





## Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The northern plain are very fertile because the rivers which rise from the Himalayas deposits rich alluvial soil in this region.
  2. Ganga and Yamuna rivers are considered holy rivers, so there are many religious places situated on the bank of these rivers.
  3. Haridwar, Allahabad, Varanasi and Mathura are some of the important religious places situated on their banks.

### B. Write true or false:

- Ans.** 1. F    2. T    3. F    4. T    5. F

### C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. The river Ganga enters the plain at **Haridwar**.
  2. The Ganga and Yamuna join at **Allahabad**.
  3. The Lucknow is situated on the bank of the **Gomati** river.
  4. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra together form the largest delta of the world called the **Sunderban** delta.



## The Great Indian Desert

### Exercise

## Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. The place where some underground water comes upto the surface is called an oasis. Most of the people live around the oasis because there they can grow a few crops like millets and vegetables etc.
  2. The Indira Gandhi Canal has benefitted the people of the desert in a big way. It has provided irrigation facilities to a large of this desert. Due to this.

### B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

- Ans.** 1. Rajasthan                      2. sand-storms

## Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The Great Indian Desert lies to the west of the Northern plains. This desert extends from the Aravalli hills to the border of Pakistan.
  2. Since the rain bearing wind in the Northern Plains move from east to west, they lose most of their moisture before reaching Rajasthan. So there is very little rainfall in Rajasthan.
  3. It is difficult to travel in the desert due to sand-storms, so the camel is the only animal which can easily walk on sand. It can travel for many days without drinking water, so it is the most important animal in the desert.
  4. Sand dunes are formed by the deposition of sand in the form of heaps. Their main characteristic is that they keep on shifting from one place to another.

**B. Write true or false:**

**Ans.** 1. F      2. F      3. T      4. F

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** 1. The Great Indian Desert is also called the **Thar** Desert.  
2. The desert is partly **rocky** and partly **sandy**.  
3. The small hills formed by sand deposits in the desert are called **sand Dunes**.  
4. The trees of **Date palm** can be seen around an oasis.

Activity

**Ans.** Do it yourself



## The Southern Plateau

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions :**

- Ans.** 1. Some big dams have been built on these rivers such as the **Hirakund Dam** on the Mahanadi river, **Nagarjuna Sagar Dam** on the Krishna river and **Mettur Dam** on the Kaveri river. They are called **multi-purpose river projects**.  
2. A plateau is called a tableland because it is a flat topped highland

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

- Ans.** 1. Western Ghats      2. Anai Mudi

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions:**

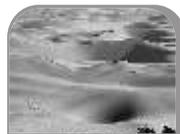
- Ans.** 1. The general relief features of the peninsular plateau are:  
(i) A plateau is generally lower than a mountain.  
(ii) The plateau has a general elevation of 600-900 meters.  
2. Differences between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats are as follows:  
**Western Ghats**  
(i) The Western Ghats are formed by the chain of hills in the west.  
(ii) Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.  
**Eastern Ghats**  
(i) Eastern Ghats don't make a continuous chain of hills.  
(ii) Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats.  
3. Godavari river is the longest river of South India and it is considered as sacred as Ganga in the North. So it is therefore called Dakshin Ganga.

**B. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** 1. Jog falls are on **Sharavati** river.  
2. Kolar gold mines are in the state of **Karnataka**.  
3. Mettur Dam is on **Kaveri** river.  
4. Hirakud Dam is on **Mahanadi** river.

**A. Name the following:**

Ans.



Rastrapati Bhavan, Terraced Farming,

Desert,

Oasis

**B. Tick (3) the correct option:**

Ans.

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Asia         | 2. Parallel  |
| 3. Yamuna river | 4. Rajasthan |

**C. Circle the odd one out :**

Ans.

1. Puducherry, Port Blair, Jaipur
2. Assam, **Bihar**, Arunachal Pradesh
3. Delhi, **Agra**, Patna

**D. Name these:**

Ans.

1. Kanniya Kumari
2. National Park
3. Indira Gandhi Canal

**E. Answer the following questions:**

Ans.

1. Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water from three sides. For example the southern part of India is triangular in shape having its base the north and apex in the south and therefore it is called Peninsular plateau.
2. The southern part of Shiwalik range is called the Terai Regions.
3. Indira Gandhi canal has benefitted people of the desert in a big way. It has provided irrigation facilities to a large area of this desert.
4. A plateau is called a tabeland because it is a flat topped heglend.
5. Do it yourself.



## The Coastal Plains and Off-shore Islands

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions:**

Ans.

1. Lagoons are the salt water lakes found along the Malabar Coast. They are formed when at many place sea water entered far into land and cut off from main sea by sands bars.
2. Lighthouses are built all along the coast to warn the sailors.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :****Tick (3) the correct option:**

Ans.

1. Gujarat Coast
2. Konkon coast

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions:**

**Ans.** 1. Konkan coast is very narrow plain, stretching from Gujarat Coast up to Goa. Some hills of this coast reach right up to the sea. Here and there rock lie hidden under the sea water which are a real danger to ships and boats. Because of this light houses are built all along the coast to warn the sailors.

2. Main differences between the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep Islands are as follows:

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal.

(ii) These Islands are about 300 in number.

**Lakshadweep Islands**

(i) Lakshadweep Islands are situated in the Arabian sea.

(ii) These Islands are only 36 in number.

**B. Write true or false:**

**Ans.** 1. T                      2. F                      3. F                      4. T

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

**Ans.** 1. Mumbai is located on the **Konkan** coast.  
2. Lagoons are found along the **Malabar** coast.  
3. There are fertile deltas along the **East** coast.  
4. The river Sabarmati is in the state of **Gujarat**.

**Activity**

**Ans.** Do it yourself



## The Climate of India

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions:**

**Ans.** 1. Himalayas influences the climate of India in a big way as the Himalayan ranges, check the very cold winds from Siberia coming into India. They also check the rain bearing winds coming from the sea and brings rain.  
2. The eastern coast of India receives rainfall during winter also because of retreating monsoon winds which pick up moisture while crossing Bay of Bengal.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

**Ans.** 1. monsoon                      2. April

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions:**

**Ans.** 1. (i) Wheather can change many times in a day.  
(ii) Climate changes only after the change in season.  
2. The elements of weather and climate are the same i.e. temperature,



4. Black soil is formed by the cooling down of lava from the volcanoes. This is found in the Deccan plateau region.

**B. Write true or false:**

**Ans.** 1. F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. T                      5. F

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** 1. **Alluvial** soil is renewed every year.  
2. **Black** soil is made of lava deposits.  
3. The organic matter added to the soil is called **humus**.  
4. **Laterite** soil is found in heavy rainfall areas.  
5. **Dams** are built across the rivers to check floods.

**D. List the following:**

- Ans.** 1. (i) Parent rock from which the soil is formed.  
(ii) Topography or relief of the region.  
(iii) Climate of the region.  
(iv) Type of vegetation growth in a region.  
2. (i) Alluvial Soil                      (ii) Black soil                      (iii) Laterite soil  
(iv) Red Soil                      (v) Desert soil

**Activity**

**Ans.** Do it yourself



## Our Water Resources

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.** 1. The villagers bathe and wash their clothes in the ponds and rivers. Also they bathe their animals in the same ponds and rivers. So water gets polluted. In cities water sources get polluted by dumping of urban and industrial waters into the water sources.  
2. We should conserve water because it is a very precious thing. Nobody can live without water.  
We can conserve water by saving it from wastage and protecting it from pollution.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):**

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

- Ans.** 1. highest                      2. Hirakud Dam

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. In the cities, water is available in houses through taps, and this water is filtered and chlorinated before supply to make it free from germs.  
2. We can make water free from germs at our home by boiling and filtering it.

3. Water is used for the following : (i) for irrigations use, (ii) For industrial use (iii) For Domestic use.
4. The various uses of building a dam across a river are:
  - (i) By building a dam across a river, water is stored in a artificial lake and is used for irrigation. (ii) It is used as navigation. (iii) It can also used for rearing fish. (iv) Stored water is used to generate hydroelectric power. (v) For domestic use.

**B. Write true or false:**

**Ans.** 1. T                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T                      5. F

**C. Tick (3) the right word/words :**

- Ans.**
1. Tank irrigation is popular in the northern plains/**southern plateau**.
  2. **Hirakud**/Bhakra is the longest dam in the world.
  3. Wells/**Tanks** store rainwater.
  4. Govind Sagar Lake is **man-made lake**/natural lake.
  5. Rahat (Persian wheels) are used in **well irrigation**/canal irrigation.

Activity

**Ans.** Do it yourself

 **10** **Agriculture**

Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.**
1. In the later half of the 1960s several measures were adopted which aimed at increasing the production of food grains especially wheat. These measures are collectively referred to as the '**Green Revolution**'.
  2. Block Development officer are provide them good seeds and fertilisers at low cost and appointed to guide the farmers to use modern method of farming

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

**Ans.** 1. Uttar Pradesh                      2. Cotton

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. In India Green Revolution was started in the later half of 1960's. Its main features were the introduction of high yielding variety of seeds, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, setting up of research centres to increase the productivity and use of modern methods of forming.
  2. To grow well rice needs hot and humid climatic conditions along with lot of water. On the other hand wheat to grow well needs a cool climate and less water.
  3. Many Indian farmers are still poor, because they practise subsistence agriculture. Also many farmers have very small land holding.

**B. Write true or false:**

**Ans.** 1. F                      2. T                      3. T                      4. F

**C. Tick (3) the correct word/words :**

- Ans.** 1. About one-third/**two-third** of the population of India earns its livelihood from agriculture.  
2. Wheat/**Rice** is a kharif crop.  
3. Jute/**Tea** is beverage crop.  
4. **Cotton**/Jute grows best in black soil.

**D. Name the following :**

- Ans.** 1. (i) West Bengal                      (ii) Odisha                      (iii) Andhra pradesh  
(iv) Tamil Nadu                      (v) Kerala  
2. (i) Punjab                      (ii) Haryana                      (iii) Uttar Pradesh



## Live Stock

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.** 1. Rearing of fish in artificial reservoirs for commercial purpose is called ‘**pisciculture**’.  
2. They don’t get nutritious fodder and there are not enough facilities for treating the sick animals.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

- Ans.** 1. Milk                      2. cow dung

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. Our Government has taken various step to increase the production of milk, It is called white revolution. Under the scheme the quality of milk is improved by cross breeding, giving them nutritious fodder and treating them by veterinary doctors.  
2. Oxen are used as beasts of burden. Oxen help in ploughing the field.  
3. Cowdung is primarily used as manure in agriculture cowdung cakes are used as fuel in cooking. Cowdung is also used in a biogas plant which is a non-conventional source of energy. It is used for cooking and lighting.

**B. Write true or false:**

- Ans.** 1. T                      2. F                      3. F

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** 1. We get milk mainly from **cows** and **buffaloes**.  
2. Sheep are reared mainly for **wool**.  
3. We get **meat** and **eggs** from hens.

## Activity

Ans. Do it yourself

### Formative Assessment-II (CCE Pattern)

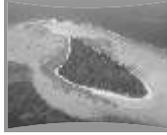
Max Marks : 20

A. Name the following:

Ans.



Light house,



Island,



Canal,



Bio-fuel plant

B. Tick (3) the correct option:

- Ans. 1. Gujarat Coast                      2. monsoon                      3. Alluvial soil  
4. highest                                      5. Milk

C. Circle the odd one out :

- Ans. 1. **Coromandel coast**, Gujarat coast, Konkon coast  
2. **Soil conservation**, Black soil, Laterite soil  
3. Lake Chilka, Lake Pulicat, **Northern Circars**

D. Name these:

- Ans. 1. Gulf                                      2. Govind Sagar Lake                      3. Bhakra Dam

E. Answer the following questions:

- Ans. 1. **Lighthouses** are built all along the coast to warn the sailors.  
2. Himalayas influences the climate of India in a big way as the Himalayan ranges, check the very cold winds from siberia from coming into India. They also check the rain bearing winds coming from the sea and brings rain.  
3. Soil is an important natural resource. Soil is formed by disintegration of rocks and decayed organic matter called humus.  
4. The Villages bathe and wash their clothes in the ponds and river. Also they bathe their animals in the same ponds and river. So water gets polluted. In cities water sources get polluted by dumping of urban and Industrial wastes into the water sources.  
5. Rearing of fish in artificial reservoirs for commercial purpose is called 'Pisciculture'.

### Summative Assessment-I (CCE Pattern)

Max Marks : 40

A. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans. 1. India is the **seventh** largest country in the world in area.  
2. **Mount Everest** is the highest peak in the world.  
3. The Great Indian Desert is also called the **Thar** Desert.  
4. Mumbai is located on the **Konkan** coast.  
5. Climate refers to the sum total of **weather** conditions.

**B. True or false:**

**Ans.** 1. F                      2. F                      3. F                      4. T                      5. F

**C. Match the following :**

<b>Ans.</b> River	Yamuna
Mountain Peak	Nanda Devi
Valley	Kullu
Mountain Range	Karakoram
North-eastern hills	Lushai

**D. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi Puducherry are the seven Union Territories in India.
  2. The slopes are covered with thick forests, and many varieties of wildlife are found here.
  3. Differences between western Ghats and Eastern Ghats are as follows:  
**Western Ghats**
    - (i) The Western Ghats are formed by the chain of hills in the west.
    - (ii) Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats.**Eastern Ghats**
    - (i) Eastern Ghats don't make a continuous chain of hills.
    - (ii) Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats.
  4. Our Government has taken various step to increase the production of milk. It is called white revolution. Under the scheme the quality of milk is improved by cross breeding, giving them nutritious fodder and treating them by veterinary doctors.
  5. In India green Revolution was started in the later half of 1960's. Its main features were the introduction of high yielding Variety of seeds, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, setting up of research centres to increase the productivity and use of modern methods of forming.
  6. Ganga and Yamuna rivers are considered holy, so there are many religious places situated on the bank of these rivers.
  7. Their main characteristic is that they keep on shifting from one place to another.
  8. Konkan coast is very narrow plain, stretching from Gujarat coast up to Goa. Some hills of this coast reach right up to the sea. Here and there rock lie hidden under the sea water which are a real danger to ships and boats. Because of this light houses are built all along the coast to warn the sailors.



## Forests and Wildlife

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.** 1. Saving forests from the destruction i.e., not to be cutting them in large numbers is called conservation of forests.











**E. For which industries are the following cities famous:**

- Ans.** 1. Handloom and sports      2. Metal Industry      3. Lock Industry  
4. Glass-works      5. Wood Industry      6. Carpets

Activity

**Ans.** Do it yourself



## Life In The Desert Region

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Oral Questions:**

- Ans.** 1. The camel is the only animal which can adapt to desert environment. It can easily walk on sand. Its feet don't sink in the sand. It can store water and food in the hump. It can eat thorny plants, that is why camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'.  
2. More people live around an oasis because there the water is available in the form of natural spring.  
They grow crops such as vegetables, maize and millets etc.

**B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :**

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

- Ans.** 1. camel      2. Ajmer

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

**A. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.** 1. Ajmer is a famous pilgrimage centre because the Dargah of the famous sufi saint Moin-ud-din-Chisthi is situated.  
2. Traditionally the men in Rajasthan wear dhoti-kurta with a turban and women wear lehnga-chunri.  
3. Indira Gandhi canal has provided the irrigation facilities to the people of Rajasthan. This has helped them in growing crops in a big way. They grow crops such as wheat, cotton, sugarcane, rice and pulses.  
4. The people of Rajasthan are good in handicraft. They make things of marble and jewellery like lac bangles. They also make embroidered garments and pottery.  
5. Mica, copper and zinc, sandstone and marble are found in Rajasthan.  
6. Cement, Sugar, textiles and glassworks industries set up in Rajasthan.

**B. Write true or false:**

- Ans.** 1. T      2. F      3. F      4. T      5. T      6. T

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

- Ans.** 1. **Jaipur** is called the 'Pink City' of Rajasthan.  
2. **Udaipur** is called the 'City of Lakes'.  
3. **Ghoomar** is the famous folk dance of Rajasthan.  
4. **Mount Abu** is the famous hill station of Rajasthan.

- The people who move from place to place in search of water and fodder for their animals are called **Nomads**.
- The place where spring water is available in the desert is called an **Oasis**.

### Activity

**Ans.** Do it yourself

## Formative Assessment-III (CCE Pattern)

**Max Marks : 20**

### A. Name the following:

4

**Ans.**



Tropical  
Evergreen Forests,



Deciduous  
Forest,



Kedarnath,



Golden  
temple

### B. Tick (3) the correct option:

5

**Ans.**

- evergreen forest
- iron
- Iron and steel industry
- seven
- Assam

### C. Circle the odd one out :

3

**Ans.**

- Tidal forest, Monsoon forest, **Conservation of forest**
- Wildlife sanctuaries**, Chipko movement, Social forest movement
- Pottery, Rouf, **Handicrafts**

### D. Name these:

3

**Ans.**

- Coal
- Oasis
- Kahwa

### E. Answer the following questions:

5

**Ans.**

- We should conserve forests and wildlife because forest and wildlife are the gift of nature. The steps that have been taken to conserve wildlife are:
  - Hunting of wild animals is now banned by the law in our country.
  - Various National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up.
- Aluminium is used for making the bodies of aircraft, utensils and electric wires.
- The Industries which refine crude mineral oil to obtain various petroleum products such as petrol diesel etc. are called 'Oil Refining Industry'.
- The state of Arunachal Pradesh is given this name because is the word of Arunachal means 'lap of sun' and it is situated in the extreme east of India and therefore the sun rises earlier in this.
- Bodh Gaya is a famous religious centre because Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana here.



## Life In the Plateau Region

### Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Oral Questions:



Odissi (dance style)  
Yakshagana  
Lingaraj Temple

Odisha  
Karnataka  
Bhubaneshwar

## Activity

**Ans.** Do it yourself



# Life In the Coastal Regions and Off-Shore Islands

## Exercise

Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. Goa is famous for its beaches and moderate climate. It has many old churches, so many tourists visit Goa.
  2. Anand Dairy cooperative society has been set up to increase the production of milk and other milk products.

### B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

- Ans.**
1. Andaman and Nicobar Island
  2. Silk sarees

Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

### A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. The main crop of Tamil Nadu is rice. The other crops grown in Tamil Nadu are cotton, sugarcane, groundnuts, tea and coffee.
  2. They use its oil for cooking. Its branches and leaves are used to cover the roofs and walls of the houses. Its coir is used for making ropes.
  3. Tea, coffee, spices and rubber.

### B. Tick (3) the correct word:

- Ans.**
1. Goa was a French/**Portuguese** colony.
  2. **Kerala**/Tamil Nadu is famous for its lagoons.
  3. Garba is the famous folk dance of Kerala/**Gujarat**.
  4. Dhokla is a popular dish of Tamil Nadu/**Gujarat**.
  5. Ooty is a famous hill station of Kerala/**Tamil Nadu**.
  6. The famous dance of Tamil Nadu is **Bharatnatyam**/Kathakali.
  7. One of the oldest language of India is **Tamil**/Malyalam.
  8. **Kanniyakumari**/Indira point is a famous tourist spot.

### C. Match the following:

- Ans.**
- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| Ahmedabad | Shaking Towers   |
| Salem     | Steel Industry   |
| Perambur  | Railway coaches  |
| Koyali    | Oil refinery     |
| Madurai   | Meenakshi Temple |
| Cochin    | Ship building    |



## Exercise

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral Questions:

- Ans.**
1. Socialism means equal right and equal opportunities for all the people to move forward. It also aims at reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.
  2. Secularism means that the government will treat all religions equally. There will be no state religion. There will be no discrimination on the basis of religion. Everyone will be free to follow any religion.

#### B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) :

**Tick (3) the correct option:**

- Ans.** 1. Secularism                      2. Socialism

### Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. By prohibiting forced labour and banning the employment of children below the age of 14 as labourers we can protect the fundamental Right against Exploitation.
  2. Right to constitutional Remedies is very significant as it allows person to seek protection from the court if his/her fundamental right is denied.
  3. Directive Principles of State Policy were included in our constitution so that the governments can follow these principles while making laws for the welfare of all citizens.

#### B. Write True or False :

- Ans.** 1. F                                      2. T                                      3. T

#### C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.**
1. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution.
  2. Our Constitutions came into force on **26th January 1950**.
  3. The Constitution is a **Fundamental** legal document according to which the government of a country functions.

### Activity

- Ans.** Do it yourself

## Exercise

### Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

#### A. Oral Questions:







**C. Match the following :**

<b>Ans.</b> Ahmedabad	Shaking Towers
Salem	Steel Industry
Perambur	Railway Coaches
Koyali	Oil Refinery
Madurai	Meenakshi Temple
Cochin	Ship Building

**D. Answer the following questions:**

- Ans.**
1. The main industries of Karnataka are making aeroplanes, telephones, computers and machine tools etc. These industries are set up in and around Bengaluru.
  2. Tea, coffee, spices and rubber.
  3. The national festival creates a feeling of unity among all the Indians and remind us the sacrifices made by our great leaders to gain independence from the British rule.
  4. By prohibiting forced labour and banning the employment of children below the age of 14 as labourers we can protect the fundamental Right against Exploitation.
  5. Our National Emblem **has four lions** standing on an abacus. Only three lions are visible, the fourth one is hidden from the view. In the centre of the abacus there is a Chakra. To the left of the Chakra there is a horse and to its right, there is a bull. The words **Satyameva Jayate** are written in Devanagri Script below the abacus.
  6. The main differences between the tropical evergreen forests and deciduous forests:  
**Tropical evergreen forests**
    - (i) These forests are found in the areas with plenty rainfall
    - (ii) The main trees found are mohogany, ebony, rosewood.**Deciduous evergreen forests**
    - (i) These forests are found in the areas having moderate rainfall.
    - (ii) The main trees found are teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood etc.
  7. **Coal:** Coal is the main sources of energy. Coal is used mainly in the iron and steel industry.  
**Iron:** Iron is the most important metallic mineral. Iron is obtained by refining iron ore. Steel is made from iron. Various types of tools and utensils are made from iron and steel. Iron is used for making vehicles, machines, building, dams, bridges, railway lines etc.  
**Limestone:** Limestone is used in the iron and steel industry and for making cement.
  8. Iron and steel industry are the most important mineral based industry because iron and steel is used to make all types of machines and tools which are used in other industries.