



Our Country : India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. The southern part of India is surrounded by three big water bodies. In the east in the Bay of Bengal, in the west in the Arabian Sea and towards the south is the Indian Ocean. India is the only country in the world, which has an ocean after its name.
2. Himalayas are the important for us by the following ways :
- The Himalayas form a huge protective wall on the northern border of India.
 - They protect us from the dry cold winds blowing from the north.
 - The forest in the Himalayas provide us valuable timber and forest products.
 - They entrap the monsoon winds which give us rains etc.
3. India is the seventh largest country in the world. It covers an area of 32,87,263 sq. km., extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the South.

B. Match the columns :

Ans.	A	B
	1. Indira Point	(i) Andaman and Nicobar
	2. Bay of Bengal	(ii) Eastern Coast
	3. The Tropic of Cancer	(iii) Middle of India
	4. Neighbouring country	(iv) Nepal

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **Indian** ocean is named after India.
2. India has **28** States and **7** Union Territories.
3. The southern tip of the Indian Union of States is at **Andaman and Nicobar**.
4. India can be divided into **six** natural regions.
5. The east-west length of India is about **2,977 kilometre**.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Name the following :

- Ans.**
- Any three main Territories are as follows :
(i) Delhi (ii) Puducheri (iii) Andaman and Nicobar.
 - Countries which are bigger than India are as follows :
(i) Russia (Ruse) (ii) Canada (iii) China (iv) America (v) Brazil (vi) Australia.
 - Three neighbouring countries of India are as :
(i) Nepal (ii) China (iii) Bhutan
 - Six states which are bigger than others are as follows :
(i) Rajasthan (ii) Uttar Pradesh (iii) Madhya Pradesh (iv) Haryana (v) Punjab (vi) Gujarat.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- The name of physical divisions of India are as follows :
(i) The Northern Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains
(iii) The Great Indian Desert (iv) The Peninsular Plateau
(v) The Coastal Plains and (vi) The Islands
 - Many countries have common boundary with India. These include Pakistan, Afganistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the narrow Palk Strait in the South. All these countries are our neighbours.
 - As the seventh largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the seas, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Because of its distinct identity, India is also referred as a subcontinent.
 - From Kashmir in north to Kanyakumari in South our country is about 3,219 kilometre long.
 - In India, the surface varies from place to place. We have very high mountains, vast plains and a great plateau region. Many rivers originate from mountains and flow to plains. At many places, these rivers make waterfalls.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity

Find out the names of capitals of India's neighbouring countries.

Ans.	Neighbouring Country	Capital	Neighbouring Country	Capital
	Pakistan	Islamabad	Afghanistan	Kabul
	Nepal	Kathmandu	Bhutan	Thimpu
	China	Beejing	Myanmar	Nae Paitav
	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Sri Lanka	Columbo

H. Map Activity

On an outline map of India mark three neighbouring countries of India.

- Ans.** Do yourself.



The Great Himalayas

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. The great Himalayan has a big influence on the climate of the Indian subcontinent. They also influence the monsoon and rainfall patterns. Cold winds blow from the high mountains towards the valleys.
2. The state of Himachal Pradesh is called so because it is situated on the part of lesser Himalayas. The lesser Himalayas is called Himachal.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The Himalayas protect us from the extreme **cold** winds.
2. The three tribes of Sikkim are **Lepchas, Bhutias** and **Nepalis**.
3. **Jaintia, Naga** and **Mizo** hills together form the Purvanchal.
4. The **Mt. K2** is the second highest peak in the world.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Dehradun (i) A hill station
2. Yamuna (ii) A perennial river
3. Nainital (iii) Foothills of Shiwalik range
4. Purvanchal (iv) Eastern Himalayas

E. Answer the following :

- Ans. 1. The Himalayas stretch to about 2400 km passing through northern India, southern China, Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan. Their width varies from 150 to 400 kms. The Himalayas enclose nine of the highest peaks of the world.
2. The three main ranges of the Himalayas are as follows :
(i) The Greater Himalayas or Himadri
(ii) The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal
(iii) The Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks
3. People visit famous hill stations like Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Almora, Nainital, Mussoorie and Darjeeling of the Lesser Himalayan range.
4. In the eastern side of Indian Himalayas form many hills known as Purvanchal. This region gets heavy rainfall during the monsoon season

and hence is covered with thick forests. Eastern Himalayas include all the seven North-Eastern States. While Western Himalayas include Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and parts of Uttar Pradesh.

5. Importance of the Great Himalayas

The Himalayas form a huge protective wall on the northern border of India.

They protect us from the dry cold winds blowing from the north.

The forests of the Himalayas provide us valuable timber and forest products.

They entrap the monsoon winds which give us rains.

They are the source of the perennial rivers, which are useful for irrigation and for generating electricity.

The high peaks of the Himalayas are the sources of adventure for mountaineers.

The thick forest of the Himalayas are the home of wild animals.

The famous holy places of Badrinath and Kedarnath are located here which are visited by a number of people every year.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Project

Choose one of the states of the Himalayan region, collect pictures, photographs and important facts about it and make a project report.

Ans. Do yourself.

G. Activity

Collect information about famous Indian and world mountaineers who went on the Mount Everest first.

Ans. Do yourself.



The Great Northern Plains

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.
1. The important rivers of the Northern Plains have water in summer when it does not rain because the snow on the mountains melt and form these rivers.
 2. The industrial wastes harm river water because it contains many harmful substances or chemicals in it. When these wastes dissolve in the river water it pollute the water of the river. In this way water become polluted.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The silt that rivers bring with them to the plains is also called **alluvium**.
 2. The Ganga river joins Yamuna river near **Allahabad**.
 3. The Ganga originates from **Gangotri**.
 4. Satluj river flow into the **southeast**.
 5. A **delta** is a triangular region formed by a river before it falls into the sea.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Match the following :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
	1. Baisakhi	(i) Punjab
	2. Golden Temple	(ii) Amritsar
	3. Varanasi	(iii) Uttar Pradesh
	4. Chhat	(iv) Bihar
	5. Action Plan	(v) Ganga

D. Name any three of the following :

- Ans.**
1. Following are the main river basins in Northern Plains :
 - (i) The Satluj Basin in the west.
 - (ii) The Ganga Basin in the centre
 - (iii) The Brahmaputra Basin in the east.
 2. Gandak, Gomti and Ghaghara are three rivers from Himalayas joining the Ganga river.
 3. The three cities on the banks of Ganga river are as follows :
 - (i) Allahabad
 - (ii) Varansi
 - (iii) Kanpur

E. Name any three of the following :

- Ans.**
1. The Northern Plains of India are divided into the tributaries (basins) by Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. A basin is the total area drained by a river and its tributaries.
 2. Many rivers which originate in the Himalayas flow through these plains. These rivers bring numerous pieces of rocks and sand with them. These are spread over the land especially during the floods. The fine silt brought and spread by rivers is called alluvium. The alluvial soil is very fertile. Besides alluvial soil, the plains have plenty of rainfall. The rich soil and abundant water have made the Northern Plains very fertile.
 3. The rivers play an important role for the development of the plains. These rivers bring fertile soil with them and spread it over the land especially during the floods. This soil is very rich in mineral salts. This soil is very fertile for crop cultivation. Wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton, jute, pulses etc. many crops grown here. Various Dams have been built across the many rivers to irrigate lands and to produce electricity. Rivers are the main source of irrigation in the plains. These regions are densely populated, due to this many other industries are also established in plains. Thus rivers are very important in Northern plains.

4. It includes the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, part of Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.
5. The Northern Plains of India are divided into the tributaries (basins) by Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers. A basin is the total area drained by a river and its tributaries.
6. A delta is a area of land at a river's mouth which is triangular in shape. Here the river splits up into many small rivers before entering the sea.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Map Work

Ans. Do yourself.



The Great Indian Desert

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. The days are hot and nights are cool in the desert. This happens because sand heats up quickly and also cools down very fast.
2. As the land is dry and there is very little vegetation, soil erosion occurs due to wind blowing across. The hot winds called sandstorms carry lot of sand with them.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Thar** desert is located in the state of Rajasthan.
2. The **Indira Gandhi** canal brings water from river Satluj to Rajasthan state.
3. **Oasis** is a water body found in a desert.
4. People travel on camels across the desert in groups called **caravan**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | Ans. Column A | Column B |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Western part | (i) Thar desert |
| 2. Underground water | (ii) Oasis |
| 3. Camel | (iii) Ship of desert |
| 4. Indira Gandhi | (iv) Canal |

E. Give reasons :

- Ans.**
1. 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.
 2. In Rajasthan, men wear dhotis, kurtas and colourful turbans with hollow space to prevent them from being blown away by strong winds. Both men and women cover their heads to protect themselves from the scorching sun.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The Thar Desert is located in the north-west part of Rajasthan and to the west of Aravalli hills. It is an extension of the Arabian Desert of Saudi Arabia, spread into Pakistan as Sind Desert.
 2. It hardly rains in the desert. This is because the dry winds that pass over the deserts carry no moisture with them. If there is occasional shower, streams fill up with water. This water does not fulfil the needs of the people. Sometimes it does not rain for many years at a stretch. The hot climate in desert regions does not allow the growth of trees.
 3. The desert is full of small hills of sand, called sand dunes. There are two types of sand dunes.
 4. The vegetation is very sparse in a desert. Only cacti, babul trees, date palms and thorny bushes can be seen scattered around. Barley, jowar, Bajra etc. are the main crops grown here. The crops which require minimum water are grown in a desert.
 5. People of Rajasthan are highly skilled in handicrafts like stone work, tie and dye, embroidery, Bidri work (stone carving), jewellery making, etc. Their handicraft products fetch a large income to our country through export. A colourful and rich culture prevails in the desert region. Rajasthanis have a great passion for music and dance.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Project

Ans. Do yourself.



The Peninsular Plateau : Life of the People

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Many rivers in the Southern Plateau dry up during summers because rain is the main source of water in these rivers. But in the summer season there is no rain and due to the lack of water these rivers dry up.
 2. The states in central plateau land locked because this plateau lies between the Aravalli Hills and the Vindhya hills.
 3. Bollywood make Mumbai such as important city of India. It is also known as film city of India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Highland which is almost flat at the top is called a **Plateau**.
 2. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of **Tobacco**.
 3. The Chota Nagpur Plateau is rich in **mineral** resources.
 4. The famous rivers of Jharkhand are **Damodar** and **Subranrekha**.

C. Write 'T' true or 'F' for False statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name the State with which the following are associated.

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bharatnatyam | Tamil Nadu |
| 2. Ajanta Caves | Maharashtra |
| 3. Jharia | Jharkhand |
| 4. Rathyatra | Odisha |
| 5. Charminar | Andhra Pradesh |
| 6. Pongal | Tamil Nadu |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. A plateau is a highland which is almost flat at the top. It may have one or more sides with slopes. The height of the plateau often varies from place to place.
 2. The Peninsular plateau covering nearly half of the area of India is triangular in shape with a broad base in the north and a narrow apex in the south. The peninsular plateau is made up of ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is the oldest part of the Indian sub-continent.
 3. A plateau is completely differ from a mountain because a plateau is a highland which is almost flat at the top. It may have one or more sides with slopes. But a mountain is a very high landform which is not flat on the top. It has a peak on its top.
 4. The malwa plateau and the Chota Nagpur plateau region is known as the Central Highland.
 5. Aravalli and Vindhya mountain ranges are in the north of plateau region.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Map Work

- Ans.** Do yourself.



The Coastal Plains and Islands

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. India has a long coastline which is more than 6000 kilometres long. It starts from Gulf of Kachchh in the north-west and goes southwards along the Arabian Sea. A long coastline provide the more opportunity of International business through sea. It makes the soil fertile and provide fishing as a occupation for a large number of people. It helps to develop the trade with other countries. It provide pleasant climate and good rainfall. The beaches of the coastal plains are tourist attractions. In this way these are the advantages of a long coastline.
2. Rivers like Kaveri, Krishna, Mahanadi and Godavari form their deltas along the Eastern Coastal Plain. These deltas are very fertile ad are called the 'Rice bowl of India'. So these deltas make the Eastern Coastal Plain so fertile.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. Land surrounded on three sides by water is called **peninsula**.
2. Land surrounded on all sides by water is called an **Island**.
3. **Coast** is the place where sea meets land.
4. The western and eastern coasts of India meet at **Kanniyakumari**.
5. **Lagoons** are salt water lakes, which get cut off from the sea.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- | Ans. | Column A | Column B |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Backwater | (i) Kerala |
| 2. | Coral Islands | (ii) Lakshadweep |
| 3. | Biggest port of India | (iii) Mumbai |
| 4. | Hunters and food gathers | (iv) Tribals of Island groups |
| 5. | Ship building centre | (v) Vishakhapatnam |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The western coastal plain is a narrow strip of land stretched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It is divided into three divisions: the Konkan Coast, the Canara Coast and the Malabar Coast.
Eastern Coastal Plains are situated between Eastern Ghats in the west and the Bay of Bengal in east. The Eastern Ghats much eroded range than the Western Ghats. The Eastern coastal Plains have two divisions: The northern part of the Eastern Coastal Plain is called the Northern circars, and the southern part is called the Coromondal coast.
 2. Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are the water bodies where the two groups of islands of India lie.
 3. The coastal plains of peninsular India have a tropical humid climate. They are influenced by the seas and experience a moderate climate which is neither too hot nor too cold. It is also affected by the seasonal winds. The south-west monsoons bring heavy rainfall to the western coastal plain from June to September. The eastern coastal plain gets rainfall during October and November because of the retreating south-west monsoon and from December to January due to north-east monsoon winds.
 4. Chilka lake is the largest lagoon of the India and the state where it is found in Odisha.
 5. The western coastal plain is a narrow strip of land stretched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It is divided into three divisions: the Konkan Coast, the Canara Coast and the Malabar Coast.
Eastern Coastal Plains are situated between Eastern Ghats in the west and the Bay of Bengal in east. The Eastern Ghats much eroded range than the Western Ghats. The Eastern coastal Plains have two divisions: The northern part of the Eastern Coastal Plain is called the Northern circars, and the southern part is called the Coromondal coast.
Kochi, Mangalore, Calicut, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla are the major ports on the western coast. Haldia, Paradip, Vishkapatnam, Chennai and Tuticori are the major ports on the eastern coast.
 6. Tapi, Narmada, Mandovi and Zurai are the rivers draining the west coast. Kaveri, Krishna, Mahanadi and Godavari are the rivers draining eastern coastal plains.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Project

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-I

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. Many rivers in the Southern Plateau dry up during summers because rain is the main source of water in these rivers. But in the summer season there is no rain and due to the lack of water these rivers dry up.
 2. As the land is dry and there is very little vegetation, soil erosion occurs due to wind blowing across. The hot winds called sandstorms carry lot of sand with them.
 3. The important rivers of the Northern Plains have water in summer when it does not rain because the snow on the mountains melt and form these rivers.
 4. The state of Himachal Pradesh is called so because it is situated on the part of lesser Himalayas. The lesser Himalayas is called Himachal.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. The east-west length of India is about **2,977 kilometer**.
 2. The **Indira Gandhi** canal brings water from river Satluj to the Rajasthan state.
 3. Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga and Mizo hills together form the **Purvanchal**.
 4. The famous rivers of Jharkhand are **Damodar** and **Subranrekha**.
 5. A **delta** is a triangular region formed by a river before it falls into the sea.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

E. Match the columns :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Indira Point | (i) Andaman and Nicobar |
| 2. Bay of Bengal | (ii) Eastern Coast |
| 3. The tropic of Cancer | (iii) Middle of India |
| 4. Neighbouring country | (iv) Nepal |



Unit -2 : Our Resources

Soil and Crops Production

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Ans.** 1. (a) 2. (c).

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.** 1. Desert soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. There is also lack of water. All these make desert soil infertile.
2. India is called an agricultural country because its economy is based on agriculture. Most of the people in India live in villages and their main occupation is agriculture. Hence it is an agricultural country.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Soil is formed by the **weathering** of rocks.
2. The alluvial soils are found in the **Northern** plains.
3. **Fertilizers** can make the soil rich.
4. Millets are mainly grown in **west** India.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Three major cereal crops are as follows :
(i) Rice (ii) Wheat (iii) Maize
2. Three major types of soil are as follows :
(i) Alluvial Soil (ii) Red Soil (iii) Black Soil.
3. Three major cash crops are as follows :
(i) Sugarcane (ii) Jute (iii) Cotton.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. Soil is a 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.
- Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks. Weathering is a slow process of breaking of rocks. The weathering of rocks take place due to the working of natural agents like temperature, water, winds, plants and animals.
2. Following are the various types of soils in India :
(i) Alluvial Soil (ii) Red and Yellow Soils
(iii) Black Soil (iv) Desert Soil/Arid Soil
(v) Forest Soil
3. The main food crops grown in India are rice, wheat, maize millets and pulses. The main cash crops are sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and spices.
4. Cash crops are those crops which are grown for the economical purpose. These crops provide money by selling them. Cotton, jute, sugarcane, coffee, rubber, tea, spices etc. are some cash crops of India.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

- Ans.** Do yourself.



Forest and Wildlife

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. Yes, we think that forests are useful for us. They give us many useful things like fruits, flowers, leaves, medicines, wood etc. Forests also give us lac, pulp, gum, resin, honey, rubber etc. They give us oxygen. They prevent soil erosion. They make the environment clean, healthy and pleasant. They also help in good rainfall. So we can say that forests are very useful for us.
2. Tropical Evergreen Forests cover a large part of central and Northern India.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The most important tree found in tidal forests is the **Sundari** tree.
2. Forests check **air** pollution.
3. **Coniferous** trees have conical leaves.
4. Tropical evergreen forests are found in region of **heavy** rainfall.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans. 1. Jim Corbett National Park (i) Uttarakhand
2. Gir Forests (ii) Gujarat
3. Sunderban Forest (iii) West Bengal
4. Kaziranga Rhino Project (iv) Assam

E. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Following are the three trees found in the tropical evergreen forests :
(i) Khair (ii) Sandalwood
(iii) Ebony.
2. Four trees found in the tropical deciduous forests are as follows :
(i) Sal (ii) Teak
(iii) Sheesam (iv) Mahua

F. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1.	Renewable Resources	Non-renewable Resources
	Some resources like the sun, air and soil will never totally exhaust. Resources such as water, plants and animals are used up but get replaced by nature. Such resources are called renewable resources.	However, some natural resources like coal, petroleum and minerals are found in limited amounts in nature. Once they are used up, they will not get replaced. These resources are called non-renewable resources.

2. A forest is large area of land which is thickly covered with trees, bushes and is full of wild animals. Forests have natural vegetation. Natural vegetation means plants, trees, bushes, grasses, herbs, etc. growing on their own.

Importance of Forests

Forests are useful to us in many ways :

We get firewood, timber, lac, pulp, gum, resin, honey, herbs, rubber etc. from the forests.

Forests give us soft wood for making crates, matchsticks, plywood etc.

They give us oxygen, and their roots hold the soil firmly preventing soil erosion.

They make the environment clean, healthy and pleasant.

Forests give us wood pulp from which paper can be made.

They help in good rainfall.

Wood is one of the most precious forest resources. It is used for building houses tools, furniture etc.

They provide shelter to wild animals.

3. There can be different types of forests in different regions. It depends on the rainfall, temperature and soil of a particular region. Due to variation in climate and physical features, the main types of forests found in India are :

Evergreen, Deciduous, Coniferous, Thorny and Scrub and Tidal.

Coniferous forests are found in the higher Himalayan Mountains and parts of Nilgiri Hills. Coniferous trees are tall and pointed and have needle shaped leaves. These trees bear cones. The main trees in these forests are fir, chir, deodar and spruce.

Tidal Forests : Tidal forests are mostly found in the deltas of all major rivers and in areas which are flooded by sea water. The forests are dense and the wood is hard. Sundari tree is a well-known tree grown in the delta of Ganga. So, this area is called Sunderbans. These forests are also called Mangrove forests.

4. Areas which have a heavy rainfall and high temperature and termed as tropical. The trees in such forests remain green throughout the year. As

such these forests are called evergreen forests. Such forests are found in the Western Ghats in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The hilly areas of Assam and West Bengal also have such forests. The wood is hard and expensive.

5. Coniferous forests are found in the higher Himalayan Mountains and parts of Nilgiri Hills. Coniferous trees are tall and pointed and have needle shaped leaves. These trees bear cones. The main trees in these forests are fir, chir, deodar and spruce.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Water Is A Precious Resource

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. Sea water is too much salty so it cannot be used for drinking or irrigation.
2. Big dams are being discouraged all over the world now because big dams may be harmful for us. They may cause mishap one day.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. A strong wall across the river is a **dam**.
2. Main use of water is for **irrigation** the farm lands.
3. We should not **waste** water.
4. Electricity made using the force of water is called **hydroelectricity**.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Define the following terms :

- Ans. 1. A canal is a channel taken out from a river or lake, and is used to irrigate fields.
2. The process of irrigating the fields is called irrigation. It is essential for farming.
3. A dam is a concrete structure, built across the river to check the flow of water. A huge lake is built behind the dam. The water from these lakes can be diverted to canals for irrigation.

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. All living things need water to live. Water is the most important for us. There would be no life on Earth without water. About 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water in the form of oceans, rivers, seas, lakes and streams.
We need water for drinking, cooking, washing clothes, bathing, irrigation and many other things. Animals and plants also need water.
2. The Bhakra Nangal Dam built over the Satluj river in Punjab. It is a multi-purpose project.
3. A multi-purpose project has more than one purpose or use, such as irrigation, the generation of electricity, flood control, etc.
Almost all the dams on big rivers are multi-purpose projects.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Map Work

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Mineral Wealth

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.** 1. Mineral fuel are very precious to us. They take million of years to form. We must be very careful while using our mineral fuel. We should try to replace coal and petroleum, wherever possible with other sources of energy like the sun, wind and water. We must remember that mineral resources once used are lost forever.
2. We should use mineral resources with great care because these resources are very precious for us. They take million years to form. Once used, they are exhausted. They are called non-renewable sources of energy. Therefore, we must be very careful while using our mineral resources.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Digging out mineral ores from the Earth is called **mining**.
2. The **Chota Nagpur** is the largest mineral-rich area in our country.
3. **Iron** is the most useful of all the minerals.
4. Coal is also known as the **black diamond**.
5. The **sun**, and **wind** are sources of energy which are available forever.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name any three places where :

- Ans.**
- The three places where coal is mined are as :
(i) Bokaro (ii) Jharia (iii) Raniganj
 - The three places where iron and steel plants are located are as :
(i) Durgapur (ii) Rourkela (iii) Bhailai
 - Three places where oil refineries are located are as follows :
(i) Mathura (ii) Mumbai (iii) Digboi
 - Three places where mineral oil is mined are as follows :
(i) Assam (ii) Gujarat (iii) Mumbai

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
- Mineral resources are very precious to us. They take million of years to form. Though we have good reserves of the natural reserves, they will not last forever. Once used, they are exhausted. They are called non-renewable source of energy. Therefore, we must be very careful while using our mineral wealth. We should try to replace coal and petroleum, wherever possible, with other sources of energy like the sun, wind and water. We must remember that mineral resources once used are lost forever.
 - Iron is the most useful to all the minerals. Most of the things of daily use like utensils, needles, buses, cars, machinery, railway engines, tools etc. are made of iron and steel.
 - There are many resources hidden inside the Earth. They are very useful to us. Such underground wealth created by natural process is called minerals. They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density, hardness and chemical behaviour.
 - Deep holes have to be dug to take out minerals. These pits are called the mines. Digging out mineral ores from the Earth is called mining.
 - A rock that contains a large quantity of mineral is called a mineral ore.
 - Mineral oil or petroleum is found deep under the ground in wells. It has to be pumped out. The areas where oil is found is called a oil-field.
 - Mumbai High is located in Maharashtra near the Mumbai city. It is important for us because it is an oil-field and petroleum is found at this place.
 - Iron, Mica, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Limestone, Gold, Salt, Coal, Petroleum, Aluminium etc. are some minerals found in India.
 - Petroleum is found deep under the ground in wells. It has to be pumped out. This impure petroleum is called crude oil. Purification of this crude oil into the pure petroleum is called refining of petroleum. The crude oil is taken through pipelines to the refineries for purification. When crude oil

is refined it gives petrol, diesel, kerosene, spirit, cooking gas and many other useful products.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Human Resources

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans. 1. China has more number of people than India.
2. Due to the rapid growth of population there is, inspite of progress, not enough food for all the people.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The **villagers** are shifting to cities in search of employment.
2. India is the **seventh** largest country in the world.
3. Better results can be achieved by our **own** efforts.
4. The total population of India is more than **21 crores**.
5. The reason for poverty is the rapid **growth** of population.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. How are the following not a good resource :

- Ans. 1. **Unhealthy people** : The real resource of a country is its people. They are the human resource. But unhealthy people are not a good resource. Health affects the efficiency and capability of a person. Good health improve and increase the capacity of a person. If health is not good than a person can not do anything. He has no capacity to do work. He does not take part for the development of his nation. So unhealthy people are not a good resource.
2. **Slums** : Slums are those areas where the people live in poor condition. In slums most of the people are poor illiterate and unhealthy. Here the living conditions of the people are very bad. There is lack of clean drinking waer, sewage disposal ad many other facilities which are necessary for good living condition. So, slums check the development of a nation. Thus these are not a good resource.

3. **Unskilled persons** : If a person is unskilled in his work, he can not do his best. The quality of a work is depend on the skilledness and the experience of the person who do it. Unskilled persons are not capable to do his work accurately. It decrease the quality of the work and also decrease the production rate. So unskilled persons are not a good resource.
4. **Illiterate person** : The persons who are illiterate cannot distinguish between the right and wrong. They cannot understand about the growth of nation and themselves. If a person is illiterate he cannot think about the growth of his nation. He cannot take correct decision. Due to the illiterate people the management of a country or city has been badly affected. So illiterate person are not a good resource.

D. Match the following :

Ans.	Column A	Column B
	1. People of country	(i) human resource
	2. Literacy programmes	(ii) education of people
	3. Improvement of human skills	(iii) human resource development
	4. Primary health centres	(iv) eradication of diseases
	5. Improvement of human skills	(v) betterment of poor people

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. The real resources of a country is its people. They are the human resources. Thus, the people of a country is called its human resource. They are so important because the progress of a country ca be done only by the people. Only healthy, well educated and hard-working people can contribute to a country's progress.
 2. For earning money more and more villagers are moving towards cities. As the opportunities of earning livelihood in less in villages, most of the villagers are shifting to towns and cities.
 3. India is a large country. Our country has been blessed with many and varied natural resources. These natural resources are our great assets.
 4. Unemployment, poverty, lack of food, housing problem, pollution, rising price, illiteracy are some problems which caused by the rapid growth of population.
 5. Many programmes have been built up to improve the skills of doing things more effectively by humans. This is known as the Human Resource Development. Government has stated many welfare programmes for the betterment of its countrymen. We can achieve better results by our own efforts. Programmes like family planning, adult education, environment protection, physical and mental fitness and above all natural interest in our surroundings can succeed if people know why change is necessary and how it takes places.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**A. Oral**

- Ans. 1. Cottage and small-scale industries does not require more money to establish them. They are not too much expensive. They provide the employment of a large number of people. Most of the people work here and earn their livelihood. So it is important to have cottage and small-scale industries.
2. In a large-scale industry goods are manufactured on a very large scale. Thousand of workers work here. They are the main and big source of employment. They help to solve the problem of poverty, unemployment etc. So the large-scale industries are encouraged even though they are very expensive to setup.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. **Industries** transforms the raw materials into more valuable goods.
 2. A large number of people work in a **small** scale industry.
 3. Cotton textile mills are located at **Mumbai** and **Kanpur**.
 4. **Jute** mills are located in Kolkata.
 5. Most of the iron and steel plants are located near the **coal** and **iron ore** mining regions.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)**D. Match the following :**

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Ans. | Column A | Column B |
| | 1. Ship building | (i) Vishakhapatnam |
| | 2. Aeroplane | (ii) Nasik |
| | 3. Woollen textile | (iii) Ludhiana |
| | 4. Iron and Steel plant | (iv) Bhilai |
| | 5. Cotton textile | (v) Chennai |

E. Write the name of one centre where the following industries are located :

- Ans. 1. Varanasi is one of the centre where the textile industry is located.
 2. Bokaro is a centre where the Iron an Steel industry is located.

3. Vishakhapatnam is the centre where ship building industry is located.
4. Begaluru is one of the centre where aeroplane manufacture industry is located.
5. Chittaranjan is the centre where the railway engine industry is located.
6. Automobile industry is located in the Jamshedpur.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Industry is the place where raw materials are converted into useful finished goods. The basic materials needed to manufacture any product are called raw materials.
 2. (i) When a few people work and make things at home with simple tools and produce goods like handloom cloth, shoes, shawls, blankets and toys, it is called a cottage industry.
(ii) When more people work in small factories and use small machines and produce goods like hoisery garments, utensils, plastic goods, tools ad small machines it is called a small scale industry.
(iii) Industries where goods are manufactured on a very large scale with the help of big machines, thousand of workers and a large amount of money, are called large-scale industries.
 3. Handloom cloth, shoes, shawls, blankets and toys are the some products of cottage industry.
 4. Railway coach and aeroplane manufacturing are two products taht are only manufactured in large scale industries.
 5. In a large-scale industry goods are manufactured on a very large scale. It has big machines. It requires a large amount of money to established it. Thousand of workers work here. While in a small-scale industry scale small machines. It does not require more money. In a small scale industry more people work and use small machines and produce goods like hoisery garments, utensils, plastic goods etc.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Project

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-II

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans.**
1. China has more number of people than India.
 2. Desert soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. There is also lack of water. All these make desert soil in fertile.
 3. Tropical Evergreen Forests cover a large part of central and Northern India.
 4. Mineral fuel are very precious to us. They take million of years to form. We must be very careful while using our mineral fuel. We should try to

replace coal and petroleum, wherever possible with other sources of energy like the sun, wind and water. We must remember that mineral resources are used are lost forever.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. Coal is also known as the **black diamond**.
2. Soil is formed by the **weathering** of rocks.
3. **Lagoons** are salt water lakes, which get cut off from the sea.
4. **Jute** mills are located in Kolkata.
5. Main use of water is for **irrigation** the farm lands.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T.

E. Match the columns :

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ans. 1. Satluj | (i) Hirakund Project |
| 2. Sun and water | (ii) Renewable resources |
| 3. Corbett National Park | (iii) Uttarakhand |
| 4. Kolar Mines | (iv) Karnataka |
| 5. Desert soil | (v) Rajasthan |

Summative Assessment-I

A. Match the following :

- | Ans. | Column | | Column B |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | 1. Western part | (i) | Oasis (Thar Desert) |
| | 2. Himadri | (ii) | Highest ranges of the Himalayas |
| | 3. Barkhans | (iii) | Crescent shaped sand dunes |
| | 4. Anai Mudi | (iv) | Highest peak of the peninsular region |
| | 5. Gir Forests | (v) | Gujarat |

B. Name the following :

- Ans.** 1. Three major types of soil are as follows :
(i) Alluvial Soil (ii) Red Soil (iii) Black Soil.
2. Following are the three trees found in the tropical evergreen forests :
(i) Khair (ii) Sandalwood (iii) Ebony.
3. Countries which are bigger than India are as follows :
(i) Russia (Ruse) (ii) Canada (iii) China (iv) America (v) Brazil
(vi) Australia.
4. The three cities on the banks of Ganga river are as follows :
(i) Allahabad (ii) Varanasi (iii) Kanpur.
5. Many countries have common boundary with India. These include Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China Myanmar and Bangladesh. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the narrow Palk Strait in the South. All these countries are our neighbours.

C. Define the following :

- Ans.**
1. Pass is the way on mountains by which we can go from one place to another. Himalayan region has many passes on it.
 2. A Glacier is a moving mass of ice. In summers the ice present on the higher slopes melts and moves down the mountains as rivers.
 3. A canal is a channel taken out from a river or lake, and is used to irrigate fields.
 4. A dam is a concrete structure, built across the river to check the flow of water. A huge lake is built behind the dam. The water from these lakes can be diverted to canals for irrigation.

D. Give reasons for the following :

- Ans.**
1. 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.
 2. In Rajasthan, men wear dhotis, kurtas and colourful turbans with hollow space to prevent them from being blown away by sand storms. Both men and women cover their heads to protect themselves from the scorching sun.

E. Name any three places where :

- Ans.**
1. The three places where coal is mined are as :
(i) Bokaro (ii) Jharia (iii) Raniganj
 2. The three places where iron and steel plants are located are as :
(i) Durgapur (ii) Rourkela (iii) Bhilai
 3. Three places where oil refineries are located are as follows :
(i) Mathura (ii) Mumbai (iii) Digboi
 4. Three places where mineral oil is mined are as follows :
(i) Assam (ii) Gujarat (iii) Mumbai

F. How are the following not a good resource :

- Ans.**
1. **Unhealthy people :** The real resource of a country is its people. They are the human resource. But unhealthy people are not a good resource. Health affects the efficiency and capability of a person. Good health improves and increases the capacity of a person. If health is not good, a person can not do anything. He has no capacity to do work. He does not take part for the development of his nation. So unhealthy people are not a good resource.
 2. **Slums :** Slums are those areas where the people live in poor condition. In slums most of the people are poor, illiterate and unhealthy. Here the living conditions of the people are very bad. There is lack of clean drinking water, sewage disposal and many other facilities which are necessary for good living conditions. So, slums check the development of a nation. Thus these are not a good resource.

3. **Unskilled persons :** If a person is unskilled in his work, he can not do his best. The quality of a work is depend on the skilledness and the experience of the person who do it. Unskilled persons are not capable to do his work accurately. It decrease the quality of the work and also decrease the production rate. So unskilled persons are not a good resource.
4. **Illiterate person :** The persons who are illiterate cannot distinguish between the right and wrong. They cannot understand about the growth of nation and themselves. If a person is illiterate he cannot think about the growth of his nation. He cannot take correct decision. Due to the illiterate people the management of a country or city has been badly affected. So illiterate person are not a good resource.

G. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Cash crops are these crops which are grown for the economical purpose. These crops provide money by selling them. Cotton, jute, sugarcane, coffee, rubber, tea, spices etc. are some cash crops of India.
 2. The coastal plains of peninsular India have a tropical humid climate. They are influenced by the seas and experience a moderate climate which is neither too hot not too cold. It is also affected by the seasonal winds. The south-west monsoons bring heavy rainfall to the western coastal plain from June to September. The eastern coastal plain gets rainfall during October and November because of the retreating south-west monsoon and from December to January due to north-east monsoon winds.
 3. It hardly rains in the desert. This is because the day winds that pass over the deserts carry no moisture with them. If there is occasional shower, streams fill up with water. This water does ot fulfils the needs of the people. Sometimes it does not rain for many years at a stretch. The hot climate in desert regions does not allow the growth of trees.
 4. Mineral resources are very precious to us. They take million of years to form. Though we have good reserves of the natural reserves, they will ot last forever. Once used, they are exhausted. They are called non-renewable source of energy. Therefore, we must be very careful while using our mineral wealth. We should try to replace coal and petroleum, wherever possible, with other sources of energy like the sun, wind and water. We must remember that mineral resources once used are lost forever.
 5. The name of physical divisions of India are as follows :
 - (i) The Northern Mountains
 - (ii) The Northern Plains
 - (iii) The Great Indian Desert
 - (iv) The Peninsular Plateau
 - (v) The Coastal Plains and
 - (vi) The Islands.



Transportation in India

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

Ans. 1. In times of natural calamities like flood, droughts, famines and earthquakes, helicopters are used to drop food, clothes and medicines for the victims. Helicopters are used for this purpose because they are small in size. Its size is not so big and it is easy to transport food and other things at the place of natural calamities.

2. Water transport includes ships etc. They can carry a large number of passengers and goods at the same time, at the minimum cost. The cost of water transport is less than other transports. So we think that water transport is the cheapest mode of transport.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. **Road** transport could be through buses, trucks, etc.
2. **National** highways connect state capitals and other important cities.
3. Grand Trunk Road runs from **Amritsar** to **Kolkata**.
4. Big ships used for carrying goods are called **Cargo**.
5. Railways were first introduced in India in **1853**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

Ans. 1. Mangalore	(i) Karnataka
2. Mumbai	(ii) Maharashtra
3. Marmagao	(iii) Goa
4. Kolkata	(iv) West Bengal
5. Paradip	(v) Odisha

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The various means of transport are the backbone of the economy of a country. They help a nation to develop and prosper on its own. With the development of the means of transport, our vast country seems to have become very small. Frequent movements of people from one part of the country to another has helped in bringing the similarities in food items,

- dresses people wear, language they speak, etc. which are helpful in developing the sense of oneness and unity of the nation.
2. Railway is the most popular and cheapest mode of transport over long distances on land. The reasons for this are as follows :
Railway is the safest and most comfortable way for travelling to far off places.
Railways carry mail all over the country.
Food and other essential commodities can be supplied through it all over the country.
It can carry heavy and bulky materials like coal, cement, oil, ores and heavy machinery.
 3. In India roads are of various types. Highways connect similar cities, towns and even villages. Many villages, however, still have kuchcha roads.
National highways and state highways are surfaced roads.
(i) National highways connect state capital and important cities in India.
(ii) State highways connect important towns within a state.
(iii) District roads connect the important towns of a district with the district headquarters in the state.
 4. Water transport is the oldest and cheapest means of transport in the world. Ships, boats, yacht and canoes are means of travel over waterways. Boats and steamers are used for short distances travelling. Ships are very big boats that are fitted with engines. They can carry a large number of passengers and goods at the same time. Cargo ships are the big ships used for carrying goods. Oil tankers are the big ships used to transport mineral oil.
 5. Aeroplanes are used for transporting light, perishable and valuable goods. They also carry mail. In times of natural calamities like flood, droughts, famines and earthquakes, helicopters are used to drop food, clothes, medicines for the victims.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Means of Communication System

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Courier service helps to deliver the letters quickly than the ordinary post. Thus courier services help in quick-delivery of letters.
 2. Mobile or cellular phones can be carried along with us. They have made telephones more convenient. We can also send short written messages using the short messaging service (SMS) through our mobile phones.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Sending and receiving of message is called **communication**.
 2. Email stands for **electronic mail**.
 3. We can talk to a person in other country through **telephone**.
 4. The messages can be easily repeated on **radio and television**.
 5. **Aerogrammes** are used to send mails to foreign countries.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' false sentences :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Name the following :

- Ans.**
1. Three means of mass communication are as follows :
(i) Radio (ii) Television (iii) Newspaper.
 2. Following are the three means of personal communication :
(i) Letter (ii) Telephone (iii) Telegraph.
 3. Three latest means of communication are as follows :
(i) Fax (ii) E-mail (iii) Mobile.
 4. Three 24 hrs news channel are as follows :
(i) SEANews (ii) News 24 (iii) Z News.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Sending and receiving of messages to people living in far off places is called communication. Letter, telegram, telephone, fax, email, telex, radio, newspapers, television, etc. are some means of communication. We need these means of communication to communicate with our friends and relatives and many other persons.
 2. A good communication system has the following features :
It unites people and creates awareness.
It has various means and modes of communication in the form of print/audio/video.
It has both personal and impersonal means of communication.
It sends and receives messages and makes the use of information in different fields.
It links the people globally.
 3. Telephone is the fastest and most convenient means of sending spoken messages. We can instantly talk to anyone anywhere in India or in the

world through the telephone. While telegrams are urgent messages sent in lesser time than postal mail. In a telegram every written word is charged so it has to be very brief.

4. Sending and receiving letters, speed post service etc. are provided by a post office. 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.
5. Televisions are the most popular means of communication. It is also a means of mass communication. It is both audio and visual means of communication. Even those who cannot read and write can listen or watch programmes on the television.
6. The computers are mainly used for sending and receiving messages, information and pictures. It is possible to communicate very fast via the internet, email or electronic mail which works within the internet with the help of a modem.
Today email is a very convenient method of sending fast messages.
7. Satellites help us to forecast weather and climate, estimate crops, monitor drought and vegetation, map areas and locate underground water, plan urban development, survey forests and search for minerals. They also allow us to receive audio-visual signals for radio and televisions.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-III

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Hindustan, Danik Jagran, Amar Ujala, Jan Vani, etc. are the major newspapers printed in our city.
 2. In times of natural calamities like flood, droughts, famines and earthquakes, helicopters are used to drop food, clothes and medicines for the victims. Helicopters are used for this purpose because they are small in size. Its size is not so big and it is easy to transport food and other things at the place of natural calamities.
 3. Mobile or cellular phones can be carried along with us. They have made telephones more convenient. We can also send short written messages using the short messaging service (SMS) through our mobile phones.
 4. India's major domestic airlines are Air India, Indian and some private airlines such as Spice Jet, Kingfisher, Air Sahara, IndiGo, MDLR

Airlines etc. Whereas in International sector all the major airlines of world alongwith India's airline service 'Air India' provide the air services.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b).

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Telegram messages are sent by **Morse Code**.
 2. **Radio, television and newspaper** are the three most popular means of mass communication.
 3. **Water transport** is oldest and cheapest means of transport.
 4. **National** highways connect state capitals and other important cities.
 5. We can talk to a person in other country through **telephone**.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Because India is a vast country. A single government cannot govern a big country like India properly from one place. Powers have been divided between the Centre and the States to prevent conflicts.
 2. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India. It is situated in New Delhi.
 3. B.L. Joshi is the Governor and the Akhelesh Singh Yadav is the Chief Minister of our state.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. There are **28** States and **7** Union Territories in the Indian Union.
 2. Any person of **18** of age can vote in the election.
 3. The Supreme Court is the highest court in **India**.
 4. The Governor is appointed by the **President** of India.
 5. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected for **six** years.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Security of India | (i) Union Government |
| 2. Law and Order | (ii) State Government |
| 3. Lower House | (iii) Lok Sabha |
| 4. Upper House | (iv) Rajya Sabha |
| 5. Highest Court | (v) Supreme Court |
| 6. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha | (vi) Vice-President |

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. Different political parties take part in the elections of Lok Sabha. The winning candidates of each party elect their leader. The leader of the majority party is invited by the President to work as the Prime Minister of India. Other ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.
 2. The President of India is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for a term of five years. He is the head of the whole country.

3 . Lok Sabha or Lower House

The Lok Sabha is the lower house and the primary source of political power in the country. The people of India, who are more than 18 years of age, cast their votes to elect the members of Lok Sabha. Any one who is more than 25 years of age can contest the election. The candidate, who gets maximum number of votes, is declared elected. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a period of five years.

Rajya Sabha or Upper House

The Rajya Sabha is also known as the Upper House. Its members are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies. The members are elected for the term of six years. 12 members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India. The Vice-President of India works as the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

4. 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 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.
5. The people of India, who are more than 18 years of age, has the right to vote in the election.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

- Ans.** Do yourself.

G. Ask your class teacher to arrange a visit either to the Parliament House or to the State Assembly.

Ans. Do yourself.



Our National Symbols

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

Ans. 1. The great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote our National Anthem.
2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote our National Song.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. Our National Flag is also known as **tricolour**.
2. The National Song was written by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**.
3. The National Emblem has been taken from the **Ashoka Pillar**.
4. The white colour in the National stands for **peace**.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false against each statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the columns :

Ans. 1. White	(i) Truth and justice
2. Saffron	(ii) Courage and sacrifice
3. Green	(iii) Prosperity
4. Stand at attention	(iv) National Anthem
5. Saka	(v) National Calendar

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Our country India is a vast country. The people of India speak various languages, eat different foods, wear different types of clothes and have faith on different religions. In spite of such diversity we are all Indians and are proud of our country. There is unity in diversity.
India is an independent country. We have our own National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, National Animal, National Bird and National Flower. These all are our National Symbols. These National Symbols unites India despite its diversity. Our National symbols are our proud.

2. Our national flag has three horizontal stripes of equal size. It has three colours. It is therefore known as tricolour. The top strip is of deep saffron or kesari colour. The middle strip is white in colour. The bottom strip is of green colour. In the middle of the flag there is a chakra or wheel in blue colour. It has 24 spokes.
3. **Rules to be followed while hoisting our National Flag**
 The saffron strip must be at the top when we hoist the flag.
 The National flag can only be flown from sunrise to sunset. It must be lowered as soon as the sun sets.
 Wherever the national flag is hoisted or lowered, we must stand at attention and salute it.
 In a procession, the flag must always be in the front and it must be carried on the right shoulder.
 A torn flag should not be hoisted.
 We should preserve the flag carefully.
4. 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 time. We must learn to sing and play the National Anthem. Our National is written by the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore.
5. The national emblem is found on coins, stamps, currency notes, postage stamps, government document and publications. A National Emblem represents the authority of a nation.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Our Goals, Rights and Duties

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b).

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. The constitution is very important for a country. It is a written document. It lays down the powers of the government of a country. All duties, rights, rules and regulations are based on the constitution.
 2. India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the

basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. The State treats all religion equal. It does not favour any religion. So in this way India is different from Pakistan.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.** 1. The set of rules according to which our government runs is called our **Constitution**.
2. Our Constitution was accepted on **26th January 1950**.
3. The **Directive** Principles give guidelines to the government for the welfare of the citizens.
4. Every citizen of India has certain fundamental **rights**.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Match the following :

- Ans.**
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. All religions are equal | (i) Secularism |
| 2. 26 January | (ii) Republic Day |
| 3. Right to follow any religion | (iii) Fundamental Right |
| 4. Protecting our national property | (iv) Our duty |
| 5. Providing education to all children | (v) Directive Principle |

E. Explain the following terms :

- Ans.**
1. **Socialist** : India is a socialist country. There is no difference will be made between people. The India constitution states that the people of India will have equal rights and equal opportunities to progress. This is called socialism.
 2. **Right to equality** : The constitution of India has provided every citizen certain rights. These are called fundamental rights. Right to equality is one of them. According to this right everybody is equal before law.
 3. **Secular** : India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. This is called secularism. The state treats all religions equal. It does not favour any religion.
 4. **Right against exploitation** : Certain are provided by the constitution of India to the every citizen of the country. No government can deny him these rights. Right against exploitation is one of them. According to this right, no one has a right to exploit others.
 5. **Democratic** : India is a democratic country. The constitution of India allows the citizens of India to elect their representatives to form a government. This is called democracy.

F. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.** 1. The Indian constitution is a written document. It lays down the powers of the government. The Preamble is an introductory 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.

2. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our constitution was adopted on 26th January, 1950. To mark this occasion, we celebrate 26th January every year as Republic Day.

3. The Constitution of India allows the citizens of India to elect their representatives to form a government. This is called Democracy.

The constitution states that the people of India will have equal rights and equal opportunities to progress. This is called Socialism. No difference will be made between people.

Also according to it, no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. This is called Secularism. The State treats all religions equal. It does not favour any religion.

Thus democracy, socialism and secularism are our national goals.

4. Five Fundamental Rights are as follows :

1. Right to Equality : Everybody is equal before law.

2. Right to Freedom : Everybody can express his views freely.

3. Right Against Exploitation : No one has a right to exploit others.

4. Right to Freedom of Religion : Everybody can preach and follow religion of his choice.

5. Right to Culture and Education : Everyone can take steps to preserve their cultural and educational right.

Five Fundamental Duties are as follows :

Respect the National Flag and National Anthem.

Follow the ideals given in the constitution.

Protect and improve our natural environment.

Protect the monuments and public property.

Work for the unity of our country.

5. Our Constitution also provides for a number of Directive Principles of State Policy. The directive principles are the guidelines for the government. The main aim of these principles is to develop a Welfare State. Some of these principles are :

Free and compulsory education for all the children upto the age of 14.

Special laws for the upliftment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward and weaker sections of the society.

Improvement of public health.

Equal pay for equal work.

A fair distribution of wealth.

Improvements in agriculture and the constitution of the labourers.

Adequate power to Village Panchayats.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

G. Group Discussion

Ans. Do yourself.



Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

Ans. 1. Hindi is the most common language, spoken by the majority of people in our country. So Hindi is chosen as the national language of India.
2. Urdu is that language which is written from left to right.

B. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. We should **conserve** our heritage.
2. **Language** is a medium of communication.
3. The classical music is of two types : **Hindustani** and **Carantic**.
4. **Miniature** paintings show court scenes, battle scenes, hunting, etc.
5. **Festivals** are like gems, ornamenting the crown of Indian culture.

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

C. Name any four :

Ans. 1. (i) Bihu (ii) Ghoomar (iii) Garba and Raas (iv) Bhangra and Gidda.
2. (i) Sitar (ii) Shehnai (iii) Sarod (iv) Flute
3. (i) Payal (ii) Earrings (iii) Bangles (iv) Necklace.

D. Match the following :

1. Taj Mahal	(i) Agra
2. Most common language	(ii) Hindi
3. Madhubani art	(iii) Bihar
4. Odissi	(iv) Odisha
5. Bhangra	(v) Punjab
6. Lord Buddha	(vi) Ajanta Caves
7. Tansen	(vii) Well known musician

E. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Some of the famous folk dances and their states are :
Bhangra and Gidda : Punjab
Nati : Himachal Pradesh

Bihu	:	Assam
Gonph	:	Goa
Rouf	:	Jammu and Kashmir
Tamasha	:	Maharashtra
Ghoomar	:	Rajasthan
Garba and Raas	:	Gujarat

Classical Dances : Some of the famous classical dances of India and their states are as follows :

Kuchipudi	:	Andhra Pradesh
Bharatnatyam	:	Tamil Nadu
Odissi	:	Odisha
Kathak	:	North Indian States
Manipuri	:	Manipur
Kathakali dance and drama	:	Karnataka
Yakshagana	:	Kerala

- Jewellery in India is worn by almost all. Payal or nupur for feet, small and large earrings, bangles for hands and necklace for the neck are the most common ornaments worn by women all over India.
- We have a rich collection of literature (books) which is an important part of our heritage. This includes religious literature (books that deal with religion) and non-religious literature. Religious literature includes the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagwad Gita, the Vedas and the Puranas. Non-religious books include stories, dramas, poems, etc. written by famous writers.
- Enriched by so many cultural and ethnic groups, India's festival calendar is full of events every month to mark the seasons in historical remembrance or simply in thanksgiving. Festivals are like gems, ornamenting the crown of Indian culture. Festivals are occasions to clean and decorate houses, to get together with friends and relatives and exchange gifts.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

F. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.



Unit -6 : Our Surroundings

Caring Public Property

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (CCE Pattern)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

Section I : Formative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

A. Oral

- Ans.**
1. Yes, we think that they actually damage their own property because these properties are created from the taxes collected from the public. So public properties are their own property.
 2. If we often treat public property as others than this is a false notion because these properties are our own properties. These properties are created from the taxes collected from the public.

B. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans.**
1. Some persons **steal** bulbs and tap fittings from the rail coaches.
 2. Old monuments are protected by **defacing**.
 3. Playground should be free of **waste** paper and **fruit** peels.
 4. Taking illegal connections from the street lights is a **theft** of electricity.
 5. People borrow **books** and **magazines** from the libraries.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements :

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

Section II : Summative Assessment (CCE Pattern)

D. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. We all live in a society. There are some properties such as public roads, parks, places of worship, educational institutions, libraries, buses and trains, which are common to all of us. These are created either by the government or the common people for the use of the public. These properties are created from the taxes collected from the public. Therefore, no individual can claim ownership over these properties. We call them as Public Properties.
 2. We have bought some things like book, pen, radio, television, clock, our house, scooter, car etc. from our personal income. Therefore, these things are our personal properties. We possess individual rights over these properties. No body can use these properties without our permission. Such properties are called the private properties.
 3. Monuments and historical buildings are very important to understand about our past. They are an important part of our heritage. A huge amount of public money is spent to maintain the monuments and heritage sites available in our country. We must not damage any part of such buildings.
 4. Buses and trains and other means of travelling are also public property. Some people damage the seats of buses by tearing the covers. Others steal bulbs and tap fittings from rail coaches. This is a wrongful act. If we see anyone doing wrong, we must inform the concerned authorities. Railway platforms and bus stands should be kept neat and clean.
 5. We should not pluck flowers or damage plants. We should walk on the path meant for walking and playing in the play area. Some people wax

their pet dogs in the park. They must bring them on a leash. If the dog litters then the litter should be collected and thrown in the waste bin.

6. The agencies that maintain public property are the Public Works Department (PWD), which maintains parks, roads, bridges, government buildings and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which protects and preserves old monuments and historical buildings.

Section III : Collective Assessment (CCE Pattern)

E. Activity

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assessment-IV

A. Oral Questions :

- Ans. 1. The great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote Our National Anthem.
2. Urdu is that language which is written from left to right.
3. Yes, we think that they actually damage their own property because these properties are created from the taxes collected from the public. So public properties are their own property.
4. India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religio. The State treats all religion equal. It does not favour any religion. India is different from Pakistan.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

C. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. 1. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for **five** years.
2. The saffron colour strip in the National Flag is on the **top**.
3. The **Directive** Principles give guidelines to the government for the welfare of the citizens.
4. **Language** is a medium of communication.
5. Taking illegal connections from the street lights is a **theft** of electricity.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements :

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

Summative Assessment-II

A. Name the following :

- Ans. 1. Three means of mass communication are as follows :
(i) Radio (ii) Television (iii) Newspaper
2. Following are the three means of personal communication :
(i) Letter (ii) Telephone (iii) Telegraph

3. Three latest means of communication are as follows :
 - (i) SEANews
 - (ii) News 24
 - (iii) Z News.
4. Any four fundamental rights are as follows :
 - (i) Right to equality.
 - (ii) Right to freedom.
 - (iii) Right against exploitation.
 - (iv) Right to freedom of religion.
 - (v) Right to constitutional Remedies.
5. Any five public places are as follows :
 - (i) Parks.
 - (ii) Public roads.
 - (iii) Places of worship.
 - (iv) Educational institutions.
 - (v) Public libraries.

B. Write the name of one centre where the following industries are located :

- Ans.**
1. Varanasi is one of the centre where the textile industry is located.
 2. Bokaro is a centre where the Iron an Steel industry is located.
 3. Vishakhapatnam is the centre where ship building industry is located.
 4. Begaluru is one of the centre where aeroplane manufacture industry is located.
 5. Chittaranjan is the centre where the railway engine industry is located.
 6. Automobile industry is located in the Jamshedpur.

C. Match the following :

- | Ans. | Column A | Column B |
|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1. IndiGO | (i) Domestic airlines |
| | 2. Literacy programmes | (ii) Education of people |
| | 3. Radio, television and newspaper | (iii) Meas of mass communication |
| | 4. Highest Court | (iv) Supreme Court |
| | 5. National Calendar | (v) Saka Era |

D. Explain the following terms :

- Ans.**
1. **Socialist** : India is a socialist country. There is no difference will be made between people. The India constitution states that the people of India will have equal rights and equal opportunities to progress. This is called socialism.
 2. **Right to equality** : The constitution of India has provided every citizen certain rights. These are called fundamental rights. Right to quality is one of them. According to this right everybody is equal before law.
 3. **Secular** : India is a secular country. There is no discrimination will be made on the basis of religion or caste. Everyone is free to follow any religion. This is called secularism. The state treats all religions equal. It does not favour any religion.
 4. **Right against exploitation** : Certain are provided by the constitution of India to the every citizen of the country. No government can dey him these rights. Right against exploitation is one of them. According to this

right, no one has a right to exploit others.

5. **Democratic** : India is a democratic country. The constitution of India allows the citizens of India to elect their representatives to form a government. This is called democracy.
6. We all live in a society. There are some properties such as public roads, parks, places of worship, educational institutions, libraries, buses and trains, which are common to all of us. These are created either by the government or the common people for the use of the public. These properties are created from the taxes collected from the public. Therefore, no individual can claim ownership over these properties. We call them as Public Properties.

E. Answer the following questions :

- Ans.**
1. India is a large country. Our country has been blessed with many and varied natural resources. These natural resources are our great assets.
 2. The various means of transport are the backbone of the economy of a country. They help a nation to develop and prosper on its own. With the development of the means of transport, our vast country seems to have become very small. Frequent movements of people from one part of the country to another has helped in bringing the similarities in food items, dresses people wear, language they speak, etc. which are helpful in developing the sense of oneness and unity of the nation.
 3. Television are the most popular means of communication. It is also a means of mass communication. It is both audio and visual means of communication. Even those who cannot read and write can listen or watch programmes on the television.
 4. 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 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.
 5. The Indian constitution is a written document. It lays down the powers of the government. The Preamble is a 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.
 6. We have bought some things like book, pen, radio, television, clock, our house, scooter, car etc. from our personal income. Therefore, these things are our personal properties. We possess individual rights over these properties. No body can use these properties without our permission. Such properties are called the private properties.