆ In hilly regions, soil regions can be checked by making terraces on the slopes.
 - ◆ Construction of bunds, dams and reservoir prevents soil erosion as they control the speed of running water.
- B. a. (v) b. (i) c. (iv) d. (ii) e. (iii)
- C. 1. humus 2. fertilizers 3. soil erosion 4. soil conservation
5. terrace

Chapter 8 : Our Forest and Wildlife

- A. 1. The five types of forests are Evergreen forests, Deciduous forests, coniferous forests, Thorny forests and sunderbans or Tidal Forests.
2. Forests have many advantages :
- ◆ Forest prevent soil erosion and floods. They stop the growth of deserts.
 - ◆ Forests keep the moisture in the air and thus help in rainfall.
 - ◆ Forests are a source of wood which is used in building houses, making furniture and ships.
 - ◆ Many products like gum, resin, rubber, pitch, coste, camphor, etc. are procured from forests.
 - ◆ Forests give many kinds of herbs and medicinal plants.
 - ◆ Forests freshen up the air and make the climate cool.
 - ◆ Forests provide shelter to many wild animals.
 - ◆ Forests supply raw material (soft-wood) to various industries like pulp, paper and rayon.
 - ◆ Forests provide us with wild fruits, berries, etc.
 - ◆ About 40 per cent of the fuel is supplied by these forests.
3. The deciduous forests are also called *monsoon forests*. The trees of these forests shed their leaves during the summer season. Sal, sheesham, teak and peepal are the trees commonly found in these forests.
4. Every year in India, *Vanamahotsav* is celebrated at the beginning of the rainy season. Students and many other organisations plant trees and encourage others to plant more and more trees in villages, towns and cities along the road, railway lines and canals.
5. The Chipko movement aims at preserving our forests. People prevent the cutting down of trees in a very interesting manner. They put their arms around the trees and deny to leave till the trees-cutters left.
6. The three wildlife sanctuaries are
- (i) Sunderbans Tigar Reserve—West Bengal
 - (ii) Mudumalai Wildlife sanctuary—Tamil Nadu
 - (iii) Periyar sanctury—kerala
- B. a. (iv) b. (v) c. (i) (d) (iii) e. (ii)
- C. (i.) b (ii) a (iii) c (iv) a (v) b

Chapter 9 : Our Water Resources

- A. 1. All living things-humans, animals and plants need water. We use water for several purposes. We use water for drinking, bathing, washing, cooking, etc. But the most important use of water is for irrigating crops in the fields.
2. The main means of irrigation in India are canals, wells, tubewells, tanks and dams.
3. The tube-wells are very important means of irrigation in the Northern Fertile Plains.

4. A canal is a man-made water way. Some of the important canals of our country are the Wular Lake in Kashmir, Western Yamuna Canal and Sirhind Canal in Uttar Pradesh, the India Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan and Periyar and Methur canals in Tamil Nadu.
 5. Dams are called ‘Temples of modern India’ because they store water and thus control floods. They are also used to generate electricity. That is why, they are called Hydro-Electric Projects. Since dams help us in many ways, Jawahar Lal Nehru described the multi purposes projects as the “*Temples of modern India*”.
 6. Dams help us in many ways thus they are called multipurpose projects.
- B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- C. a. (v) b. (iv) c. (i) d. (ii) e. (iii)
- D. (i) c (ii) c (iii) a
- E. 1. Rain 2. Multipurpose projects 3. Canal 4. Dam
5. Tamil Nadu 6. Rain 7. Ravi
- F. (4)

Chapter 10 : Our Mineral Wealth

- A. 1. Minerals are one of the most valuable natural resources of our country. Some of the important minerals are iron, copper, aluminium, nickel, zinc, silver, gold, coal and petroleum.
2. Coal is a very useful mineral. It is used to make fire in houses. Coal is the major source of power. It is used to generate electricity in thermal power stations. Coal is used in blast furnaces in industry.
3. Copper is used to make tools and utensils.
4. The big ditches under the surface of the earth from where the minerals are taken out are called mines.
5. Petroleum is called a mineral oil. After refining mineral oil we get petrol, diesel, kerosene, spirit and cooking gas.
- B. a. (iv), b. (i), c. (iii), d. (ii), e. (v)
- C. (i) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (a)
- D. 1. India 2. Oil-field 3. black diamond 4. Aluminium 5. iron
6. coal mines

Chapter 11 : Our Livestock

1. The animals which can be domesticated or tamed for various uses are called our *livestock*.
Animals like horses, camels, elephants, buffaloes, oxen, cows, sheep and goats are livestock for human-beings. Some of these are domesticated for milk and meat. Some provide us with wool and leather. Some of them are used for transport.
2. In an agricultural country like India, cattle are very helpful to the villagers. Farmers use oxen to plough and level fields. Oxen are also used to take out water out of the wells. They are also used to draw cart, which carry foodgrains from the farms to the markets. Camels and

horses carry loads. Animals like cows, buffaloes and goats are domesticated for milk.

3. Silver Revolution is a movement started by our government to increase the production of fish.
4. The cultivation of fish in artificial tanks is known as pisciculture.
5. We should take good care of our domesticated animals. There are many hospitals and dispensaries in the villages to treat sick animals. Those who treat sick animals are called veterinary doctors and the hospitals where treatment is done is called a veterinary hospital. Efforts are also being made to improve the food and fodder for cattle. We should always be kind towards animals.

- B. a. (v) b. (iv) c. (iii) d. (ii) e. (i)
C. (i) a (ii) c (iii) b (iv) b (v) d

Chapter 12. Our Human Resources

- A. 1. As man is the only creature who uses the natural resources for his welfare and progress, so, it becomes necessary that he must be wise enough, healthy, educated and trained. Therefore, human beings are the most precious resources of a country.
2. A rapid growth in the population is one of the responsible factors of unemployment in India. Other problems caused by the large population are relating to food, clothing, housing, drinking water, health, and education. Our country has no adequate school and hospitals for its large growing population. Unhealthy and uneducated people cannot contribute much in country's economy. All these problems keep our country backward. Thus a large population is an obstruction for progress.
3. Small families are needed today because these can be well fed and educated by the parents.
4. Our efforts should be directed towards improving living standard of our people and fighting against the poverty. The important step towards this is to bring down the birth rate by family planning.
5. Our Government has started the National Literacy Mission in 1988. Its aim was to educate children and adult and bring literacy rate at 100 per cent so, better education, health facilities, housing facilities and the creation of large number of jobs are the important measures, should be given priority to eradicate poverty.
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- C. 1. Second 2. health 3. education 4. resources 5. China
- D. (i) a (ii) c (iii) b
- E. 1. Human resource 2. Russia 3. India 4. Unemployed
5. Natural resources

Chapter 13 : Our Agriculture

- A. 1. There are two agricultural seasons in India—the kharif season and the Rabi season.
2. Rice is grown in the hot and rainy parts.

3. The main sugar-producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.
 4. The main spices grown in India are cardamom, pepper, ginger and chillies.
 5. The factors which have brought Green Revolution in India are better irrigation facilities, high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers and modern machines such as tractors and harvesters.
- B. a. (iv) b. (v) c. (i) d. (ii) e. (iii)
- C. (i) b (ii) d (iii) d (iv) b
- D. 1. Green Revolution 2. Wheat 3. Rice 4. West Bengal
5. Uttar Pradesh 6. Karnataka

Chapter 14 : Our Industries

- A. 1. The industries where people produce a small quantity of things in their homes by employing very few skilled people are called cottage industries. Such industries require small capital. Whereas small scale industries are those where more skilled people are employed. Such industries require bigger premises and a large capital.
2. We use many things in our routine life. We use clothes, utensils, fans, refrigerators, televisions washing machines and many more things. These things meet our needs and give us comfort. All these things are manufactured in industries. Various natural resources are used as raw material. For example, we use cotton to make clothes, sugarcane to make sugar, jute to make carpets and iron to make machines. Thus, the resources of raw materials.
3. Major iron and steel plants in India are located at Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Durgapur (West Bengal), Bokaro (Jharkhand) Rourkela (Orissa) and Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh).
4. Ships are built at Vishakhapatnam, Cochin and Mumbai. The largest ship building unit is Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam.
5. Mumbai, Chennai, Jamshedpur, Gurgaon, Jabalpur, Greater Noida, Faridabad, Ludhiana and Pune are chief automobile producing centres.
- B. 1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Peromabur, Tamil Nadu 3. Bangalore
4. Jamshedpur 5. Chittaranjan
- C. a. (v) b. (i) c. (iv) d. (iii) e. (ii)
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

UNIT 3 : TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Chapter 15 : Means of Transport

- A. 1. The three modes of transport are land transport, air transport and water transport.
2. The roads which connect big cities to one-another are called National Highways.
3. The three types of railway gauges are the broad gauge, metre gauge and the narrow gauge.

4. There are six international airports in India. They are :
- ◆ Sahara International Airport — Mumbai
 - ◆ Indira Gandhi International Airport—Delhi
 - ◆ Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport — Kolkata
 - ◆ Meenambakkam International Airport—Chennai
 - ◆ Rajasansi International Airport—Amritsar
5. Air India is an international airline which operates its flights to major cities all over the world. Indian Airline operates within the country.
- B. (i)-(v) (ii)-(iv) (iii)-(ii) (iv)-(iii) (v)-(i)
- C. (i) b (ii) a (iii) c (iv) d
- D. 1. T
2. F. Delhi is still under progress.
3. F. Mumbai is the largest port in India.
4. F. Vayudoot is a domestic airline.
5. F. Sahara International Airport is in Mumbai.
- E. 1. kuchcha 2. Grand Trunk Road 3. Narrow 4. Vayudoot
5. air

Chapter 16 : Means of Communication

- A. 1. The main means of communication are telephone, telegraph, post, newspaper, television and radio.
2. We can send urgent messages by means of telegraph.
3. Newspapers are powerful means of communication. At a very less cost, they give us a lot of information. Newspapers give us information about political activities, entertainment, business, sports, etc.
4. The first Indian newspaper called Bengal Gazette was published by Gangadhar Bhattachar Jee in 1816.
5. A satellite is a body that moves around a planet.
- B. a. (v) b. (iii) c. (iv) d. (ii) e. (i)
- C. 1. pigeons 2. telegrams 3. telephone 4. magazines
5. wires
- D. (i) Telephone (ii) Fax (iii) Satellite

UNIT 4 : OUR MANY WAYS OF LIVING

Chapter 17 : Life in the Northern Mountains

- A. 1. The Northern Mountain regions includes Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Northern West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya.
2. Kashmir Valley is the most beautiful part of India. It is known as paradise on earth. Because of its natural beauty, we often call it “Switzerland of India.”
3. Kullu, Manali, Dalhousie, Solan, Dharamshala are the important hill stations of Himachal Pradesh.
4. Kanchanjunga the third highest peak in the world is situated in Sikkim.

5. Various fruits like, apples, plums, pears, apricots and grapes are grown in Himachal Pradesh.
 6. Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya.
- B. a. (i) b. (ii) c. (v) d. (iv) e. (iii)
- C. (i) Kashmir (ii) Zu (iii) Kangri (iv) Raeeef (v) Nati
- D. (i) c (ii) b (iii) d (iv) b

Chapter 18 : Life in the Northern Plains

- A. 1. Allahabad is a famous religious place. It is famous for the Kumbh Mela.
2. Murshidabad is famous for silk industry.
3. Rice and fish are the staple diet of West Bengal. They also like sweets especially the sandesh and rasogullas.
4. Assam is called the ‘tea state of India’.
5. Chandigarh is the capital of Haryana.
- B. a. (iv) b. (v) c. (ii) d. (i) e. (iii)
- C. (i) c (ii) a (iii) d (iv) c

Chapter 19 : Life in the Desert and Central Plateau

- A. 1. Nomads are the people who do not have a permanent house. They move from place to place with their herds in search of water and grass. They sell milk and other things.
2. Camel is called the ship of the desert because it can go long distances without drinking water. It can store enough water in its stomach for future use. The desert people also get milk and meat from the camel. Because of these special qualities it is called so.
3. In desert, these are natural springs at some places where people live and grow crops. Such a place in the desert is called oasis.
4. The main festivals of Rajasthan are Dussehra, Diwali, Holi and Id. Gangaur is the harvest festival and is celebrated by women.
5. The Chhota Nagpur plateau is mainly inhabited by various tribes, like *Mundas, Gandas, Khonds, Kol* and *Oraons*.
- B. a. (v) b. (i) c. (iv) d. (iii) e. (ii)
- C. (i) a (ii) c (iii) d (iv) a

Chapter 20 : Life in the Southern Plateau

- A. 1. The Southern Plateau includes parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Eastern Madhya Pradesh and north Orissa.
2. Idli, dosa, upma, sambhar, and rasam are the famous dishes of the people of Tamil Nadu.
3. Brindavan Gardens in Mysore, Jog Falls on the Sheravati river and wildlife sanctuaries in Bandipur and Nagarhole are the main tourist attractions of Karnataka.
4. Golconda is known for its diamond mines. The world famous diamonds—Kohinoor and Pitt—were also obtained from the diamond mines of Golconda.

5. Iron and steel plant at Bhilai and bauxite plant at Bilaspur are situated in Chattisgarh.

B. a. (iii) b. (iv) c. (i) d. (ii) e. (v)

C. (i) a (ii) b (iii) b (iv) b (v) b

Chapter 21: Life in the Western Coastal Region

A. 1. There are many industries in Gujarat. Textiles, fertilisers and sugar are the important industries. Ahmedabad is famous for textile mills.

2. People from all over the world visit Goa to see its beaches and churches.

3. The main cash crop of Kerala is rice. Some other cash crops grown here on a large scale are coffee, cocoa, rubber, tea and spices.

4. Kathakali is the most famous dance form of Kerala.

5. Garba and Dandiya are the popular dance forms of Gujarat

B. a. (iii) b. (vi) c. (ii) d. (v) e. (i) f. (iv)

C. 1. Mumbai 2. Kerala 3. Goa 4. Kochi 5. Sabarmati Ashram

D. 1. Gujarati 2. Konkani and Marathi 3. Malayalam 4. Marathi

Chapter 22. Life in the Eastern Coastal Region

A. 1. The most famous temple in Orissa are the Sun Temple at Konark and the Jagannath Temple at Puri.

2. The Chilka Lake is famous for migratory birds. It is an important tourists attraction.

3. Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Botanical Garden, Auroville and Joan of Arc are the worth-seeing places of Pondicherry.

4. Kanyakumari is famous because it is the meeting place of three big water bodies the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

5. The Cellular Jail, where Indian freedom fighters were kept is now a place of tourist interest.

B. a. (v) b. (i) c. (ii) d. (iii) e. (iv)

C. 1. Bhubaneshwar 2. Odissi 3. Kanyakumri 4. Hirakud Dam

D. 1. The Sun Temple at Konark, Jagannath Temple at Puri.

2. Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Botanical Garden

3. Kamakshi Temple, Vivekanada Rock

4. Port blair, cellurlar Jail

UNIT 5 : OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Chapter 23 : Thoughts That Make Us Better Human Beings

A. 1. The three religious books of Hinduism are the Vedas, the Puranas and the Upanishadas.

2. The holy books of Sikhs is Guru Granth Sahib. The holy book of the Parsis the Zend Avesta.

3. Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment under the Bodhi tree at Gaya.

4. Basant Panchmi, Baisakhi, Onam, Pongal, Bihu and Holi are harvest festivals.

B. a. (iii) b. (v) c. (i) d. (ii) e. (iv)

C. (i) c (ii) a (iii) c (iv) d

Chapter 24 : Art and Architecture

A. 1. The main classical dances of India are *Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu)*, *Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)*, *Yakshagana (Karnataka)*, *Kuthakali (Kerala)*, *Kothak (North India)*, *Odissi (Orissa)* and *Manipuri (Manipur)*.

2. The tradition of classical music in India is very old. Indian classical music has been divided into two main schools—the Carnatic of Southern India and Hindustani of north India.

3. A large variety of instruments are used to play music. Some of them are sitar, flute, sarod, santoor, shehnai, sarangi, veena, violin, tabla and gitar.

4. Meenakshi Temple is situated at Madurai.

5. The Kailash Temple at Ellora is carved out of a single rock.

B. a. (v) b. (iv) c. (ii) d. (iii) e. (i)

C. (i) d (ii) c

Chapter 25 : Some Social Reformers of India

A. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great social reformer. He studied the Vedas, the Bhagved Gita, the Koran and the Bible. He was the founder of Brahma Samaj. He dedicated his life for eradicating evils like sati and child marriage and purdah. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education.

2. Ramabai Ranade founded Poona Seva Sadan.

3. Kabir was the son of a weaver. Kabir did not apposed the ideas of Pandits and Mullahs. He also apposed the differences on the basis of caste and religion. Through dohas and bhajans, he spread the message of love and unity.

4. Sir Saiyyad Ahmad Khan founded the famous Aligarh Muslim University.

B. a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (iv) d. (i)

C. (i) b (ii) a

UNIT 6 : WE NOW GOVERN OURSELVES

Chapter 26 : Our Constitution

A. 1. Secular means equal respect to all religions. People of India are free to adopt any religion of their choice.

2. The main fundamental rights are :

- ◆ Right to Equality
- ◆ Right to freedom of Expression
- ◆ Right against exploitation
- ◆ Cultural and Educational Rights
- ◆ Right to freedom of religion
- ◆ Right to Constitutional Remedies.

3. The Fundamental duties laid down in our constitution are as follows :
 - ◆ To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions.
 - ◆ To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
 - ◆ To co-operate with the government when nation is in danger.
 - ◆ To promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood.
 - ◆ To protect the rich heritage the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife.
 - ◆ To safeguard public property.
 - ◆ To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
4. Our Constitution has also laid down some important principles for every government to follow and practise. They are known as Directive Principles. Some of them are :
 - ◆ The Government should make or amend laws to improve the living conditions of its people. The Government should provide adequate means of livelihood to all the people.
 - ◆ The Government should provide free and compulsory education for children upto the age of fourteen.
 - ◆ The Government should improve the economic and educational status.
 - ◆ The Government should maintain and protect the health of its people.

5.

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a *SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC* and to secure to all its citizens :
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and promote among them all;
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nations;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do *HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.*

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

Chapter 27 : Our Government

- A. 1. The Government at the National level is the Central Government.
2. The leader of the political party which has the largest number of members in the the Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the Prime Misister.

3. The people who are above the age of 18 years have the right to vote.
 4. The two levels of Government in our country are the Central Government and the State Government.
 5. Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the country.
- B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
- C. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c)

Chapter 28 : Our National Symbols

- A. 1. Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice, white for truth and peace and green for prosperity.
2. The great poet, Rabindranath Tagore, composed our National Anthem.
3. There are four lions in our National Emblem—three are shown with open mouths and the fourth one is invisible.
4. The words ‘*Satya Meva Jayate*’ mean ‘*Truth alone Triumphs.*’
- B. a. (v) b. (i) c. (iv) d. (iii) e. (ii)
- C. (i) c (ii) c

Model Test Paper I

- A. 1. The main Himalayan rivers are the Ganges, the Indus, the Yamuna, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra.
2. The three ranges of the Himalayas are the Greater Himalayas or Himaderi, the Middle Himalayas or Himachal, and The Lower Himalayas or Shivalik.
3. The Northern Plains are very fertile as many rivers flow through this region. The rivers bring down fine soil called silt from the mountains. The silt spreads on the land over the banks of the rivers during the rainy season. This soft, fine and fertile soil is known as Alluvial soil. Every year, it helps to produce a large variety of crops. So, this area is also known as the ‘*food bowl of India*’.
4. The three tributaries of the Ganga are the Gomti, the Ghaghra and the Gandak.
5. Oasis is a big pool of water in the desert.
6. Tamil Nadu gets rainfall in winter.
7. Coconut, tobacco, rice, banana and groundnut are grown in the Malabar Coast.
8. The factors that influence the climate of India are :
- ◆ Latitude—How distant a place is situated from the equator.
 - ◆ How close a place is to the sea.
 - ◆ Its temperature and rainfall.
 - ◆ Location of mountain ranges.
9. Ootacamund and Kodaikanel are the famous hill stations of the Plateau region.
10. Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb up the Mount Everest.

- B. 1. Mt. Everest 2. Suratgarh 3. Sharavati river 4. minerals
5. Sutlej 6. K₂ 7. Bhakra Nangal 8. Alluvial soil
9. Karnataka 10. Kanyakumari
- C. a. (v) b. (i) c. (iv) d. (ii) e. (iii)
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

Model Test Paper II

- A. 1. The soil is the most important thing gifted by nature to us. All living things depend on the soil directly or indirectly for their food. Soil is formed by breaking up of rocks and decayed organic matter. The process of making soil is very slow. It takes several thousands years for various types of rocks to convert into soil.
2. The Chipko movement aims at preserving our forest. People prevent the cutting of trees in very interesting manner. They put their arms around the trees and deny to leave till the tree cutters left.
3. Forest have many advantages :
- ◆ Forests prevent soil erosion and floods. They stop the growth of deserts.
 - ◆ Forests keep the moisture in the air and thus help in rainfall.
 - ◆ Forests are a source of wood which is used in building houses, making furniture and ships.
 - ◆ Many products like gum, resin, rubber, pitch, coste, camphor, etc. are procured from forests.
 - ◆ Forests give many kinds of herbs and medicinal plants.
 - ◆ Forests freshen up the air and make the climate cool.
 - ◆ Forests provide shelter to many wild animals.
 - ◆ Forests supply raw material (soft wood) to various industries like pulp, paper and rayon.
 - ◆ Forests provide us with wild fruits, berries, etc.
4. Dams are called ‘Temples of modern India’ because they store water and thus control floods. They are also used to generate electricity. That is why, they are called Hydro-Electro Projects. Since dams help us in many Jawahar Lal Nehru described the multi purposes pprojects as the “*Temples of modern India*”.
5. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have a good number of canals.
6. Three minerals which are metals are iron, copper and manganese.
7. Pisciculture is the cultivation of fish in artificial tanks.
8. Small scale industries are those where more skilled people are employed. Such industries require bigger premise and a large capital. Small scale industries produce larger quantities of finished goods with the help of

machines. Some examples of such industries are furniture, hosiery, powerlooms, electrical appliances, chemicals, etc.

Large scale industries require large capital. In these industries, manufacturing of goods is done on a large scale. A large industry employs thousands of skilled people. These people work on modern machines and equipments. These industries require a large set up of machines and large quantities of raw materials. Iron and steel plants, textile mills, sugar mills, telephone industry, etc. are some examples of large scale industries.

9. Black soil is good for raising cotton crop.
 10. Tea is mostly grown in Assam.
- B. 1. water 2. Govind Sagar 3. Bauxite 4. milk 5. rice
6. coal mines 7. diamond 8. iron and steel 9. resource
10. Assam
- C. a. (iv) b. (i) c. (iii) d. (v) e. (ii)
- D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

Model Test Paper III

- A. 1. The three types of industries are cottage industries, small scale industries and large scale industries.
2. The roads which connect big cities to one another are called National Highways.
3. *Air India* is an international airline which operates its flights to major cities all over the world and Indian Airline operates within the country.
4. Television is an effective means of communication. It is useful for those people who don't know how to read and write. This means can be used for entertainment, news and educational programmes also broadcast special programmes for students, women, children and farmers. Now-a-days we can watch live programmes on television through the satellite service.
5. We can send urgent messages through a telegram.
6. Rice and fish *are* the staple diet of the Bengalis. They also like sweets especially the sandesh and *rasogullas*.
7. The major dances of Gujarat are Garba and Dandiya.
8. The main dishes of Tamil Nadu are idli, dosa, upma, sambhar and rasam.
9. Jaipur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner are the places of tourist attraction. The Urs held at the tomb of Suri Saint Moin-ud-din Chishti in Ajmer attracts thousands of people every year. Jaipur, also called pink city, is the capital of Rajasthan.
10. The main sugar producing states in India are Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

- B. 1. Himachal 2. Mumbai, Thane 3. Telephone 4. Tripura Pradesh
5. Bihu 6. diamond 7. Assam 8. Kashmir 9. Coal
10. Goa

C. 1. a. (v) b. (i) c. (ii) d. (iii) e. (iv)

D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

Model Test Paper IV

- A. 1. The Cellular Jail is where Indian freedom fighters were kept. It is now a place of tourist interest.
2. Idli, dosa, upma, sambhar and rasam are the famous dishes of the people of Tamil Nadu.
3. Urdu is written from right to left.
4. Marmugao is the only seaport of Goa.
5. Maharashtra is the largest coastal state of India.
6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great social reformer. He was the founder of Brahma Samaj. He dedicated his life for eradicating evils like sati and child marriage and purdah. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education.
7. The main fundamental rights are :
 ◆ Right to Equality
 ◆ Right to freedom of Expression
 ◆ Right against exploitation
 ◆ Cultural and Educational Rights
 ◆ Right to freedom of religion
 ◆ Right to Constitutional Remedies.
8. Sir Saiyyad Ahmad Khan founded the Aligarh Muslim University.
9. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
10. Rabindranath Tagore composed our National Anthem.
- B. 1. Malayalam 2. the Bible 3. Delhi 4. Lower
5. Supreme Court 6. 18 7. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
8. Parsis 9. Onam
- C. a. (v) b. (iv) c. (iii) d. (ii) e. (i)
- D. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T