



Reading Maps

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. A globe shows the entire surface of the Earth. It cannot be used to show a part of it whereas we can very easily use a map to show a small part of the Earth.
 2. North direction lies at the top of a map.
 3. The physical map which shows the man-made structures.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1.No 2.Yes 3.Yes 4.No 5.No

C. Name the colours to show the following features :

Ans. 1.Brown 2.Light brown and yellow 3.Green 4.Light blue 5.Dark blue

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1.Political 2.globe 3.key 4.atlas 5.Directions

E. Define the following in a sentence :

- Ans.**
1. Direction are the basic guidelines that we need to know about where to go or where a particular place is located.
 2. The scale is a ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground.
 3. On a physical map, different area are shown in different clours and symbols on a map may stand for the different features on it.
 4. A legend or key of a map explains what the colours and symbols used on it represent. It is usually included in a box at the corner of the map.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.**
1. **Maps**– A map is the representation of all or a part of the Earth's surface on a flat, piece of paper or on a piece of wall or a board. A map may show a neighbourhood, a city, a state, a country, or even the entire Earth. A map gives us the information of places located on the surface of the Earth in greater detail than a globe.

We can easily carry a map from one place to another.

2. The globe represents Earth more perfect than the map. A globe is a miniature model of the Earth. It is round in shape as the Earth is, while a map is the representation of all part of the Earth's surface on a flat piece of paper. It is easy to understand the geography of the Earth with the help of a globe than a map.
3. A globe is a small, round model of the Earth. We can say that a map is a flattened globe. By comparing the two, we can say that maps are more useful since globes are not easy to carry. Also, a map gives information about places in more detail than a globe. We need to turn a globe around to look at different places. Hence, it becomes difficult to compare places. But on the flat surface of a map, we can look at different places at the same time and compare them.
4. Physical maps show relief features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, valleys, and natural areas. Physical maps also show man-made structures such as canals, dams, tunnels, bridges, parks etc. On the other hand political maps show the boundaries and location of countries, states, union territories, capitals and cities.
5. Maps have certain features that help us to study and understand them better.

Directions– Directions are the basic guidelines that we need to know about where to go or where a particular place is located. Therefore, it is very important to know the correct directions.

We know that north, east, south, and west are the four main directions. On a map, the top shows north, the bottom is south, east is on the right, and west lies on the left. These directions help us to locate places on a map easily. Between north and east lies the north-east map direction. The south-east lies between south and east.

Map Scale– We know that maps are much smaller than the actual places they show. It is, therefore, necessary to use a map scale while showing any place on a map.

We can define the scale as a ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. Assume that the distance between the two places A and B is 100 km (kilometre) and on the map the same distance is measured to be 1 cm (centimetre), then according to the scale of the map, 1 cm represents 100 km. On such a map the actual distance of 500 km on the ground will be shown as 5 cm. Maps are always drawn to scale. It is usually mentioned in the corner of the map.

Colours and Symbols– On a physical map, different areas are shown in different colours. These colours help us to find out the different physical features like rivers, ponds, hills, mountains, plains, valleys, deserts, plateaus, or islands on a map.

While every map can have its own choice of colours, some standard colours are used to signify specific features. For instance, brown and yellow are colours that usually represent mountains and hills. Water bodies are shown in blue. Light brown may show plateaus, while yellow may stand for deserts. Green is the colour for plains.

Symbols on a map may stand for the different features on it. For example, in a map, the symbol  may stand for forests, while  may stand for fields. Likewise,  may stand for railway lines, while  for roads.

Key or Legend of a Map– All maps have an Index key or a map legend. A legend or key of a map explains what the colours and symbols used on it represent. It is usually included in a box at the corner of the map.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity Work:

Ans. 1. Do yourself.

H. Map Work :

Ans. 1. Do yourself.



Unit -2 : Our Country

About India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1.(b) 2.(a) 3.(c) 4.(b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Russia is more than five times bigger than India.
2. A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is called peninsula.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No

C. Write the names of :

Ans. 1. a. Daman and Diu i. Daman b. Lakshadweep ii. Kavasatti
c. Chandigarh iii. Chandigarh d. Puducherry iv. Puducherry
2. a. Sri Lanka i. Colombo b. Pakistan ii. Islamabad
c. Bangladesh iii. Dhaka d. China iv. Beijing

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. southern 2. National 3. Lucknow 4. China Bangladesh, Nepal 5. 28, 7

E. Differentiate between the following :

Ans. 1. **Island**– A piece of land which is surrounded by water on all the sides, called Island.

Peninsula– A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is called peninsula.

2. **The Northern Mountains**– The Himalayas stand on the northern edge of Indian sub-continent. They are the highest mountain ranges in the world.

The Northern Plains– The Northern Plains are located towards the south of the Himalayas. This region covers the major part of India. There are watered and made fertile by the rivers that flow down from the mountains.

3. **States**– States are the regions, which are governed by the state governments.

Union Territories– Union territories are the regions, which are governed by the central government.

F. Answer the following questions:

Ans. 1. India has common boundaries with many Asia countries. The countries which have common boundaries with India are called our neighbours. Pakistan and Afghanistan are to the north-west of India. China is to its north and north-east. Nepal and Bhutan are to the north of India, Bangladesh and Myanmar are to the east of India. Sri Lanka and Maldives are to the south of our country.

2. Our motherland, India, is a part of Asia. It is situated in the southern part of it. It is the seventh largest country of the world in terms of area. Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America, Brazil and Australia are bigger than India in size.

3. **Physical Features of India**– India has different landforms. There are the snow-capped Northern Mountains, that is, the Himalayas. Then there are the Northern Plains. These are watered and made fertile by the rivers that flow down from the mountains. To the west, there is the Great Indian Desert, the Thar Desert. It is a hot and dry region. Camels are an important means of transport here. Towards the south, there is the Southern Plateau. A plateau is a flat land that is higher than the land around it. This plateau also called the Deccan plateau, is flanked by Coastal Plains on the east and the west. India is surrounded by water on three sides. The India Ocean is to the south of our country. The Arabian Sea is to the west of it. On the east of India lies the Bay of Bengal. It is,

therefore, our country India is called Peninsula. A piece of land surrounded by water three sides is called peninsula.

4. India has been divided into 28 states and 7 union territories. These are called political divisions.
5. **National Holidays**– India has three national holidays which are observed in all states and union territories.
Independence day — 15 August
Republic day — 26 January
Gandhi Jayanti — 2 October

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Map Work

Ans. Do yourself.



The Mountains: Living of the People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.
1. A pass is a narrow passage over or through the mountains.
 2. The people of Kashmir use Kangri (a small pot with burning coal) to keep themselves warm.
 3. Meghalaya gets the heaviest rainfall in the country.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No

C. Give one word for the following :

Ans. 1. Mt. Everest 2. Valley 3. Glacier 4. Pass

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Karakoram 2. Dehradun 3. phiran and salwar 4. yak, pashmina sheep
5. Mughal emperor Jahangir.

E. Write Short notes of the following :

- Ans.** 1. **The Northern Mountains**– The Himalayas stand on the northern edge of Indian sub–continent. They are the highest mountain ranges in the world. They are about 2400 km long with a varying width of 240 to 32 km. They stretch from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh. The Himalayas are wider in Kashmir and narrow down towards the east. They are lower in height in the north-eastern part. The Naga, the Garo and the Khasi hills are parts of the Himalayas.
The Himalayas mean ‘the abode of snow’. These mountains are covered with snow throughout the year.
2. **The Lower Himalayas or Shivalik**– These are the lowest ranges of the Himalayas. These lie to the south of the Himachal ranges. These are many hills in this region of the Himalayas which are covered with forests. These forests are the homes of many wild animals such as elephants, wild yaks, rhinoceros, snow leopards, tigers and deers. Different types of tribals live here. Terrace farming and cattle rearing are the main occupation of the people of these hilly areas.
3. **The Greater Himalayas or Himdari**– The mountain ranges of the Himalayas which go along the northern border of India are called the Himadri or the Greater Himalayas. All the highest peaks of the mountains are situated in this northernmost ranges. These peaks are permanently covered with snow. There is no vegetation because of excessive cold here. The Himalayas are the birth place of many rivers in India. The Ganga and the Yamuna emerge from two well known glaciers of the Himalayas, the Gangotri and the Yamunotri. The Brahmaputra, the Satluj and the Indus are the major rivers which originate from the Himalayas.
4. **The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal**– To the south of the Himadri ranges, lies the Lesser Himalayas or the Himachal ranges. These ranges of the Himalayas are not as high as the Himadri ranges. The Himachal ranges have beautiful valleys and hill stations. People from different parts of the country visit the during the summer season. Shimla, Darjeeling, Nainital, Dalhousie, Dharamshala and Mussorie are a few hill stations situated here. Orchards of apples, plums, pears are widely found here. It is due to the abundance of apples in Himachal Pradesh, it is called the apple state of India. This range of the Himalayas is covered with thick temperate forests. Pine, deodar, fur and oak are the main trees found in the forest.

F. Answer the following questions:

- Ans.** 1. **Importance of Himalaya Mountains Ranges**– The Himalayas are natural gift for us.
The Himalayan mountain ranges are useful for our country in many ways. Some of them are :
- The Himalayas form a wall along the northern border of the country

in many ways. Some of them are from the invasions of the foreign countries.

- Passes and gaps in the mountains help in crossing them.
 - They protect us from the extreme cold winds of the North.
 - The Himalayas cause heavy rainfall in the northern plains. They check the rain bearing clouds coming from the sea within Indian boundaries.
 - Rivers coming from Himalayas never become dry.
 - They provide water to our farms.
 - The forests provide timber and herbs. They are the natural homes of different kinds of birds and wild animals.
2. Tourism is the main occupation of people in Jammu and Kashmir. During summer, most people grow rice, maize, rajma, vegetables, fruits and saffron. During winter, they make handicraft from wood and paper-mache. Some weave silk and wollen cloths. The carpets and shawls of Kashmir are very famous.
 3. Kashmir is cool in summers and very cold in winters. The Kashmiris use kangri (a small pot with burning coal) to keep themselves warm. Men and women generally wear phiran (a woollen garment) and salwar. The main festivals celebrated here are Eid and Shivratri. People drink kahwa, a special type of tea.

During the summer season, most people of Jammu and Kashmir work in the fields. They grow rice, maize, rajma, vegetables, fruits and saffron. During the winter season, they stay at home and make handicrafts from wood and paper-mache. Some weave silk and woollen cloths. The carpets and shawls of Kashmir are very famous.

4. The Himalayas are about 2400 km long with a varying width of 240 to 32 km. They stretch from Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Arunachal Pradesh. The Himalayas are wider in Kashmir and narrow down towards the east. They are lower in height in the north-eastern part. The Naga, the Garo and the Khasi hills are parts of the Himalayas.
5.
 - They protect us from the extreme cold winds of the North.
 - The Himalayas cause heavy rainfall in the northern plains. They check the rain bearing clouds coming from the sea within Indian boundaries.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Map Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



The Plains: Living of the People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Holi, Dusshera, Diwali, Shivratri, Janmashtmi, and Eid are the major festivals of Uttar Pradesh.
2. The Northern Plains is thickly populated because the land is here very fertile and there is plenty of water.
3. Bihar is the land of two great men—Mahatma Buddha and Lord Mahavira. Bodhgaya and Nalanda are the places associated with them.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. No

C. Identify the States :

Ans. 1. Jharkand 2. Haryana 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Delhi 5. West Bengal

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Devprayag 2. Alluvium 3. Arabian sea 4. Plain 5. Allahabad

E. Match the columns :

- Ans. 1. Varanasi — a. Allahabad
2. Kurukshetra — b. Punjab
3. Baisakhi — c. Bihar
4. Chhat — d. Haryana
5. Sangam — e. Uttar Pradesh

F. Answer the following questions.

- Ans. 1. Many rivers originate in the Himalayas, such as Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus and Satluj. These rivers flow through the Northern Plains. As these rivers are mainly fed by the melting snow in the Himalayas, they have water throughout the years. The rivers bring with them fine soil called silt or alluvium. Alluvial soil is very fertile. It makes the Northern Plains one of the most fertile regions of the world.

2. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus and Satluj flow through the Northern Plains. As these rivers are mainly fed by the melting snow in the Himalayas, they have water through out the years. The rivers bring with them fine soil called silt or alluvium. Alluvial soil is very fertile. It makes the Northern plain one of the most fertile regions of the world. This river always water the northern plains, which is helpful in irrigating the crops.
3. The plains are located towards the south of the Himalayas. This region covers the major part of northern India. It is a large flat area which extends from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. It includes the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, part of Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.
4. The plains are located towards the south of the Himalayas. This region covers the major part of northern India. It is a large flat area which extends from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. It includes the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, part of Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.
5. In, Uttar Pradesh the traditional dress of men is Kurta–Pygama and the traditional dress of women is saree.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity Work

Ans. Do yourself.



The Desert: Living of the People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.
1. The camel is known as the ship of the desert.
 2. Some people travel from one place to another in search of food for themselves and their animals. Such people are popularly called banjaras.
 3. The Indian Desert is also known as Thar Desert.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1.No 2.Yes 3.Yes 4.No 5.Yes

C. Choose the correct alternative :

Ans. 1.two 2.eastern 3.useful 4.Sutlej 5.common

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Camels 2. Thar 3. Desert 4. Ghoomar 5. Indira Gandhi

E. Match the columns :

Ans. 1. Sand Dunes — a. The only source of river water
2. Oasis — b. Underground water
3. Indira Gandhi Canal — c. The mounds of sand
4. Suratgarh — d. Pink city
5. Jaipur — e. India's largest wheat farm

F. Give reasons :

- Ans.** 1. The climate in the desert is extreme, very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Also there is a big difference between the day and night temperatures. The sand gets hot during the day. As soon as the sun sets, it gets cool which causes temperature to fall rapidly.
2. People in the desert travel on camels or in carts pulled by camels. Camels provide milk also. Camel hair is used to make clothes and its skin to make tents and leather jackets. The camel is also used to plough the fields and draw water from wells. It is so useful for the people living in desert that it is called the ship of the desert.
3. The desert is full of sand dunes. Sand dunes are big hills of sand. A great deal of sand is brought along by strong sand storms which arise in the dry and sandy southern portion of Indus basin in Pakistan. The sand gathers in a heap and takes the shape of a dune. Strong winds take these dunes to other places. Thus, there are a large number of sand dunes in the desert.
4. Desert areas are thinly populated due to scarcity of water and fertile land.

G. Answer the following questions.

- Ans.** 1. The major festivals of Rajasthan are the desert festival, Gangaur, Teej, Holi, Dusshera, Diwali and Eid.
2. The Great India desert is about 800 kilometres long and 500 kilometres wide. It covers a major part of west Rajasthan. The land here is partly rocky and partly sandy.
3. There is very little natural vegetation in the desert. Only a few trees and plants such as thorny scrubs, cactus, babul and keekar, etc. survive in this desert.

4. Ganganagar and Bikaner districts are now as fertile as the northern plains of India. After the completion of Indira Gandhi Canal the face of desert has altogether changed. The government developed a big wheat farm at Suratgarh near Ganganagar which has become a green and fertile crop-growing area.
5. The traditional dress of man is *dhoti-kurta* with a turban and the traditional dress of women is *lehanga-chunri*.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

H. Activity Work :

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-1

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. Russia is more than five times bigger than India.
 2. A pass is a narrow passage over or through the mountains.
 3. A globe shows the entire surface of the Earth. It cannot be used to show a part of it whereas we can very easily use a map to show a small part of the Earth.
 4. The Northern Plains is thickly populated because the land is here very fertile and there is plenty of water.

B. Identify the States :

Ans. 1. Jharkhand 2. Haryana 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. Delhi 5. West Bengal

C. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Yes

D. Choose the correct answer :

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

E. Give one word for the following :

Ans. 1. Mt. Everest 2. Valley 3. Glacier 4. Pass 5. Mountain range



The Southern Plateau: Living of the People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Chhattisgarh lies to the south of the Chota Nagpur Plateau. A large part of the state is covered with thick forests. Raipur is the capital city. The major crops grown there are rice, linseed, betel and watermelon. The town of Bhilai is famous for its Steel Plant. Coal, iron and manganese are mined here.
2. Bharatnatyam is a famous classical dance of Tamil Nadu.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1.No 2.Yes 3.No 4.Yes

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. agriculture 2. cotton, sugarcane 3. Tea, coffee 4. Eco-Tourism, Heritage monuments 5. tobacco

D. Answer the following questions.

- Ans.** 1. The Southern Plateau is bordered by the following.
- The Aravalli Range on the north-west.
 - The Rajmahal Hills on the north-east.
 - The hilly region called the Eastern Ghats on the east.
 - The hilly western Ghats on the west.
2. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha (Orissa), Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the eastern parts of Kerala are located in the Southern Plateau region.
- The Narmada Valley divides the Southern Plateau into two parts. To the north is the Central Highlands, and to the south is Deccan Plateau.
- The Central Highlands include the Malwa Plateau to its north-west, and the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in the north-east.
3. As we move southwards from the Northern Plains, we reach the region of the Southern Plateau. A plateau is a high land which almost flat at the top. The Southern Plateau is triangular in shape, and covers a large part of India. The land here is rocky and uneven.
4. These plateau areas are irrigated by rain-fed rivers such as the Godavari, Mahanadi, Kaveri, Krishna, Tapi and Narmada. Unlike the Himalayan rivers, these rivers are rain-fed, and not snow-fed. During the monsoons, they are full of water and flow rapidly, but dry up during the hot summer months. Dams have been built across many rivers. The Mettur Dam on the Kaveri river is the largest irrigation project in South India. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam on river Krishna and the Hirakud Dam on river Mahanadi are other important multipurpose projects. Hirakud Dam is the longest dam in India.
5. These plateau areas are irrigated by rain-fed rivers such as the Godavari,

Mahanadi, Kaveri, Krishna, Tapi and Narmada. Unlike the Himalayan rivers, these rivers are rain-fed, and not snow-fed. During the monsoons, they are full of water and flow rapidly, but dry up during the hot summer months.

Except for the Narmada and Tapi, all the other rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal. The Narmada and Tapi drop into the Arabian Sea.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Map Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



The Coastal Plains and Islands: Living of the People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. a. Kanyakumari b. Indira Point (Nicobar Island)
2. Eastern coastline is broader than the western coastline. The northern part of this coastline is called the Northern Sircars and the coastline stretching from Andhra Pradesh to Kanyakumari is called the Coromandel coast.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes 4. No

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. back waters 2. Indira Point 3. wide, west 4. Chilka lake 5. eastern

D. Answer the following questions.

- Ans. 1. Do yourself.
2. The people of Gujarat are traders and farmers. The main crops are cotton, jowar, bajra, wheat and sugarcane. Dairy farming is popular in and around Anand. Petroleum and natural gas have been found in Ankleshwar.
The port at Kandla is used to export and import goods. Salt is made in the

coastal areas by drying sea water.

Ahmadabad is the largest city and has many textile mills. Gandhinagar is the capital of Gujarat. The Gir National Park is home to the Asiatic Lion.

The people speak Gujarati. Men wear churidar pyjama and kurta. Women wear saree or lehenga. Ras-Garba is a popular folk dance.

3. The Eastern coastal plain is wider. Both, the Eastern coastal plain and the Western coastal plain meet at Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu. The coastal plains have harbours, beaches etc. In the south, the coastal plains combine with salt water lakes which are known as lagoons or backwaters.
4. India has a long coastline which is more than 6000 kilometres long. It starts from the Gulf of Kachchh in the north-west and goes southwards along the Arabian Sea. From Kanyakumari, it moves northwards along the Bay of Bengal to reach upto West Bengal.

All along the coast, fishing activity prevails on large scale. The export of fresh and dry fish is an important packaging industry.

5. The coastal plains of India is divided into two main parts– Western coastal plains and eastern coastal plains. Western coastal plain stretches from Gujarat in the north to Kerala in the South It covers the states of Maharashtra Goa and Karnataka. Eastern coastal plain stretches from West Bengal to Tamilnadu. It covers the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Activity Work :

Ans. Do yourself.

F. Map Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



Climate in India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Winter season is my favourite season.
2. Autumn comes after the rainy season before winter. The weather is cool and pleasant. Many trees lose their leaves during this season.
3. Hot, dry wind called loo blows in the Northern plains during the summer season.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

C. Choose the correct alternative :

- Ans.** 1. northern 2. northern plains 3. Malabar 4. south 5. Coromandel

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. rainfall 2. loo 3. Autumn 4. winter 5. sea

E. Write the names of :

- Ans.** 1. June 2. August 3. January

F. How are the following different?

- Ans.** 1. **Summer**– The summer season lasts from March to June. In this season the sun shines directly over our country. It is hot all over the country besides mountains. In the Northern Plains it is very hot. The months of May and June are the hottest months of the season. The weather is dry. Hot dusty winds blow hard. The winds are called 'loo.'
In the lower Himalayan ranges it is pleasant in summer. People go to hill stations to escape the scorching heat of the plains. It is also hot in the southern part of the country. Here the sea lessens heat. The winds which come from the sea keep this part rather cool.
Winter– By the end of the rainy Season in October, the winter season sets in. It lasts till February. The days are short and the night are long in winter. The rays of the Sun do not fall directly over head. Cold wind blows throughout the northern plains. There is heavy snowfall in the Himalayas. The temperature goes down below 0°C with the increase in the altitude. The northern plains experience severe cold during this season. January is the coldest month of this season.
The winter is influenced by water bodies all in the Southernmost part of India Peninsula. The climate is very pleasant here. The Coromandal Coast receives heavy rainfall in the winter season.
2. **Spring**– This pleasant season comes after winter and before the beginning of summer. It is the most pleasant time of the year as it is neither too hot nor too cold. It is the time to put away the warm winter

clothes and bring out the light cotton clothes. Many trees get new leaves and flowers during spring.

Autumn– Autumn comes after the rainy season before winter. The weather is cool and pleasant. Many trees lose their leaves during this season.

G. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Climate defines the weather of a place over a longer period of time. For instance, when we say that it is cold in the Himalayas and humid in the coastal regions, we are actually talking about the climate of these places.

2. The climate of a place is affected by the kind of temperature and the amount of rainfall in a place. Places that are near the sea have a moderate type of climate. The mountains are cooler places, while the plains are warmer. In the desert regions the climate is hot and dry.

We know that different parts of India have different landforms. The climate changes as we move from one kind of landform to another.

The climate of a place also depends upon factors such as the direction of the wind at a particular time of the year. It also depends on the distance of the place from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that runs round the middle of the Earth.

3. Summer, monsoon, and winter are the three main seasons in India.

4. Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a given time and place. It changes from day-to-day and from month-to-month. It can change even in a few hours. The weather can be hot or cold, sunny or cloudy. It can be windy, rainy, humid or dry.

When weather remains almost the same over a period of time, it is called a season. A season lasts for a few months. There are three main seasons in our country. These are summer, winter and monsoon.

5. The rainy season or the monsoon arrives in India in the month of June and ends sometime in September. Monsoon winds blow from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The winds carry moisture and form clouds that give us rain.

Rain is a natural source of water on Earth. Many rivers, lakes, and ponds depend on the rain for water. Some of the rainwater seeps into the ground and is stored as groundwater. Though there are many artificial means of irrigation, the farmers in many parts of the country depend on the rains.

The distribution of rainfall varies from region to region. So, while parts of Rajasthan hardly receive any rainfall, Meghalaya is one of the wettest places on Earth. It also rains heavily in the hilly, coastal, and north-eastern regions.

Very heavy rainfall may cause floods. In some places, the monsoon may be very poor in a particular year. This may cause drought.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit -3 : Using Our Resources

Natural Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1.(a) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Desel and petrol are the examples of two pertroleum products.
 2. Fuels like coal and petroleum take million of years to form. The rate at which they are being used today indicate that they are likely to get exhausted (finished) very soon. The sources of energy that are exhaustible and cannot be renewed quickly are called non-renewable sources of energy. For example, coal and petroleum.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. No

C. Identify the following with the help of the description given :

Ans. 1. Natural resource 2. Renewable resource 3. Non-renewable resource

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. sunlight 2. salty 3. Non-renewable resources 4. Plants, animals
5. domestic, industrial

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Earth's crust contains soil, minerals, and fossils. All these things are natural resources. Some other examples of natural resources are—air, water, wood, solar energy, wind energy, and hydro-electric energy.
All these resources exist in nature and can be used by people. We need some natural resources to stay alive. We use these to make our living easy and comfortable.
 2. All natural resources exists in nature and can be used by people we need

some natural resources to stay alive. We use these to make our living easy and comfortable.

3. We need to conserve resources for future use. There is limited non-renewable resources on the Earth and these resources can not be last forever. So we have to think about and we should not over utilize these natural resources. Coal and liquid petroleum (fossil fuels) are limited on the Earth. So we should conserve them carefully because if we do not use these resources carefully we may run out of them completely.
4. There are some resources such as sunlight, air, water, soil, forests, plants and animals that do not get completely used up or exhausted. We call these resources renewable or inexhaustible resources.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



Forests of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. A forest is a large area of land, covered mainly with trees and other small plants.
 2. The other name for deciduous forests is monsoon forest.
 3. Forests, being one of the important natural resources, form part of our ecosystem. The interdependence of plants and animals on each other in an area is called the ecosystem. Human being is also a part of the ecosystem. We take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide. Plants absorb the carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. Thus, they make a balance in the ecosystem. They also provide us many useful things.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No

C. Find out the names of the animals for which the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up in the following places. Also write the names of states in which they are situated :

Ans.	1. Periyar	Elephant	Kerala
	2. Sariska	Dear	Rajasthan
	3. Corbett	Tiger	Uttarakhand
	4. Gir	Lion	Gujarat
	5. Manas	Rhinocoros, Elephant	Anam
	6. Kanha	Tiger	Madhya Pradesh
	7. Chilka	Birds	Odisha
	8. Kaziranga	Rhinocores	Assam

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. nutrients 2. Chipko 3. Himalayan mountains 4. Thorn 5. natural-resources

E. Match the columns :

Ans.	1. Sundari	a. Evergreen forest
	2. Pine	b. Coniferous forest
	3. Keekar	c. Marshy forest
	4. Rosewood	d. Thorn forest
	5. Sheesham	e. Deciduous forest

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **The Significance of Forests**– Forests have been a friend of human beings since long. They make the Earth worth living. Without forests, the Earth would become an endless desert. Besides giving shade and fuel and fodder they make our live better in many ways.
- Many important natural resources come from the world's forests. Forests provide food, wood, fuel, and other materials. These resources may be used for making furniture, shelter, paper, clothing, medicines, and many other products.
 - Trees maintain the balance between plant and animal life. Many wild animals like lion, tiger, deer, bear, leopard, etc. get shelter in the forests. These animals are the wealth of our country. Many animals and birds and insects get their food there. Thus, it keeps a balance and no animal or plant goes out of existence.
 - Tree are helpful to cause rain. They cool water-bearing clouds which make rain. They check soil-eroison. Rain water cannot wash away the soil if there are trees in plenty.
 - Trees check floods. They have long roots. They soak much water of

rain. If there is soil-erosion river water flows down the slopes of mountains and causes flood. Flood causes great damage. It damages the lives of many men and animals as well.

- Forests provide grass for animals to graze. In open space there grows green grass. Cattle wandering in the forest get their food there. The cattle wealth of our country depends largely on such fodder.
 - The most important function of the forests is to purify air. Air pollution is a grave problem today. Trees need carbon dioxide for their growth. People need oxygen. Trees inhale carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen They purify the air which we breathe in.
2. Large areas of land covered with trees are called forests. In a forest there are trees, creepers, shrubs and mosses. Forests are also know as natural vegetation. Natural vegetation of an area is closely linked with its climate and land features.
 3. The government encourages people to plant trees in various ways, such as celebrating *Vana mahotsava* in the beginning of the rainy season.
 4. **Different Types of Forests—**

The area under forests in India has been decreasing as we cut down trees to reclaim land for farming. Less than one-fourth of land in India is presently covered with forests. There are five main types of forests in India.

Evergreen Forests— Trees in these forests remain green throughout the year. New leaves come up before old ones are shed. Rosewood, ebony and mahogany are some evergreen trees.

Evergreen forests are found in warm areas with plenty of rainfall. In India they are found on the slopes of the Western Ghats, and in the north-eastern states of India such as Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura.

The Asian elephant and tiger are found in these forests.

Deciduous Forests— These forests are found mainly in the areas which receive moderate rainfall namely in the Deccan Plateau and the Terai regions of the Himalayas. These trees shed their leaves for a fixed period during the summer season. Sal, teak and sheesam are the main trees of these forests. The woods of these trees are used for making furniture. Deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests.

Animals such as monkeys, deer, large cats, parrots, and grand-dweeling birds are found in these forests.

Thorn Forests— The thorn forests are found in dry areas of Southern Punjab, Rajasthan, parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. They are typical desert forests. Some times they are called desert forests or semi-desert forests. Keekar, babul and date palms grow in these forests.

Besides the camel, Indian Wild Ass, Indian Gazelle, the Great Indian Bustard, the black duck, and desert cat are found in these forests.

Mountain Forests– Such forests are found high up in the Himalayan mountains and in some mountain ranges of the Nilgiris that are spread in the southern states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. A wide range of vegetation is found in these forests that includes the coniferous trees like pine, deodar, spruce, and fir. These are tall trees, with needle-shaped leaves and cone-shaped fruits.

Tidal Forests– These forests are found near the sea coasts in the river deltas. These forests are called tidal forests because the tidal water helps in their growth. Sundari tree is a typical tree of Sunderban Delta. Tidal forests are also known as mangrove forests.

Shrubs, ferns, and palms also grow in these forests. Trees grow both in salt and fresh water. They have stilt roots that hang above the mud and water to absorb air.

The famous Royal Bengal Tiger, spotted deer, and crocodiles are some animals found in these forests. Many species of birds and snakes are also found here.

5. To prevent deforestation and conserve wild life, the government has declared several areas as reserved forests. Cutting of trees and killing of wildlife in these forests is not permitted.

They are known as Wildlife Sanctuaries National Parks, and Bird Sanctuaries. Some of them are as under.

- Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
- Kaziranga National Park, Assam
- Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam
- Sunderbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
- Gir National Park, Gujarat
- Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, Rajasthan
- Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh
- Bandipur National Park, Karnataka
- Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala
- Chilka Lake Bird Sanctuary, Odisha

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Map Work :

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-2

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Desel and petrol are the examples of two petroleum products.
 2. Eastern coastline is broader than the western coastline. The northern part of this coastline is called the Northern Sircars and the coastline stretching from Andhra Pradesh to Kanyakumari is called the Coromandel coast.
 3. Monsoon is the special winds which carry moisture and form clouds that give us rain.
 4. A forest is a large area of land, covered mainly with trees and other small plants.

B. Choose the correct alternative :

- Ans.** 1. plateau 2. 6000 3. a natural 4. carefully

C. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

D. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

E. Name the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Mangalore | Bangoluru | Maysore |
| 2. Masinram | | |
| 3. Monkey | deer | large cats |
| 4. Ras-Garba | | |

Summative Assessment-1

A. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Plants, animals 2. Tobacco 3. desert 4. Karakoram 5. eastern

B. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. The mountain ranges of the Himalayas which go along the northern border of India are called the Himadri.
 2. These are two groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of 300 islands.
 3. A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides is called peninsula.
 4. The scale is a ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the actual distance on the ground.
 5. The resources that do not get completely used up or exhausted are called renewable resources.
 6. Land covered by a thick layer of loose sand is called desert.

C. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Camel | _____ | a. Book of maps |
| 2. Indira point | _____ | b. Highest peak in the world |
| 3. Atlas | _____ | c. Capital of Manipur |
| 4. Everest | _____ | d. Southernmost point of India |
| 5. Imphal | _____ | e. Ship of desert |

D. Give reasons :

- Ans.**
1. The desert is full of sand dunes. Sand dunes are big hills of sand. A great deal of sand is brought along by strong sand storms which arise in the dry and sandy southern portion of Indus basin in Pakistan. The sand gathers in a heap and takes the shape of a dune. Strong winds take these dunes to other places. Thus, there are a large number of sand dunes in the desert.
 2. The Northern Plains is thickly populated because the land is here very fertile and there is plenty of water.
 3. We need to conserve resources for future use. There is limited non-renewable resources on the Earth and these resources can not be last forever. So we have to think about and we should not over utilize these natural resources. Coal and liquid petroleum (fossil fuels) are limited on the Earth. So we should conserve them carefully because if we do not use these resources carefully we may run out of them completely.
 4. These plateau areas are irrigated by rain-fed rivers such as the Godavari, Mahanadi, Kaveri, Krishna, Tapi and Narmada. Unlike the Himalayan rivers, these rivers are rain-fed, and not snow-fed. During the monsoons, they are full of water and flow rapidly, but dry up during the hot summer months.

Except for the Narmada and Tapi, all the other rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal. The Narmada and Tapi drop into the Arabian Sea.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Kashmir is cool in summers and very cold in winters. The Kashmiris use kangri (a small pot with burning coal) to keep themselves warm. Men and women generally wear phiran (a woollen garment) and salwar. The main festivals celebrated here are Eid and Shivratri. People drink kahwa, a special type of tea.

During the summer season, most people of Jammu and Kashmir work in the fields. They grow rice, maize, rajma, vegetables, fruits and saffron. During the winter season, they stay at home and make handicrafts from wood and paper-mache. Some weave silk and woollen cloths. The carpets and shawls of Kashmir are very famous.

2. The Earth's crust contains soil, minerals, and fossils. All these things are natural resources. Some other examples of natural resources are—air, water, wood, solar energy, wind energy, and hydro-electric energy.

All these resources exist in nature and can be used by people. We need some natural resources to stay alive. We use these to make our living easy and comfortable.

3. **Physical Features of India**– India has different landforms. There are the snow-capped Northern Mountains, that is, the Himalayas. Then there are the Northern Plains. These are watered and made fertile by the rivers that flow down from the mountains. To the west, there is the Great Indian Desert, the Thar Desert. It is a hot and dry region. Camels are an important means of transport here. Towards the south, there is the Southern Plateau. A plateau is a flat land that is higher than the land around it. This plateau also called the Deccan plateau, is flanked by Coastal Plains on the east and the west. India is surrounded by water on three sides. The India Ocean is to the south of our country. The Arabian Sea is to the west of it. On the east of India lies the Bay of Bengal. It is, therefore, our country India is called Peninsula. A piece of land surrounded by water three sides is called peninsula.
4. A dam is a barrier that blocks and stores flowing water. It is a structure of cement and steel built across a river. People build dams to keep rivers from flooding and to save water. During heavy rains, the water of a river may rise too high. The force created by water rushing through pipes in a dam is also useful. The flowing water is used to make wheels called turbines spin. The turbines run generators, which are machines that produce electricity. This type of power is known as hydroelectric power.
5. The coastal plains of India is divided into two main parts– Western coastal plains and eastern coastal plains. Western coastal plain stretches from Gujarat in the north to Kerala in the South. It covers the states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka. Eastern coastal plain stretches from West Bengal to Tamilnadu. It covers the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.
6. There is very little natural vegetation in the desert. Only a few trees and plants such as thorny scrubs, cactus, babul and keekar, etc. survive in this desert.
7. The plains are located towards the south of the Himalayas. This region covers the major part of northern India. It is a large flat area which extends from Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. It includes the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, part of Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.
8. Maps have certain features that help us to study and understand them better.

Directions– Directions are the basic guidelines that we need to know about where to go or where a particular place is located. Therefore, it is very important to know the correct directions.

We know that north, east, south, and west are the four main directions. On a map, the top shows north, the bottom is south, east is on the right, and west lies on the left. These directions help us to locate places on a map easily. Between north and east lies the north-east map direction. The south-east lies between south and east.

Map Scale– We know that maps are much smaller than the actual places they show. It is, therefore, necessary to use a map scale while showing any place on a map.

We can define the scale as a ratio between the distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. Assume that the distance between the two places A and B is 100 km (kilometre) and on the map the same distance is measured to be 1 cm (centimetre), then according to the scale of the map, 1 cm represents 100 km. On such a map the actual distance of 500 km on the ground will be shown as 5 cm. Maps are always drawn to scale. It is usually mentioned in the corner of the map.

Colours and Symbols– On a physical map, different areas are shown in different colours. These colours help us to find out the different physical features like rivers, ponds, hills, mountains, plains, valleys, deserts, plateaus, or islands on a map.

While every map can have its own choice of colours, some standard colours are used to signify specific features. For instance, brown and yellow are colours that usually represent mountains and hills. Water bodies are shown in blue. Light brown may show plateaus, while yellow may stand for deserts. Green is the colour for plains.

Symbols on a map may stand for the different features on it. For example, in a map, the symbol  may stand for forests, while  may stand for fields. Likewise,  may stand for railway lines, while  for roads.

Key or Legend of a Map– All maps have an Index key or a map legend. A legend or key of a map explains what the colours and symbols used on it represent. It is usually included in a box at the corner of the map.



Our Water Wealth

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Rain is the main source of water.
2. When water is used for agricultural purposes, it is called irrigation.
3. Irrigation canals are dug to take water from rivers to regions where there is shortage of water. You have read about the Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan. It takes water from the Satluj river to the north-west areas of Rajasthan.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1.No 2.No 3.Yes 4.Yes 5.Yes 6.Yes

C. Give one word for the following :

- Ans.** 1. well 2. dam 3. canal 4. pond 5. hydro electricity

D. Which of the following pairs is incorrect :

- Ans.** 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✗

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. hydroelectricity 2. Tube 3. Satluj 4. Rainwater harvesting 5. water

F. Answer the following questions.

- Ans.** 1. A dam is a barrier that blocks and stores flowing water. It is a structure of cement and steel built across a river. People build dams to keep rivers from flooding and to save water. During heavy rains, the water of a river may rise too high. The force created by water rushing through pipes in a dam is also useful. The flowing water is used to make wheels called turbines spin. The turbines run generators, which are machines that produce electricity. This type of power is known as hydroelectric power.
2. Irrigation canals are dug to take water from rivers to regions where there is shortage of water. You have read about the Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan. It takes water from the Satluj river to the north-west areas of Rajasthan.
3. Collection of rain water for the future use is called rain water harvesting.
4. Sea water can not be used for drinking or irrigation because it is salty.
5. Do yourself.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity Work

- Ans.** Do yourself.

H. Map Work

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Soils of India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1.(b) 2.(c) 3.(c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Soil is of many kinds— alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, desert soil, mountain soil.
 2. This type of soil is found in Western Ghats and parts of Tamil Nadu. It is also red in colour. It is rich in iron oxide but deficient in nitrogen, potash, etc. It is good for crops such as tea, coffee, spices, coconut and rubber.
 3. Desert soil is less fertile.
 4. In the western part of Rajasthan and adjoining area the soils are sandy. There is no rainfall in this region. These are the desert soils.

B. Choose the correct alternative :

Ans. 1. groundnut 2. black rock 3. fertile 4. moisture

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. black 2. natural 3. western ghats 4. fertile 5. humus

D. How are the following different?

- Ans.**
1. Alluvial soil is very fertile. The rivers of the Northern plains bring with them large quantities of silt or alluvium. This gets deposited on the land around the rivers and is called alluvial soil. It makes the Northern plains one of the most fertile regions of the world. It is good for wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and jute.
In the western part of Rajasthan and adjoining area the soils are sandy. There is no rainfall in this region. These are the desert soils. Desert soil is not fertile. When irrigation is provided this soil can produce wheat, gram, cotton and millets.
 2. Black soil is found in the central and North-Western parts of the Southern Plateau. This soil is formed when volcanic rock and lava flow out of the crack's in the Earth's crust. When this molten lava cools down it forms black soil. This soil is very good for growing cotton and sugarcane.

Laterite soil is found in western Ghats and parts of Tamil Nadu. It is red in colour. It is rich in iron oxide but deficient in nitrogen, potash etc. It is rich in iron oxide but deficient in nitrogen, potash etc. It is good for tea, coffee, spices, coconut and rubber.

3. Red soil is found mostly in east Rajasthan, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It is red in colour. It is made up of loose rock and is a mixture of lay and sand. Groundnuts and millets are grown here.

Mountain soil is very rich in remain of dead plants and animals, called humus. This makes the soil very fertile. It is found n the Himalayan region and in north-eastern parts of India. This soil is very good for growing fruits such as apple, pear, plum, peach etc.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Soil is an important natural resource. It is the loose top layer of the earth's surface on which the plants and trees grow. Soil is an important resource that supports life on the earth. We depend on soil for food. Plants are rooted in the soil. Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks. Weathering is a slow process of breaking of rocks.
 2. Soil is an important resource. It is the basic resource for all food production. It is made up of rocks which are broken to pieces. The breaking up of the rocks takes thousands of years. The heat and cold break up the rocks and turn them into layers of soil. It is spread over wide areas by wind and rain. Soil contains other things too. It contains dead leaves, remains of dead animals, etc. It also contains a certain amount of moisture, the quantity of these components make the soil of one place different from that of another.
 3. This soil is very rich in remains of dead plants and animals, called humus. This makes the soil very fertile. It is found in the Himalayan region and in north-eastern parts of India. The soil is very good for growing fruits such as apple, pear, plum, peach, etc. Farmers also grow crops such as rice by cutting steps in the hills. This is known as terrace or step farming.
 4. Soil is a basic resource important for the progress of a country. Sometimes heavy rains carry away the upper layer of the soil. In the desert, wind blows it away. This is called soil erosion. It is our duty to preserve soil. We can prevent soil by planting grass and plants on it.
 5. Soil is a basic resource important for the progress of a country. Sometimes heavy rains carry away the upper layer of the soil. In the desert, wind blows it away. This is called soil erosion. It is our duty to preserve soil. We can prevent soil by planting grass and plants on it. The roots of plants hold the soil down. Rain cannot wash it away easily. The land meant for farming should be kept level. On the slopes terrace fields are made. Terraces help to prevent erosion. Hedges should be planted around the fields. They help to check soil erosion. We should

plant more and more trees. It not only checks soil erosion but also keeps the environment pure. It is very necessary for our health.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity Work

- Ans.** 1. Do yourself.
2. Do yourself.



Agriculture

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. Wheat is the main food of North Indians. After rice, it is our second most important crop. It needs a dry and cool climate and only a moderate rainfall. The western parts of the fertile northern plains of India are best for growing wheat. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh are wheat-growing areas.
2. Jowar, bajra, raji and maize are known as millets.
3. Jute is a fibre crop used for making gunny bags, ropes and carpets etc. It requires hot and wet climate. It grows mainly in West Bengal. There are many jute mills in Kolkata.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No

C. Write the names of two leading producer states of the following crops :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Bihar | Tamil Nadu |
| 2. Punjab | Uttar Pradesh |
| 3. Haryana | Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Rajasthan | Gujarat |
| 5. Maharashtra | Tamil Nadu |

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. dairy farming 2. rubber tree 3. oil 4. flavour

E. Match the columns :

Ans.

1. India	—	a.	include jowar and bajra.
2. The millets	—	b.	is the largest producer of sugarcane.
3. Uttar Pradesh	—	c.	grows well in black soil.
4. Cotton	—	d.	needs a long hot season.
5. The crop of tobacco	—	e.	is the second largest producer of rice in the world.

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans.

1. We can also differentiate the crops on the basis of their consumption. Such as wheat is a food crop. Rice, millets, and pulses are other food crops. On the other hand, we cannot eat cotton. So it is not a food crop. It is sold for money or cash to industries that turn it into thread and, then, into cotton. Hence, it is a cash crop. Crops like jute, coffee, tea, sugarcane, oilseeds, spices, and coconut are all cash crops.
2. Oilseeds are the main source of cooking oil. We grow mostly groundnut, coconut, mustard and linseed. Groundnut is mostly grown in South India, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Mustard is grown in the wheat producing areas.
3. The Green Revolution was launched in India in the 1960s. Under this the government took several steps to increase agricultural output in India. These include :
 - Using better quality seeds.
 - Using manures and fertilisers.
 - Using modern machinery such as tractors and harvesters.
 - Increasing areas under irrigation.As a result of this, our agricultural production has gone up several times. Today we are not only self sufficient in food production, but we also export agricultural products.
4. Along with farming, people also raise cows, bulls, and other animals like goats, sheep, camels, ducks, and hens to earn more money. Some of these animals are also helpful in the fields. This is known as livestock rearing or animal husbandry.
5. Jowar, bajra, ragi, and maize are known as millets. These crops are grown in dry climate where is low rainfall, mainly in peninsular India. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka are the leading producers of millets. India is the largest producer of millets in the world.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Map Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



Industries

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. Large-scale Industry employs thousands of workers.
2. Paper is made from woods.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1.No 2.Yes 3.No 4.No 5.Yes

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Biscuits, pickles 2. employment 3. air, water 4. Maharashtra, Gujarat
5. less

D. Match the columns :

Ans. 1. Heavy electrical goods — a. Gujarat
2. Fertilizers — b. Andhra Pradesh
3. Cement — c. Kochi
4. Ship-building — d. Amritsar
5. Woollens — e. Ranchi

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The organised human efforts of processing and converting raw materials into finished goods is called industry.
2. **Different Kinds of Industries**— Industry can be defined as the process of collecting raw materials, making them into goods, and distributing them to the users. Depending upon the size of an industry, the kind of machines used in it, and the number of people working in it, industries are of three kinds.
(i) Cottage Industries
(ii) Small scale Industries
(iii) Large scale Industries

3. Large-scale industries employ thousands of people, use large machines and produce goods in large quantities. Textiles, steel, automobiles, ships, etc., are manufactured in large-scale industries.
It is very expensive to build and start a large-scale industry.
4. **Cottage Industries**– Such an industry involves making goods at home. People working in cottage industries are often the members of the same family. They use simple tools and raw materials to make goods. This kind of an industry gives simple products such as pottery, candles, baskets, pickles, jams, juices, biscuits, embroidered dress materials, craft, and gift items. While the cottage industries use simple raw materials for production of goods, people working here are often quite skilled. People from all over the world come to buy beautiful handicrafts made by them.
Small Scale Industries– Industries that are larger than cottage industries are called small scale industries. Small scale industries have more workers than cottage industries. Small machines are used in these industries. People make clothes, utensils, furniture, paints and varnishes, stationery articles and electrical and plastic goods.
5. The development of industries is essential for the development of a country. The goods produced in the industries are sold inside and outside the country. Industries provide work to many people.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



Human Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.
1. Humans Resource is the full form of HR.
 2. Human resource is the ultimate resource of a country.

B. Write Yes or No :

Ans. 1.No 2.Yes 3.No 4.No 5.Yes

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1.Human Resource Development 2.Human resource 3.resources 4.Living
5.natural resources

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the columns :

Ans. 1. Welfare schemes — a. Human resource
2. Literacy programmes — b. Education of diseases
3. Primary health centres — c. Education of people
4. People of country — d. Betterment of poor people
5. Improvement of human skills — e. Human resource development.

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. **Human Resources**– The progress of a country depends largely upon here human resources. People themselves are an important resources because it is they that make a proper and wise use of natural resources. Farmers plant seeds that grow into crops which are harvested for food. Scientists work to improve the quality of seeds, find ways of growing better crops, and think of ways and means of making life easy and comfortable. Engineers find minerals hidden under the ground and dig them out for use in industries. Many people work in factories to convert raw materials into finished products.

2. Despite all efforts done by the government, we are still unable to check the growth of population. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, health, drinking water, housing are some of the problems linked to the rising population. Our natural resources are limited but our population is increasing. Shortage of food, water and shelter are also common problems of rising population.
All this affect the health of the people. Living conditions of the people are also not so good.

3. India has made progress in every field after independence. The production of food and other crops has increased many times. Now we self sufficient in food production. Many new industries have been established in India for the good of the people.
To improve the quality of life of our people, schools and hospitals have been opened in every part of India. They have helped to increase the prosperity and improve the health of the people.
In villages, Primary Health Centres and dispensaries have helped to eradicate diseases like malaria which used to kill many people. Many literacy programmes and welfare schemes have been started for the benefit of the people living in villages.

Free education is given to children till the age of fourteen years. Free food is distributed to children through mid-day meal scheme.

In cities and towns, clean drinking water, sewage disposal and many other facilities have helped to improve the living conditions of people.

4. Our country is the deposits of various minerals and ores. The nature provided our country with fertile land, deposits of petroleum and sufficient water. These are the gifts of nature to our country.
5. Despite all efforts done by the government, we are still unable to check the growth of population. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, health, drinking water, housing are some of the problems linked to the rising population. Our natural resources are limited but our population is increasing. Shortage of food, water and shelter are also common problems of rising population.

All this affect the health of the people. Living conditions of the people are also not so good.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity Work :

- Ans.** 1. Do yourself.
2. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-3

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. When water is used for agricultural purposes, it is called irrigation.
2. Large-scale Industry employs thousands of workers.
3. Wheat is the main food of North Indians. After rice, it is our second most important crop. It needs a dry and cool climate and only a moderate rainfall. The western parts of the fertile northern plains of India are best for growing wheat.
4. Soil is of many kinds— alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, desert soil, mountain soil.

B. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1.(c) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(b)

C. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1.No 2.No 3.No 4.Yes

D. Give one word for the following :

- Ans.** 1.Canal 2.Cash crop 3.Horticulture 4.Manure

E. Choose the correct alternative :

- Ans.** 1.People 2.three 3.Rajasthan 4.Rice



Means of Transport

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. Big ships and steamers are the cheapest means of transport for heavy and bulk items.
2. There are local trains for movement within a big city. Kolkata has an underground railway called the Metro. Delhi is the second city in India to have the Metro Rail.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. slow 2. Asia 3. Narrow gauge 4. heavy, bulky and less costly goods
5. rescue operations.

D. Match the columns :

- Ans. 1. Chhatrapati Shivaji — a. Leh road
2. Metro gauge — b. Airplane
3. Highest road in India — c. Water transport
4. Fastest means of transport — d. 1 metre wide
5. Ships and boats — e. Airport

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans. 1. The main sea ports in India are at Mumbai, Kandla, Kochi, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep, Kolkata and Mangalore.
2. **Means of Transport**— Nowadays, these are several model of transport available to us. If we have to travel by road from place to another, we can choose from bicycles, cars, buses, bullock carts, etc., depending on distance to be covered, time and money. We can also take a train to travel from on place to another. If we have to travel on water we can go by boats or ships. We can travel by air, in airplanes and helicopter.

3. Some of the important airports in India are Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport at Mumbai, Indira Gandhi International Airport at Delhi, Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport at Kolkata and Meenambakam at Chennai.
4. **Transport**– With the growth of civilization there has been a great progress in the means of transport. We need various means of transport to go from one place to another. We also have to transport goods from one place to another. Goods are carried for sale in the local, national or international markets. You go to school from your house by various means of transport. Modern means of transport help people to reach their places of work in a short time.
5. In India, we have a large and good network of roads all over the country. Big towns and cities and even the remote villages are connected by roadways. Roads can be built even in places where other means of transport are not possible. Roads are of two types—the kuchcha roads and the pucca roads. Kuchcha roads are mostly found in villages. The farmers mostly use bullock-carts to carry the goods to the nearby towns and cities. Pucca roads are built and maintained by central government or state governments. Fast means of transport like cars, buses, scooters and trucks need pucca roads.

All big cities of our country are connected by National Highways which are built and maintained by the Central government.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Map Work

Ans. Do yourself.



Means of Communication System

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.**
1. Satellite helps us to see live telecast.
 2. Modern is used in Internet communication.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. No

C. Name the following :

Ans. 1. Telephone 2. Computer 3. Satellite 4. Computer

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. Morse code 2. All India Radio 3. E-mails 4. E-mail 5. modem and computer

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The word communication means to send message or interchange of thoughts, opinions or informations by speech, writing, etc. The communication system includes the various means used to send messages to other people. Today we have quite different means of communication from those of the olden times. We are connected with one another through a vast communication network. Today our means are so fast that we can send our message outside the country in a few moments. There are various means of communication like letters, fax, telephone, telegraph, telex, radio, television, newspaper, internet, mobile, etc.
2. **Television– Doordarshan** is the television broadcaster of India. There are many private channels as well. Like All India Radio, Doordarshan broadcasts programmes in Hindi, English, and regional languages as well. We can catch the news and live sports, along with a whole range of programmes on the television. It keeps us informed all the time.
3. The largest scientific device which is a landmark in the history of communication, is satellite. It is a small metallic body floating high over the earth. It has made available communication all over the world. It is used for sending and receiving message, audio (sound) and video (picture) everywhere in the world. People can see different matches directly wherever they are being played. With its help we can have live telecast.
4. There is a large network of post offices all over the country. The number of post offices in rural areas is greater than that of urban areas. From there the letters are sent by bus, train or an aeroplane to the addresses. Complete address and pin code number is necessary for a letter to reach the right person quickly.
- Aerogrammes are used to send mails to foreign countries.
- Speed Post Service helps to deliver the letters quickly than the ordinary post.
- Courier Services also help in quick delivery of letters.
- We can buy postcards, inland letters, envelopes or stamps from the post

office. We can also send parcels and even money through the post office. Letters are one of the cheaper means of communication.

5. Telephone is the quickest means of communication. One can talk to the person one needs to contact and receive immediate reply. Telephone facilities are available in all parts of our country. We can even talk to the people in far off cities or countries through Subscriber Trunk Dialling or STD and International Subscriber Dialing or ISD. While telegram is available in some part of the world. Telegram messages are sent by morse code.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit -5 : Our Government

Our Government

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

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

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans. 1. The Parliament or Sansad makes laws for the whole country.
2. The Governor is the head of the government in a state.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1.No 2.No 3.No 4.No 5.Yes

C. Write the names of :

Ans. 1. The President 2. The Governor 3. The Parliament 4. The Supreme Court

D. Answer the following in one word :

Ans. 1. The Supreme court 2. 550 members 3. Five years 4. The Rajya Sabha
5. 12 members

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Fill in the blanks:

Ans. 1. President 2. Five 3. 18 years 4. Panchayati Raj 5. New Delhi

F. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. Highest court — a. Urban and rural
2. Local Government — b. The Governor
3. Head of the government — c. Primary source of political power
4. Lok Sabha — d. Supreme Court

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Governor is the Head of the State. He is appointed for a term of five years by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister. Like the President, the Governor appoints the leader of the Prime Minister. Like the President, the Governor appoints the leader of majority party in the Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister of the state. On the advice of the Chief Minister, other ministers are also appointed by the Governor.
2. Any person of 18 year of age can vote in the election. He or she has the right to vote in our country.
3. The Parliament or Sansad makes laws for the whole country. The Indian Parliament has three wings
1. Lok Sabha, 2. The Rajya Sabha, 3. The President of India.
4. The Prime minister of India should have—
(i) The age of 35 years.
(ii) A sound mind
(iii) He or she should be the member of Lok Sabha.
5. The President of India is elected for five years by the elected members of the Lok Sabha and the elected member of the State Assemblies under a special system of voting. The Vice-President is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

H. Activity Work :

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

- Ans.** 1. We have six fundamental rights.
2. 'Right to Equality' gives us equality in the eyes of law.

B. Write Yes or No:

- Ans.** 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. Yes 5. Yes

C. Answer in one word :

- Ans.** 1. Fundamental Rights 2. Six 3. Right to Equality 4. Our nation flag and national 5. Our country

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Fill in the blanks:

- Ans.** 1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 2. 26 January 1950 3. Secularism 4. equal
5. preamble

E. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. Constitution — a. Introduction to the constitution
2. Dr Bhimraw Ambedkar — b. Set of rules
3. The Preamble — c. 26th January
4. Directive Principles — d. Chairman of the drafting committee
5. Republic Day — e. A welfare State

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **Fundamental Duties**— As we are given rights, the constitution also provide a list of Fundamental Duties for every citizen of India. Some of them are :
- We must follow the rules laid down in the constitution.
 - We must honour the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - We must help to keep our country united.
 - We must defend the country at the time of danger.
 - We must protect our national property.
 - We must protect our environment.
 - We must treat all Indians as equals.
2. **Directive Principles**— The constitution of India provides some guidelines even for the government. The aim is to develop a Welfare State. These are the Directive Principles of State Policy. Some of them are :
- To promote the welfare of the people by promoting a social order.
 - There should be enough means of livelihood for every citizen.
 - Fair distribution of wealth.
 - Enough opportunities for education of children.

- Make rules to help the weaker sections of society.
 - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - Improvement of public health.
 - Adequate power to Village Panchayats.
 - Protection of monuments, places and objects of historic and artistic interest and national importance.
3. Our country was ruled by the British before 15 August 1947. We became independent on that day. Our leaders got together to form a government. They first made a set of rules, based on which the government would run. This set of rules is known as our Constitution.
 4. **National Goals**– The Indian constitution is a written document. It lays down the powers of the government. The Preamble is an introduction to the constitution. It lays the aims and purposes of the constitution. The Preamble to our constitution lays emphasis on three goals namely democracy, socialism and secularism.

India is a big country. There are 28 States and 7 Union Territories in India. There is one Union or Central Government for the whole country. Each state has a State Government. A Union territory is under the direct control of the Union government.

Thus democracy, socialism and secularism are our national goals.

5. **Fundamental Rights**– The government always tries to ensure better life for its citizens. To achieve this aim, the Constitution of our country has granted us some rights as citizens of India. These are our fundamental rights. There are six fundamental rights. They are :
 1. Right to Equality : It means that all the people are equal before law. We are not discriminated on the basis of religion, caste language or religion.
 2. Right to Freedom : It is an important right. Every citizen can express his ideas freely through speech, writing or newspapers. We are free to carry on trade and business in any part of India. We can form and become members of associations or unions. We can settle or reside anywhere in India. We can also travel to any part of our country.
 3. Right against Exploitation : It means that no one has the right to exploit others. The law of our country does not support child labour, forced labour and work without pay or at less than fixed rates. The employment of children below 14 years of age is not allowed.
 4. Right to Culture and Education : It means that people can take steps to preserve their cultural and educational values. Every child is free to receive education in an institution of his choice. The minorities have the right to establish their own educational institutions.

5. Right of Freedom of Religion : The State does not favour any religion. It treats all religions alike. We can follow, practise or preach any religion of our choice.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity Work

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit -6 : The Bond of Oneness

Our National Symbols

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Section-1 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral questions :

Ans. 1. These national symbols are the national flag, national anthem and the national emblem.

Lotus is our national flower.

Peacock is our national bird.

Tiger is our national animal.

Mango is our national fruit.

2. 'Satyameva Jayate' mean 'Truth Alone Triumphs'.

B. Write Yes or No:

Ans. 1. No 2. No 3. No 4. Yes

C. Answer in one word :

Ans. 1. 24 Spokes 2. 26th January 3. Rabindranath Tagore

Section-2 Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the columns :

Ans.

1. White	a. National Anthem
2. Green	b. Prosperity
3. Saffron	c. Purity
4. Stand at attention	d. Courage

E. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Rabindranath Tagore 2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 3. White, Green and saffron 4. government.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. **National Flag**– Our National Flag is a symbol of our freedom and unity. The tri-coloured flag was first time hoisted at Red Fort in Delhi on 15 August 1947 when India became independent. It was a proud moment for all Indians. It marked the end of the British rule and the beginning of new era.
- Our national Flag is rectangular in shape. The length of the Flag is one and a half times its width (3:2). It has three horizontal bands of equal width. The top band is saffron in colour. The bottom band is green in colour. The middle is white and has the Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Ashoka Chakra has 24 Spokes in it. The wheel has been designed on the pattern of Dharma Chakra on the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath near Varanasi. The three colours have special meanings. The saffron colour is a symbol of courage and sacrifice. The white colour stands for purity and truth and the green colour stands for prosperity. The wheel is the symbol of progress.
2. **National Emblem**– The emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath. In it there are four lions standing back to back—symbolizing power, courage, pride, and confidence—mounted on a circular abacus. In the emblem adopted by the government in 1950 only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. There is Ashoka Chakra in the centre, a bull on the right, and a galloping horse on the left. Below the emblem, Satyameva Jayate is inscribed in Devanagari Script. It means ‘Truth Alone Triumphs’.
3. **Our National Symbols**– The National symbols are the pride of a nation. The National symbols signify the main goals and objectives of a nation. We must pay proper respect to our National symbols. The National Symbols of India signify the freedom, sovereignty and unity of our country. India is an independent country. We have our own National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, National Animal, National Bird and National Flower. These symbols create a feeling of oneness among ourselves. They show that we may look different but we are one—Indians. These symbols are the living examples of our identity : ‘Unity in Diversity’.
4. **National Anthem**– Every free nation has a National Anthem. It is the symbol of national unity. It is sung or played by a band on many special occasions. At such time we must stand in attention. No one should talk or move at that time. We must learn to sing and play the National Anthem.

Section-3 Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity Work :

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-4

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.** 1. We have six fundamental rights.
2. 'Satyameva Jayate' mean 'Truth Alone Triumphs'.
3. The governor is the head of the government in a state.
4. There are local trains for movement within a big city. Kolkata has an underground railway called the Metro. Delhi is the second city in India to have the Metro Rail.

B. Write Yes or No :

- Ans.** 1. No 2. No 3. Yes 4. Yes

C. Choose the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c)

D. Write the names of :

- Ans.** 1. The President 2. The Governor 3. The Parliament 4. The Supreme Court

E. Answer the following in one word :

- Ans.** 1. Rabindranath Tagor has written our National Anthem.
2. Our Parliament makes law for the whole country.
3. Modern is used in Internet communication.
4. Aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.

Summative Assessment-2

A. Match the columns :

- Ans.** 1. Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar — a. Bhopal
2. Head of the government in a state — b. West Bengal
3. Farakka Barrage — c. The Governor
4. Heavy electrical goods — d. Leh road
5. Highest road in India — e. Father of the constitution

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Morse code 2. Narrow gauge 3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee 4. New Delhi 5. natural resources

C. Describe the following :

- Ans.** 1. **Rajya Sabha**— The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the State Legislatures of different States. It has 250 members. Of these 238 are representatives of States and Union Territories; the other 12 are called nominated members. They are nominated by the President. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house. But after every two years, one third of its members have to retire. The vice-president is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

2. **Alluvial Soil**– You have already read that the rivers of the Northern Plains bring with them large quantities of silt or alluvium. This gets deposited on the land around the rivers. This soil is very fertile and is called alluvial soil. It is also known as Khadar. It makes the Northern Plains one of the most fertile regions of the world. Alluvial soil is also found in the deltas formed by the rivers of the Deccan Plateau. Alluvial soil is especially good for rice, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and jute.
3. **Cattle rearing**– Along with farming, people also raise cows, bulls, and other animals like goats, sheep, camels, ducks, and hens to earn more money. Some of these animals are also helpful in the fields. This is known as livestock rearing or animal husbandry.
4. **Conservation of forests and wildlife**– To prevent deforestation and conserve wild life, the government has declared several areas as reserved forests. Cutting of trees and killing of wildlife in these forests is not permitted.
They are known as Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks, and Bird Sanctuaries. Some of them are as follows.
 - Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
 - Kaziranga National Park, Assam
 - Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam
 - Sunderbans Tiger Reserve, West Bengal
 - Gir National Park, Gujarat
 - Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, Rajasthan
 - Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh
 - Bandipur National Park, Karnataka
 - Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala
 - Chilka Lake Bird Sanctuary, Odisha
5. **Fundamental Duties**– As we are given rights, the constitution also provide a list of Fundamental Duties for every citizen of India. Some of them are :
 - We must follow the rules laid down in the constitution.
 - We must honour the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - We must help to keep our country united.
 - We must defend the country at the time of danger.
 - We must protect our national property.
 - We must protect our environment.
 - We must treat all Indians as equals.
6. **Modem**– A modem is an electronic device which converts the digital information of the sender into signals and transmits. At the receiver's end it is again changed back into information to be displayed on the computer screen of the receiver.

It is a low cost method of communication that is why it is becoming very popular.

D. How are the following different :

Ans. Do yourself.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The President of India is elected for five years by the elected members of the Lok Sabha and the elected member of the State Assemblies under a special system of voting. The Vice-President is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
 2. **Transport**– With the growth of civilization there has been a great progress in the means of transport. We need various means of transport to go from one place to another. We also have to transport goods from one place to another. Goods are carried for sale in the local, national or international markets. You go to school from your house by various means of transport. Modern means of transport help people to reach their places of work in a short time.
 3. **National Emblem**– The emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath. In it there are four lions standing back to back—symbolizing power, courage, pride, and confidence—mounted on a circular abacus. In the emblem adopted by the government in 1950 only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. There is Ashoka Chakra in the centre, a bull on the right, and a galloping horse on the left. Below the emblem, Satyameva Jayate is inscribed in Devanagiri Script. It means ‘Truth Alone Triumphs’.
 4. The Green Revolution was launched in India in the 1960s. Under this the government took several steps to increase agricultural output in India. These include :
 - Using better quality seeds.
 - Increasing areas under irrigation.
 - Using manures and fertilisers.
 - Using modern machinery such as tractors and harvesters.As a result of this, our agricultural production has gone up several times. Today we are not only self sufficient in food production, but we also export agricultural products.
 5. Large areas of land covered with trees are called forests. In a forest there are trees, creepers, shrubs and mosses. Forests are also known as natural vegetation. Natural vegetation of an area is closely linked with its climate and land features.
 6. **Directive Principles**– The constitution of India provides some guidelines even for the government. The aim is to develop a Welfare State. These are the Directive Principles of State Policy. Some of them are :
 - To promote the welfare of the people by promoting a social order.

- There should be enough means of livelihood for every citizen.
 - Fair distribution of wealth.
 - Enough opportunities for education of children.
 - Make rules to help the weaker sections of society.
 - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - Improvement of public health.
 - Adequate power to Village Panchayats.
 - Protection of monuments, places and objects of historic and artistic interest and national importance.
7. Despite all efforts done by the government, we are still unable to check the growth of population. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, health, drinking water, housing are some of the problems linked to the rising population. Our natural resources are limited but our population is increasing. Shortage of food, water and shelter are also common problems of rising population.
- All this affect the health of the people. Living conditions of the people are also not so good.
8. Telephone is the quickest means of communication. One can talk to the person one needs to contact and receive immediate reply. Telephone facilities are available in all parts of our country. We can even talk to the people in far off cities or countries through Subscriber Trunk Dialling or STD and International Subscriber Dialing or ISD. While telegram is available in some part of the world. Telegram messages are sent by morse code.